Rebecca to Roe Haul Road

Detailed Flora and Basic Fauna Survey

Prepared for AC Minerals Pty Ltd
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Cover Photo: Woodland in the survey area (Taken 10th March 2025).

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Contents

Tables

Figures

APPENDICES

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by AC Minerals Pty Ltd (AC Minerals), a wholly owned subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Ltd, to undertake a detailed flora and vegetation survey, of the proposed Rebecca to Roe Haul road (referred to as the 'survey area'). The haul road is 72km in length (split into two sections, 64km (Rebecca to Roe) and 8km (Yindi)). The 8 km section was also assessed for fauna with a basic fauna assessment. Overall, the survey area is approximately 1293 ha (1214 ha (Rebecca to Roe) and 79 ha (Yindi)). It is located approximately 97 km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia.

The survey area lies within the Eastern Goldfield (COO3) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion, and the Eastern Murchinson (MUR01) subregion of the Murchinson Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). The survey area is located within the Yindi pastoral station.

Botanica conducted a detailed flora and vegetation survey on the 10th to 13th March 2025. The area was traversed using a four-wheel drive vehicle, an all-terrain vehicle and on foot by three Botanica personnel.

Twenty-one vegetation types were identified within the survey area. These vegetation types were identified within seven landform types and comprised of six major vegetation groups. One hundred and thirteen flora taxa, representing 47 genera was identified within the survey area. Six annual species were present. Two species of introduced flora were observed in the survey area.

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – December 2016* (EPA, 2016a), vegetation was rated as 'good' to 'very good'. Disturbances in the area was mostly a result of previous mining and/or exploration and grazing by large feral herbivores.

No Threatened Flora or Threatened Ecological Communities as listed under the Western Australian *Biodiversity Conservation (BC) Act 2016* or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* were identified within the survey area. One Priority 3 flora species (*Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera)* was identified within the survey area. No Priority Ecological Communities were identified within the survey area.

Four fauna habitats were identified within the Yindi survey area. There was no evidence of significant fauna observed within the Yindi survey area.

There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve (R1974) which is approximately 10 km south of the survey area. There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the *Environmental Protection (EP Act) 1986*. The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities are unlikely to be at variance with any clearing principle.

2 INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd (Botanica) was commissioned by AC Minerals Pty Ltd (AC Minerals), a wholly owned subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Ltd, to undertake a detailed flora and vegetation survey, of the proposed Rebecca to Roe Haul road (referred to as the 'survey area'). The haul road is 72km in length (split into two sections, 64km and 8km). The 8 km section (Yindi) was also assessed for fauna with a basic fauna assessment done here. Overall, the survey area is approximately 1293 ha (1214 ha (Rebecca to Roe) and 79 ha (Yindi)). It is located approximately 97 km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia (Figure 2-1).

2.1 Objectives

The flora/vegetation assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a detailed survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – December 2016* (EPA, 2016a). The objectives of the assessment were to:

- Gather background information on flora and vegetation in the desktop study area (literature review, database and map-based searches);
- Conduct a field survey to verify / ground truth the desktop assessment findings through reconnaissance survey;
- Define and map vegetation communities of the survey area to a scale appropriate for the Bioregion and described according to the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) classification (NVIS Level V – Association);
- Record the species composition (abundance and diversity) of each vegetation community within the survey area and compile a species list for the survey area by vegetation type;
- Provide quadrat-based data from plots representative of each vegetation type (minimum of three quadrats per vegetation type) according to Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) guidelines;
- Assess the species composition of each quadrat;
- Determine the local and regional conservation significance of flora and vegetation within the survey area;
- Identify and record the locations of any conservation significant flora/vegetation within the survey area;
- Identify and record the locations of any introduced flora species (including Declared Pests) within the survey area;
- Provide a map showing the distribution of conservation significant flora/vegetation within the survey area; and
- Define and map the condition of vegetation within the survey area in accordance with the vegetation condition rating scale specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) *Technical Guidance - Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – December 2016* (EPA, 2016a).

The fauna assessment was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a basic terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey as defined in *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment – June 2020* (EPA, 2020). The objectives of the assessment were to:

- Undertake a literature review, including map-based information searches of all current and relevant literature sources and databases relating to the survey area;
- Undertake a desktop investigation to identify any previously recorded occurrences of or potentially occurring Threatened and Priority listed fauna within the survey area;
- Undertake searches on available databases for details relating to any Threatened and Priority listed fauna previously identified as occurring or potentially occurring within the survey area;
- Conduct fauna habitat mapping and identify habitat types which are suitable for each significant fauna considered likely or possible to occur, or fauna recorded in the survey area;
- Compile an inventory of fauna species occurrences within the survey area;
- Undertake opportunistic, low intensity sampling of fauna; and
- Report on the conservation status of species present using the Western Australian Museum and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) databases for presence of Threatened and Priority listed fauna species within the survey area.

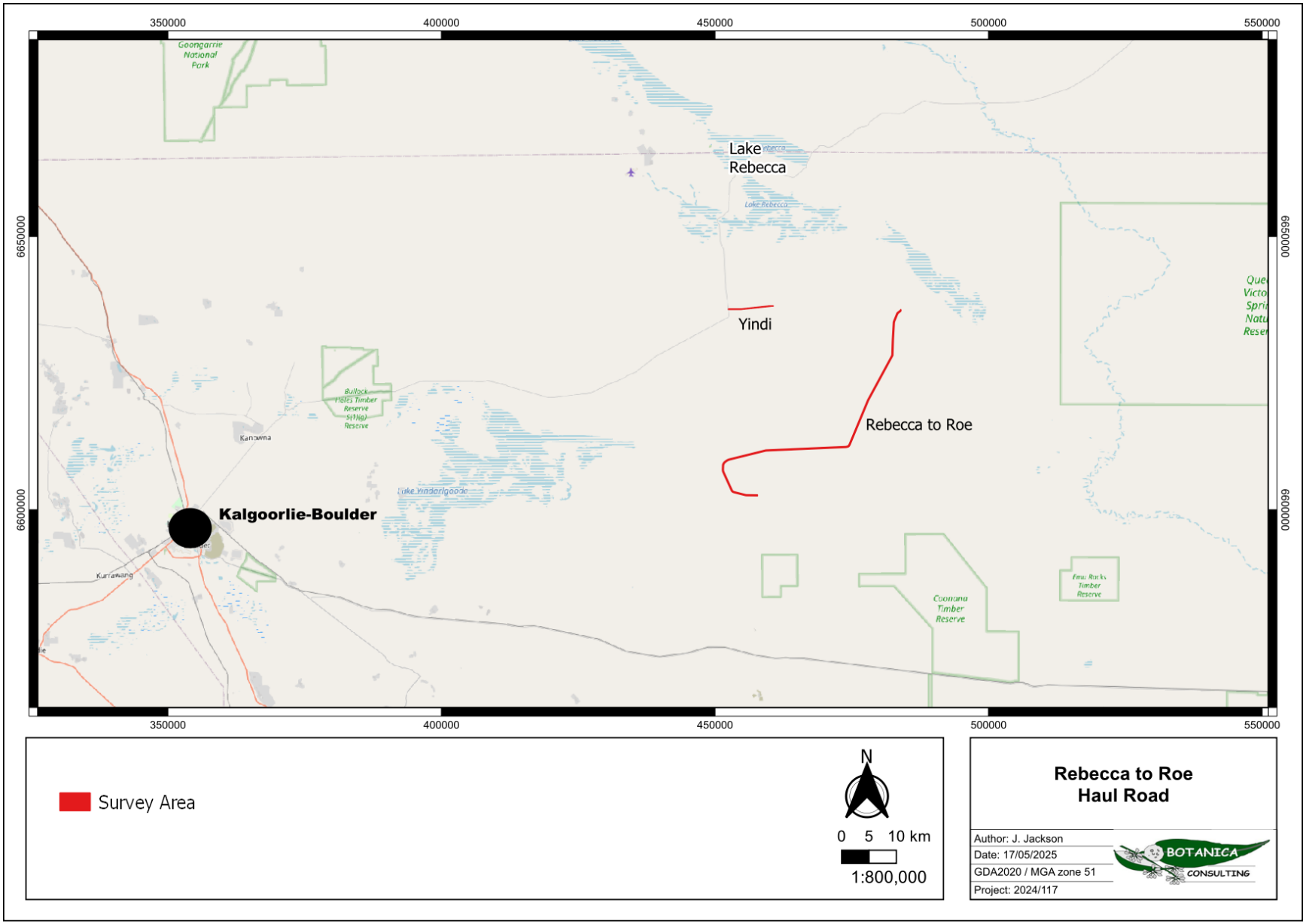

Figure 2-1: Regional map of the survey area

3 REGIONAL BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Regional Environment

The survey area lies within the Eremaean Province of Western Australia (WA). Based on the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) (DCCEEW, 2020 the survey area lies within the Eastern Goldfields (COO3) subregion of the Coolgardie Bioregion and the Eastern Murchison (MUR1) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion (Figure 3-1).

The Eastern Goldfields subregion (5,102,428 ha) lies on the Yilgarn Craton's Eastern Goldfields Terrain, which is described as gently undulating plains with a subdued relief, interrupted in the west with low hills and ridges of Archaean greenstones and in the east by a horst of Proterozoic basic granulite. The underlying geology is of gneisses and granites eroded into a flat plane covered with tertiary soils and with scattered exposures of bedrock. Calcareous earths are the dominant soil group and cover much of the plains and greenstone areas. A series of large playa lakes in the western half are the remnants of an ancient major drainage line (Cowan, 2001).

The vegetation consists of Mallees, Acacia thickets and shrub-heaths on sandplains, with diverse *Eucalyptus* woodlands occurring around salt lakes, on ranges, and in valleys. Salt lakes support dwarf shrublands of samphire. Woodlands and *Dodonaea* shrubland occur on basic granulite of the Fraser Range, and the area is rich in endemic Acacias.

The Eastern Murchison subregion comprises the northern parts of the craton's Southern Cross and Eastern Goldfields Terrains and is characterised by internal drainage and extensive areas of elevated red desert sandplains with minimal dune development. Salt Lake systems are associated with the occluded paleodrainage system. Broad plains of red-brown soils and breakaways complexes as well as red sandplains are widespread. Vegetation is dominated by Mulga woodlands and is often rich in ephemerals, hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and Samphire shrublands (McKenzie, May and McKenna, 2002). The Eastern Murchison subregion comprises diverse mulga woodlands, which occur on low greenstone belts. The sand plains have red loamy earths and red deep sands which are found on the sandy banks (Cowan, 2001).

3.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Eastern Goldfields subregion include Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Crown reserves and pastoral grazing, with conservation areas and mining leases also present (Cowan, 2001). The dominant land uses of the Eastern Murchison subregion include grazing native pastures (85.47%), unallocated crown reserves (11.34%), conservation (1.4%) and mining (1.79%) (Cowan, 2001).

The survey area is within the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder on the Yindi Pastoral Lease.

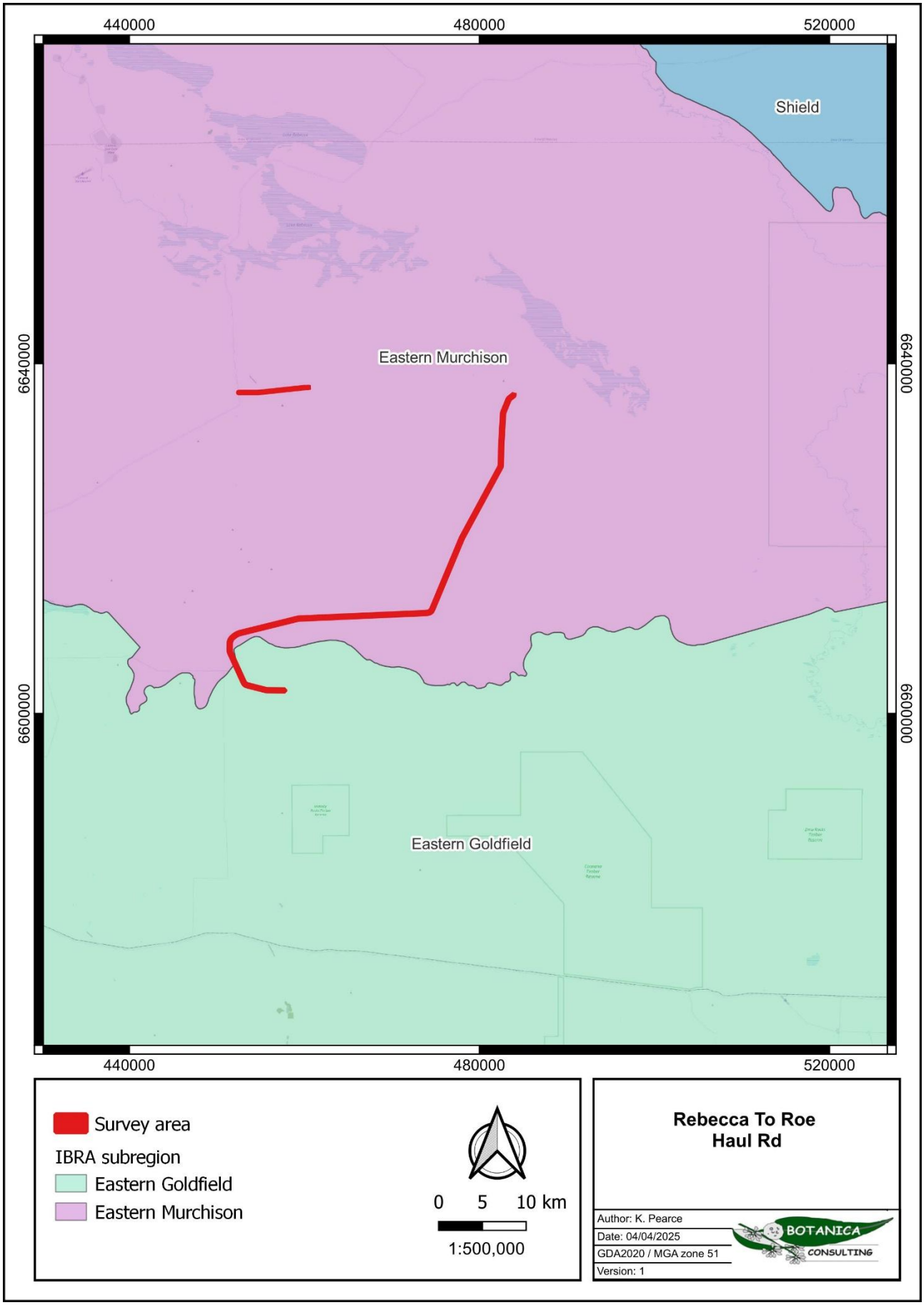

Figure 3-1: Map of IBRA subregions in relation to the survey area

3.3 Soil Landscape Systems

The survey area lies within the Kalgoorlie Province, located in the southern Goldfields between Paynes Find, Menzies, Southern Cross and Balladonia. The landscape consists of undulating plains (with some sandplains, hills and salt lakes) on the granitic rocks and greenstone of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils range from calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with some salt lake soils to red deep sands, yellow sandy earths, shallow loams and loamy duplexes. Vegetation communities are predominately Eucalypt woodlands with some acacia-casuarina thickets, mulga shrublands, halophytic shrublands and spinifex grasslands (Tille, 2006).

The Kalgoorlie Province is further divided into six soil-landscape zones, with the survey area located within the Kambalda Zone (265) and the Norseman Zone (266).

The Kambalda zone (265) is located in the south-eastern Goldfields between Menzies, Norseman and the Fraser Range and contains flat to undulating plains (with hills, ranges and some salt lakes and stony plains) on greenstone and granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Soils consist of calcareous loamy earths and red loamy earths with salt lakes soils and some red brown hardpan shallow loams and red sandy duplexes. Vegetation includes red mallee, blackbutt-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands with mulga and halophytic shrublands and some spinifex grasslands (Tille, 2006).

The Norseman Zone (266) is described as undulating plains and uplands (with some sandplains and salt lakes) on granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. Calcareous loamy earths, Yellow sandy and loamy earths, Red loamy earths, Red deep sands and Salt lake soils. Salmon gum-redwood-merrit-red mallee-gimlet woodland with acacia casuarina thickets (and some mulga shrublands and spinifex grasslands). Located in the southern Goldfields between Koolyanobbing, Menzies, Zanthus (Trans-Australian Railway), Norseman and Lake Hope (Tille, 2006).

The soil landscape zones are further divided into soil landscape systems, with the survey area located within 16 landscape systems, as described in described in Table 3-1 and shown in Figure 3-2 (Government of Western Australia, 2019).

Table 3-1: Soil landscape systems within the survey area

Zone	Landscape System/ Mapping Unit	Description
Kambalda (265)	Bandy (265Ba)	Gritty-surfaced plains and low outcrops of granite with scattered acacia shrublands.
	Bevon (265 Bv)	Irregular low ironstone hills with stony lower slopes supporting mulga shrublands.
	Bunyip (265 By)	Gilgaied drainage tract, draining greenstone hills supporting mixed halophytic shrublands occasionally with a black oak overstorey.
	Campsite (265 Cm)	Alluvial plains supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic understoreys and acacia shrublands.
	Carnegie (265 Ca)	Salt lakes with fringing saline alluvial plains, kopi dunes and sandy banks, supporting halophytic shrublands and acacia tall shrublands.

Zone	Landscape System/ Mapping Unit	Description
	Deadman (265 De)	Calcareous plains supporting acacia, black oak and mallee shrublands/woodlands adjacent to salt lake systems.
	Doney (265 Do)	Calcareous alluvial plains with eucalypt woodlands adjacent to salt lake systems.
	Gumland (265 Gm)	Extensive pedeplains supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic and non-halophytic shrub understoreys.
	Gundockerta (265 Gu)	Extensive, gently undulating calcareous stony plains supporting bluebush shrublands.
	Helag (265 Hg)	Hardpan plains and central drainage tracts with mulga shrublands and minor chenopod shrublands.
	Illaara (265 Il)	Plains with ironstone gravel or calcrete mantles supporting eucalypt woodlands and mulga-casuarina shrublands.
	Leonora (265 Le)	Low greenstone hills and stony plains supporting mixed chenopod shrublands.
	Moriarty (265 Mo)	Low greenstone rises and stony plains supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt overstoreys.
	Mx43 atlas (265 k9)	Gently undulating valley plains and pediments; some outcrop of basic rock
	Yowie (265 Yo)	Sandy plains supporting tall shrublands of mulga and bowgada with patchy wanderrie grasses.
Norseman (266)	Kirgella (265 Ki)	Gently undulating sandplains, with scattered granite outcrop supporting spinifex hummock grasslands, mulga shrublands and mallees.

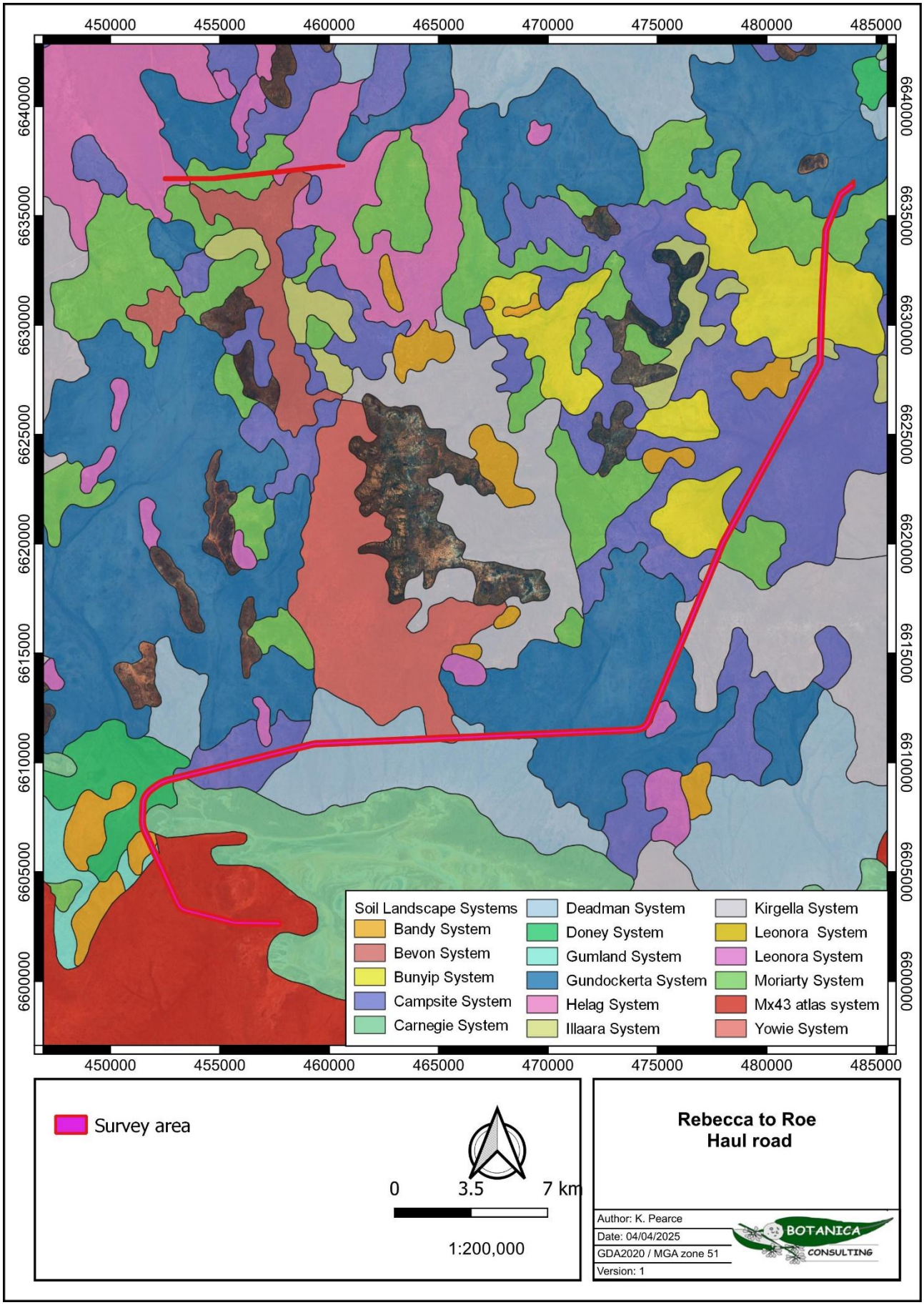

Figure 3-2: Map of soil landscape systems within the survey area

3.4 Vegetation

The survey area is situated in the Kalgoorlie Province as defined by Tille (2006). The Vegetation of the Kalgoorlie Province is described by Tille as woodlands of redwood (*Eucalyptus transcontinentalis*), red mallee (*E*. *oleosa*), Dundas blackbutt (*E*. *dundasii*), merrit (E. flocktoniae) and salmon gum (E. salmonophloia), found on undulating plains over granite. There are also some hummock grasslands with red mallee over spinifex (*Triodia scariosa*) and thickets of Acacia, Casuarina and Melaleuca spp. Plains on greenstone have woodlands of York gum (*E*. *loxophleba*), salmon gum and gimlet (*E*. *salubris*). The valley plains have woodlands of salmon gum, red mallee, Goldfields blackbutt (*E*. *lesouefii*), gimlet, York gum and morrel (*E*. *longicornis*). These sometimes have an understorey of saltbush (Atriplex spp.), pearl bluebush (*Maireana sedifolia*), sago bluebush (*M*. *pyramidata*) and *Eremophila* spp. There are areas of spinifex grasslands with red mallee, mallees (e.g., E. youngiana) and marble gum (*E*. *gongylocarpa*). Low woodlands of mulga (Acacia aneura) and black sheoak (*Casuarina pauper*) over bluebush and saltbush are also present. Apart from the bare salt lake surfaces, saline valley floors have shrublands of samphire (*Tecticornia* spp.) and *Frankenia* spp. in lower areas, shrublands of saltbush and bluebush on red deep sandy duplexes, and woodlands of salmon gum, merrit, red mallee, gimlet and York gum. *Acacia neurophylla*, *A*. *beauverdiana* and *A*. *resinimarginea* thickets grow on gently sloping uplands on granite, with thickets of acacia, casuarina and melaleuca. There are also scrub-heaths and York gum-salmon gum-gimlet woodlands on these uplands. The hilly terrain on greenstone supports woodlands of salmon gum, Goldfields blackbutt, coral gum (*E*. *torquata*), York gum, gimlet, morrel, Dundas blackbutt and black sheoak. Thickets of granite wattle (*Acacia quadrimarginea*) are also present. The stony plains support scattered woodlands of Goldfields blackbutt, gimlet and salmon gum, along with shrublands of saltbush and bluebush. Sandplains in the west have acacia (*A*. *coolgardiensis*, *A*. *ramulosa*, *A*. *aneura*, *A*. *burkittii* and *A*. *tetragonophylla*) shrublands, commonly with patchy native pine (*Callitris columellaris, C*. *preissii*) and mallees (*E*. *leptopoda*, *E*. *longicornis* and *E*. *loxophleba*). Native box (*Bursaria occidentalis*), *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Hakea recurva* may also be present. Hard spinifex (*T*. *basedowii*) grasslands with mulga, marble gum and mallees (e.g., *E*. *kingsmillii*) are found on sandplains to the east. The sandy-surfaced plains support acacia, casuarina and melaleuca thickets; woodlands of York gum, cypress pine (*Callitris columellaris*), salmon gum, gimlet and mulga; and shrublands of bowgada (*A*. *ramulosa*).

3.4.1 Pre-European Vegetation

The Pre-European vegetation association dataset (DPIRD, 2018) identified three vegetation association occurring within the survey area (Figure 3-3). The association descriptions and their remaining extent, as specified in the 2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (DBCA, 2019) are provided in Table 3-2.

Areas retaining less than 30% of their pre-European vegetation extent generally experience exponentially accelerated species loss, while areas with less than 10% are considered “endangered” (EPA, 2000).

Table 3-2: Beard vegetation associations within the survey area

IBRA Subregion	Vegetation Association	Pre-European Extent Remaining (%)	% of current extent within DBCA managed lands	Vegetation Description (Beard, 1990)
Eastern Murchinson (MUR1)	Barlee-20	99.78	8.9	Mulga *Acacia aneura* and associated species.
Eastern Goldfields (COO3)	Zanthus_481	99.99	0	Woodland/Shrub (mallee) steppe
	Zanthus_480	100	0	Maireana spp. with *Acacia aneura, A. papyrocarpa, Allocasuarina cristata*

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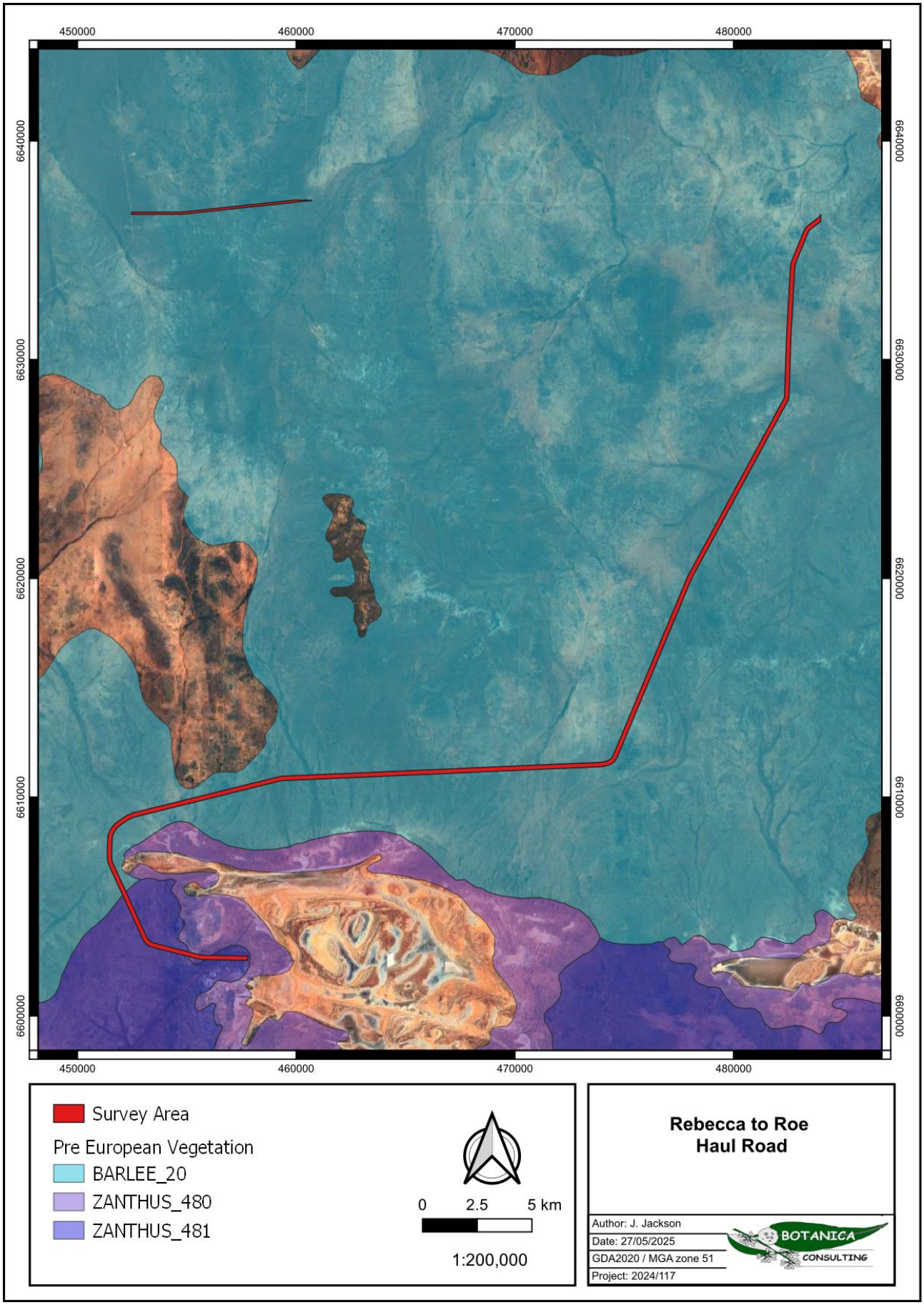
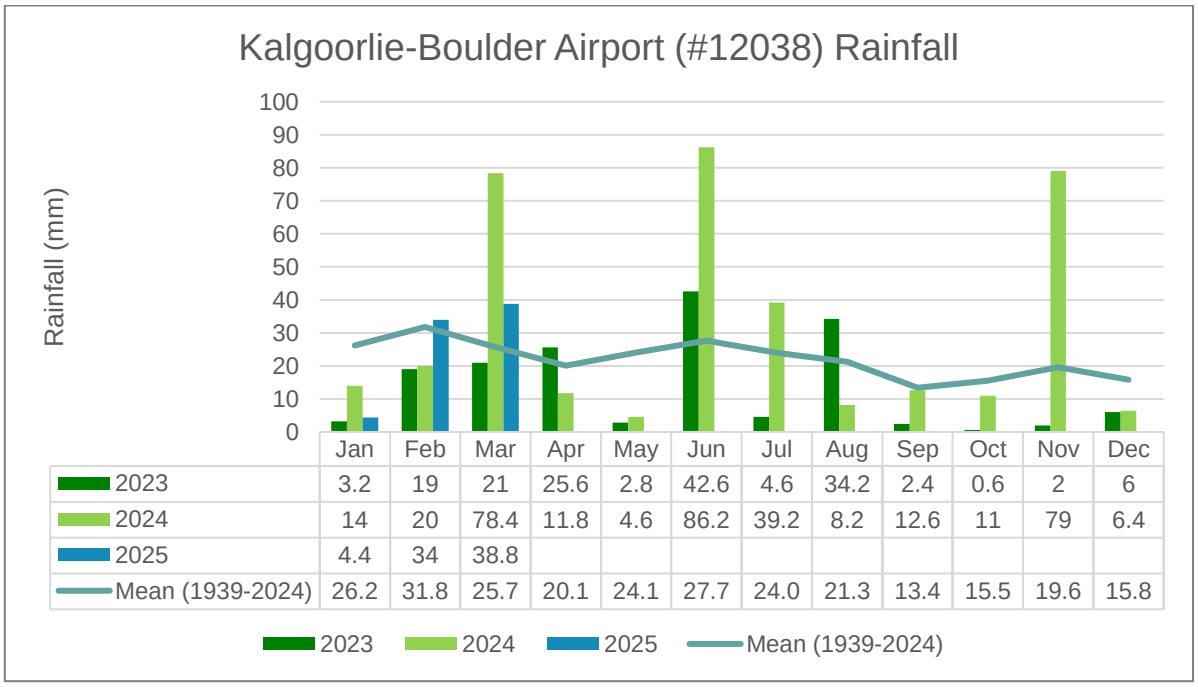


Figure 3-3: Pre-European vegetation associations within the survey area

3.5 Climate

The climate of the Eastern Goldfield subregion is characterised as arid to semi-arid with 200-300 mm of rainfall, sometimes in summer but usually in winter (Cowan, 2001). Rainfall data for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder weather station (#12038) located approximately 90 km west of the survey area is shown in Figure 3-4 (BoM, 2025a). Rainfall received in February, prior to the survey, was above average.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2023	3.2	19	21	25.6	2.8	42.6	4.6	34.2	2.4	0.6	2	6
2024	14	20	78.4	11.8	4.6	86.2	39.2	8.2	12.6	11	79	6.4
2025	4.4	34	38.8									
Mean (1939-2024)	26.2	31.8	25.7	20.1	24.1	27.7	24.0	21.3	13.4	15.5	19.6	15.8

Figure 3-4: Monthly rainfall for the Kalgoorlie-Boulder weather station (#12038) (BoM, 2025a)

3.6 Conservation Values

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, or the Western Australian BC Act are known to occur within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. No DBCA listed Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) are known to occur within the survey area. Nine Priority 3 PECs are found within 40 km of the survey area:

1. Cundlegum Land System. Located in six individual locations approximately 24 km northeast to 40 km east of the survey area
2. Ponton Land System. Located approximately 20 km east of the survey area
3. Emu Land System. Located approximately 20 km east of the survey area and
4. Mount Belches Banded Ironstone Formation. Located approximately 40km south east of the survey area.

There are no Ramsar wetlands of international importance or sites listed in the Directory of Important (DIWA) (i.e., wetlands of national importance) within the survey area or within 40 km of the survey area. There are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) as listed under the EP Act within the

survey area. One ESA (Queen Victoria Springs Nature Reserve) is found approximately 30km east of the survey area.

There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve the Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve (R1974) and is 10km south of the survey area. This reserve is gazetted with the Conservation and Parks Commission of WA for the purposes of 'timber - sandalwood' (Figure 3-5).

3.6.1 Great Western Woodlands

Part of the survey area lies within the Great Western Woodlands (GWW), considered by The Wilderness Society of WA to be of global biological and conservation importance as one of the largest and healthiest temperate woodlands on Earth, containing many endemic taxa. The region covers almost 16 million hectares (160,000 square kilometres), from the southern edge of the Western Australian Wheatbelt to the pastoral lands of the Mulga country in the north, the inland deserts to the northeast, and the treeless Nullarbor Plain to the east.

The Great Western Woodlands provides a connection between southwest forests and inland deserts (Gondwana Link) as well as linking the north-west passage to Shark Bay. The majority of the Great Western Woodlands is unallocated crown land (61.1%) with other interests including pastoral leases (20.4%), conservation reserves (15.4%) unallocated crown land, ex pastoral (2%) managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and private land (approximately 1%).

No specific management strategy or formal conservation status applies to the Great Western Woodlands. The Great Western Woodlands currently includes towns, highways, roads, railways, private property, Crown Reserves, agricultural activities and mining tenements.

A map showing conservation areas in relation to the assessment area is provided in Figure 3-5.

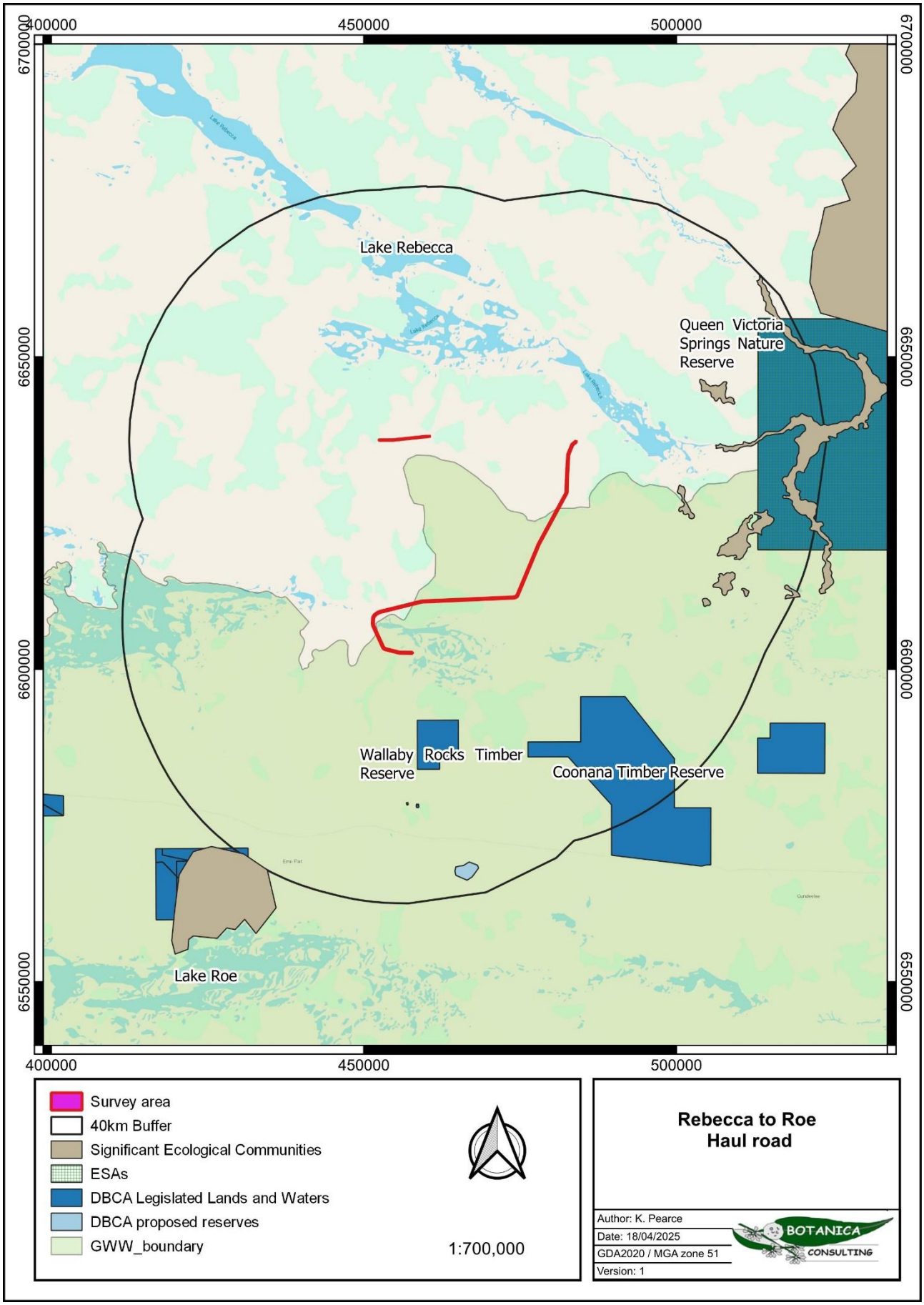


Figure 3-5: Conservation Values in relation to the survey area

3.7 Hydrology

According to the Geoscience Australia database (2015), there are no permanent/ perennial inland waters in the survey area. There are several minor ephemeral drainage lines, many which drain into Lake Rebecca, located north of the survey area survey area.

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) includes biological assemblages of species such as wetlands or woodlands that use groundwater either opportunistically or as their primary water source. For the purposes of this report, a GDE is defined as any vegetation community that derives part of its water budget from groundwater and must be assumed to have some degree of groundwater dependency. According to the BoM *Atlas of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* database (BoM, 2025b), there are no known or potential aquatic GDEs in the survey area. The survey area contains 22 potential terrestrial GDE, varying from low to high potential (Table 3-3, Figure 3-6).

Table 3-3: Potential Terrestrial Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems within the survey area

Geomorphology	Ecosystem Description	Potential Groundwater Dependence (BoM, 2025b)
Undulating plains with some sandplains, ferruginous breakaways; ridges of metamorphic rocks and granitic hills and rises; calcretes, large salt lakes and dunes along valleys.	Calcareous plains with eucalypt woodlands adjacent to salt lake systems.	High
	Low greenstone rises and stony plains supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt overstoreys.	Low
	Extensive, gently undulating calcareous stony plains supporting bluebush shrublands.	Low
	Irregular low ironstone hills with stony lower slopes supporting mulga shrublands.	Low
	Alluvial plains, supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic understoreys and acacia shrublands.	Low
	Alluvial plains, supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic understoreys and acacia shrublands.	Low
	Hardpan plains and central drainage tracts with mulga shrublands and minor chenopod shrublands.	Low
	Plains with ironstone gravel or calcrete mantles supporting eucalypt woodlands and mulga-casuarina shrublands.	Low
	Sandy plains supporting shrublands of mulga and bowgada with patchy wanderrie grasses.	Low
	Gilgai drainage tracts supporting mixed halophytic shrublands occasionally with a black oak overstorey, draining greenstone hills.	Low
	Gritty-surfaced plains and low outcrops of granite with scattered acacia shrublands.	Low
	Extensive pedeplains supporting eucalypt woodlands with halophytic and non-halophytic shrub understoreys.	Low
	Extensive, gently undulating calcareous stony plains supporting bluebush shrublands.	Low

	Low greenstone hills and stony plains supporting mixed stony chenopod shrublands.	Low
	Hardpan plains and central drainage tracts with mulga shrublands and minor chenopod shrublands.	Low
	Calcareous plains supporting acacia, black oak and mallee shrublands/woodlands adjacent to salt lake systems.	Low
	Low greenstone rises and stony plains supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt overstoreys.	Moderate
	Low greenstone rises and stony plains supporting chenopod shrublands with patchy eucalypt overstoreys.	Moderate
	Salt lakes with extensively fringing saline plains, dunes and sandy banks, supporting low halophytic shrublands and scattered tall acacia shrublands;	Moderate
	Salt lakes with extensively fringing saline plains, dunes and sandy banks, supporting low halophytic shrublands and scattered tall acacia shrublands;	Moderate
	Mosaic: Medium woodland; salmon gum & red mallee / Hummock grasslands, mallee steppe; red mallee over spinifex Triodia scariosa	Moderate
Sandplain with some gravel plains, mesas and small salt lakes.	Extensive sandplain, with scattered granite outcrop supporting mainly spinifex hummock grasslands and mulga and mallee shrublands.	Low

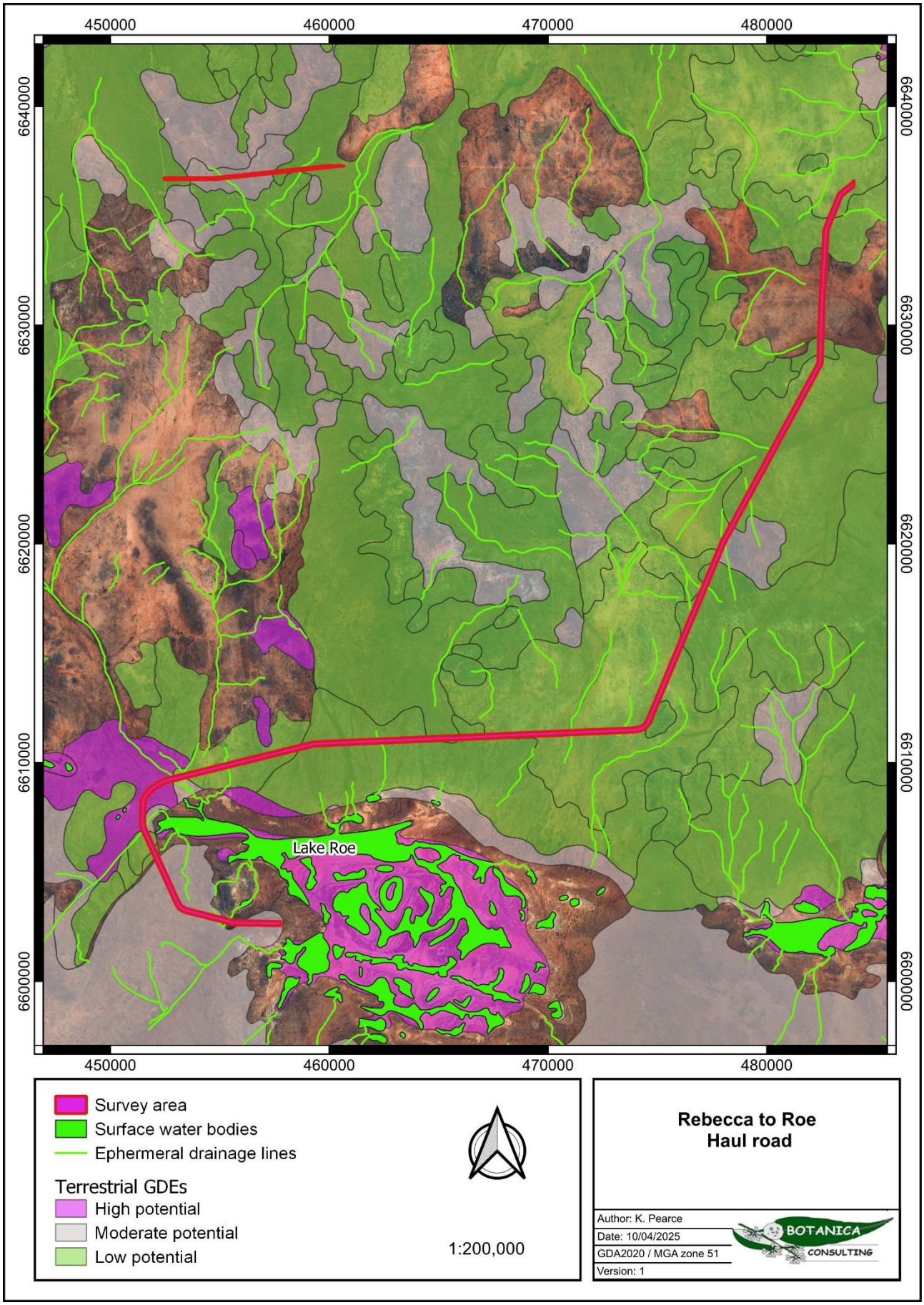


Figure 3-6: Regional hydrology of the survey area

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desktop Assessment

Prior to the field assessment a literature review was undertaken of previous flora and fauna assessments conducted within the local region. Documents reviewed included:

- Botanica Consulting (2021). *Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Survey of the Emu Lake West Project.* Prepared for Western Areas Ltd., March 2021.
- Botanica Consulting, (2022a). *Bullock Holes Project. Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Black Cat Syndicate Ltd., April 2022.
- Botanica Consulting, (2022b). *Kurnalpi North Project. Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Assessment.* Prepared for Northern Star Ltd., January 2022.
- Botanica Consulting, (2023a). *Pinjin Project: Reconnaissance Flora and Basic Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for Plowden Resources Pty. Ltd., January 2023.
- Botanica Consulting, (2023b). *Lake Rebecca Project: Detailed Flora and Fauna Survey.* Prepared for AC Minerals Pty. Ltd., July 2023.
- Maia Environmental (2022). *Lake Rebecca Project Area Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment.* Prepared for Ramelius Resources Ltd., March 2022.
- Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025). *Basic Vertebrate Fauna Survey. Rebeca to Lake Roe Haul Road.* Prepared for Ramelius Resources Ltd. V1. April 2025.
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- Waddell, P. A., and Galloway, P. D. (2023). *Land systems, soils and vegetation of the southern Goldfields and Great Western Woodlands of Western Australia.* Technical bulletin 99, vol 1, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, Western Australian Government.

Searches of the following databases were undertaken to aid in the compilation of a list of flora, vegetation and fauna taxa within the survey area:

- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) Priority/ Threatened Flora Database Search (Ref 47-0325FLFL) (DBCA, 2025a),
- DBCA Priority/ Threatened Fauna Database Search (Ref: 7420) (DBCA, 2024b),
- DBCA Priority/ Threatened Ecological Communities Database Search (Ref 23-0325EC) (DBCA, 2024b)

- DBCA Dandjoo database (DBCA, 2025); and
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters search tool (DCCEEW, 2025a).

The NatureMap and Protected Matters Search were conducted for an area encompassing a 40 km radius surrounding the survey area. It should be noted that these lists are based on observations from a broader area than the assessment area (40 km radius) and therefore may include taxa not present. The databases also often include very old records that may be incorrect or in some cases the taxa in question have become locally or regionally extinct. Information from these sources should therefore be taken as indicative only and local knowledge and information also need to be taken into consideration when determining what actual species may be present within the specific area being investigated.

Significant flora species identified by the desktop review were assessed with regards to their population extent and distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment categorised flora species as follows:

- **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is not expected to occur and/or the survey area is outside the known range of the species.
- **Possible:** Suitable habitat may be present, and the area is within the known range of the species. This option is also used when there is insufficient information to determine the preferred habitat of a species.
- **Previously Recorded:** A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth currently occurring individuals and populations.

Significant fauna species identified by the desktop review were assessed with regards to their distribution and preferred habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area. The assessment categorised fauna species as follows:

- **Would Not Occur:** There is no suitable habitat for the species in the survey area and/or there is no documented record of the species in the general area since records have been kept and/or the species is generally accepted as being locally/regionally extinct (supported by a lack of recent records).
- **Unlikely to Occur**: The survey area is outside of the currently documented distribution for the species in question, or no suitable habitat (type, quality and extent) was identified as being present during the field assessment. Individuals of some species may occur occasionally as vagrants/transients especially if suitable habitat is located nearby but the site itself would not support a population or part population of the species.

- **Possibly Occurs:** Survey area is within the known distribution of the species in question and habitat of at least marginal quality was identified as likely to be present during the field survey and literature review, supported in some cases by recent records being documented in literature from within or near the survey area. In some cases, while a species may be classified as possibly being present at times, habitat may be marginal (e.g., poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.
- **Known to Occur:** The species in question has been positively identified as being present (for sedentary species) or as using the survey area as habitat for some other purpose (for non-sedentary/mobile species) during field surveys within or near the survey area. This information may have been obtained by direct observation of individuals or by way of secondary evidence (e.g., tracks, foraging debris, scats). In some cases, while a species may be classified as known to occur, habitat may be marginal (e.g., poor quality, fragmented, limited in extent) and therefore the frequency of occurrence and/or population levels may be low.

The conservation significance of flora and fauna taxa was assessed using data from the following sources:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) *Act 1999*. Administered by the Australian Government (DCCEEW);
- *Biodiversity Conservation* (BC) *Act 2016*. Administered by the WA Government (DBCA);
- Red List produced by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN Red List – the acronym derived from its former name of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). The Red List has no legislative power in Australia but is used as a framework for State and Commonwealth categories and criteria; and
- Priority Flora/ Fauna list. A non-legislative list maintained by DBCA for management purposes (Both updated January 2025).

The EPBC Act also requires the compilation of a list of migratory species that are recognised under international treaties including the:

- Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981 (JAMBA)[1];
- China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1998 (CAMBA);
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2007 (ROKAMBA); and

[1] Most but not all species listed under JAMBA are also specially protected under Specially Protected Species of the BC Act.

- Bonn Convention 1979 (The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals).

Most but not all migratory bird species listed in the annexes to these bilateral agreements are protected in Australia as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act. Descriptions of conservation significant species and communities are provided in Appendix 1.

4.2 Flora and Vegetation Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a detailed flora and vegetation survey and targeted flora survey between the 10th to the 12th March 2025. The survey area was traversed by two people using a four wheel drive vehicle, an all-terrain vehicle and on foot (Figure 4-1).

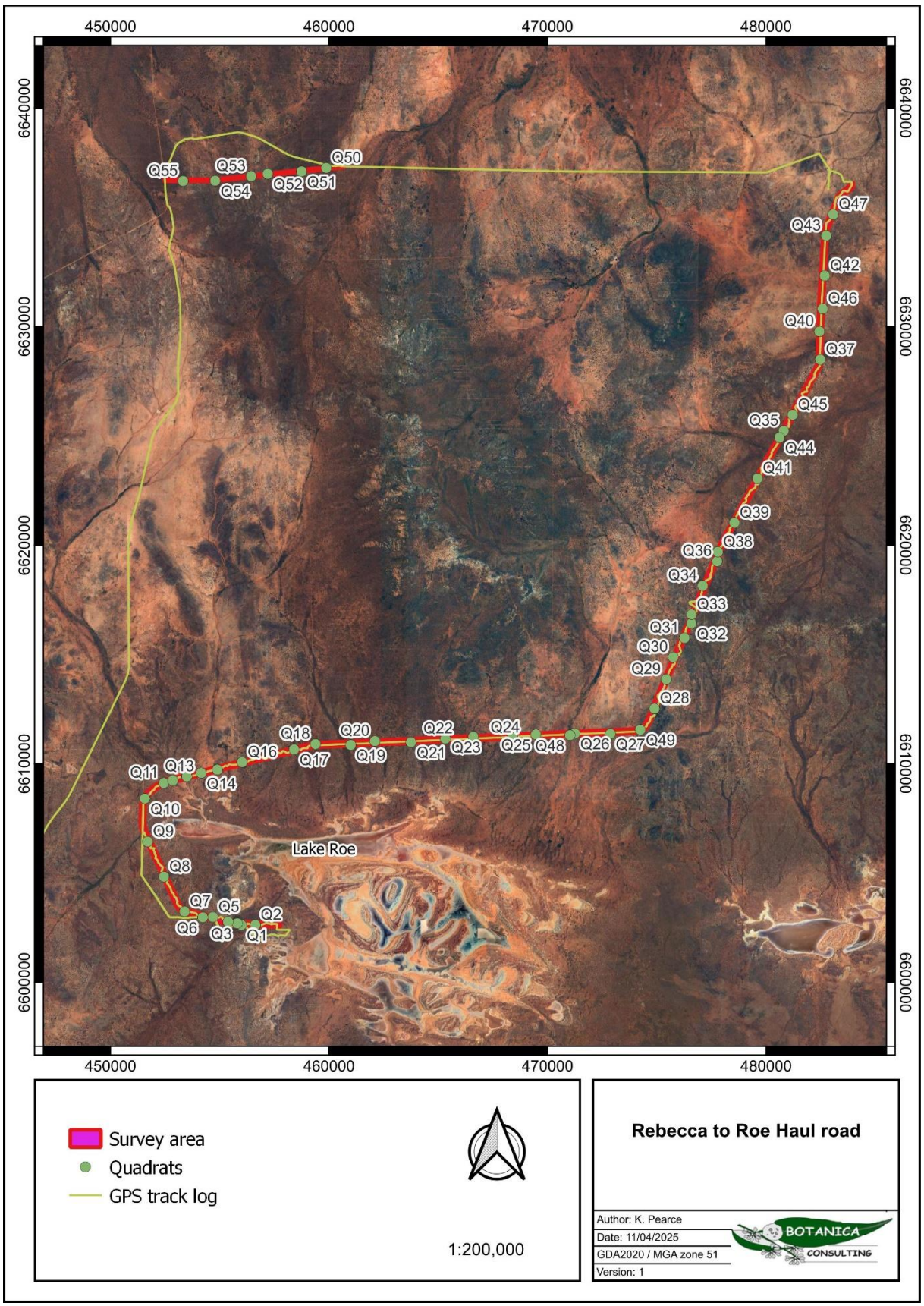

Figure 4-1: Quadrat locations, survey area boundary and GPS tracks traversed in the survey area

4.2.1 Vegetation Mapping

Prior to the commencement of field work, aerial photography was inspected and obvious differences in the vegetation assemblages were identified. The different vegetation types identified were then inspected during the field survey to assess their validity. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between vegetation types.

At each sample point, the following information was recorded:

- GPS location;
- Photograph of vegetation;
- Dominant taxa for each stratum (including height and percentage cover of dominant taxa);
- All vascular taxa (including annual taxa);
- Landform classification;
- Vegetation condition rating;
- Collection and documentation of unknown plant specimens; and
- Collection of flora of conservation significance if encountered.

Vegetation types were classified in accordance with the NVIS Level V-Association classification.

4.2.2 Detailed Flora and Vegetation Survey

Fifty five quadrats were established within the survey area (Figure 4-1 and APPENDIX D). According to the recommended quadrat size specified in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Guidelines, 20m x 20m quadrats are recommended for the Coolgardie Bioregion. The quadrats were established by inserting survey markers into the NW corner and measuring the length of the resultant boundaries to verify the quadrats were 20 m x 20 m (square quadrats). The objective was to have at least three quadrats per vegetation type to capture the floristic variations within the survey area. Quadrats were not established within regrowth/ modified vegetation.

Following their establishment and boundary verification, the NW corner of each quadrat was recorded by GPS and three photographs of the quadrat were taken from the NW corner. All vascular plants within the quadrat were recorded (Appendix E). This included recording of dominant taxa from the upper, middle and lower stratum, and sampling of all unknown taxa. Unknown taxa were identified using Botanica's own reference herbarium and relevant taxonomic keys or by a taxonomic consultant. Data on level of disturbance, presence of coarse fragments on surface, topographical position, elevation, aspect, percentage litter, percentage bare ground, percentage surface rock (bedrock and surface deposits), soil types (colour, profile, field texture and surface type), and

vegetation structure were collected from each quadrat (Appendix E). Methods of recording data from these quadrats largely follow those outlined in CSIRO's *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook* (McDonald *et al.* 2024) and in accordance with EPA Guidelines (2016). Presence/absence data of taxa from sample sites were used to compile the representative vegetation types.

4.2.3 Flora Identification

Unknown specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Botanica Herbarium and the Western Australian Herbarium.

4.3 Data Analysis Tools

Following field assessments, vegetation types and condition were mapped using the GIS program QGIS, and the hectare area/ percentage area of each vegetation type and condition within the survey area was calculated. Spatial maps illustrating the location of vegetation types and any significant flora/ vegetation and fauna were generated using QGIS.

4.3.1 PATN Analysis

The PATN software package was used to assess the similarities/ dissimilarities between quadrats based on presence/absence of species. Seven annual taxa were recorded during the survey which were excluded from the analysis, 33 singleton taxa were also excluded. A total of 70 taxa recorded within the quadrats were included in the analysis.

The analysis produced a quantitative estimate of the relationship between species composition of each quadrat. The classifications were based upon a Bray-Curtis association matrix using a flexible Unweighted Pair Group Arithmetic Mean (UPGMA) method (with a beta value of -0.1) which standardises the data enabling the analysis to be completed. Semi-strong hybrid (SSH) ordination of the quadrat is then undertaken to show spatial relationships between groups and to elucidate possible environmental correlates with the classification.

The analysis also produced a stress value which is a measure of the 'strength' of the analysis (i.e. how well the quadrats are grouped together into the appropriate floristic groups). The lower the stress value the greater the strength of the analysis with a value of less than 0.3 showing that the analysis appropriately grouped quadrats. A stress value greater than 0.3 suggests that the analysis was unable to group quadrats appropriately due to extraneous variables (i.e. other factors influencing differences in floristic groups other than species composition e.g. fire, clearing disturbance etc.).

4.3.2 EstimateS

EstimateS software was used to estimate species richness present using the Chao2 richness estimator. For any number of samples, the estimator uses the existing pattern of species accumulation to estimate the true number of species at a site. The estimators tend to under-estimate

species number when sample size is small, hence the estimated number of true species can be seen to increase with sample size. This software was also used to compute Coleman rarefaction curves estimates which were used to calculate species accumulation curves.

4.4 Terrestrial Fauna Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a basic fauna survey of the Yindi survey area on the 12th March 2025. The survey area was traversed by one person using a four wheel drive vehicle and an all-terrain vehicle, and on foot (Figure 4-1).

Fauna habitat types were identified across the survey area based on broad major vegetation groups and associated landform. A handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of the boundaries between fauna habitats and each habitat was photographed.

The main aim of the fauna habitat assessment was to determine the likelihood of a species of conservation significance utilising habitat within the survey area. The habitat information obtained was also used to aid in finalising the overall potential fauna list.

Available information on the habitat requirements of the species of conservation significance listed as possibly occurring in the area (determined from the desktop assessment) was researched. During the field survey, the habitats within the survey area were assessed and specific elements identified, if present, to determine the likelihood of listed Threatened and Priority species utilising habitat within the survey area.

Opportunistic observations of fauna species were made during all field survey work.

4.5 Personnel Involved

Table 4-1: Personnel involved with the flora, vegetation and fauna survey/ reporting

Staff Member	Position/ Qualifications	Experience	Tasks conducted during survey
Jim Williams	Environmental Consultant/Botanist/ Director (Diploma of Horticulture)	30 years experience across WA	Project Management (Lead Botanist). Assistance with identifying flora species within quadrats and opportunistic flora observations. Fauna survey-opportunistic fauna observations and fauna habitat assessments. Mapping vegetation types. Review of report.
Jennifer Jackson	Environmental Consultant (BSc-Honours Environmental Management)	20 years experience across WA	Flora and vegetation survey- identifying flora species within quadrats and opportunistic flora observations. Identifying and recording vegetation types. Assist with mapping.
Kym Pearce	Environmental Consultant (BSc-Honours Environmental Management)	20 years experience across WA	Survey report preparation, assist with mapping and data interpretation.
Kaitly Berryman	Graduate Environmental Consultant (BSc Environmental Science)	1 year experience in WA	Assisting with flora survey, data entry.

Staff Member	Position/ Qualifications	Experience	Tasks conducted during survey
Lauren Pick	Senior Environmental Consultant (BSc Conservation Biology)	20 years experience across WA	Statistical analysis.

4.6 Scientific Licences

Table 4-2: Scientific Licences of Botanica Staff coordinating the survey

Licensed Staff	Permit Number	Valid to
Jennifer Jackson	FB62000309-2 (licence to take flora for scientific purposes)	11/01/2027
Jim Williams	BA27001135 (Licence to take fauna for scientific purposes)	11/09/2025

4.7 Survey Limitations and Constraints

It is important to note that flora/ vegetation and fauna surveys will entail limitations notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations are listed in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Limitations and constraints associated with the flora/ vegetation and fauna survey

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted via 4WD, all-terrain vehicle and on foot. Numerous access tracks were present within the survey area providing ease of access.
Competency/ Experience	Not a constraint	The Botanica personnel that conducted the survey were regarded as suitably qualified and experienced. **Coordinating Staff**: Jim Williams (Principal Botanist) **Field Staff**: Jennifer Jackson (Botanist); Kaitlyn Berryman (BSc Env. Science) **Data Interpretation**: Jim Williams, Jennifer Jackson, Lauren Pick and Kym Pearce.
Timing of survey, weather & season	Minor constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken in March during the EPA's recommended primary survey time period for the Eremaean (the majority of the survey area is in this zone) (i.e., March to June), the survey was conducted following above average rainfall received in February 2025. However, only a few annual species were present.
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The area has been disturbed from previous mining and exploration, cattle grazing and other human impacts; however, vegetation was mostly intact and comprised of native vegetation.
Survey Effort/ Extent	Not a constraint	Survey intensity was appropriate for the size/significance of the area with a detailed flora survey and basic fauna survey completed to identify vegetation types/ fauna habitats and significant flora, fauna and vegetation.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Conservation significant flora database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority flora species.

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
		BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DCCEEW databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Botanica has conducted numerous surveys within Coolgardie Bioregion and was also able to obtain information about the area from previous research conducted within the area. Results of previous assessments in the local area were reviewed to provide context on the local environment.
Data Analysis	Minor constraint	Botanica staff conducting the PATN statistical analyses are not statistical analysts and have basic statistics training. These analyses were used to provide basic information on the relationships between vegetation communities delineated in the field.
Completeness	Minor constraint	In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently to identify vegetation assemblages. Fieldwork was undertaken in March during the EPA's recommended primary survey time period for the Eremaean (i.e., March to June), the survey was conducted following above average rainfall received in February 2025. As a result all taxa were able to be identified to species level, however only a few annual species were present. The vegetation associations for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation associations outside the study area is not known, however vegetation associations identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout WA given on NVIS (DotEE, 2017).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Desktop Assessment

5.1.1 Flora

According to the results of the Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2025d), a total of 423 flora taxa have been recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. Dominant genera include *Acacia, Eremophila,* and *Eucalyptus (*Appendix H*).*

5.1.2 Introduced Flora

Results of database searches identified 12 introduced taxa as having previously been recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area (Table 5-1). No taxa are listed as a Declared Pest under the BAM Act or a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) by the Commonwealth DCCEEW.

Table 5-1: Introduced flora previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area

Family	Taxon	Common Name	WAOL Status	WONS
Asteraceae	*Monoculus monstrosus*	Stinking Roger	Permitted - s11	No
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis*	Maltese cockspur	Permitted - s11	No
Asteraceae	*Oligocarpus calendulaceus*	-	Permitted - s11	No
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	Common Sowthistle	Permitted - s11	No
Fabaceae	*Medicago laciniata*	Cutleaf medic	Permitted - s11	No
Geraniaceae	*Erodium aureum*	-	Permitted - s11	No
Lamiaceae	*Salvia verbenaca*	Wild Sage	Permitted - s11	No
Poaceae	*Schismus arabicus*	Araby grass	Permitted - s11	No
Primulaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*	Pimpernel	Permitted - s11	No
Caryophyllaceae	*Silene gallica*	French catchfly	Permitted - s11	No
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*	Sticky hopbush	Permitted - s11	No
Solanaceae	*Solanum hoplopetalum*	Thorny Solanum	Permitted - s11	No

5.1.3 Conservation Significant Flora

The results of the literature review, combined search of the Flora of Conservation Significance databases (DBCA, 2024a), Dandjoo search (DBCA, 2025) and Protected Matters Search (DCCEEW, 2025a) indicated that no Threatened Flora or Priority Flora species have previously recorded within the survey area.

As listed in Table 5-2 below, twenty Priority flora have previously been collected within a 40 km radius of the survey area (map of flora locations provided in Figure 5-1).

Table 5-2: Likelihood of occurrence for Threatened and Priority flora within the survey area

Taxon	EPBC Act	BC Act	DBCA Priority Rating	Habitat Description (WAHERB, 1998-, DBCA, 2025a)	Likelihood of Occurrence
Acacia eremophila var. Numerous-nerved variant (A.S. George 11924)			P3	Sandy soils. Flats.	Previously recorded north of this area (Maia 2022, Botanica 2024).
Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. *grossa*			P2	Stony loam, laterite clay. Granite outcrops.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Austrostipa turbinata			P3	Lower slope, clay pan	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Eremophila arachnoides subsp. *tenera*			P3	Flat plain with calcareous sandy loam soils.	Previously recorded north of this area (Maia 2022, Botanica 2024).
Eremophila perglandulosa			P1	Orange- brown sandy loam	Previously recorded east of this area (Botanica 2024).
Eremophila praecox			P2	Red/brown sandy loam. Undulating plains.	Previously recorded north of this area (Maia 2022, Botanica 2024).
Eucalyptus kruseana			P4	Sandy loam. Granite outcrops & hills.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Eucalyptus pimpiniana			P3	Red sand. Sand dunes & plains.	Unlikely, no red sand plains in the area.
Eucalyptus x brachyphylla			P4	Sandy loam. Granite outcrops.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Goodenia jaurdiensis			P2	Red clayey loam with laterite or banded ironstone gravel or quartz pebbles. Low-lying plains and lower slopes.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Grevillea phillipsiana			P1	Red sand, stony loam. Granite hills.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Hysterobaeckea ochropetala subsp. *cometes*			P3	Red loamy sand.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Lepidosperma lyonsii			P1	Gentle hill slopes, upper slopes of large hill.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Melaleuca coccinea			P3	Sandy loam over granite. Granite outcrops, sandplain, river valleys.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Micromyrtus serrulata			P3	Brownish sandy and clayey soils over granite.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Notisia intonsa			P3	Brown clay loam with ironstone	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Pterostylis xerampelina			P1	Large sprawling granite complex.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Ptilotus rigidus			P1	Quartz outcropping.	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Stackhousia muricata subsp. *Perennial*			P3	Granite outcrops	Unlikely, this habitat is not present in the survey area.
Thryptomene eremaea			P2	Red or yellow sand. Sandplains.	Unlikely, no yellow or red sand plains in the area.

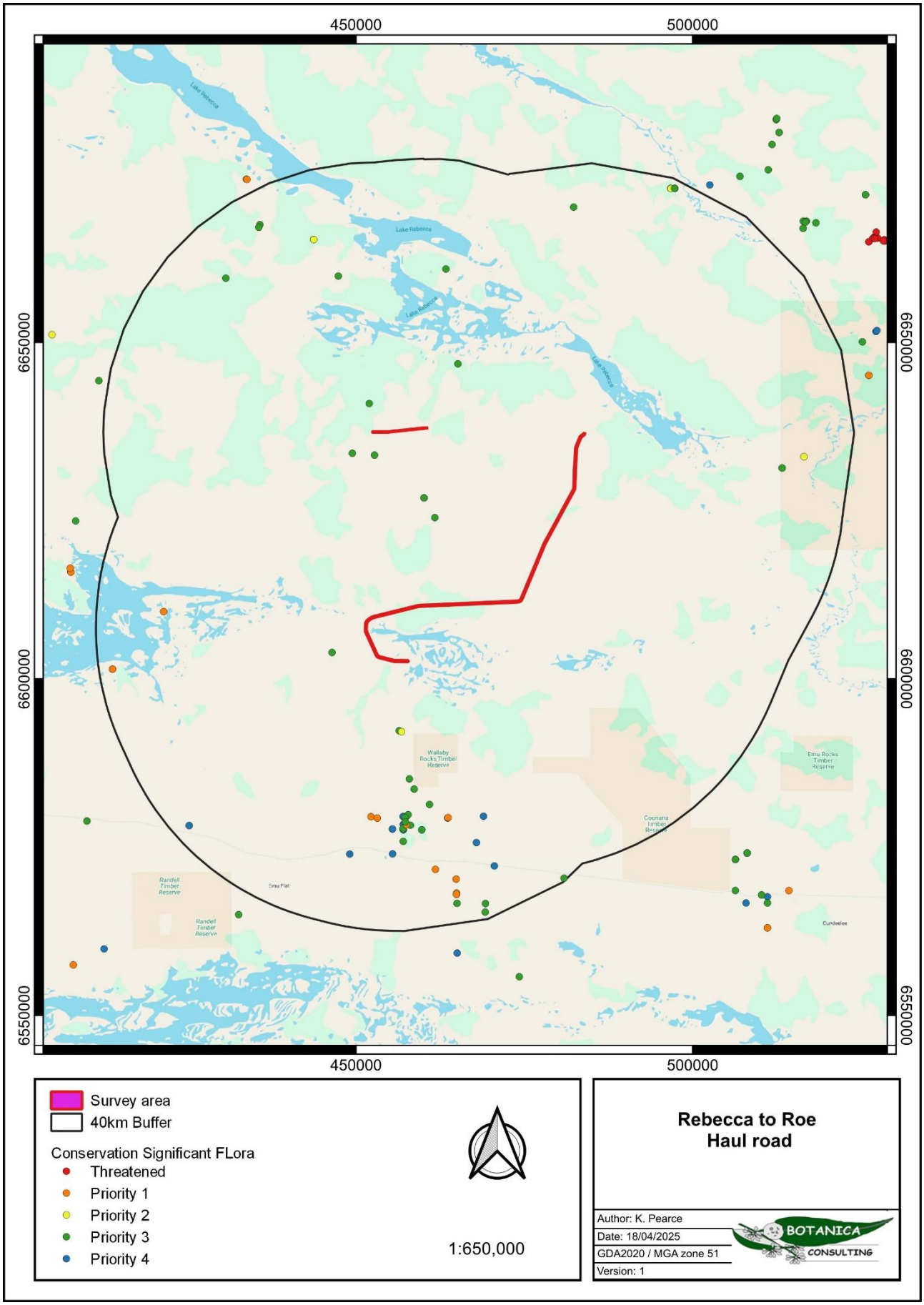

Figure 5-1: Conservation significant flora in relation to the survey area

5.1.4 Fauna

The Dandjoo database search (DBCA, 2025) identified a total of 189 terrestrial vertebrate fauna taxa having been previously recorded within 40 km of the survey area, consisting of 74 bird, 26 mammal, 37 reptile and four amphibian taxa. Of these, five species are introduced (non-native) species:

- *Bos primigenius taurus* (Cattle)
- *Canis familiaris* (Wild dog)
- *Felis catus* (Feral cat)
- *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (European rabbit)
- *Mus musculus* (House mouse).

The full list of vertebrate fauna identified by the desktop search is contained in Appendix H.

5.1.5 Conservation Significant Fauna

The desktop review and Protected Matters Search (DCCEEW, 2025a) identified 13 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species of conservation significance and various migratory bird species as previously being recorded within 40 km of the survey area.

Habitat and distribution data was used to determine the likelihood of occurrence within the survey area (Table 5-3).

Table 5-3: Potentially occurring significant fauna

Species	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment and likelihood
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA		
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface	VU	-	P4	Found in arid regions across most of the southern half of the Australian continent, Acacia woodlands, particularly those dominated by mulga and drought-resistant chenopod shrub species, including saltbush and bluebush (ALA, 2025).	PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area. Possible.
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU		MI	Intertidal mudflats, also freshwater swamps and saltwater lakes (ALA, 2025).	Would not occur in the area. No habitat in the survey area.
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper	CR and MI	CR		Inland, where they are rarely seen, around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Would not occur in the area. No habitat in the survey area.
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch	VU	VU		Deserts, woodlands, eucalypt shrubland, open forests and coastal areas. It is now found only in the southwest corner of Western Australia (ALA, 2025).	Would not occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon	VU	VU	-	Occurs at low densities across inland Australia. The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. The species has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Unlikely. Outside normal range (Harewood, 2012).
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl	VU	VU	-	Scrublands and woodlands dominated by mallee and wattle species (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Previously recorded in the Rebecca survey area in 2015.
Liopholis kintorei Great Desert Skink	VU			The species is endemic to the western half of Australia and dispersed slightly throughout most of WA (ALA 2025). Open spinifex grassland	Would not occur in the area. No habitat in the survey area.
Macrotis lagotis Bilby	VU	VU		Lives in the desert. It occurs in a number of disjunct locations between south-west Queensland and the Pilbara (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Would not occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.

Species	Conservation Status			Habitat Description	Assessment and likelihood
	EPBC	BC Act	DBCA		
Myrmecobius fasciatus Numbat	EN	EN		Numbats were previously widespread before European settlement; they now occupy just a few reserves in the south-west of WA and translocated populations in other parts of Australia (ALA, 2025).	Would not occur. Considered to be regionally extinct.
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot	EN	CR	-	At the landscape scale, night parrots require two distinct habitats: 1. patches of low, dense vegetation in which they roost during the day; and 2. nearby floodplains or other low-lying areas supporting diverse assemblages of native grasses and herbs in which to feed at night. (DBCA, 2024e).	Would not occur in the area. PMST records state that the species or species habitat may be in the area. Considered to be locally extinct. Suitable habitat not present.
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot	VU	-	P4	Inhabits sand dunes and sand flats in the arid zone of western and central Australia. It occurs in open savanna woodlands and shrublands that usually consist of scattered stands of Eucalyptus (including *E. gongylocarpa, E. chippendalei* and mallee species), Casuarina or Allocasuarina trees; an understorey of shrubs such as Acacia (especially *A. aneura*), Cassia, Eremophila, Grevillea, Hakea and Senna; and a ground cover dominated by Triodia species (DCCEEW, 2025b)	Would not occur. Known to occur further east in the Great Victoria Desert.
Sminthopsis psammophila *Sandhill Dunnart*	EN			Occurs in isolated sandy arid and semi arid areas in the Great Victoria Desert and the Eyre Peninsula. It occurs in vegetation dominated by hummock (*Triodia*) grassland. (DCCEEW 2025b)	Would not occur. Known to occur further east in the Great Victoria Desert.
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank				The Common Greenshank does not breed in Australia, however, the species occurs in all types of wetlands and has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia. Generally absent from the Western Deserts although there are a few records from the Great Sandy Desert and the Nullarbor Plain	Would not occur in the area. No habitat in the survey area.
Various wading/shorebird species	MI	MI	-	Inhabit muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland (DCCEEW, 2025b).	Would not occur in the area. No habitat in the survey area.

5.2 Field Assessment

5.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified 47 genera and 113 taxa as occurring in the survey area. Dominant genera include *Eremophila* (18 species) *Acacia* (14 species) and *Mairena* (12 species). Six annual flora species were present. The total species list is provided in Appendix C.

5.2.2 Introduced Flora

Two introduced flora species were observed within the survey area (Table 5-4). These were observed in low numbers along tracks and their locations were not marked. These weeds are not listed as a Declared Pest on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management* (BAM) *Act 2007*, or as a Weed of National Significance.

Table 5-4: Introduced flora observed in the survey area

Taxon	Common name
Centaurea melitensis	Maltese cockspur
Salvia verbenaca	Wild sage

5.2.3 Conservation Significant Flora

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant flora includes:

- flora being identified as threatened or priority species;
- locally endemic flora or flora associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g., surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems);
- new species or anomalous features that indicate a potential new species;
- flora representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids; and
- flora with relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

No Threatened Flora taxa are previously known to occur or were identified within the survey area.

One Priority 3 species (*Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera*) was identified in Q25 and Q29 and opportunistically in or near the survey area (but outside of quadrats) The locations of these are shown in Figure 5-2.

***Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera* (P3)**

Eremophila arachnoides subsp. *tenera* is a broom-like shrub, to 3 m high, it has branches with tubercules that are often elongated and coalescing. Flowers are white or a blue-purple (Plate 5-1). Within Western Australia, it has been recorded in the Eastern Goldfield, Eastern Murchison and Shield IBRA subregions (WA Herbarium, 1998-).

Sixty-four individual plants were found within the survey area. One individual plant was found near quadrats Q18 and in Q25 and Q29 respectively. Four individual plants were found near Q49 in vegetation community CLP-EW1. Fifty-seven plants were identified between quadrats Q29 and Q30 in vegetation community CLP-COW1. All plants were found in the Clay loam plain (CLP) landform type (Figure 5-2).

More than 2000 plants were recorded within the survey area during the targeted survey (Botanica, 2023b).

Maia also recorded more than 500 plants in their 2022 survey of the Lake Rebecca Project.

Plate 5-1: *Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera,* photo of plant, and close up of leaves and flower.

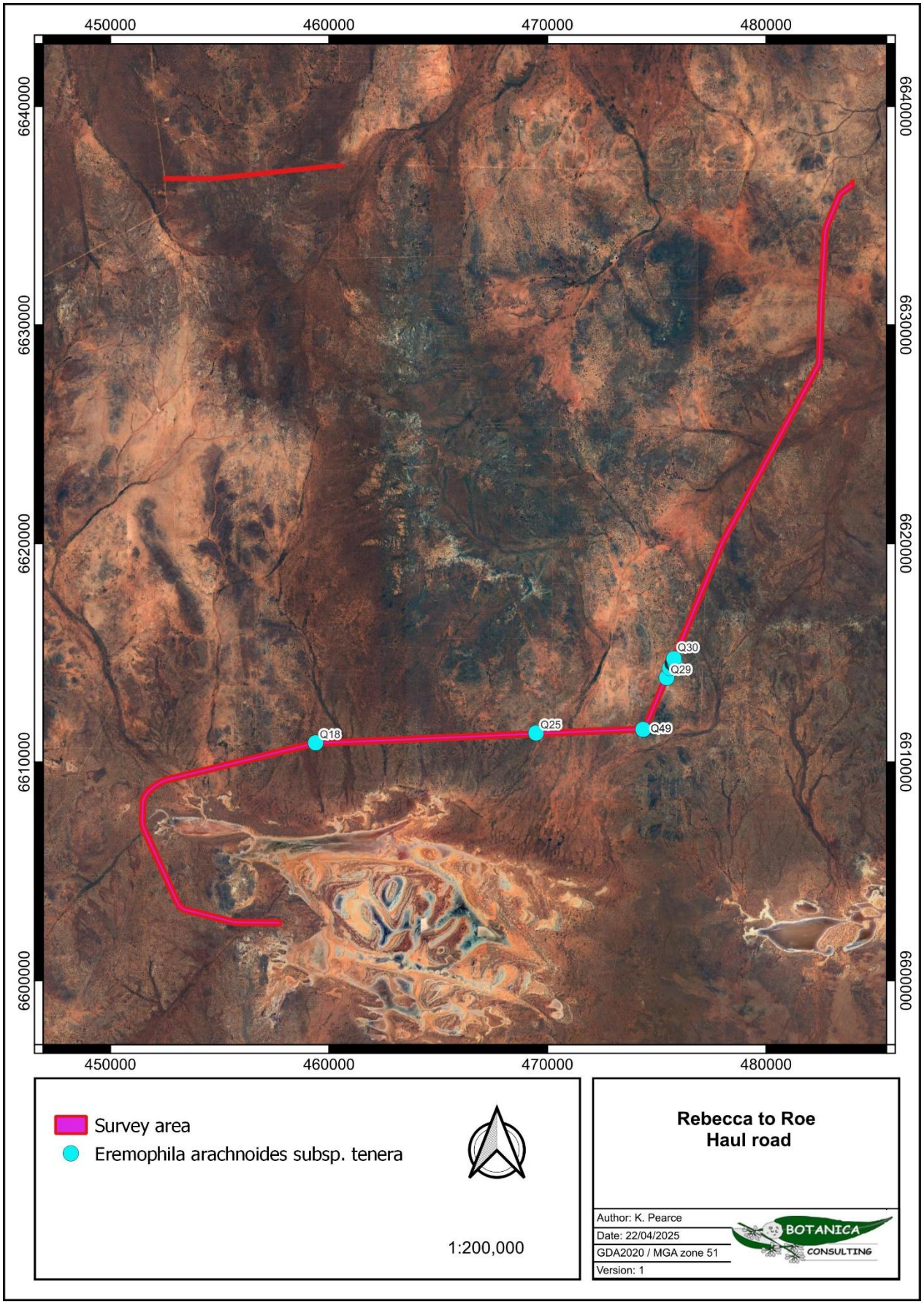

Figure 5-2: Conservation significant flora in the survey area

5.2.4 Vegetation

Twenty one vegetation types (not including cleared vegetation) were identified within the survey area. These vegetation types were located within seven landform types and comprised of six NVIS major vegetation groups (Table 5-5, Figure 5-3 and Figure 5-4).

Table 5-5: Summary of vegetation types within the survey area

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Clay loam plain	CLP-AFW1 Total area = 39.7 ha (3.07%)	Acacia Forest and Woodland (MVG 6)	Low *Acacia acuminata* open forest over mid sparse shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata* over low sparse shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* on clay loam plain.	Q6	
	CLP-AOW1 Total area = 46.92 ha (4.6%)	Acacia Open Woodlands (MVG 13)	Low *Acacia aptaneura* and/or *A. caesaneura* open forest over mid open shrubland of *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* over low open chenopod shrubland of *Maireana sedifolia* on clay loam plain.	Q9, Q24, Q25	

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Clay Loam Plain	CLP-CFW1 Total area = 247.166 ha (19.2%)	Casuarina Woodlands (MVG 8)	*Casuarina pauper* mid open forest over *Cratystylis subspinescens, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Acacia hemiteles* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.	Q7, Q13, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q40, Q42, Q43, Q45, Q46, Q47	
	CLP-COW1 Total area = 120.53 ha (9.3%)	Casuarina Woodlands (MVG 8)	*Casuarina pauper* mid open woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.	Q26, Q30, Q53	

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Clay Loam Plain	CLP-EW1 Total area = 239.78 ha (18.5%)	Eucalypts Woodlands (MVG 5)	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* mid woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid shrubland over *Scaevola spinescens* and *Maireana sedifolia* low sparse shrubland on clay loam plain.	Q8, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q41, Q44, Q49	
	CLP-EW2 Total area = 52.124 (4.03%)	Eucalypts Woodlands (MVG 5)	*Eucalyptus salubris* low woodland over *Eremophila scoparia* and *Exocarpos aphyllus* open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.	Q1, Q2	

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Clay Loam Plain	CLP-EW3 Total area = 25.86 ha (2%)	Eucalypts Woodlands (MVG 5)	*Eucalyptus ravida* low woodland over *Eremophila dempsteri* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* open shrubland over *Atriplex vesicaria* and *Ptilotus obovatus* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.	Q32, Q33	
	CLP-EW4 Total area = 168.03 ha (12.99%)	Eucalypts Woodlands (MVG 5)	*Eucalyptus oleosa* low woodland over *Atriplex nummularia* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* and *Ptilotus obovatus* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.	Q5, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23	

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Clay Loam Plain	CLP-MW1 Total area = 59.24 ha (4.5%)	Mallee Woodlands (MVG 14)	*Eucalyptus concinna* mid open mallee forest over *Eremophila scoparia, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Acacia hemiteles* mid shrubland over *Triodia scariosa* low hummock grassland on clay loam plain.	Q3, Q31	
	CLP-MW2 Total area = 25.144 ha (1.9%)	Mallee Woodlands (MVG 14)	*Eucalyptus lucasii* mid open mallee forest over *Acacia kempeana* mid shrubland over *Ptilotus obovatus* low sparse shrubland on clay loam plain.	Q55	

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Depression Drainage	DD-AFW1 Total area = 10.82 ha (0.84%)	Acacia Forest and Woodland (MVG 6)	Low *Acacia acuminata* open forest over mid sparse shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata* over low sparse shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* in drainage depression.		
	DD-CFW1 Total area = 3.62 ha (0.27%)	Casuarina Woodlands (MVG 8)	*Casuarina pauper* mid open forest over *Cratystylis subspinescens, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Acacia hemiteles* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland in drainage depression.		

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Drainage Depression	DD-COW1 Total area = 28.84 ha (2.2%)	Casuarina Woodlands (MVG 8)	*Casuarina pauper* mid open woodland over *Cratystylis subspinescens* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland in drainage depression.	Q15	
	DD-EOW1 Total area = 4.24 ha (0.3%)	Eucalypt Open Woodland (MVG 11)	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* mid open woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid shrubland over *Scaevola spinescens* and *Maireana sedifolia* low sparse shrubland in drainage depression.		

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Drainage Depression	DD-EW1 Total area = 87.93 ha (6.8%)	Eucalypts Woodlands (MVG 5)	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* mid woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid shrubland over *Scaevola spinescens* and *Maireana sedifolia* low sparse shrubland in drainage depression.	Q12, Q14, Q19, Q48	
Hill Slope	HS-CW1 Total area = 11.09 ha (0.85%)	Casuarina Woodlands (MVG 8)	*Casuarina pauper* low woodland over *Dodonaea lobulata, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Scaevola spinescens* shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* and *Ptilotus obovatus* low open shrubland on hillslope.		

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Hill Slope	HS-EOW1 Total area = 16.95 ha (1.2%)	Eucalypt Open Woodland (MVG 11)	*Eucalyptus lesouefii* low open woodland over *Acacia kempeana* tall sparse shrubland over *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Eremophila parvifolia* low open shrubland on hillslope.	Q51, Q52	
Rocky Hill	RH-AFW1 Total area = 16.73 ha (1.29%)	Acacia Forest and Woodland (MVG 6)	Low *Acacia caesaneura* open forest over mid open shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla* over low open shrubland of *Scaevola spinescens* on rocky hillslope.	Q54	

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Rocky Plain	RP-MW1 Total area = 14.97 ha (1.1%)	Mallee Woodlands (MVG 14)	*Eucalyptus oleosa* low open woodland over *Acacia kempeana* mid open shrubs over *Scaevola spinescens* low open shrubland on rocky plain.	Q50	
Rocky Slope	RS-EW2 Total area = 9.35 ha (0.7%)	Eucalypts Woodlands (MVG 5)	*Eucalyptus salubris* low woodland over *Eremophila glabra* sparse shrubland over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on rocky slope.	Q4	

Landform	Vegetation Code	NVIS Major Vegetation Group	Vegetation Type	Quadrats	Image
Sand Loam Plain	SLP-MW1 Total area = 50.24 ha (3.88%)	Mallee woodlands (MVG 14)	*Eucalyptus concinna* open mallee forest over *Exocarpos aphyllus* open mid shrubland over *Triodia scariosa* low open hummock grassland on sand-loam plain.	Q10, Q11	
	CV Total area 0.19 ha (0.01%)	Cleared Vegetation	CV	N/A	

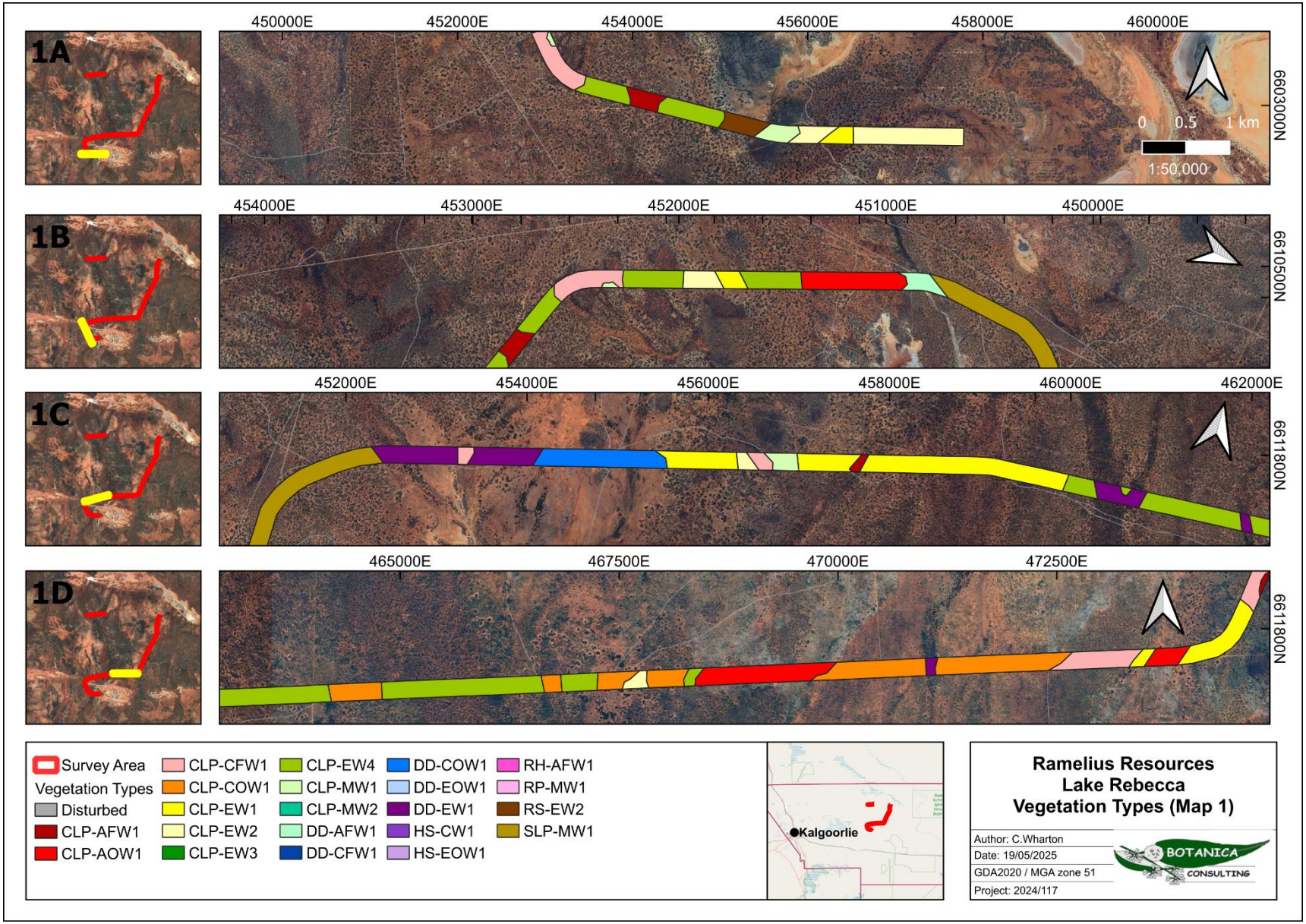

Figure 5-3: Vegetation types within the survey area (map 1 of 2)

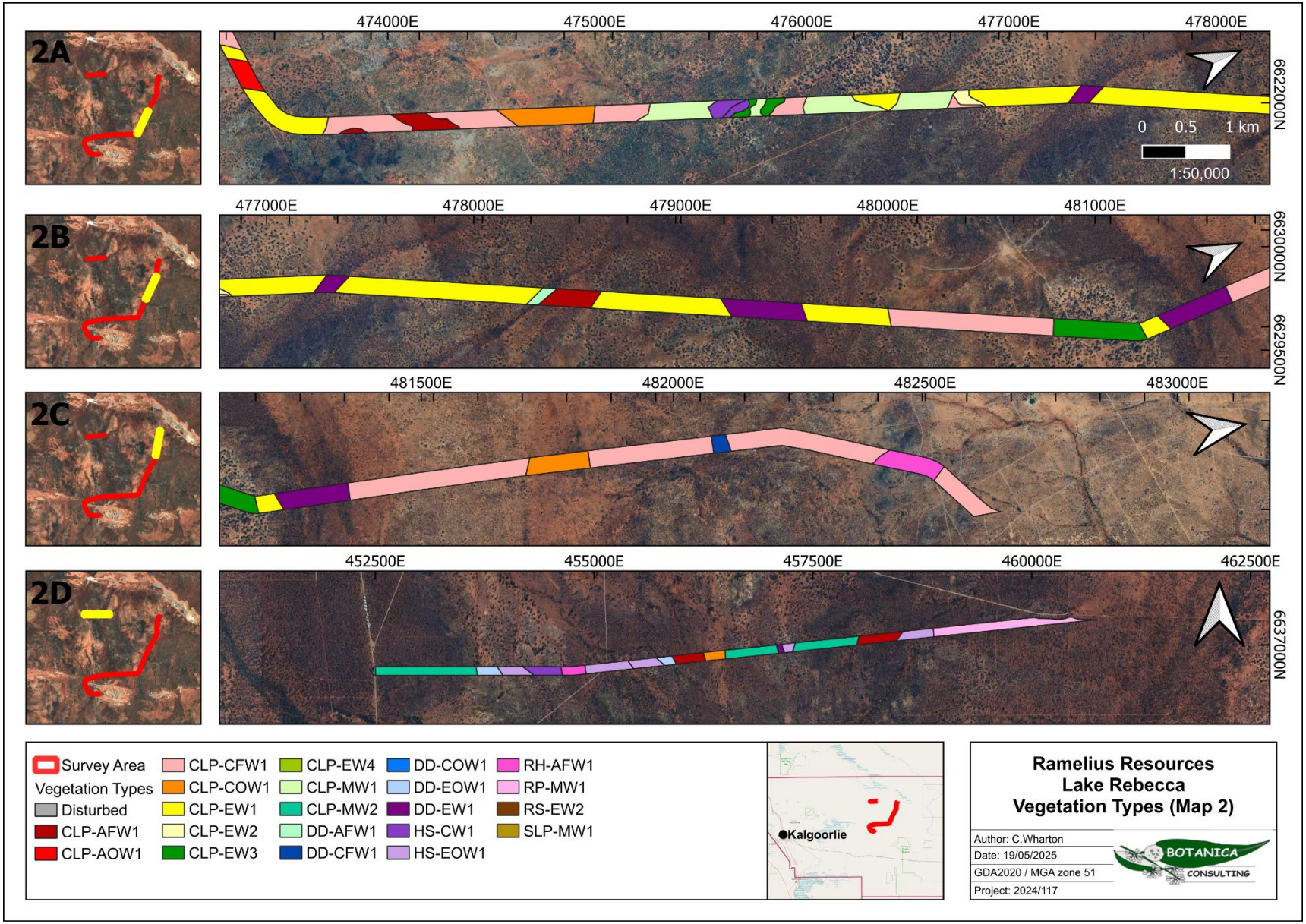

Figure 5-4: Vegetation types within the survey area (map 1 of 2)

5.2.5 Floristic Composition

Statistical analysis was conducted on quadrat data obtained from the survey to determine the similarities or differences in floristic composition between vegetation associations. Appendix G provides the dendrogram, two-way table and ordination graph generated from the PATN statistical analysis. A list of the fifty-five quadrats and their respective vegetation associations are provided in Table 5-6 below. The PATN analysis produced a stress value of 0.2304.

Table 5-6: **Vegetation types with corresponding quadrats**

Vegetation Type	Vegetation Code	Quadrat
Low *Acacia acuminata* open forest over mid sparse shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata* over low sparse shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* on clay loam plain.	CLP-AFW1	Q6
Low *Acacia aptaneura* and/or *A. caesaneura* open forest over mid open shrubland of *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* over low open chenopod shrubland of *Maireana sedifolia* on clay loam plain.	CLP-AOW1	Q9, Q24, Q25
Casuarina pauper mid open forest over *Cratystylis subspinescens, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Acacia hemiteles* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.	CLP-CFW1	Q7, Q13, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q40, Q42, Q43, Q45, Q46, Q47
Casuarina pauper mid open woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland on clay loam plain.	CLP-COW1	Q26, Q30, Q53
Eucalyptus salmonophloia mid woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid shrubland over *Scaevola spinescens* and *Maireana sedifolia* low sparse shrubland on clay loam plain.	CLP-EW1	Q8, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q41, Q44, Q49
Eucalyptus salubris low woodland over *Eremophila scoparia* and *Exocarpos aphyllus* open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.	CLP-EW2	Q1, Q2
Eucalyptus ravida low woodland over *Eremophila dempsteri* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* open shrubland over *Atriplex vesicaria* and *Ptilotus obovatus* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.	CLP-EW3	Q32, Q33
Eucalyptus oleosa low woodland over *Atriplex nummularia* and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* and *Ptilotus obovatus* low open shrubland on clay loam plain.	CLP-EW4	Q5, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23
Eucalyptus concinna mid open mallee forest over *Eremophila scoparia, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Acacia hemiteles* mid shrubland over *Triodia scariosa* low hummock grassland on clay loam plain.	CLP-MW1	Q3, Q31
Eucalyptus lucasii mid open mallee forest over *Acacia kempeana* mid shrubland over *Ptilotus obovatus* low sparse shrubland on clay loam plain.	CLP-MW2	Q55
Low *Acacia acuminata* open forest over mid sparse shrubland of *Dodonaea lobulata* over low sparse shrubland of *Ptilotus obovatus* in drainage depression.	DD-AFW1	
Casuarina pauper mid open forest over *Cratystylis subspinescens, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Acacia hemiteles* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland in drainage depression.	DD-CFW1	

Vegetation Type	Vegetation Code	Quadrat
Casuarina pauper mid open woodland over *Cratystylis subspinescens* mid open shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* low open chenopod shrubland in drainage depression	DD-COW1	Q15
Eucalyptus salmonophloia mid open woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid shrubland over *Scaevola spinescens* and *Maireana sedifolia* low sparse shrubland in drainage depression.	DD-EOW1	
Eucalyptus salmonophloia mid woodland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Eremophila scoparia* mid shrubland over *Scaevola spinescens* and *Maireana sedifolia* low sparse shrubland in drainage depression.	DD-EW1	Q12, Q14, Q19, Q48
Casuarina pauper low woodland over *Dodonaea lobulata, Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia* and *Scaevola spinescens* shrubland over *Maireana sedifolia* and *Ptilotus obovatus* low open shrubland on hillslope.	HS-CW1	
Eucalyptus lesouefii low open woodland over *Acacia kempeana* tall sparse shrubland over *Ptilotus obovatus* and *Eremophila parvifolia* low open shrubland on hillslope.	HS-EOW1	Q51, Q52
Low *Acacia caesaneura* open forest over mid open shrubland of *Acacia tetragonophylla* over low open shrubland of *Scaevola spinescens* on rocky hillslope.	RH-AFW1	Q54
Eucalyptus oleosa low open woodland over *Acacia kempeana* mid open shrubs over *Scaevola spinescens* low open shrubland on rocky plain.	RP-MW1	Q50
Eucalyptus salubris low woodland over *Eremophila glabra* sparse shrubland over *Atriplex vesicaria* low open chenopod shrubland on rocky slope.	RS-EW2	Q4
Eucalyptus concinna open mallee forest over *Exocarpos aphyllus* open mid shrubland over *Triodia scariosa* low open hummock grassland on sand-loam plain.	SLP-MW1	Q10, Q11

Twelve species groups were identified in the analysis (species group A to L) as shown in the two-way table (Appendix G).

The first floristic group comprised of quadrats 1, 2, 4 and 5 and was characterised by species groups A and K (see two-way table provided in Appendix G) with an average species richness of 12 taxa per quadrat (ranged from 10 to 16 taxa per quadrat).

The second floristic group comprised of quadrats 15 and 46. This floristic group was mostly characterised by species group A (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of seven taxa per quadrat (ranged from 7 to 8 taxa per quadrat).

The third floristic group comprised of quadrats 8, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 38, 39, 41 and 44. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of eight taxa per quadrat (ranged from 5 to 10 taxa per quadrat).

The fourth floristic group comprised of quadrats 3, 10, 20 and 21. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A, but also, I and J (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of nine taxa per quadrat (ranged from 8 to 11 taxa per quadrat).

The fifth floristic group comprised of quadrats 6, 9, 22, 23, 25 and 50. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A and also H (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of 12 taxa per quadrat (ranged from 8 to 18 taxa per quadrat).

The sixth floristic group comprised of 14 quadrats (7, 19, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 42, 43, 45 and 49). This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of ten taxa per quadrat (ranged from 5 to 15 taxa per quadrat).

The seventh floristic group comprised of quadrats 47, 53 and 54. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of eight taxa per quadrat (ranged from 6 to 9 taxa per quadrat).

The eighth floristic group comprised of quadrats 26, 35, 40 and 48. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A and also B (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of 19 taxa per quadrat (ranged from 14 to 22 taxa per quadrat).

The ninth floristic group comprised of one quadrat, Q12. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A (Appendix G). This floristic group had a species richness of nine taxa per quadrat (only one quadrat).

The tenth floristic group comprised of one quadrat, Q13. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A, and also K (Appendix G). This floristic group had a species richness of four taxa per quadrat (only one quadrat).

The eleventh floristic group comprised of quadrats 51, 52 and 55. This floristic group was also mostly characterised by species group A, and also G (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of eight taxa per quadrat (ranged from 7 to 10 taxa per quadrat).

The twelfth floristic group comprised of quadrats 33, 34 and 36. This floristic group was mostly characterised by species group L (Appendix G). This floristic group had an average species richness of seven taxa per quadrat (ranged from 5 to 8 taxa per quadrat).

Results of the PATN analysis mostly supported vegetation delineations made in field, with twenty-one distinct floristic groups identified.

5.2.5.1 Species Richness and Accumulation Estimates

The Chao 2 richness estimator provided an estimated species richness of 121 species in 80 sample sites (quadrats). Species richness recorded for the 55 quadrats surveyed was 110 species. A species accumulation curve was created to display the rate of species accumulation. The R^2 value (0.9885) suggests that the data "fits" the species accumulation curve shown in Figure 5-5. Species accumulation ranged from eight to four species per quadrat from 1-7 sample sites, three species per quadrat from 8-12 sample sites, two species per quadrat from 13-24 sample sites, and one species per quadrat beyond 25 sample sites. Botanica has determined that according to this data a sufficient number of quadrats were established in the survey area to adequately assess the floristic composition of the area.

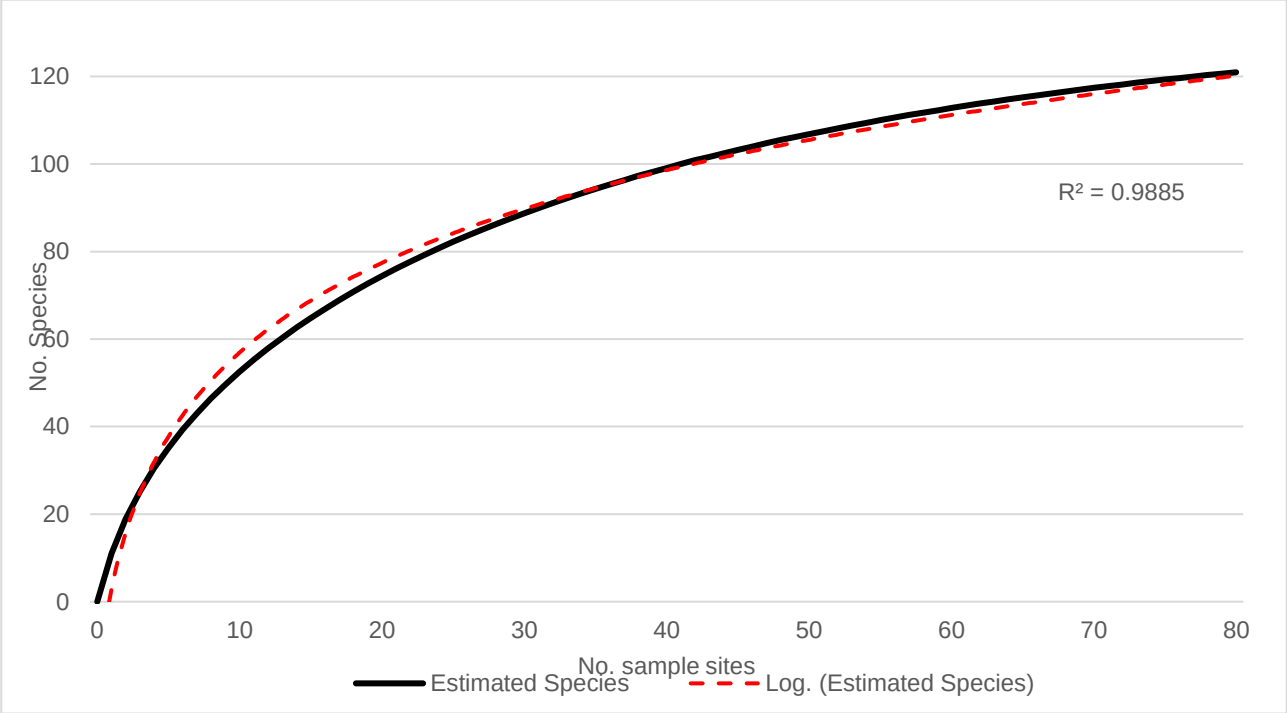

Figure 5-5: Species accumulation curve

5.2.6 Significant Vegetation

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation* (EPA, 2016b) significant vegetation includes:

- vegetation being identified as Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities;
- vegetation with restricted distribution;
- vegetation subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes;
- vegetation which provides a role as a refuge; and
- vegetation providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

No TEC or PEC, restricted vegetation, highly disturbed vegetation, vegetation providing important refuge or significant ecological function was identified within the survey area.

5.2.7 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition rating scale obtained from the EPA (2016a) provided in Appendix B, vegetation ranged from 'good' to 'very good' condition with the majority of vegetation in 'very good' condition (Table 5-7Table 5-7). Disturbance in the area was from previous mining and exploration, access tracks and grazing by large feral herbivores. A map of the vegetation condition across the survey area is provided in Figure 5-6 and Figure 5-7.

Table 5-7: Vegetation condition rating within the survey area

Condition rating	Description (EPA, 2016a)	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.	1277	98.7
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	15.66	.12
Completely degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.	0.22	.01
TOTAL		**1293**	**100**

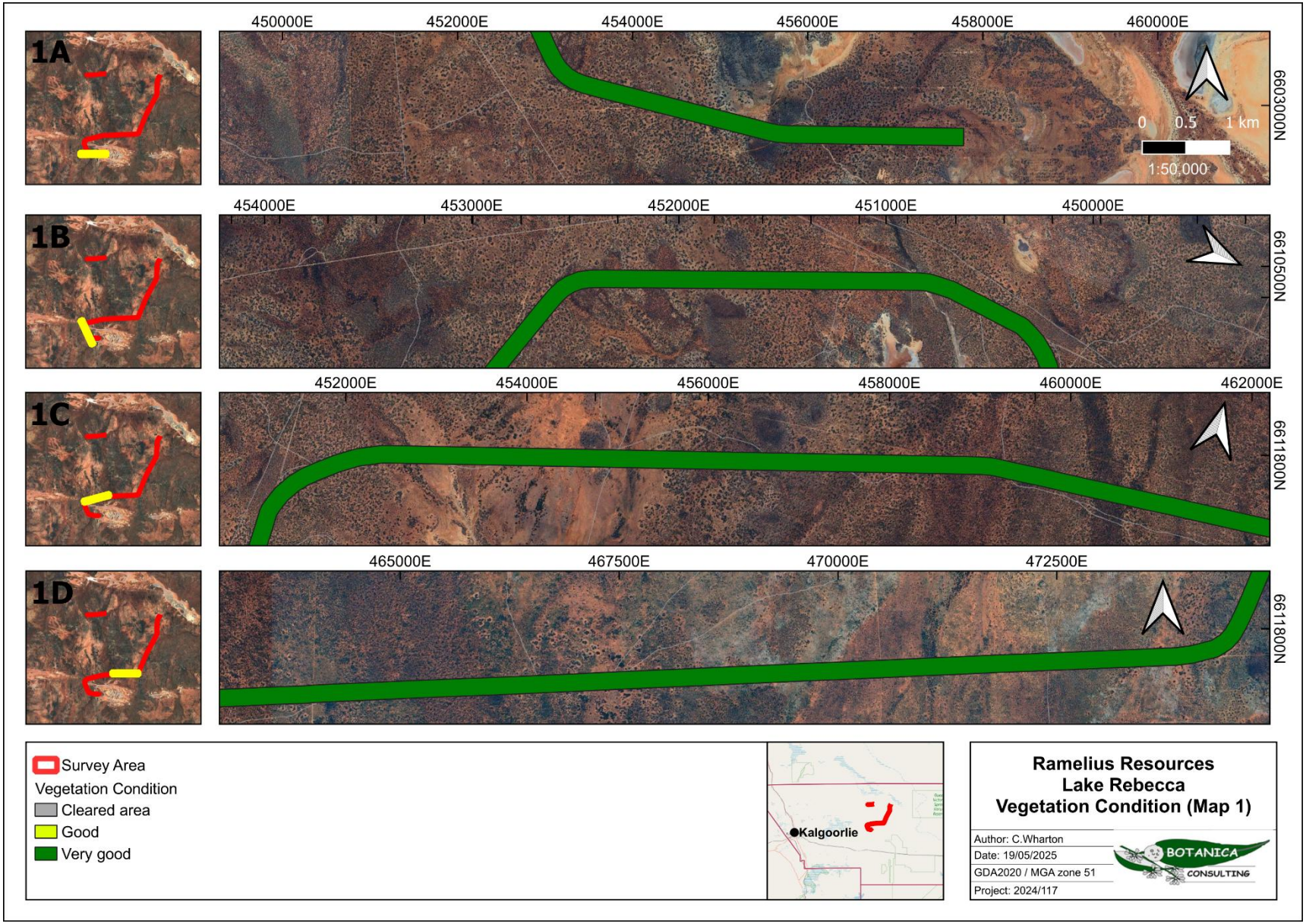

Figure 5-6: Vegetation condition rating of the survey area (map 1of 2)

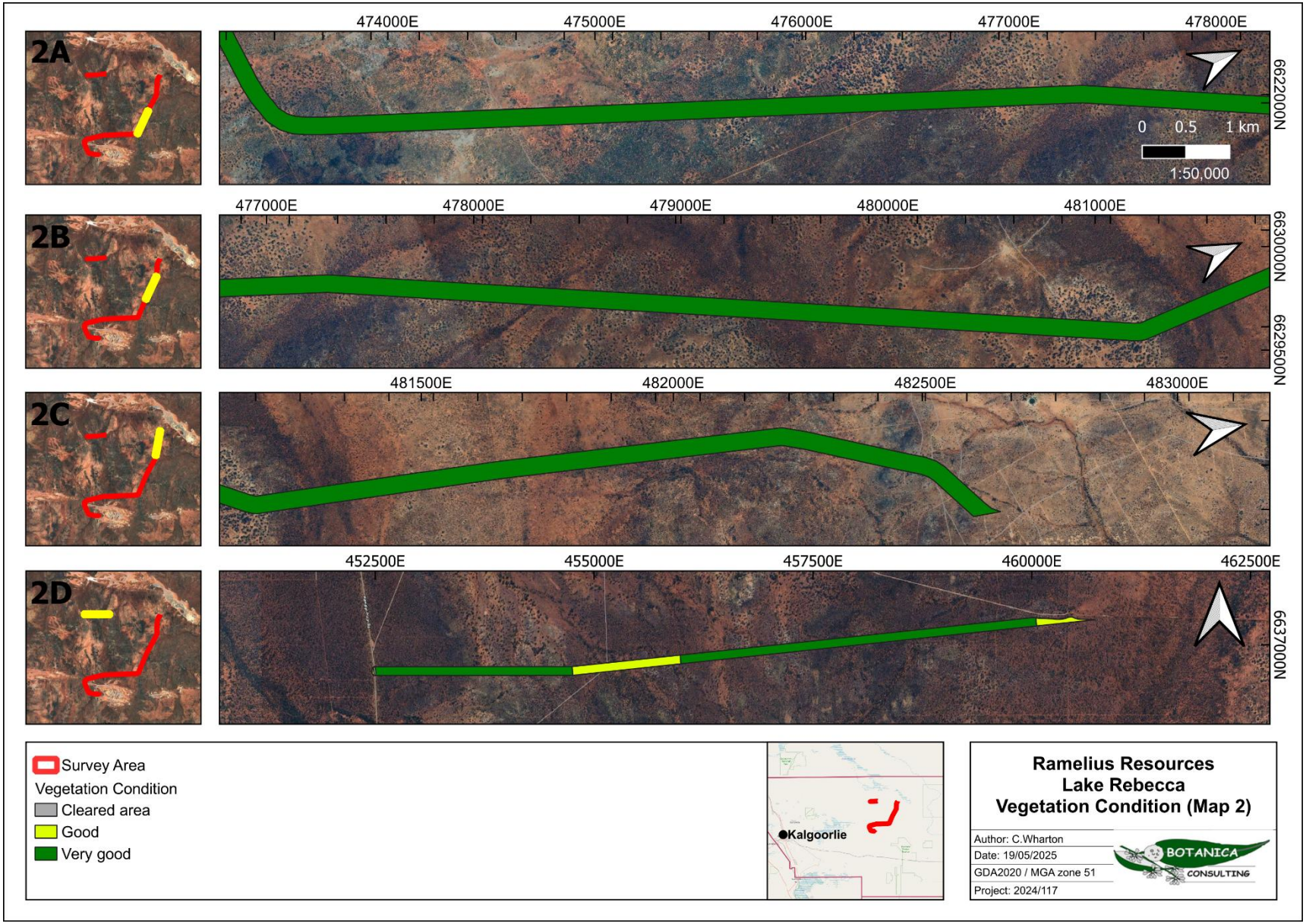

Figure 5-7: Vegetation condition rating of the survey area (map 2 of 2)

5.2.8 Fauna Habitat

Four broad scale terrestrial fauna habitat (not including cleared vegetation) were identified within the Yindi survey area. The extent of the identified fauna habitat and a summary description is provided in Table 5-9 below. A map of fauna habitats is provided in Figure 5-8.

5.2.8.1 Opportunistic Fauna Observations

During the field survey opportunistic observations of fauna species were made with eight fauna species observed. These were:

Table 5-8: Fauna species observed in the survey area.

Taxon	Common Name	Comments
Birds		
Barnardius zonarius	Australian ringneck	Observed
Cinclosoma castanotum	Chestnut quail thrush	Observed
Corvus coronoides	Australian raven	Observed
Elanus axillaris	Black shouldered kite	Observed
Parvipsitta porphyrocephala	Purple crowned lorikeet	Observed
Reptiles		
Ctenophorus cristatus	Crested dragon	Observed.
Mammals		
*Oryctolagus cuniculus**	Rabbit	Scats seen
*Bos taurus**	Cattle	Observed, tracks seen
*Canis familiaris**	Dogs	Tracks seen

*denotes introduced species.

Refer to the Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025) report for a fauna assessment of the Rebecca to Roe proposed haul road.

Table 5-9: Main terrestrial fauna habitats within the Yindi survey area

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Clay loam plain Acacia/Mallee/Casuarina Woodland Area= 35.7 ha (45%)	Clay-loam plain comprising of either Acacia, Mallee and or Casuarina woodland over low mixed shrubs.	• Ground moderately suited to burrowing species. • Moderately diverse vegetation strata supporting diverse avifauna assemblage. • Moderately dense vegetation and low to moderate leaf litter.	
Drainage line Eucalypt Woodland Area= 4.9 ha (6.2%)	Drainage line with Eucalypt woodland over low mixed shrubs.	• Substrate moderately suited to a variety of burrowing small mammals and reptiles. • Moderately diverse vegetation strata supporting diverse avifauna assemblage. • Dense vegetation and moderate to high leaf litter. • Some taller Eucalypts may provide hollows for nesting avifauna and/or bats.	

Fauna Habitat	Description	Representative Fauna Attributes	Example Image
Hillslope Acacia/Casuarina/Eucalypt Woodland Area= 23.4 ha (29.5%)	Hillslope with either Acacia, Casuarina and or Eucalypt woodland over low mixed shrubs.	• Substrate not well suited to small burrowing fauna. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting a moderate avifauna assemblage. • Rocky areas may provide habitat for small mammals. • Some good hollows for nesting avifauna.	
Rocky plain Eucalypt (Mallee) Woodland Area= 15 ha (18.9%)	Rocky plain with Eucalypt (Mallee) woodland over low mixed shrubs.	• Ground not well suited to burrowing species. • Moderate diversity vegetation strata supporting a moderate avifauna assemblage. • Moderate vegetation density and moderate leaf litter supporting some small reptiles. • Some good hollows for nesting avifauna.	
Cleared areas Area= 0.2 ha (0.002%)	Cleared areas	• Minimal habitat available for fauna.	

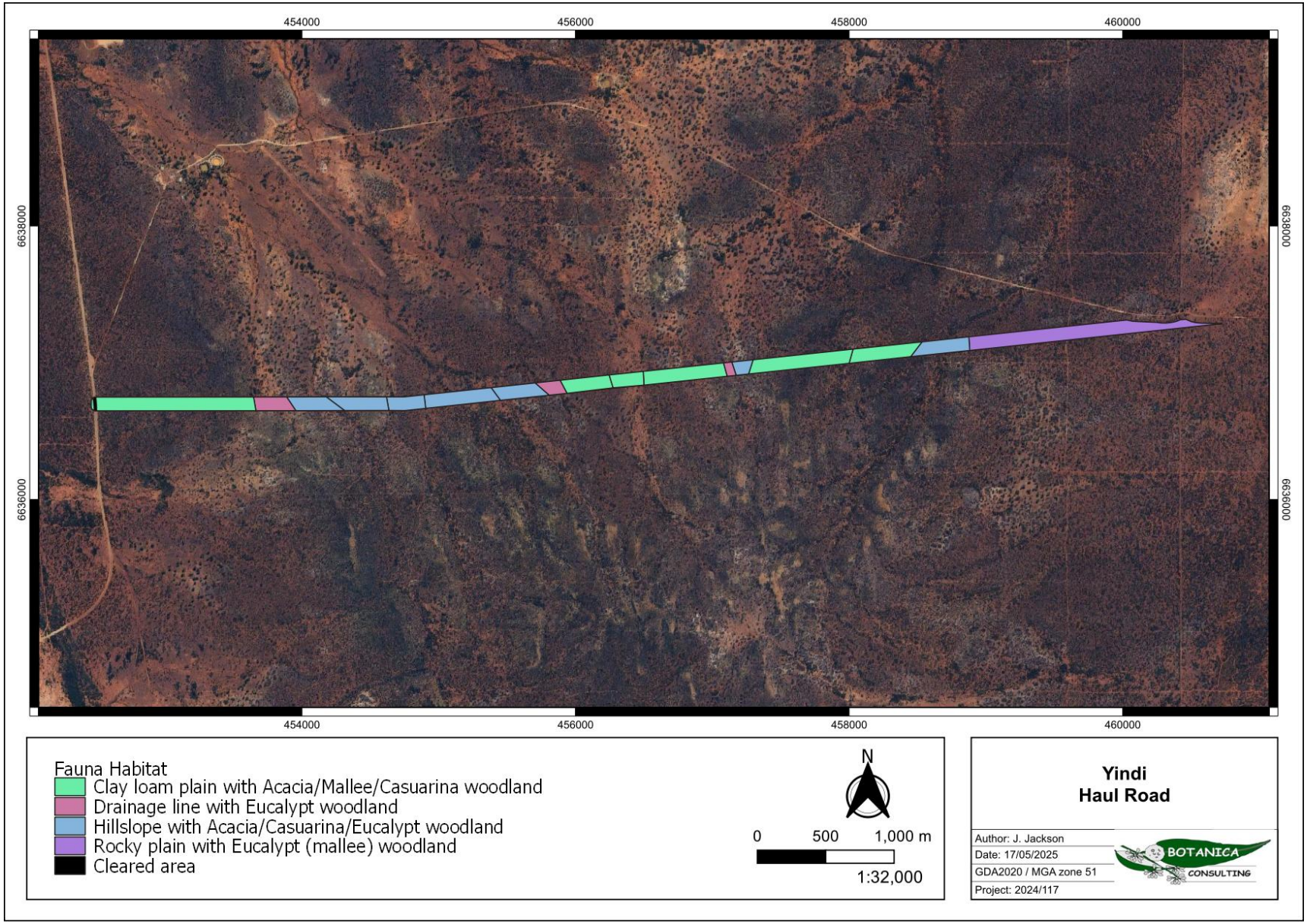

Figure 5-8: Fauna habitats within the Yindi survey area

5.2.9 Significant Fauna

According to the EPA *Environmental Factor Guideline for Terrestrial Fauna* (EPA, 2016c) significant fauna includes:

- Fauna being identified as a Threatened or Priority species;
- Fauna species with restricted distribution;
- Fauna subject to a high degree of historical impact from threatening processes; and
- Fauna providing an important function required to maintain the ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

The current status of some species on site and/or in the general area is difficult to determine, however, based on the habitats present and/ or recent nearby records, the following species of conservation significance can be regarded as possibly occurring in the wider area (but not necessarily within the survey area):

- **Malleefowl *(Leipoa ocellata)* –** Vulnerable (EPBC Act), Vulnerable (BC Act)

  This species is occasionally recorded in the Eastern Goldfields subregion. No evidence of malleefowl, including any recently used or old mounds were observed in the Yindi survey area. Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025) found no evidence of these in the Rebecca to Roe survey area.

- **Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus)*** –Other Specially Protected Species (BC Act)

  The species potentially occurs aerially over the survey area as part of a much larger home range, though records in this area are rare. No potential nest sites were observed during the survey. Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025) found no evidence of these in the Rebecca to Roe survey area.

- **Southern Whiteface *(Aphelocephala leucopsis)*** –Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Priority 4 (BC Act)

  No evidence of this bird was seen in the Yindi survey area. Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025) recorded these in the Rebecca to Roe survey area.

It should be noted that while habitats onsite for the species listed above are considered possibly suitable, some or all may be marginal in extent/quality and therefore the fauna species considered as possibly occurring may in fact only visit the area for short periods as infrequent vagrants. The result of the literature review and observations made during the field survey suggest that the probability of any of the above-mentioned fauna species actually occurring with the survey area would be low.

5.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

5.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act protects Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and is used by the Commonwealth DCCEEW to list threatened taxa and ecological communities into categories based on the criteria set out in the EPBC Act (www.environment.gov.au/epbc/index.html). The EPBC Act provides a national environmental assessment and approval system for proposed developments and enforces strict penalties for unauthorised actions that may affect MNES.

The EPBC Act covers 9 protected matters:

- world heritage areas
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- listed migratory species (protected under international agreements)
- Commonwealth marine areas
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mines)
- water resources (that relate to unconventional gas development and large coal mining development).

Terrestrial Ecosystems (2025) observed the Southern Whiteface in the Rebecca to Roe survey area. No other MNES as defined by the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.

5.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

5.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act WA 1986*

The EP Act provides for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment. The Act is administered by The Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER), which is the State Government's environmental regulatory agency.

Under Section 51C of the EP Act and the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* (Clearing Regulations) any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the EP Act or under the Clearing Regulations requires a clearing permit from the DWER or the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS). Under Section 51A of the EP Act native vegetation includes aquatic and terrestrial vegetation indigenous to Western Australia, and intentionally planted vegetation declared

by regulation to be native vegetation, but not vegetation planted in a plantation or planted with commercial intent. Section 51A of the EP Act defines clearing as "the killing or destruction of; the removal of; the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of; or the doing of substantial damage to some or all of the native vegetation in an area, including the flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock or an act or activity that results in the above".

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are classes or areas of native vegetation as declared in the *Environmental Protection (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) Notice 2005* for the purposes of Part V Division 2 of the EP Act, where the exemptions for clearing vegetation under the Clearing Regulations do not apply.

The following areas are declared to be ESAs:

- a declared World Heritage property as defined in section 13 of the EPBC Act;
- an area that is included on the Register of the National Estate, because of its natural heritage value, under the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 of the Commonwealth;
- a defined wetland and the area within 50 m of the wetland. Defined wetlands include Ramsar wetlands, conservation category wetlands and nationally important wetlands;
- the area covered by vegetation within 50 m of rare flora, to the extent to which the vegetation is continuous with the vegetation in which the rare flora is located;
- the area covered by a TEC;
- a Bush Forever site listed in "Bush Forever" Volumes 1 and 2 (2000), published by the Western Australia Planning Commission, except to the extent to which the site is approved to be developed by the Western Australia Planning Commission;
- the areas covered by the following policies –
    - *Environmental Protection (Gnangara Mound Crown Land) Policy 1992*;
    - *Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2002*;
- the areas covered by the lakes to which the *Environmental Protection (Swan Coastal Plain Lakes) Policy 1992* applies; and
- protected wetlands as defined in the *Environmental Protection (South West Agricultural Zone Wetlands) Policy 1998*.

No ESAs declared under the EP Act were identified within the survey area.

Additionally, in accordance with Schedule 1, Clause 4 of the Clearing Regulations, clearing of native vegetation in a 'Schedule One Area' for mining purposes is not permitted without a clearing permit.

No Schedule One Areas occur within the survey area.

5.4.2 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

The BC Act is administered by the DBCA to conserve and protect biodiversity and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State of Western Australia,

Under the BC Act, native species are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of extinction in the wild, and ecological communities are listed as Threatened when they face a high to very high risk of collapse.

Whilst all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State, special protection is afforded to threatened flora and ecological communities, with the authorisation of the Minister being required before such flora can be taken or communities modified.

Furthermore, The Minister may list vegetation as a 'critical habitat' if it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or ecological community. Under Section 54(1) of the BC Act, habitat is eligible for listing as critical habitat if:

a) it is critical to the survival of a threatened species or a threatened ecological community; and
b) its listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.

No TECs, Threatened species or critical habitat listed under the BC Act were recorded within the survey area.

5.4.3 Other Areas of Conservation Significance

The DBCA lists 'Priority' species and communities which are under consideration for declaration as 'Threatened' under the BC Act. These Priority species/ communities have no formal legal protection until they are endorsed by the Minister as being Threatened. One Priority flora (*Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera* (P3)) was identified in the survey area. No PECs were identified in the survey area.

There are no wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Wetlands) or national importance (Australian Nature Conservation Agency Wetlands) within the survey area.

There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is the Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve (R1974) which is approximately 10 km south of the survey area.

5.5 Native Vegetation Clearing Principles

Based on the outcomes from the survey undertaken, Botanica assessed the results of the desktop and field survey with regards to the native vegetation clearing principles listed under Schedule 5 of the EP Act (Table 5-10). The assessment found that the proposed vegetation clearing activities are unlikely to be at variance with any clearing principle.

Table 5-10: Assessment against native vegetation clearing principles

Letter	Principle	Assessment	Outcome
Native vegetation should not be cleared if it:			
(a)	comprises a high level of biological diversity.	Vegetation identified within the survey area is not considered to be of high biological diversity and is well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(b)	comprises the whole or part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to WA.	The fauna habitat in the Yindi survey area was not considered to be significant fauna habitat and is well represented outside of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(c)	includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of rare flora.	No Threatened Flora taxa, pursuant to the BC Act and the EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(d)	comprises the whole or part of or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community (TEC).	No TEC listed under the EPBC Act or by the BC Act occur within the survey area.	Clearing is not at variance with this principle
(e)	is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared	The Barlee 20 and Zanthus 481 and 480 vegetation associations retain >99% of their original pre-European vegetation extent.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(f)	is growing, in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland	No major drainage lines occur within the survey area, several minor drainage lines intersect the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(g)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.	The survey area and surrounding region has not been extensively cleared. Clearing within the survey area is not considered likely to lead to land degradation issues such as salinity, water logging or acidic soils.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(h)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.	There are no Reserves in the survey area, the nearest gazetted Reserve is the Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve which is approximately 10 km south of the survey area.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(i)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.	Several minor drainage lines occur within the survey area. Disturbances within the survey area is not expected to cause deterioration in the quality of water on the surface or underground.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle
(j)	Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence of flooding	Rainfall in the Eastern Goldfields subregion has an average rainfall of 200-300mm and an evaporation rate of 2400 mm. Clearing within the survey area is not likely to increase the incidence or intensity of flooding within the survey area or surrounds.	Clearing is unlikely to be at variance with this principle

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APPENDIX A:
CONSERVATION CATEGORIES (BC ACT AND EPBC ACT)

Definitions of Conservation Significant Species

Code	Category
State categories of Threatened and Priority species	
Threatened Species (T) Listed by order of the Minister as Threatened in the category of critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under section 19(1), or is a rediscovered species to be regarded as Threatened species under section 26(2) of the BC Act.	
CR	**Critically Endangered** Threatened species considered to be "facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as critically endangered under section 19(1)(a) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 20 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for critically endangered fauna or Schedule 1 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for critically endangered flora.
EN	**Endangered** Threatened species considered to be "facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as endangered under section 19(1)(b) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 21 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for endangered fauna or Schedule 1 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for endangered flora.
VU	**Vulnerable** Threatened species considered to be "facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines". Listed as vulnerable under section 19(1)(c) of the BC Act in accordance with the criteria set out in section 22 and the ministerial guidelines. Published under Schedule 2 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for vulnerable fauna or Schedule 1 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for vulnerable flora.
Extinct species Listed by order of the Minister as extinct under section 23(1) of the BC Act as extinct or extinct in the wild.	
EX	**Extinct** Species where "*there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died*", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act). Published as presumed extinct under Schedule 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024* for extinct fauna or Schedule 2 the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Flora) Order 2024* for extinct flora.
EW	**Extinct in the Wild** Species that *"is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form*", and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act). Currently there are no Threatened fauna or Threatened flora species listed as extinct in the wild. If listing of a species as extinct in the wild occurs, then a schedule will be added to the applicable notice.
Specially protected species Listed by order of the Minister as specially protected under section 13(1) of the BC Act. Meeting one or more of the following categories: species of special conservation interest; migratory species; cetaceans; species subject to international agreement; or species otherwise in need of special protection. Species that are listed as Threatened species (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or extinct species under the BC Act cannot also be listed as Specially Protected species.	
CD	**Species of special conservation interest** Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as Threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 14 of the BC Act).

Code	Category
	Published as conservation dependent fauna under Schedule 1 Division 1 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
IA	**International Agreement/ Migratory** Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 15 of the BC Act). Includes birds that are subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and fauna subject to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (Bonn Convention), an environmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Program. Migratory species listed under the BC Act are a subset of the migratory animals, that are known to visit Western Australia, protected under the international agreements or treaties, excluding species that are listed as Threatened species. Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under Schedule 1 Division 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
OS	**Other specially protected species** Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 18 of the BC Act). Published as other specially protected fauna under Schedule 1 Division 3 of the *Biodiversity Conservation (Listing of Native Species) (Fauna) Order 2024*.
Priority species Possibly Threatened species that do not meet survey criteria, or are otherwise data deficient, are added to the Priority Fauna or Priority Flora Lists under Priorities 1, 2 or 3. These three categories are ranked in order of Priority for survey and evaluation of conservation status so that consideration can be given to their declaration as Threatened Fauna or Flora. Species that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons, are placed in Priority 4. These species require regular monitoring. Assessment of Priority codes is based on the Western Australian distribution of the species, unless the distribution in WA is part of a contiguous population extending into adjacent States, as defined by the known spread of locations.	
P1	**Priority 1: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P2	**Priority 2: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.
P3	**Priority 3: Poorly-known species** Species that are known from several locations, and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.
P4	**Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring** (a) Rare. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands. (b) Near Threatened. Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that are close to qualifying for vulnerable but are not listed as Conservation Dependent. (c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
Commonwealth categories of Threatened species	
EX	**Extinct**

Code	Category
	Taxa where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
EW	**Extinct in the Wild** Taxa where it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CR	**Critically Endangered** Taxa that are facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
EN	**Endangered** Taxa which are not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
VU	**Vulnerable** Taxa which are not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD	**Conservation Dependent** Taxa which are the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered; or (b) the following subparagraphs are satisfied: (i) the species is a species of fish; (ii) the species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) the plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; (iv) cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species.

Definitions of conservation significant communities

Category Code	Category
State categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
PD	**Presumed Totally Destroyed**
	An ecological community will be listed as Presumed Totally Destroyed if there are no recent records of the community being extant and either of the following applies:
	• *records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches or known likely habitats or;*
	• *all occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed.*
CR	**Critically Endangered**
	An ecological community will be listed as Critically Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one of the following criteria:
	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification;
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
EN	**Endangered**
	An ecological community will be listed as Endangered when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
	The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70% and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short-term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short-term future due to modification;
	The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;
	The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short-term future.
VU	**Vulnerable**

Category Code	Category
	An ecological community will be listed as Vulnerable when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one of the following criteria:
	The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated;
	The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution;
	The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.
Commonwealth categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
CE	**Critically Endangered** If, at that time, an ecological community is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (indicative timeframe being the next 10 years).
EN	**Endangered** If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future (indicative timeframe being the next 20 years).
VU	**Vulnerable** If, at that time, an ecological community is not critically endangered or endangered, but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium–term future (indicative timeframe being the next 50 years).
Priority Ecological Communities	
P1	**Poorly-known ecological communities**
	Ecological communities with apparently few, small occurrences, all or most not actively managed for conservation (e.g. within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases) and for which current threats exist.
P2	**Poorly-known ecological communities**
	Communities that are known from few small occurrences, all or most of which are actively managed for conservation (e.g. within national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, un-allocated Crown land, water reserves, etc.) and not under imminent threat of destruction or degradation.
P3	**Poorly known ecological communities**
	Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation or:
	Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat, or;
	Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4	**Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened** or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring.
P5	**Conservation Dependent ecological communities**
	Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.

APPENDIX B:
VEGETATION CONDITION RATING

Vegetation Condition Rating	South West and Interzone Botanical Provinces	Eremaean and Northern Botanical Provinces
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.	
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.	Some relatively slight signs of damage caused by human activities since European settlement. For example, some signs of damage to tree trunks caused by repeated fire, the presence of some relatively non-aggressive weeds, or occasional vehicle tracks.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	More obvious signs of damage caused by human activity since European settlement, including some obvious impact on the vegetation structure such as that caused by low levels of grazing or slightly aggressive weeds.
Poor		Still retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it after very obvious impacts of human activities since European settlement, such as grazing, partial clearing, frequent fires or aggressive weeds.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.	Severely impacted by grazing, very frequent fires, clearing or a combination of these activities. Scope for some regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Usually with a number of weed species present including very aggressive species.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.	Areas that are completely or almost completely without native species in the structure of their vegetation; i.e., areas that are cleared or ‘parkland cleared’ with their flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

APPENDIX C:
LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN EACH VEGETATION TYPE

(A) and blue text-denotes annual taxa; (W) and green text-denotes introduced flora (WAHERB, 1998-)

Family	Species	CLP-EW2	CLP-MW1	RS-EW2	CLP-AFW1	SLP-MW1	DD-EW1	DD-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW4	CLP-AOW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-CFW1	CLP-EW3	RP-MW1	HS-EOW1	RH-AFW1	CLP-MW2
Fabaceae	*Acacia acuminata*				*													
Fabaceae	*Acacia burkittii*						*		*	*			*					
Fabaceae	*Acacia caesaneura*										*						*	
Fabaceae	*Acacia colletioides*					*	*			*								
Fabaceae	*Acacia erinacea*		*										*					
Fabaceae	*Acacia hemiteles*		*			*	*		*	*	*		*					
Fabaceae	*Acacia incurvaneura*												*					
Fabaceae	*Acacia kalgoorliensis*												*					
Fabaceae	*Acacia kempeana*									*					*	*		*
Fabaceae	*Acacia nyssophylla*								*									
Fabaceae	*Acacia oswaldii*								*									
Fabaceae	*Acacia pteraneura*										*							
Fabaceae	*Acacia ramulosa*																*	*
Fabaceae	*Acacia tetragonophylla*						*		*		*	*	*				*	
Sapindaceae	*Alectryon oleifolius*						*			*								
Apocynaceae	*Alyxia buxifolia*									*								
Loranthaceae	*Amyema fitzgeraldii*										*							
Loranthaceae	*Amyema miquelii*					*												
Poaceae	*Aristida contorta*				*												*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex nummularia*								*	*		*	*					
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex stipitata*						*											
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex vesicaria*	*		*				*	*	*		*	*	*				
Poaceae	*Austrostipa elegantissima*	*							*	*	*	*	*			*		
Poaceae	*Austrostipa nitida*		*		*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Asteraceae	*Brachyscome ciliaris (A)*									*			*					
Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina pauper*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*		
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis (W)*						*		*			*						*
Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium curvispicatum*												*					
Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi*				*						*							
Poaceae	*Chloris truncata*																	
Asteraceae	*Cratystylis conocephala*												*					
Asteraceae	*Cratystylis microphylla*	*											*					
Asteraceae	*Cratystylis subspinescens*	*						*				*	*					
Chenopodiaceae	*Dissocarpus paradoxus*						*		*				*					
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*												*					
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea lobulata*		*		*		*		*	*	*	*	*		*			
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea stenozyga*											*				*		
Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *angustissima*			*														
Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*						*		*			*	*					
Poaceae	*Enneapogon caerulescens*			*														
Poaceae	*Enteropogon ramosus*												*					
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila alternifolia*						*			*								
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila arachnoides* subsp. *tenera (P3)*										*		*					
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila caperata*									*								
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila clarkei*								*						*			*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila decipiens*	*			*		*			*	*	*	*			*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila dempsteri*								*					*				
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila glabra*		*	*								*	*					

Family	Species	CLP-EW2	CLP-MW1	RS-EW2	CLP-AFW1	SLP-MW1	DD-EW1	DD-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW4	CLP-AOW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-CFW1	CLP-EW3	RP-MW1	HS-EOW1	RH-AFW1	CLP-MW2
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila georgei*																*	
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila granitica*				*				*	*								
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila ionantha*						*											
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila longifolia*											*	*					
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila maculata*								*									
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oldfieldii*												*					
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia*					*	*		*	*		*	*			*		*
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila oppositifolia*												*					
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila parvifolia*	*	*			*			*	*						*		
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila pustulata*		*															
Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila scoparia*	*				*	*		*	*		*	*					
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus concinna*		*			*				*		*						
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus lesouefii*															*		
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus lucasii*																	*
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus oleosa*									*					*			
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus ravida*								*					*				
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salmonophloia*					*	*		*									
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus salubris*	*		*														
Santalaceae	*Exocarpos aphyllus*	*				*			*			*		*				
Frankeniaceae	*Frankenia setosa*	*		*						*		*	*					
Proteaceae	*Grevillea acuaria*												*					
Proteaceae	*Hakea preissii*							*										
Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia australis*						*		*		*	*	*				*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana amoena*																	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana carnosa*																*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana convexa*								*	*								*
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana georgei*	*					*		*		*					*		
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana glomerifolia*	*		*														
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana pentatropis*									*								
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana platycarpa*	*																
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana pyramidata*						*	*										
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana sedifolia*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana thesioides*								*		*							
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana tomentosa*								*									
Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana triptera*			*					*	*	*		*					
Poaceae	*Monachather paradoxus*	*					*											
Solanaceae	*Nicotiana rosulata*										*							
Asteraceae	*Olearia muelleri*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		*	*					
Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea microcephala*						*		*	*	*	*	*					
Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum angustifolium*						*			*		*						
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus exaltatus (A)*								*				*					
Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus obovatus*	*		*	*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*
Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia drummondii*						*		*			*	*					
Zygophyllaceae	*Roepera eremaea (A)*					*							*					
Zygophyllaceae	*Roepera glauca (A)*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*		*					
Malvaceae	*Salvia verbenaca (W)*							*	*									
Santalaceae	*Santalum acuminatum*					*												
Santalaceae	*Santalum spicatum*						*			*						*		
Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola spinescens*	*			*	*	*		*	*	*		*		*	*	*	

Family	Species	CLP-EW2	CLP-MW1	RS-EW2	CLP-AFW1	SLP-MW1	DD-EW1	DD-COW1	CLP-EW1	CLP-EW4	CLP-AOW1	CLP-COW1	CLP-CFW1	CLP-EW3	RP-MW1	HS-EOW1	RH-AFW1	CLP-MW2
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena cuneata*								*									
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena diacantha*		*	*		*	*	*	*			*	*					
Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena uniflora*			*						*	*							
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Fabaceae	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *artemisioides*								*		*	*						
Malvaceae	*Sida calyxhymenia*																*	
Malvaceae	*Sida spodochroma*								*		*		*					
Asteraceae	*Siemssenia capillaris (A)*				*						*		*					
Solanaceae	*Solanum ferocissimum*										*							
Solanaceae	*Solanum lasiophyllum*	*			*				*	*	*				*			
Solanaceae	*Solanum nummularium*								*	*								
Chenopodiaceae	*Salsola australis (A)*										*		*					
Asteraceae	*Streptoglossa liatroides*												*					
Poaceae	*Thyridolepis mitchelliana*						*						*					
Poaceae	*Triodia scariosa*		*			*												
Poaceae	*Triodia scariosa*																	
Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum lineare*									*								
Lamiaceae	*Westringia rigida*		*															

APPENDIX D:
QUADRAT LOCATIONS (NW CORNER-GDA2020)

Quadrat	Easting	Northing
Q1	457600.2	6602643
Q2	456627.6	6602625
Q3	455804.2	6602694
Q4	455378.2	6602767
Q5	454685.8	6602984
Q6	454219.6	6602968
Q7	453390.5	6603236
Q8	452445.7	6604830
Q9	451698.8	6606438
Q10	451572.5	6608409
Q11	452437.1	6609117
Q12	452851	6609232
Q13	453492.4	6609413
Q14	454147.4	6609574
Q15	454892.7	6609725
Q16	456024.4	6610072
Q17	458399.9	6610653
Q18	459379.9	6610898
Q19	460994.2	6610859
Q20	462100.3	6611034
Q21	463750.7	6610985
Q22	465324.1	6611145
Q23	466606.6	6611230
Q24	468399.1	6611195
Q25	469467.7	6611340
Q26	471255.3	6611388
Q27	472881.3	6611369
Q28	474894.4	6612522
Q29	475433.4	6613863
Q30	475757.4	6614876
Q31	476266.2	6615755
Q32	476583.7	6616420
Q33	476593.5	6616830
Q34	477104.2	6618144
Q35	480812.1	6625234
Q36	477763.8	6619264
Q37	482483.8	6628494
Q38	477797.3	6619695
Q39	478555.7	6621028
Q40	482448.5	6629780

Quadrat	Easting	Northing
Q41	479609.6	6623056
Q42	482669	6632334
Q43	482756.3	6634162
Q44	480618.2	6624925
Q45	481219.6	6625967
Q46	482595	6630817
Q47	483073	6635135
Q48	471029.9	6611304
Q49	474248.6	6611553
Q50	459897.1	6637251
Q51	458739.8	6637081
Q52	457473.1	6637000
Q53	456434.1	6636882
Q54	454790.5	6636676
Q55	453325	6636661

APPENDIX E:
QUADRAT DATASHEETS

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 134220-134228
Quadrat No: Q1	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4943
Coordinates (GDA2020): 457600.2E; 6602643N		**Elevation (m):** 310.7m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10%-20% / 6-20mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salubris	*Exocarpos aphyllus*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa elegantissima
Cratystylis microphylla
Cratystylis subspinescens
Eremophila parvifolia
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salubris
Exocarpos aphyllus
Frankenia setosa
Maireana glomerifolia
Maireana platycarpa
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Ptilotus obovatus
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Solanum lasiophyllum

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 135607-135613
Quadrat No: Q2	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4938
Coordinates (GDA2020): 456627.6E; 6602625N		**Elevation (m):** 311.6m
Aspect: North	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salubris	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa elegantissima
Eremophila decipiens
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salubris
Maireana georgei
Maireana sedifolia
Monachather paradoxus
Olearia muelleri
Ptilotus obovatus
Roepera glauca (A)
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 140933-140942
Quadrat No: Q3	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4945
Coordinates (GDA2020): 455804.2E; 6602694N		**Elevation (m):** 320.0m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50%-90% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree Mallee (>8m)	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Hummock Grass
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus concinna	*Eremophila pustulata*	*Triodia rigidissima*

ALL TAXA
Acacia erinacea
Acacia hemiteles
Eremophila glabra
Eremophila parvifolia
Eremophila pustulata
Eucalyptus concinna
Olearia muelleri
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Triodia rigidissima
Westringia rigida

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 142111-142119
Quadrat No: Q4	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4950
Coordinates (GDA2020): 455378.2E; 6602767N		**Elevation (m):** 321.3m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Midslope / Hillslope		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50%-90% / 60-200mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree Mallee (>8m)	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salubris	*Eremophila glabra*	*Atriplex vesicaria*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Dodonaea viscosa subsp. *angustissima*
Enneapogon caerulescens
Eremophila glabra
Eucalyptus salubris
Frankenia setosa
Maireana glomerifolia
Maireana triptera
Olearia muelleri
Ptilotus obovatus
Roepera glauca (A)
Sclerolaena diacantha
Sclerolaena uniflora
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 143511-143520
Quadrat No: Q5	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4956
Coordinates (GDA2020): 454685.8E; 6602984N		**Elevation (m):** 331.7m
Aspect: North east	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10%-20% / 6-20mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 60%		
Cover bare ground: 30%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus oleosa	*Atriplex nummularia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex nummularia
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa elegantissima
Eremophila parvifolia
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus oleosa
Frankenia setosa
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Scaevola spinescens

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 144333-144341
Quadrat No: Q6	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4962
Coordinates (GDA2020): 454219.6E; 6602968N		**Elevation (m):** 335.4m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 6-20mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 45%		
Cover bare ground: 45%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Acacia acuminata	*Dodonaea lobulata*	*Ptilotus obovatus*

ALL TAXA
Acacia acuminata
Aristida contorta
Austrostipa nitida
Cheilanthes sieberi
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila decipiens
Eremophila granitica
Ptilotus obovatus
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Siemssenia capillaris (A)
Solanum lasiophyllum

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 145455-145502
Quadrat No: Q7	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4968
Coordinates (GDA2020): 453390.5E; 6603236N		**Elevation (m):** 335.5m
Aspect: South East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Dodonaea lobulata*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia erinacea
Acacia hemiteles
Atriplex nummularia
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Cratystylis conocephala
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana triptera
Olearia muelleri
Rhagodia drummondii
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 151400-151411
Quadrat No: Q8	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4976
Coordinates (GDA2020): 452445.7E; 6604830N		**Elevation (m):** 325.4m
Aspect: South East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10%-20% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 60%		
Cover bare ground: 30%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Atriplex nummularia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex nummularia
Atriplex vesicaria
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana convexa
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana tomentosa
Olearia muelleri

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 10/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 153345-153354
Quadrat No: Q9	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4983
Coordinates (GDA2020): 451698.8E; 6606438N		**Elevation (m):** 310.1m
Aspect: South East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 0.5-1m	**Height:** 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** <1%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Acacia caesaneura	*Acacia hemiteles*	*Solanum lasiophyllum*

ALL TAXA
Acacia caesaneura
Acacia hemiteles
Acacia tetragonophylla
Amyema fitzgeraldii
Cheilanthes sieberi
Dodonaea lobulata
Maireana thesioides
Nicotiana rosulata
Ptilotus obovatus
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Siemssenia capillaris (A)
Solanum ferocissimum
Solanum lasiophyllum

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 627-629
Quadrat No: Q10	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3593
Coordinates (GDA2020): 451572.5E; 6608409N		**Elevation (m):** 311.8m
Aspect: east	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: <2% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Uniform / Sandy Clay Loam / Cracking / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 30%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Hummock Grass
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus concinna	*Exocarpos aphyllus*	*Triodia scariosa*

ALL TAXA
Acacia colletioides
Acacia hemiteles
Amyema miquelii
Eremophila parvifolia
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus concinna
Exocarpos aphyllus
Olearia muelleri
Roepera eremaea (A)
Santalum acuminatum
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Triodia scariosa

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 160-162
Quadrat No: Q11	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4992
Coordinates (GDA2020): 452437.1E; 6609117N		**Elevation (m):** 317.6m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay		
Cover leaf litter: 80%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Scaevola spinescens*

ALL TAXA
Acacia colletioides
Acacia hemiteles
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Exocarpos aphyllus
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 163-165
Quadrat No: Q12	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4997
Coordinates (GDA2020): 452851E; 6609232N		**Elevation (m):** 316.4m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Good
Landform: Open Depression / Drainage Depression		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 20%-50% / 6-20mm / Angular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay		
Cover leaf litter: 60%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Acacia hemiteles*	*Eremophila scoparia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Atriplex stipitata
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila alternifolia
Eremophila ionantha
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Pittosporum angustifolium
Scaevola spinescens
Thyridolepis mitchelliana

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 168-170
Quadrat No: Q13	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 4
Coordinates (GDA2020): 453492.4E; 6609413N		**Elevation (m):** 315.9m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam Sandy		
Cover leaf litter: 80%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Tussock Grass
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Cratystylis microphylla*	*Triodia scariosa*

ALL TAXA
Acacia kalgoorliensis
Casuarina pauper
Cratystylis microphylla
Dodonaea viscosa
Grevillea acuaria
Maireana sedifolia
Ptilotus exaltatus
Triodia scariosa

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 171-173
Quadrat No: Q14	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 8
Coordinates (GDA2020): 454147.4E; 6609574N		**Elevation (m):** 315.5m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 70%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana georgei
Maireana sedifolia
Pittosporum angustifolium
Roepera glauca (A)
Santalum spicatum
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 174-176
Quadrat No: Q15	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 13
Coordinates (GDA2020): 454892.7E; 6609725N		**Elevation (m):** 317.9m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Open Depression / Bottom Third of Landform Element / Drainage Depression		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 20%-50% / 2-6mm / Subrounded		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Loose		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Cratystylis subspinescens*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Casuarina pauper
Cratystylis subspinescens
Hakea preissii
Maireana pyramidata
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Sclerolaena diacantha

Project Name: Roe to Rebecca Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 177-179
Quadrat No: Q16	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 19
Coordinates (GDA2020): 456024.4E; 6610072N		**Elevation (m):** 326.2m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 80%		
Cover bare ground: 90%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Olearia muelleri*

ALL TAXA
Eremophila parvifolia
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 180-182
Quadrat No: Q17	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 27
Coordinates (GDA2020): 458399.9E; 6610653N		**Elevation (m):** 335.7m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Atriplex nummularia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana sedifolia
Ptilotus obovatus
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 630-632
Quadrat No: Q18	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3598
Coordinates (GDA2020): 459379.9E; 6610898N		**Elevation (m):** 329.1m
Aspect: West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 12-20m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Acacia hemiteles*	*Olearia muelleri*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Acacia hemiteles
Acacia oswaldii
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana triptera
Olearia muelleri
Ptilotus obovatus
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 634-636
Quadrat No: Q19	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3605
Coordinates (GDA2020): 460994.2E; 6610859N		**Elevation (m):** 326.5m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 12-20m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Acacia hemiteles*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Acacia colletioides
Acacia hemiteles
Austrostipa nitida
Enchylaena tomentosa
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana pyramidata
Maireana sedifolia
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Roe to Rebecca Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 637-639
Quadrat No: Q20	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3610
Coordinates (GDA2020): 462100.3E; 6611034N		**Elevation (m):** 334.9m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subrounded		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree Mallee (>8m)	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus oleosa	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Eremophila parvifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia colletioides
Acacia hemiteles
Alectryon oleifolius
Austrostipa elegantissima
Eremophila parvifolia
Eucalyptus oleosa
Maireana convexa
Maireana pentatropis
Olearia muelleri
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Roe to Rebecca Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 640-642
Quadrat No: Q21	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3615
Coordinates (GDA2020): 463750.7E; 6610985N		**Elevation (m):** 339.6m
Aspect: West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree Mallee (>8m)	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus oleosa	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Eremophila caperata
Eucalyptus oleosa
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana triptera
Olearia muelleri
Roepera glauca (A)
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Solanum nummularium
Vincetoxicum lineare

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 643-645
Quadrat No: Q22	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3621
Coordinates (GDA2020): 465324.1E; 6611145N		**Elevation (m):** 345.2m
Aspect: West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree Mallee (>8m)	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus concinna	*Acacia kempeana*	*Ptilotus obovatus*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Acacia hemiteles
Acacia kempeana
Austrostipa nitida
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila decipiens
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eucalyptus concinna
Ptilotus obovatus
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Vincetoxicum lineare

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 648-650
Quadrat No: Q23	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3625
Coordinates (GDA2020): 466606.6E; 6611230N		**Elevation (m):** 343.0m
Aspect: South West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Sod Grass
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Austrostipa nitida*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Alectryon oleifolius
Alyxia buxifolia
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Brachyscome ciliaris (A)
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila granitica
Eremophila alternifolia
Maireana sedifolia
Pimelea microcephala
Pittosporum angustifolium
Ptilotus obovatus
Santalum spicatum
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena uniflora
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Solanum lasiophyllum
Vincetoxicum lineare

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 652-654
Quadrat No: Q24	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3635
Coordinates (GDA2020): 468399.1E; 6611195N		**Elevation (m):** 342.2m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*
ALL TAXA		
Acacia hemiteles		
Austrostipa elegantissima		
Austrostipa nitida		
Casuarina pauper		
Dodonaea lobulata		
Maireana sedifolia		
Leichhardtia australis		
Roepera glauca (A)		
Scaevola spinescens		
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*		
Solanum lasiophyllum		

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 657-659
Quadrat No: Q25	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3640
Coordinates (GDA2020): 469467.7E; 6611340N		**Elevation (m):** 342.1m
Aspect: South West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 6-20mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Acacia aptaneura	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Acacia aptaneura
Acacia tetragonophylla
Amyema fitzgeraldii
Austrostipa nitida
Eremophila decipiens
Eremophila arachnoides subsp. *tenera (P3)*
Maireana georgei
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana triptera
Pimelea microcephala
Ptilotus obovatus
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena uniflora
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Senna artemisioides subsp. *artemisioides*
Sida spodochroma
Solanum lasiophyllum
Salsola australis (A)

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 661-663
Quadrat No: Q26	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3647
Coordinates (GDA2020): 471255.3E; 6611388N		**Elevation (m):** 345.9m
Aspect: West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: <2% / 6-20mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown-Red / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia tetragonophylla
Atriplex nummularia
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Cratystylis subspinescens
Enchylaena tomentosa
Eremophila decipiens
Eremophila longifolia
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eremophila scoparia
Exocarpos aphyllus
Frankenia setosa
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Pimelea microcephala
Ptilotus obovatus
Rhagodia drummondii
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 664-666
Quadrat No: Q27	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3651
Coordinates (GDA2020): 472881.3E; 6611369N		**Elevation (m):** 340.7m
Aspect: West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10%		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:**	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Brachyscome ciliaris (A)
Eremophila longifolia
Eremophila scoparia
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Ptilotus obovatus
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 183-185
Quadrat No: Q28	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 34
Coordinates (GDA2020): 474894.4E; 6612522N		**Elevation (m):** 359.1m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Lower Slope / Middle Third of Landform Element / Hillslope		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 20%-50% / 20-60mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light Grey / Uniform / Silty Clay Loam / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Acacia hemiteles*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Maireana sedifolia
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 189-191
Quadrat No: Q29	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 38
Coordinates (GDA2020): 475433.4E; 6613863N		**Elevation (m):** 363.8m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: <2% / 6-20mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Light Grey / Uniform / Medium Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover: <10%**	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*
ALL TAXA		
Atriplex nummularia		
Atriplex vesicaria		
Austrostipa nitida		
Casuarina pauper		
Eremophila arachnoides subsp. *tenera (P3)*		
Maireana sedifolia		
Rhagodia eremaea (A)		
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*		
Sida spodochroma		
Salsola australis (A)		

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 192-194
Quadrat No: Q30	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 91
Coordinates (GDA2020): 475757.4E; 6614876N		**Elevation (m):** 372.3m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Medium Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 30%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila glabra
Eucalyptus concinna
Maireana sedifolia
Pimelea microcephala
Pittosporum angustifolium
Ptilotus obovatus
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 195-197
Quadrat No: Q31	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 96
Coordinates (GDA2020): 476266.2E; 6615755N		**Elevation (m):** 384.6m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Shrub Mallee (<8m)	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus concinna	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Austrostipa nitida
Dodonaea lobulata
Eucalyptus concinna
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Roepera glauca (A)
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 198-200
Quadrat No: Q32	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 103
Coordinates (GDA2020): 476583.7E; 6616420N		**Elevation (m):** 398.4m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 90%		
Cover bare ground: 100%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: >70%	**Crown cover:** <1**%**	**Crown cover:** <1%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus ravida	*Senna artemisioides* subsp*. filifolia*	*Ptilotus obovatus*

ALL TAXA
Austrostipa nitida
Eucalyptus ravida
Maireana sedifolia
Ptilotus obovatus
Senna artemisioides subsp*. filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 201-203
Quadrat No: Q33	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 107
Coordinates (GDA2020): 476593.5E; 6616830N		**Elevation (m):** 397.0m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Soft		
Cover leaf litter: 60%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.25-0.5m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** <1%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus ravida	*Eremophila dempsteri*	*Atriplex vesicaria*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa nitida
Eremophila dempsteri
Eucalyptus ravida
Exocarpos aphyllus

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 204-206
Quadrat No: Q34	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 115
Coordinates (GDA2020): 477104.2E; 6618144N		**Elevation (m):** 393.8m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Soft		
Cover leaf litter: 80%		
Cover bare ground: 90%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus ravida	*Maireana sedifolia*	*Atriplex vesicaria*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Eucalyptus ravida
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana triptera
Ptilotus obovatus
Sclerolaena cuneata
Sclerolaena diacantha

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 669-671
Quadrat No: Q35	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3663
Coordinates (GDA2020): 480812.1E; 6625234N		**Elevation (m):** 367.3m
Aspect: South West	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 45%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: >35m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Acacia hemiteles*	*Atriplex vesicaria & Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Acacia tetragonophylla
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa nitida
Enchylaena tomentosa
Eremophila clarkei
Eremophila ionantha
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana triptera
Olearia muelleri
Pimelea microcephala
Ptilotus obovatus
Rhagodia drummondii
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Solanum lasiophyllum
Solanum nummularium

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 207-209
Quadrat No: Q36	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 123
Coordinates (GDA2020): 477763.8E; 6619264N		**Elevation (m):** 391.3m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Soft / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 70%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus ravida	*Eremophila dempsteri*	*Atriplex vesicaria*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Eremophila dempsteri
Eucalyptus ravida
Maireana georgei
Maireana sedifolia
Ptilotus exaltatus (A)
Ptilotus obovatus
Sclerolaena cuneata
Sclerolaena diacantha

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 672-674
Quadrat No: Q37	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3667
Coordinates (GDA2020): 482483.8E; 6628494N		**Elevation (m):** 364.2m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 20-25m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Dodonaea lobulata*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Acacia tetragonophylla
Atriplex nummularia
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila clarkei
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana sedifolia
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 210-212
Quadrat No: Q38	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 128
Coordinates (GDA2020): 477797.3E; 6619695N		**Elevation (m):** 391.2m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 60%		
Cover bare ground: 70%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex nummularia
Atriplex vesicaria
Eremophila maculata
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana sedifolia
Pimelea microcephala
Ptilotus exaltatus (A)
Scaevola spinescens

Project Name: Roe to Rebecca Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 213-215
Quadrat No: Q39	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 132
Coordinates (GDA2020): 478555.7E; 6621028N		**Elevation (m):** 385.5m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Acacia nyssophylla*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia nyssophylla
Eremophila parvifolia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana sedifolia
Ptilotus exaltatus (A)
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 675-677
Quadrat No: Q40	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3671
Coordinates (GDA2020): 482448.5E; 6629780N		**Elevation (m):** 361.0m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 2%-10% / 6-20mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Cracking		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Cratystylis subspinescens*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia incurvaneura
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Cratystylis subspinescens
Dissocarpus paradoxus
Enchylaena tomentosa
Enteropogon ramosus
Eremophila decipiens
Maireana sedifolia
Maireana triptera
Ptilotus obovatus
Rhagodia drummondii
Roepera glauca (A)
Sclerolaena diacantha
Siemssenia capillaris (A)
Streptoglossa liatroides

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 216-218
Quadrat No: Q41	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 138
Coordinates (GDA2020): 479609.6E; 6623056N		**Elevation (m):** 372.1m
Aspect: North	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 70%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 678-680
Quadrat No: Q42	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3676
Coordinates (GDA2020): 482669E; 6632334N		**Elevation (m):** 359.4m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10%-20% / 2-6mm / Subangular		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 3-6m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Acacia burkittii*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Acacia incurvaneura
Acacia tetragonophylla
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila oppositifolia
Maireana sedifolia
Pimelea microcephala
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 681-683
Quadrat No: Q43	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3680
Coordinates (GDA2020): 482756.3E; 6634162N		**Elevation (m):** 364.9m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Acacia burkittii*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Acacia tetragonophylla
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eremophila oppositifolia
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Rhagodia drummondii
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 219-221
Quadrat No: Q44	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 142
Coordinates (GDA2020): 480618.2E; 6624925N		**Elevation (m):** 367.0m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 70%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: >70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Exocarpos aphyllus
Maireana thesioides
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 594-596
Quadrat No: Q45	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 147
Coordinates (GDA2020): 481219.6E; 6625967N		**Elevation (m):** 369.2m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Acacia burkittii*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia burkittii
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Maireana sedifolia
Roepera eremaea (A)
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 594-596
Quadrat No: Q46	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 155
Coordinates (GDA2020): 482595E; 6630817N		**Elevation (m):** 363.3m
Aspect: North	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Medium Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** <1 m
Crown cover: 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Cratystylis subspinescens*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Casuarina pauper
Cratystylis subspinescens
Frankenia setosa
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Thyridolepis mitchelliana

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 11/03/25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 597-599
Quadrat No: Q47	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 159
Coordinates (GDA2020): 483073E; 6635135N		**Elevation (m):** 365.2m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third of Landform Element / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 50%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Eremophila oldfieldii*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa nitida
Casuarina pauper
Chenopodium curvispicatum
Eremophila glabra
Eremophila oldfieldii
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana sedifolia
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 12/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 684-686
Quadrat No: Q48	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3684
Coordinates (GDA2020): 471029.9E; 6611304N		**Elevation (m):** 336.3m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Open Depression / Drainage Depression		
Coarse fragments on the surface: <2% / 2-6mm / Subrounded		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 12-20m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 30%-70%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Eremophila scoparia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia hemiteles
Acacia tetragonophylla
Alectryon oleifolius
Austrostipa nitida
Dissocarpus paradoxus
Dodonaea lobulata
Enchylaena tomentosa
Eremophila decipiens
Eremophila longifolia
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eremophila scoparia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana sedifolia
Monachather paradoxus
Pimelea microcephala
Ptilotus obovatus
Rhagodia drummondii
Roepera glauca (A)
Scaevola spinescens
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road		
Date: 12/03/25	**Botanist:** JJ & KB	**Photo number (NW corner):** 687-689
Quadrat No: Q49	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 3688
Coordinates (GDA2020): 474248.6E; 6611553N		**Elevation (m):** 347.4m
Aspect: South	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: Nil		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Very Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red-Brown / Clay Loam / Firm / Surface Crust		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Chenopod Shrub
Height: 12-20m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30%-70%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%	**Crown cover:** 10%-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus salmonophloia	*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Atriplex nummularia
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa nitida
Dissocarpus paradoxus
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila parvifolia
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana sedifolia
Olearia muelleri
Pimelea microcephala
Ptilotus exaltatus (A)
Roepera glauca (A)
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Senna artemisioides subsp. *artemisioides*
Sida spodochroma

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road (Yindi)		
Date: 12-03-25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 538-540
Quadrat No: Q50	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 165
Coordinates (GDA2020): 459897.1E; 6637251N		**Elevation (m):** 391.1m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third / Plain / No Effective Disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10-20% / 20-60mm / Subrounded / Quartz		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Medium Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 40%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Shrub Mallee	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	**Crown cover:** 10-30%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus oleosa	*Acacia kempeana*	*Scaevola spinescens*

ALL TAXA
Acacia kempeana
Austrostipa nitida
Dodonaea lobulata
Eremophila clarkei
Eucalyptus oleosa
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*
Solanum lasiophyllum

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road (Yindi)		
Date: 12-03-25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 541-543
Quadrat No: Q51	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 170
Coordinates (GDA2020): 458739.8E; 6637081N		**Elevation (m):** 411.7m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Mid Slope / Middle Third / Hillslope / No Effective Disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50-90% / 20-60mm / Angular Tabular / BIF		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Dark Brown / Uniform / Clay Loam Sandy / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 30%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 3-6m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	**Crown cover:** <10%	**Crown cover:** 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus lesouefii	*Acacia kempeana*	*Ptilotus obovatus*

ALL TAXA
Acacia kempeana
Austrostipa elegantissima
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea stenozyga
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eucalyptus lesouefii
Maireana georgei
Ptilotus obovatus
Scaevola spinescens
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road (Yindi)		
Date: 12-03-25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 544-546
Quadrat No: Q52	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 175
Coordinates (GDA2020): 457473.1E; 6637000N		**Elevation (m):** 420.3m
Aspect:	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Mid Slope / Hillslope / No Effective Disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 10-20% / 20-60mm / Subrounded / Greenstone		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red Brown / Uniform / Sandy Clay Loam / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	**Crown cover:** <1%	**Crown cover:** 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus lesouefii	*Santalum spicatum*	*Eremophila parvifolia*

ALL TAXA
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea stenozyga
Eremophila decipiens
Eremophila parvifolia
Eucalyptus lesouefii
Ptilotus obovatus
Santalum spicatum
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road (Yindi)		
Date: 12-03-25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 716-718
Quadrat No: Q53	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 180
Coordinates (GDA2020): 456434.1E; 6636882N		**Elevation (m):** 417.6m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third / Plain / No Effective Disturbance		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50-90% / 2-6mm / Subangular / Ironstone		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Brown / Uniform / Medium Heavy Clay / Hard Setting		
Cover leaf litter: 20%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 10-30%	**Crown cover:** 10-30%	**Crown cover:** 30-70%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Casuarina pauper	*Acacia tetragonophylla*	*Maireana sedifolia*

ALL TAXA
Acacia tetragonophylla
Casuarina pauper
Dodonaea stenozyga
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana sedifolia
Ptilotus obovatus
Sclerolaena diacantha
Senna artemisioides subsp. *artemisioides*

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road (Yindi)		
Date: 12-03-25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 550-552
Quadrat No: Q54	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 190
Coordinates (GDA2020): 454790.5E; 6636676N		**Elevation (m):** 406.9m
Aspect: East	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Good
Landform: Flat / Middle Third / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50-90% / 2-6mm / Subangular / Ironstone		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Slow		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 50%		
Cover bare ground: 80%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Tree	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 3-6m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	**Crown cover:** 10-30%	**Crown cover:** 10-30%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Acacia caesaneura	*Acacia tetragonophylla*	*Scaevola spinescens*

ALL TAXA
Acacia caesaneura
Acacia ramulosa
Acacia tetragonophylla
Aristida contorta
Eremophila georgei
Leichhardtia australis
Maireana carnosa
Maireana sedifolia
Scaevola spinescens
Sida calyxhymenia

Project Name: Rebecca to Roe Haul Road (Yindi)		
Date: 12-03-25	**Botanist:** JW	**Photo number (NW corner):** 547-549
Quadrat No: Q55	**Quadrat size/shape:** 20m x 20m/Square	**Waypoint:** 200
Coordinates (GDA2020): 453325E; 6636661N		**Elevation (m):** 388.3m
Aspect:	**Fire (yrs):** Long Unburnt	**Condition rating:** Very Good
Landform: Flat / Plain		
Coarse fragments on the surface: 50-90% / 2-6mm / Subangular / Ironstone		
Rock outcrop (abundance/runoff): Nil / Moderately Rapid		
Soil (profile/field texture/soil surface): Red / Uniform / Heavy Clay / Firm		
Cover leaf litter: 40%		
Cover bare ground: 60%		
Upper stratum	**Mid-stratum**	**Lower stratum**
Growth form: Shrub Mallee	**Growth form:** Shrub	**Growth form:** Shrub
Height: 6-12m	**Height:** 1-3m	**Height:** 0.5-1m
Crown cover: 30-70%	**Crown cover:** 30-70%	**Crown cover:** <10%
Dominant taxa:	**Dominant taxa:**	**Dominant taxa:**
Eucalyptus lucasii	*Acacia kempeana*	*Ptilotus obovatus*

ALL TAXA
Acacia kempeana
Acacia ramulosa
Eremophila clarkei
Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *angustifolia*
Eucalyptus lucasii
Maireana convexa
Ptilotus obovatus
Senna artemisioides subsp. *filifolia*

APPENDIX F:
QUADRAT PHOTOGRAPHS

Q1			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q2			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q3			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q4			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q5			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q6			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q7			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q8			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q9			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q10			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q11			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q12			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q13			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q14			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q15			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q16			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q17			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q18			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q19			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q20			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q21			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q22			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q23			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q24			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q25			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q26			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q27			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q28			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q29			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q30			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q31			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q32			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q33			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q34			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q35			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q36			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q37			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q38			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q39			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q40			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q41			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q42			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

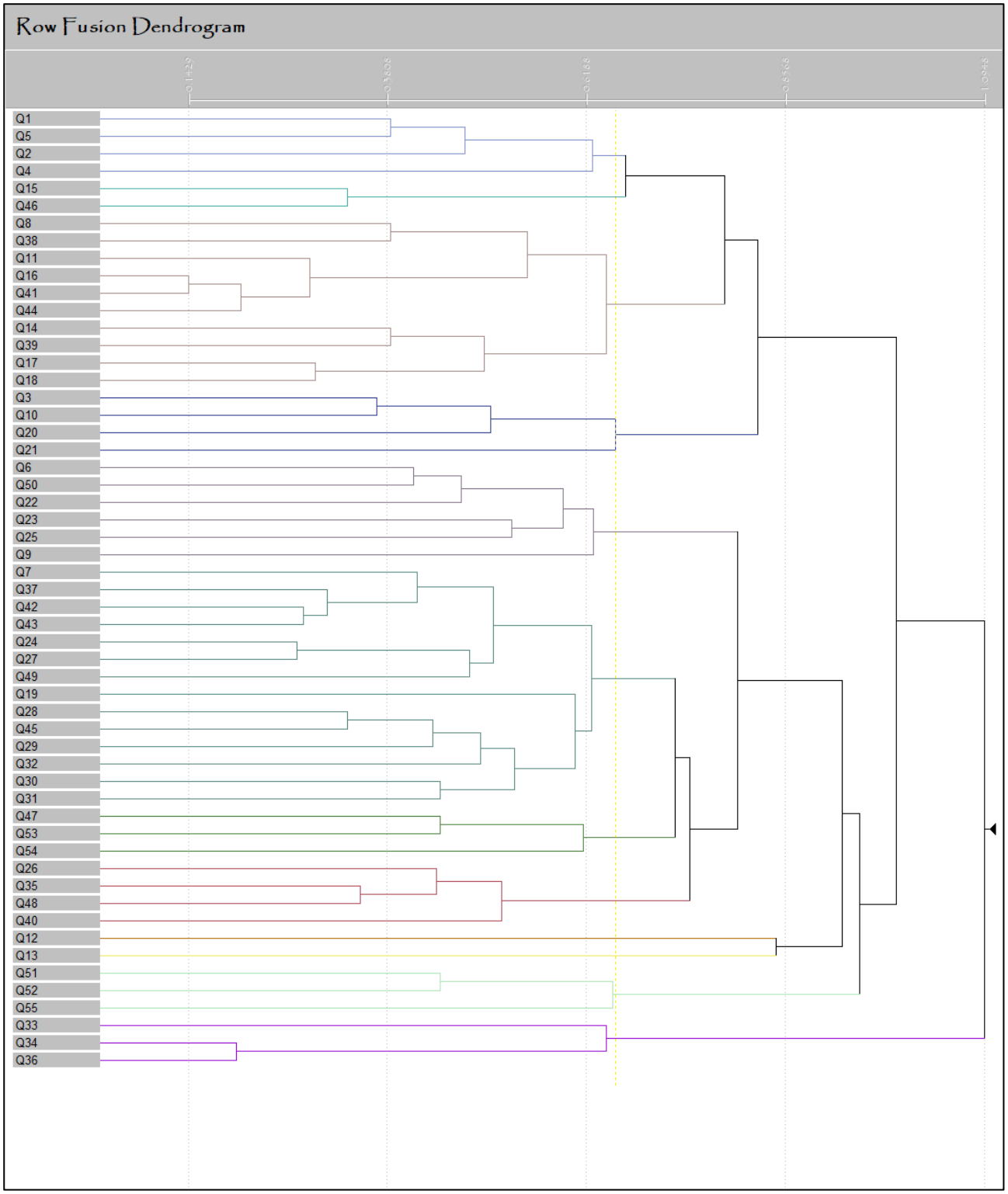
Q43			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q44			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q45			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q46			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q47			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

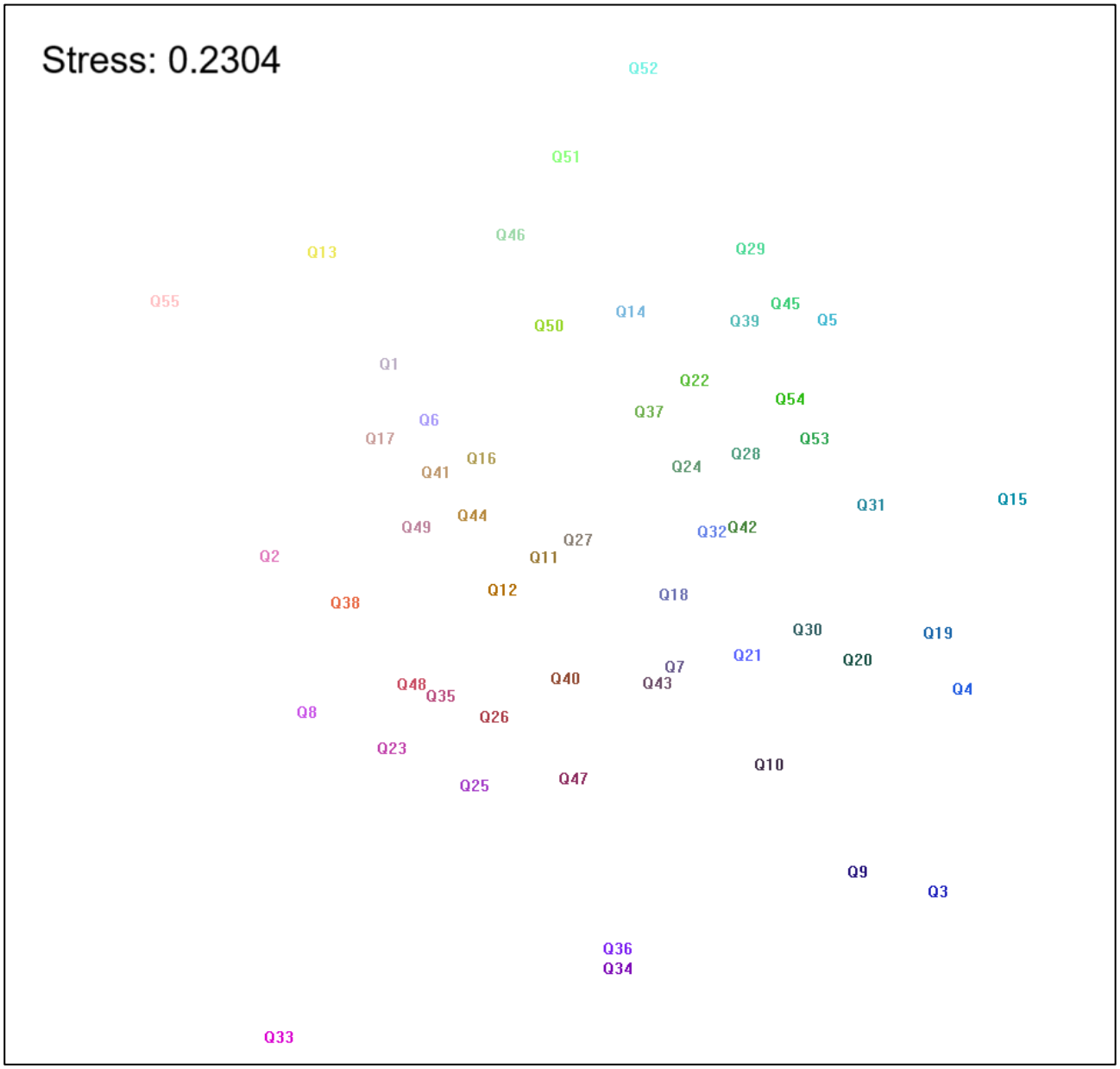
Q48			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q49			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q50			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q51			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q52			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

Q53			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q54			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**
Q55			
Direction	**East**	**South-East**	**South**

APPENDIX G:
PATN ANALYSIS RESULTS

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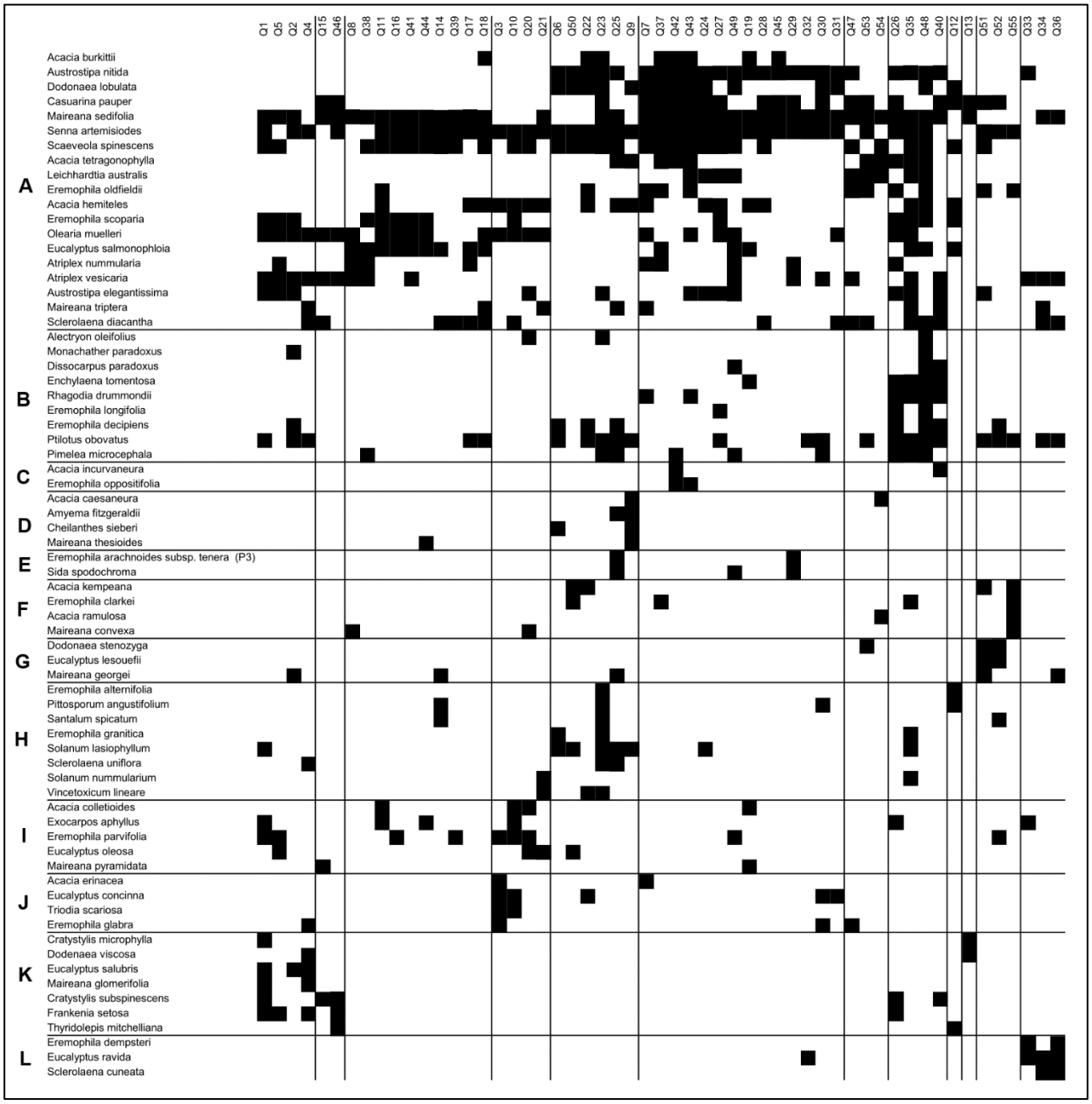
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A
Acacia burkittii
Austrostipa nitida
Dodonaea lobulata
Casuarina pauper
Maireana sedifolia
Senna artemisiodes
Scaeveola spinescens
Acacia tetragonophylla
Leichhardtia australis
Eremophila oldfieldii
Acacia hemiteles
Eremophila scoparia
Olearia muelleri
Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Atriplex nummularia
Atriplex vesicaria
Austrostipa elegantissima
Maireana triptera
Sclerolaena diacantha
B
Alectryon oleifolius
Monachather paradoxus
Dissocarpus paradoxus
Enchylaena tomentosa
Rhagodia drummondii
Eremophila longifolia
Eremophila decipiens
Ptilotus obovatus
Pimelea microcephala
C
Acacia incurvaneura
Eremophila oppositifolia
D
Acacia caesaneura
Amyema fitzgeraldii
Cheilanthes sieberi
Maireana thesioides
E
Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera (P3)
Sida spodochroma
F
Acacia kempeana
Eremophila clarkei
Acacia ramulosa
Maireana convexa
G
Dodonaea stenozyga
Eucalyptus lesouefii
Maireana georgei
H
Eremophila alternifolia
Pittosporum angustifolium
Santalum spicatum
Eremophila granitica
Solanum lasiophyllum
Sclerolaena uniflora
Solanum nummularium
Vincetoxicum lineare
I
Acacia colletioides
Exocarpos aphyllus
Eremophila parvifolia
Eucalyptus oleosa
Maireana pyramidata
J
Acacia erinacea
Eucalyptus concinna
Triodia scariosa
Eremophila glabra
K
Cratystylis microphylla
Dodonaea viscosa
Eucalyptus salubris
Maireana glomerifolia
Cratystylis subspinescens
Frankenia setosa
Thyridolepis mitchelliana
L
Eremophila dempsteri
Eucalyptus ravida
Sclerolaena cuneata

APPENDIX H:
DANDJOO SEARCH RESULTS

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Dandjoo Species List Export

Created by Guest User on 17 Apr 2025

Source	Dandjoo – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Method	User defined polygon: [[[[122.37533569335939, -30.048956378810622], [122.19131469726564, -30.58830279270441], [122.56759643554689, -30.906945476440914], [122.95349121093751, -30.90458903956932], [123.26797485351564, -30.549285370364274], [122.99606323242189, -30.10243044398135], [122.37533569335939, -30.048956378810622]]]].
Date time	2025-04-17T13:47:41.887849+08:00

Conservation status summary	Count
EN	1
None	401
P1	3
P2	5
P3	10
P4	3
Total	**423**

Kingdoms	Count
Fungi	15
Plantae	408
Total unique species	**423**

#	Class	Family	Name	Establishment	Conservation
Fungi					
1	Ascomycetes	Icmadophilaceae Triebel	Siphula coriacea Nyl.	native	
2	Lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae Chevall.	Buellia albula Nyl. & MÃ¼ll.Arg.	native	
3	Lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae Zenker	Cladia beaugleholei (Filson) Parnmen & Lumbsch	native	
4	Lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae Zenker	Cladia muelleri (Hampe) Parnmen & Lumbsch	native	
5	Lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae Dumort.	Xalocoa ocellata (Vill.) Kraichak, LÃ¼cking & Lumbsch	native	
6	Lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae Chevall.	Lecidea ochroleuca Pers.	native	
7	Lecanoromycetes	Megalosporaceae Hafellner & Bellem.	Aspicilia calcarea (L.) Mudd	native	
8	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae Zenker	Flavoparmelia Hale		
9	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae Zenker	Protoparmelia pulchra Diederich, Aptroot & SÃ©rus.	native	
10	Lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae Zenker	Xanthoparmelia reptans (Kurok.) Elix & J.Johnst.	native	
11	Lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae Zahlbr.	Physcia albata (F.Wilson) Hale	native	
12	Lecanoromycetes	Psoraceae Zahlbr.	Psora crystallifera (Taylor) MÃ¼ll.Arg.	native	
13	Lecanoromycetes	Psoraceae Zahlbr.	Psora decipiens (Hedw.) Hoffm.	native	
14	Lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae Zahlbr.	Fulgensia A.Massal. & De Not.		
15	Pezizomycetes	Candelariaceae Hakul.	Candelariella xanthostigmoides (MÃ¼ll.Arg.) R.W.Rogers	native	
Plantae					
16	Bryopsida	Pottiaceae Schimp.	Pseudocrossidium crinitum (Schultz) R.H.Zander	native	
17	Liliopsida	Asparagaceae Juss.	Lomandra leucocephala subsp. robusta A.T.Lee	native	
18	Liliopsida	Asparagaceae Juss.	Thysanotus patersonii R.Br.	native	

19	Liliopsida	Colchicaceae DC.	Wurmbea tenella (Endl.) Benth. *(Eight Nancy)*	native	
20	Liliopsida	Cyperaceae Juss.	Isolepis congrua Nees	native	
21	Liliopsida	Cyperaceae Juss.	Lepidosperma lyonsii R.L.Barrett	native	P1
22	Liliopsida	Juncaginaceae Rich.	Triglochin nana F.Muell.	native	
23	Liliopsida	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis xerampelina (D.L.Jones & C.J.French) D.L.Jones & C.J.French *(Rock Loving Rufous Greenhood)*	native	P1
24	Liliopsida	Orchidaceae Juss.	Pterostylis zebrina (D.L.Jones) D.L.Jones *(Striped Rufous Greenhood)*	native	P2
25	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Amphipogon caricinus F.Muell. *(Long Greybeard Grass)*	native	
26	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Aristida L.		
27	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Aristida contorta F.Muell. *(Bunched Kerosene Grass)*	native	
28	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa elegantissima (Labill.) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett	native	
29	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa nitida (Summerh. & C.E.Hubb.) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett	native	
30	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Austrostipa trichophylla (Benth.) S.W.L.Jacobs & J.Everett	native	
31	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Digitaria brownii (Roem. & Schult.) Hughes	native	
32	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis dielsii Pilg.	native	
33	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Eragrostis eriopoda Benth.	native	
34	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Monachather paradoxus Steud.	native	
35	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Schismus arabicus Nees *(Araby Grass)*	alien	
36	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Triodia R.Br.		
37	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Triodia scariosa N.T.Burb.	native	
38	Liliopsida	Poaceae Barnhart	Tripogonella loliiformis (F.Muell.) P.M.Peterson & Romasch.	native	
39	Magnoliopsida	Aizoaceae Martinov	Disphyma crassifolium subsp. clavellatum (Haw.) Chinnock	native	
40	Magnoliopsida	Aizoaceae Martinov	Tetragonia eremaea Ostenf.	native	
41	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus blackii Benl	native	P3
42	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus chamaecladus Diels	native	
43	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus divaricatus (Gaudich.) F.Muell.	native	
44	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus drummondii (Moq.) F.Muell. *(Narrowleaf Mulla Mulla)*	native	
45	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus exaltatus Nees *(Tall Mulla Mulla)*	native	
46	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus gaudichaudii (Steud.) J.M.Black	native	
47	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus obovatus (Gaudich.) F.Muell. *(Cotton Bush)*	native	
48	Magnoliopsida	Amaranthaceae Juss.	Ptilotus sessilifolius (Lindl.) Benl	native	
49	Magnoliopsida	Apiaceae Lindl.	Daucus glochidiatus (Labill.) Fisch., C.A.Mey. & Ave-Lall. *(Australian Carrot)*	native	
50	Magnoliopsida	Apocynaceae Juss.	Alyxia buxifolia R.Br.	native	
51	Magnoliopsida	Apocynaceae Juss.	Cynanchum L.		
52	Magnoliopsida	Apocynaceae Juss.	Leichhardtia australis R.Br. *(Cogola Bush)*	native	
53	Magnoliopsida	Apocynaceae Juss.	Vincetoxicum lineare (Decne.) Meve & Liede	native	
54	Magnoliopsida	Araliaceae Juss.	Trachymene ornata (Endl.) Druce *(Spongefruit)*	native	
55	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Actinobole uliginosum (A.Gray) H.Eichler *(Flannel Cudweed)*	native	
56	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Angianthus tomentosus J.C.Wendl.	native	
57	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Asteridea athrixioides (Sond. & F.Muell.) Kroner	native	
58	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Brachyscome ciliaris (Labill.) Less.	native	
59	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Brachyscome pusilla Steetz	native	
60	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Calotis hispidula (F.Muell.) F.Muell.	native	
61	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Centaurea melitensis L. *(Maltese Cockspur)*	alien	
62	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Cephalipterum drummondii A.Gray	native	
63	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Chrysocephalum apiculatum subsp. glandulosum Paul G.Wilson	native	
		Asteraceae Bercht. &			

64	Magnoliopsida	J.Presl	Chrysocephalum puteale (S.Moore) Paul G.Wilson	native	
65	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Chthonocephalus pseudevax Steetz *(Woolly Groundheads)*	native	
66	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Cratystylis subspinescens S.Moore	native	
67	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Erymophyllum ramosum (A.Gray) Paul G.Wilson subsp. ramosum	native	
68	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Erymophyllum tenellum (Turcz.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
69	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Gilberta tenuifolia Turcz.	native	
70	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Gnephosis angianthoides (Steetz) Anderb.	native	
71	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Gnephosis brevifolia (A.Gray) Benth.	native	
72	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Gnephosis drummondii (A.Gray) P.S.Short	native	
73	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Gnephosis tenuissima Cass.	native	
74	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Helipterum craspedioides W.Fitzg.	native	
75	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Hyalosperma glutinosum Steetz	native	
76	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Hyalosperma glutinosum Steetz subsp. glutinosum	native	
77	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Isoetopsis graminifolia Turcz.	native	
78	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Lawrencella davenportii (F.Muell.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
79	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Leiocarpa semicalva (F.Muell.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
80	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Leiocarpa semicalva (F.Muell.) Paul G.Wilson subsp. semicalva	native	
81	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Lemooria burkittii (Benth.) P.S.Short	native	
82	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Minuria cunninghamii (DC.) Benth.	native	
83	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Notisia intonsa (S.Moore) P.S.Short	native	P3
84	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Olearia exiguifolia (F.Muell.) Benth.	native	
85	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Olearia muelleri (Sond.) Benth.	native	
86	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Olearia pimeleoides (DC.) Benth.	native	
87	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Olearia stuartii (F.Muell.) Benth.	native	
88	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Olearia subspicata (Hook.) Benth. *(Spiked Daisy Bush)*	native	
89	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Oligocarpus calendulaceus (L.f.) Less.	alien	
90	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Ozothamnus cassiope (S.Moore) Anderb.	native	
91	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Panaetia lessonii Cass.	native	
92	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Podolepis canescens DC.	native	
93	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Podotheca angustifolia (Labill.) Less.	native	
94	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum (L.) Hilliard & B.L.Burtt *(Jersey Cudweed)*	mixed	
95	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe battii (F.Muell.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
		Asteraceae Bercht. &			

96	Magnoliopsida	J.Presl	Rhodanthe charsleyae (F.Muell.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
97	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe chlorocephala subsp. rosea (Hook.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
98	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe floribunda (DC.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
99	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe laevis (A.Gray) Paul G.Wilson	native	
100	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe maryonii (S.Moore) Paul G.Wilson	native	
101	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe oppositifolia (S.Moore) Paul G.Wilson subsp. oppositifolia	native	
102	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe pygmaea (DC.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
103	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Rhodanthe stricta (Lindl.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
104	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Schoenia cassiniana (Gaudich.) Steetz *(Schoenia)*	native	
105	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Senecio glossanthus (Sond.) Belcher *(Slender Groundsel)*	native	
106	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Senecio gregorii F.Muell. *(Fleshy Groundsel)*	native	
107	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Siemssenia capillaris Steetz *(Wiry Podolepis)*	native	
108	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Sonchus oleraceus L. *(Common Sowthistle)*	alien	
109	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Vittadinia eremaea N.T.Burb.	native	
110	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Waitzia acuminata Steetz	native	
111	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Waitzia acuminata Steetz var. acuminata	native	
112	Magnoliopsida	Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl	Waitzia fitzgibbonii (F.Muell.) X.A.Weber & Schmidt-Leb.	native	
113	Magnoliopsida	Boraginaceae Juss.	Halgania integerrima Endl.	native	
114	Magnoliopsida	Boraginaceae Juss.	Omphalolappula concava (F.Muell.) Brand	native	
115	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Harmsiodoxa brevipes (F.Muell.) O.E.Schulz var. brevipes	native	
116	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium oxytrichum Sprague	native	
117	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Lepidium rotundum (Desv.) DC.	native	
118	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Menkea australis Lehm.	native	
119	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Menkea sphaerocarpa F.Muell.	native	
120	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum filifolium Benth.	native	
121	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum lineare DC.	native	
122	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum lineare DC. var. lineare	native	
123	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum pedicellare Benth.	native	
124	Magnoliopsida	Brassicaceae Burnett	Stenopetalum sphaerocarpum F.Muell.	native	
125	Magnoliopsida	Campanulaceae Juss.	Lithotoma petraea (F.Muell.) E.B.Knox	native	
126	Magnoliopsida	Caryophyllaceae Juss.	Silene gallica L. var. gallica	alien	
127	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina acutivalvis (F.Muell.) L.A.S.Johnson subsp. acutivalvis	native	
128	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina campestris (Diels) L.A.S.Johnson	native	
129	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina eriochlamys (L.A.S.Johnson) L.A.S.Johnson subsp. eriochlamys	native	
130	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina eriochlamys subsp. grossa (L.A.S.Johnson) L.A.S.Johnson	native	P3
131	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina helmsii (Ewart & M.Gordon) L.A.S.Johnson	native	
132	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Allocasuarina scleroclada (L.A.S.Johnson) L.A.S.Johnson	native	
133	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Casuarina cristata Miq.	native	
134	Magnoliopsida	Casuarinaceae R.Br.	Casuarina pauper L.A.S.Johnson	native	
135	Magnoliopsida	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia Sm.		
136	Magnoliopsida	Celastraceae R.Br.	Stackhousia muricata subsp. Perennial (W.R. Barker 3641)	native	P3

137	Magnoliopsida	Celastraceae R.Br.	Tripterococcus brunonis Endl.	native	
138	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex L.		
139	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex codonocarpa Paul G.Wilson *(Flat-topped Saltbush)*	native	
140	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex nummularia subsp. spathulata Aellen	native	
141	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Atriplex vesicaria Benth.	native	
142	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Chenopodium curvispicatum Paul G.Wilson	native	
143	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Dysphania kalpari Paul G.Wilson	native	
144	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Einadia nutans (R.Br.) A.J.Scott	native	
145	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Einadia nutans subsp. eremaea Paul G.Wilson	native	
146	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Enchylaena lanata Paul G.Wilson	native	
147	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Enchylaena tomentosa R.Br.	native	
148	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Enchylaena tomentosa R.Br. var. tomentosa	native	
149	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Eriochiton sclerolaenoides (F.Muell.) A.J.Scott *(Woolly Bindii)*	native	
150	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana carnosa (Moq.) Paul G.Wilson *(Cottony Bluebush)*	native	
151	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana eriosphaera Paul G.Wilson	native	
152	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana georgei (Diels) Paul G.Wilson *(Satiny Bluebush)*	native	
153	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana sedifolia (F.Muell.) Paul G.Wilson *(Pearl Bluebush)*	native	
154	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana tomentosa Moq. *(Felty Bluebush)*	native	
155	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana trichoptera (J.M.Black) Paul G.Wilson *(Downy Bluebush)*	native	
156	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Maireana triptera (Benth.) Paul G.Wilson *(Threewinged Bluebush)*	native	
157	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia R.Br.		
158	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia drummondii Moq.	native	
159	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Rhagodia ulicina (Gand.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
160	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerochlamys brachyptera F.Muell. *(Shortwing Saltbush)*	native	
161	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena cuneata Paul G.Wilson *(Yellow Bindii)*	native	
162	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena decurrens (J.M.Black) A.J.Scott	native	
163	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena densiflora (W.Fitzg.) A.J.Scott	native	
164	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena diacantha (Nees) Benth.	native	
165	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Sclerolaena patenticuspis (R.H.Anderson) Ulbr.	native	
166	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia chartacea (Paul G.Wilson) K.A.Sheph. & Paul G.Wilson	native	
167	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia halocnemoides (Nees) K.A.Sheph. & Paul G.Wilson	native	
168	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia indica subsp. bidens (Nees) K.A.Sheph. & Paul G.Wilson	native	
169	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia pergranulata (J.M.Black) K.A.Sheph. & Paul G.Wilson subsp. pergranulata	native	
170	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia pruinosa (Paulsen) K.A.Sheph. & Paul G.Wilson	native	
171	Magnoliopsida	Chenopodiaceae Vent.	Tecticornia pterygosperma (J.M.Black) K.A.Sheph. & Paul G.Wilson subsp. pterygosperma	native	
172	Magnoliopsida	Crassulaceae J.St.-Hil.	Crassula colorata (Nees) Ostenf.	native	
173	Magnoliopsida	Crassulaceae J.St.-Hil.	Crassula exserta (Reader) Ostenf.	native	
174	Magnoliopsida	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Beyeria lechenaultii (DC.) Baill.	native	
175	Magnoliopsida	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Beyeria sulcata Halford & R.J.F.Hend. var. sulcata	native	
176	Magnoliopsida	Euphorbiaceae Juss.	Calycopeplus paucifolius (Klotzsch) Baill.	native	
177	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae	Senna sp.		
178	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia Mill.		
179	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia acuminata Benth.	mixed	
180	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia aneura Benth.	native	
181	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia aptaneura Maslin & J.E.Reid	native	
182	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ayersiana Maconochie	native	
183	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia burkittii Benth. *(Sandhill Wattle)*	native	
184	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia camptoclada C.R.P.Andrews	native	
185	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia colletioides Benth. *(Wait-a-while)*	native	
186	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia craspedocarpa F.Muell. *(Hop Mulga)*	native	
187	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia densiflora Morrison	native	
188	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia donaldsonii R.S.Cowan & Maslin	native	

189	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia duriuscula W.Fitzg.	native	
190	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia erinacea Benth.	native	
191	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia hemiteles Benth.	native	
192	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia heteroneura Benth.	native	
193	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia inamabilis E.Pritz.	native	
194	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia kempeana F.Muell. *(Witchetty Bush)*	native	
195	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia lasiocarpa var. lasiocarpa Cockleshell Gully variant (E.A. Griffin 2039)	native	P2
196	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia longispinea Morrison	native	
197	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia merrallii F.Muell.	native	
198	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia murrayana Benth. *(Sandplain Wattle)*	native	
199	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia oswaldii F.Muell. *(Miljee)*	native	
200	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ramulosa W.Fitzg. *(Horse Mulga)*	native	
201	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia ramulosa W.Fitzg. var. ramulosa	native	
202	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia sibirica S.Moore	native	
203	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia tetragonophylla F.Muell. *(Kurara)*	native	
204	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Acacia xerophila var. brevior (E.Pritz.) Maslin	native	
205	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Dillwynia acerosa S.Moore	native	
206	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Indigofera psammophila Peter G.Wilson	native	
207	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Jacksonia arida Chappill	native	
208	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Leptosema daviesioides (Turcz.) Crisp	native	
209	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Medicago laciniata (L.) Mill. *(Cutleaf Medic)*	alien	
210	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides (DC.) Randell	native	
211	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia Randell	native	
212	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. helmsii (Symon) Randell	native	
213	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna artemisioides subsp. x coriacea (Benth.) Randell	native	
214	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Senna pleurocarpa var. angustifolia (Symon) Randell	native	
215	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona affinis (A.T.Lee) Joy Thomps.	native	
216	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona canescens (Lindl.) F.Muell. *(Grey Swainsona)*	native	
217	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona colutoides F.Muell. *(Bladder Vetch)*	native	
218	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona gracilis Benth.	native	
219	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona purpurea (A.T.Lee) Joy Thomps.	native	
220	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Swainsona tenuis E.Pritz.	native	
221	Magnoliopsida	Fabaceae Lindl.	Templetonia incrassata I.Thomps.	native	
222	Magnoliopsida	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia fecunda Summerh.	native	
223	Magnoliopsida	Frankeniaceae Desv.	Frankenia pauciflora DC.	native	
224	Magnoliopsida	Gentianaceae Juss.	Schenkia australis (R.Br.) G.Mans.	native	
225	Magnoliopsida	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium aureum Carolin	alien	
226	Magnoliopsida	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium crinitum Carolin	native	
227	Magnoliopsida	Geraniaceae Juss.	Erodium cygnorum Nees	native	
228	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Brunonia australis R.Br.	native	
229	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Coopernookia strophiolata (F.Muell.) Carolin	native	
230	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Dampiera roycei Rajput	native	
231	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Dampiera tenuicaulis E.Pritz. var. tenuicaulis	native	
232	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Dampiera tenuicaulis var. curvula (K.Krause) Rajput & Carolin	native	
233	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia Sm.		
234	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia berardiana (Gaudich.) Carolin	native	
235	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia cycnopotamica (F.Muell.) K.A.Sheph.	native	
236	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia daviesii (F.Muell.) K.A.Sheph.	native	
237	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia elderi F.Muell. & Tate	native	
238	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia havilandii Maiden & Betche	native	
239	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia jaurdiensis L.W.Sage & K.A.Sheph.	native	P2
240	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia pinnatifida Schltdl.	native	
241	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Goodenia rosea (S.Moore) K.A.Sheph.	native	
242	Magnoliopsida	Goodeniaceae R.Br.	Scaevola spinescens R.Br. *(Currant Bush)*	native	

243	Magnoliopsida	Haloragaceae R.Br.	Glischrocaryon aureum (Lindl.) Orchard	native	
244	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Apatelantha insignis (E.Pritz.) T.C.Wilson & Henwood	native	P2
245	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Apatelantha viscida (E.Pritz.) T.C.Wilson & Henwood	native	
246	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Dicrastylis flexuosa (W.R.Price) C.A.Gardner	native	
247	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera althoferi B.J.Conn subsp. althoferi	native	
248	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera campbellii F.Muell.	native	
249	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera laricoides B.J.Conn	native	
250	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Prostanthera wilkieana F.Muell.	native	
251	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia cephalantha F.Muell.	native	
252	Magnoliopsida	Lamiaceae Martinov	Westringia rigida R.Br. *(Stiff Westringia)*	native	
253	Magnoliopsida	Lauraceae Juss.	Cassytha melantha R.Br. *(Large Dodder-laurel)*	native	
254	Magnoliopsida	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema benthamii (Blakely) Danser	native	
255	Magnoliopsida	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema fitzgeraldii (Blakely) Danser *(Pincushion Mistletoe)*	native	
256	Magnoliopsida	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema linophylla (Fenzl) Tiegh. subsp. linophylla	native	
257	Magnoliopsida	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema miquelii (Miq.) Tiegh.	native	
258	Magnoliopsida	Loranthaceae Juss.	Amyema preissii (Miq.) Tiegh. *(Wireleaf Mistletoe)*	native	
259	Magnoliopsida	Loranthaceae Juss.	Lysiana murrayi (F.Muell. & Tate) Tiegh. *(Mistletoe)*	native	
260	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Androcalva luteiflora (E.Pritz.) C.F.Wilkins & Whitlock	native	
261	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Brachychiton gregorii F.Muell.	native	
262	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Commersonia craurophylla (F.Muell.) F.Muell. *(Brittle Leaved Rulingia)*	native	
263	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Commersonia magniflora subsp. oblongifolia C.F.Wilkins	native	
264	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Lawrencia squamata Nees	native	
265	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Radyera farragei (F.Muell.) Fryxell & S.H.Hashmi *(Knobby Hibiscus)*	native	
266	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Seringia integrifolia (Steud.) F.Muell.	native	
267	Magnoliopsida	Malvaceae Juss.	Sida calyxhymenia DC.	native	
268	Magnoliopsida	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia eremaea Ewart	native	
269	Magnoliopsida	Montiaceae Raf.	Calandrinia polyandra Benth.	native	
270	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Aluta aspera (E.Pritz.) Rye & Trudgen subsp. aspera	native	
271	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Baeckea muricata C.A.Gardner	native	
272	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Callistemon phoeniceus Lindl.	mixed	
273	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calothamnus gilesii F.Muell.	native	
274	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Calytrix depressa (Turcz.) Benth.	native	
275	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Enekbatus cryptandroides (F.Muell.) Trudgen & Rye	native	
276	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Enekbatus eremaeus Trudgen & Rye	native	
277	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus L'Her.		
278	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus aequioperta Brooker & Hopper *(Welcome Hill Gum)*	native	
279	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus assimilans L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
280	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus calycogona subsp. spaffordii D.Nicolle		
281	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus celastroides Turcz. *(Mired, Mirret)*	native	
282	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus cometae-vallis Maiden *(Comet Vale Mallee)*	native	
283	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus concinna Maiden & Blakely	native	
284	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus cylindrocarpa Blakely	native	
285	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus eremophila (Diels) Maiden *(Tall Sand Mallee)*	native	
286	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus ewartiana Maiden	native	
287	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus flavida Brooker & Hopper *(Yellow-flowered Mallee)*	native	
288	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus foecunda Schauer *(Fremantle Mallee, Narrow-leaved Red Mallee)*	native	
289	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus gracilis F.Muell. *(Yorrell)*	native	
290	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus griffithsii Maiden *(Griffith's Grey Gum)*	native	
291	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus hypolaena L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
292	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus kruseana F.Muell. *(Bookleaf Mallee)*	native	P4
293	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus leptopoda Benth.	native	
294	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus longissima D.Nicolle *(Greenstone Mallee)*	native	

295	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus loxophleba subsp. lissophloia L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
296	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus oldfieldii F.Muell.	native	
297	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus oleosa Miq. *(Giant Mallee)*	native	
298	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus oleosa Miq. subsp. oleosa	native	
299	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus optima L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
300	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus orbifolia F.Muell. *(Round-leaved Mallee)*	native	
301	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus ovularis Maiden & Blakely *(Small-fruited Mallee)*	native	
302	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus pimpiniana Maiden	native	P3
303	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus plumula D.Nicolle & M.E.French	native	
304	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus ravida L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
305	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus rigidula subsp. interior D.Nicolle & M.E.French	native	
306	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus rosacea L.A.S.Johnson & K.D.Hill	native	
307	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus salmonophloia F.Muell.	native	
308	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus salubris F.Muell.	native	
309	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus scyphocalyx (Benth.) Maiden & Blakely	native	
310	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus transcontinentalis Maiden	native	
311	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus uncinata Turcz. *(Hooked-leaved Mallee, Hook-leaved Mallee)*	native	
312	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus websteriana Maiden	native	
313	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus websteriana Maiden subsp. websteriana	native	
314	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus woodwardii Maiden	native	
315	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus x brachyphylla C.A.Gardner	native	P4
316	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Eucalyptus yilgarnensis (Maiden) Brooker	native	
317	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Homalocalyx thryptomenoides (F.Muell.) Craven	native	
318	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Leptospermopsis roei (Benth.) Peter G.Wilson	native	
319	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca coccinea A.S.George *(Goldfields Bottlebrush)*	native	P3
320	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca eleuterostachya F.Muell.	native	
321	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca fulgens R.Br. subsp. fulgens	native	
322	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca halmaturorum Miq.	native	
323	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca hamata Fielding & Gardner	native	
324	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca macronychia subsp. trygonoides K.J.Cowley	native	P3
325	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca sheathiana W.Fitzg.	native	
326	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Melaleuca uncinata R.Br.	native	
327	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Micromyrtus serrulata J.W.Green	native	P3
328	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thryptomene eremaea Rye & Trudgen	native	P2
329	Magnoliopsida	Myrtaceae Juss.	Thryptomene urceolaris F.Muell.	native	
330	Magnoliopsida	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Billardiera coriacea Benth.	native	
331	Magnoliopsida	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Bursaria occidentalis E.M.Benn.	native	
332	Magnoliopsida	Pittosporaceae R.Br.	Pittosporum phillyreoides DC.	native	
333	Magnoliopsida	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Plantago debilis R.Br.	native	
334	Magnoliopsida	Plantaginaceae Juss.	Plantago drummondii Decne.	native	
335	Magnoliopsida	Polygonaceae Juss.	Persicaria prostrata (R.Br.) Sojak	native	
336	Magnoliopsida	Primulaceae Borkh.	Lysimachia arvensis (L.) U.Manns & Anderb. *(Pimpernel)*	alien	
337	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea acacioides McGill.	native	
338	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea acuaria Benth.	native	
339	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea didymobotrya Meisn.	native	
340	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea juncifolia Hook.	native	
341	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea juncifolia subsp. temulenta Olde & Marriott	native	
342	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea nematophylla F.Muell. subsp. nematophylla	native	
343	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea phillipsiana McGill.	native	P1
344	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea sarissa S.Moore subsp. sarissa	native	
345	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Grevillea secunda McGill.	native	P4
346	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea francisiana F.Muell. *(Emu Tree)*	native	
347	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea preissii Meisn. *(Needle Tree)*	native	
348	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea recurva Meisn. subsp. recurva	mixed	

349	Magnoliopsida	Proteaceae Juss.	Hakea recurva subsp. arida (Diels) W.R.Barker & R.M.Barker	native	
350	Magnoliopsida	Rhamnaceae Juss.	Stenanthemum leucophractum (Schltdl.) Reissek		
351	Magnoliopsida	Rubiaceae Juss.	Psydrax suaveolens (S.Moore) S.T.Reynolds & R.J.F.Hend.	native	
352	Magnoliopsida	Rutaceae Juss.	Cyanothamnus coerulescens subsp. spinescens (Benth.) Duretto & Heslewood	native	
353	Magnoliopsida	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium Vent.		
354	Magnoliopsida	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium brevifolium Paul G.Wilson	native	
355	Magnoliopsida	Rutaceae Juss.	Phebalium tuberculosum (F.Muell.) Benth.	native	
356	Magnoliopsida	Rutaceae Juss.	Philotheca brucei (F.Muell.) Paul G.Wilson	native	
357	Magnoliopsida	Santalaceae R.Br.	Exocarpos aphyllus R.Br. *(Leafless Ballart)*	native	
358	Magnoliopsida	Santalaceae R.Br.	Leptomeria preissiana (Miq.) A.DC.	native	
359	Magnoliopsida	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum acuminatum (R.Br.) A.DC.	native	
360	Magnoliopsida	Santalaceae R.Br.	Santalum spicatum (R.Br.) A.DC.	native	
361	Magnoliopsida	Sapindaceae Juss.	Alectryon oleifolius (Desf.) S.T.Reynolds	native	
362	Magnoliopsida	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea bursariifolia F.Muell.	native	
363	Magnoliopsida	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea lobulata F.Muell. *(Bead Hopbush)*	native	
364	Magnoliopsida	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea rigida J.G.West	native	
365	Magnoliopsida	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea stenozyga F.Muell.	native	
366	Magnoliopsida	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea viscosa Jacq. subsp. viscosa	alien	
367	Magnoliopsida	Sapindaceae Juss.	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima (DC.) J.G.West	native	
368	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila R.Br.		
369	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila alternifolia R.Br. *(Poverty Bush)*	native	
370	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila arachnoides subsp. tenera Chinnock *(Slender-leaved Eremophila)*	native	P3
371	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila caperata Chinnock	native	
372	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila decipiens Ostenf.	native	
373	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila decipiens Ostenf. subsp. decipiens *(Slender Fuschia Bush)*	native	
374	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila dempsteri F.Muell.	native	
375	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila forrestii F.Muell. subsp. forrestii	native	
376	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila georgei Diels	native	
377	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila glabra (R.Br.) Ostenf.	native	
378	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila granitica S.Moore	native	
379	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila maculata subsp. brevifolia (Benth.) Chinnock *(Native Fuchsia)*	native	
380	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila metallicorum S.Moore *(Miners Poverty Bush)*	native	
381	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila miniata C.A.Gardner	native	
382	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. angustifolia (S.Moore) Chinnock	native	
383	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila oppositifolia R.Br.	native	
384	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila oppositifolia subsp. angustifolia (S.Moore) Chinnock	native	
385	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila paisleyi F.Muell.	native	
386	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila parvifolia J.M.Black	native	
387	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila parvifolia subsp. auricampi Chinnock	native	
388	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila platythamnos Diels	native	
389	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila platythamnos Diels subsp. platythamnos	native	
390	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila pustulata S.Moore *(Blistered Eremophila, Warted Eremophila)*	native	
391	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila scoparia (R.Br.) F.Muell.	native	
392	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila serrulata (A.DC.) Druce *(Serrate-leaved Eremophila)*	native	
393	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila sp. Plumridge Lakes (S.G.M. Carr 534)	native	
394	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila subfloccosa Benth.	native	
395	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila subfloccosa subsp. lanata Chinnock	native	
396	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila veronica (S.Moore) C.A.Gardner	native	P3
397	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila virens C.A.Gardner	native	EN
398	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariaceae Juss.	Eremophila youngii F.Muell. subsp. youngii	native	
399	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Duboisia hopwoodii (F.Muell.) F.Muell.	native	

400	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Nicotiana occidentalis H.-M.Wheeler	native	
401	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Nicotiana rotundifolia Lindl.	native	
402	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum ferocissimum Lindl.	native	
403	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum lasiophyllum Poir. *(Flannel Bush)*	mixed	
404	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum nummularium S.Moore	native	
405	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum oldfieldii F.Muell.	native	
406	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum orbiculatum Poir.	native	
407	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum orbiculatum Poir. subsp. orbiculatum *(Round-leaved Solanum)*	native	
408	Magnoliopsida	Solanaceae Juss.	Solanum terraneum Symon	native	
409	Magnoliopsida	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	Pimelea microcephala R.Br. *(Shrubby Riceflower)*	native	
410	Magnoliopsida	Thymelaeaceae Juss.	Pimelea spiculigera var. thesioides (S.Moore) Rye	native	
411	Magnoliopsida	Urticaceae Juss.	Parietaria cardiostegia Greuter	native	
412	Magnoliopsida	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera A.Juss.		
413	Magnoliopsida	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera eremaea (Diels) Beier & Thulin	native	
414	Magnoliopsida	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera glauca (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin *(Pale Twinleaf)*	native	
415	Magnoliopsida	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera iodocarpa (F.Muell.) Beier & Thulin	native	
416	Magnoliopsida	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera ovata (Ewart & Jean White) Beier & Thulin *(Dwarf Twinleaf)*	native	
417	Magnoliopsida	Zygophyllaceae R.Br.	Roepera reticulata (R.M.Barker) Beier & Thulin	native	
418	Pinopsida	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris columellaris F.Muell. *(White Cypress Pine)*	mixed	
419	Pinopsida	Cupressaceae Gray	Callitris verrucosa (Endl.) F.Muell.	mixed	
420	Pteridopsida	Aspleniaceae Newman	Asplenium subglandulosum (Hook. & Grev.) Salvo, Prada & T.E.DÃaz	native	
421	Pteridopsida	Marsileaceae Mirb.	Marsilea L.		
422	Pteridopsida	Pteridaceae E.D.M.Kirchn.	Cheilanthes sieberi Kunze subsp. sieberi	native	
423	Pteridopsida	Pteridaceae E.D.M.Kirchn.	Cheilanthes tenuifolia (Burm.f.) Sw.	native	

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Dandjoo Species List Export

Created by Guest User on 17 Apr 2025

Source	Dandjoo – Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Method	User defined polygon: [[[[122.28332519531251, -29.947774170923783], [122.06085205078126, -30.663832037919235], [122.89581298828126, -30.972806306645225], [123.35723876953126, -30.538545260627444], [122.83813476562501, -29.91921376588539], [122.28332519531251, -29.947774170923783]]]].
Date time	2025-04-17T14:39:03.657376+08:00

Conservation status summary	Count
None	187
Parent of conservation listed taxa	1
VU	1
Total	**189**

Kingdoms	Count
Animalia	189
Total unique species	**189**

#	Class	Family	Name	Establishment	Conservation
Animalia					
1	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus Peters, 1863		
2	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus kunapalari Mahony & Roberts, 1986 *(Kunapalari Frog)*	native	
3	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Neobatrachus sutor Main, 1957 *(Shoemaker Frog)*	native	
4	Amphibia	Pelodryadidae GÃ¼nther, 1858	Cyclorana occidentalis Anstis, Price, Roberts, Catalano, Hines, Doughty & Donnellan, 2016 *(Western Water-holding Frog)*	native	
5	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Aname L. Koch, 1873		
6	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Aname simoneae Harvey & Huey, 2020		
7	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Kwonkan Main, 1983		
8	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Proshermacha Simon, 1908		
9	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Idiommata Ausserer, 1871		
10	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Mandjelia Raven, 1994		
11	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Synothele Simon, 1908		
12	Arachnida	Desidae Pocock, 1895	Phryganoporus candidus (L. Koch, 1872)		
13	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Idiosoma Ausserer, 1871		Parent of conservation listed taxa
14	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Bigenditia zuytdorp Platnick, 2000		
15	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Lycosa salifodina McKay, 1976		
16	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Lycosidae		

17	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Holconia nigrigularis (Simon, 1908)		
18	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Latrodectus hasselti Thorell, 1870		
19	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Storena sinuosa JocquÃ© & Baehr, 1992		
20	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza apicalis Gould, 1847	native	
21	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)	native	
22	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza robustirostris Milligan, 1903	native	
23	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza uropygialis Gould, 1838	native	
24	Aves	Acanthizidae	Pyrrholaemus brunneus Gould, 1841	native	
25	Aves	Acanthizidae	Smicrornis brevirostris (Gould, 1838)	native	
26	Aves	Accipitridae	Aquila audax (Latham, 1802)	native	
27	Aves	Anatidae	Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Latham, 1802)	native	
28	Aves	Anatidae	Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine & Selby, 1828)	native	
29	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus cinereus Vieillot, 1817	native	
30	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus personatus (Gould, 1841)	native	
31	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis (Gould, 1837)	native	
32	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus (Latham, 1802)	native	
33	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen (Latham, 1802)		
34	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
35	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla roseicapilla (Vieillot, 1817)		
36	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina maxima (RÃ¼ppell, 1839)	native	
37	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae (Gmelin, 1789)	native	
38	Aves	Campephagidae	Lalage tricolor (Swainson, 1825)	native	
39	Aves	Caprimulgidae	Eurostopodus argus Hartert, 1892	native	
40	Aves	Casuariidae	Dromaius novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790)	native	
41	Aves	Charadriidae	Erythrogonys cinctus Gould, 1838 *(Red-kneed Dotterel)*	native	
42	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus tricolor (Vieillot, 1818)	native	
43	Aves	Cinclosomatidae	Cinclosoma clarum Morgan, 1926	native	
44	Aves	Climacteridae	Climacteris affinis Blyth, 1864	native	
45	Aves	Columbidae	Ocyphaps lophotes (Temminck, 1822)	native	
46	Aves	Columbidae	Phaps chalcoptera (Latham, 1790)	native	
47	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus bennetti North, 1901	native	
48	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
49	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus orru Bonaparte, 1850	native	
50	Aves	Cracticidae	Strepera versicolor (Latham, 1802)	native	
51	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites basalis (Horsfield, 1821)	native	
52	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites osculans Gould, 1847	native	
53	Aves	Cuculidae	Heteroscenes pallidus (Latham, 1802)	native	
54	Aves	Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum (Shaw, 1792)	native	
55	Aves	Estrildidae	Taeniopygia guttata (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
56	Aves	Falconidae	Falco berigora Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
57	Aves	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
58	Aves	Hirundinidae	Cheramoeca leucosterna (Gould, 1841)	native	
59	Aves	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena Gould, 1842	native	
60	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
61	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus leucopterus Dumont, 1824	native	
62	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus splendens (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)	native	
63	Aves	Megapodiidae	Leipoa ocellata Gould, 1840	native	VU
64	Aves	Meliphagidae	Acanthagenys rufogularis Gould, 1838	native	
65	Aves	Meliphagidae	Anthochaera carunculata (Shaw, 1790)	native	
66	Aves	Meliphagidae	Epthianura albifrons (Jardine & Selby, 1828)	native	
67	Aves	Meliphagidae	Epthianura tricolor Gould, 1841	native	
68	Aves	Meliphagidae	Gavicalis virescens (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
69	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	

70	Aves	Meliphagidae	Manorina flavigula (Gould, 1840)	native	
71	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus brevirostris (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
72	Aves	Meliphagidae	Nesoptilotis leucotis (Latham, 1802)		
73	Aves	Meliphagidae	Ptilotula plumula (Gould, 1841)	native	
74	Aves	Meliphagidae	Purnella albifrons Gould, 1841	native	
75	Aves	Meropidae	Merops ornatus Latham, 1802	native	
76	Aves	Monarchidae Bonaparte, 1854	Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham, 1802)	native	
77	Aves	Motacillidae	Anthus australis Vieillot, 1818	native	
78	Aves	Oreoicidae	Oreoica gutturalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
79	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica (Latham, 1802)	native	
80	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris (Latham, 1802)	native	
81	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus (Gmelin, 1789)	native	
82	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus westraliensis Mathews, 1912	native	
83	Aves	Petroicidae Mathews, 1920	Melanodryas cucullata (Latham, 1802)	native	
84	Aves	Petroicidae Mathews, 1920	Microeca fascinans (Latham, 1802)	native	
85	Aves	Petroicidae Mathews, 1920	Petroica goodenovii (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
86	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides (Latham, 1802)	native	
87	Aves	Pomatostomidae	Pomatostomus superciliosus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
88	Aves	Psittacidae	Psephotellus varius (Clark & AH, 1910)		
89	Aves	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius (Shaw, 1805)		
90	Aves	Psittaculidae	Parvipsitta porphyrocephala (Dietrichsen, 1837)	native	
91	Aves	Ptilonorhynchidae	Ptilonorhynchus maculatus guttatus (Gould, 1862)	native	
92	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys (Latham, 1802)	native	
93	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox boobook (Latham, 1801)	native	
94	Aves	Tytonidae	Tyto alba (Scopoli, 1796)	native	
95	Branchiopoda Latreille, 1817	Parartemiidae Daday, 1910	Parartemia Sayce, 1903		
96	Gastropoda	Bothriembryontidae Iredale, 1937	Bothriembryon Pilsbry, 1894		
97	Gastropoda	Camaenidae Pilsbry, 1895	Sinumelon Iredale, 1930		
98	Gastropoda	Camaenidae Pilsbry, 1895	Sinumelon kalgum Iredale, 1939		
99	Gastropoda	Camaenidae Pilsbry, 1895	Sinumelon tarcoolanum Solem, 1992		
100	Insecta	None	Hymenoptera		
101	Insecta	Blattidae	Euzosteria subreflexa (Tepper, 1895)		
102	Insecta	Carabidae Latreille, 1802	Pogonus fennelli Hudson, 2000		
103	Insecta	Carabidae Latreille, 1802	Pseudotetracha blackburni (Fleutiaux, 1895)		
104	Insecta	Dytiscidae	Cybister tripunctatus (Olivier, 1795)		
105	Insecta	Dytiscidae	Eretes australis (Erichson, 1842)		
106	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Camponotus claripes claripes Mayr, 1876		
107	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Camponotus michaelseni Forel, 1907		
108	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Camponotus nigriceps (Smith, 1858)		
109	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Camponotus wiederkehri Forel, 1894		
110	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Iridomyrmex chasei Forel, 1902		
111	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Jalmenus icilius Hewitson, 1865		
112	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Ogyris amaryllis meridionalis Bethune-Baker, 1905		

113	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Amphidexius suspensus Bergroth, 1918		
114	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Niarius ooldeae Gross, 1976		
115	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Poecilometis apicalis		
116	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Poecilometis fuscescens (StÃ¥l, 1876)		
117	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Trachyops australis Dallas, 1851		
118	Insecta	Scutelleridae	Choerocoris paganus (Fabricius, 1775)		
119	Mammalia	Bovidae	Bos primigenius taurus Linnaeus & Raffles, 1758	alien	
120	Mammalia	Bovidae	Capra aegagrus hircus Linnaeus, 1758		
121	Mammalia	Canidae	Canis familiaris L., 1758	alien	
122	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Ningaui ridei Archer, 1975 *(Wongai Ningaui)*	native	
123	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis Thomas, 1887		
124	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis crassicaudata (Gould, 1844) *(Fat-tailed Dunnart)*	native	
125	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis dolichura Kitchener, Stoddart & Henry, 1984 *(Little long-tailed Dunnart)*	native	
126	Mammalia	Felidae	Felis catus Linnaeus, 1758	alien	
127	Mammalia	Leporidae	Oryctolagus cuniculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	alien	
128	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Macropus fuliginosus (Desmarest, 1817)	native	
129	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Osphranter robustus (Gould, 1841)	native	
130	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Osphranter robustus erubescens (Sclater, 1870)	native	
131	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Osphranter rufus (Desmarest, 1822)	native	
132	Mammalia	Molossidae	Austronomus australis Gray, 1838 *(White-striped Free-tailed Bat)*	native	
133	Mammalia	Molossidae	Ozimops kitcheneri McKenzie, Reardon & Adams, 2014 *(South-western Free-tailed Bat)*	native	
134	Mammalia	Molossidae	Ozimops petersi Leche, 1884 *(Inland Free-tailed Bat)*	native	
135	Mammalia	Muridae	Mus musculus	alien	
136	Mammalia	Muridae	Pseudomys Gray, 1832		
137	Mammalia	Muridae	Pseudomys bolami Troughton, 1932 *(Bolam's Mouse)*	native	
138	Mammalia	Muridae	Pseudomys hermannsburgensis (Waite, 1896) *(Sandy Inland Mouse)*	native	
139	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus (Shaw, 1792)	native	
140	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus gouldii (Gray, 1841) *(Gould's Wattled Bat)*	native	
141	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus morio (Gray, 1841) *(Chocolate Wattled Bat)*	native	
142	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Nyctophilus geoffroyi Leach, 1821 *(Lesser Long-eared Bat)*	native	
143	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Scotorepens balstoni (Thomas, 1906) *(Inland Broad-nosed Bat)*	native	
144	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Vespadelus baverstocki (Kitchener, Jones & Caputi, 1987) *(Inland Forest Bat)*	native	
145	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Vespadelus regulus (Thomas, 1906) *(Southern Forest Bat)*	native	
146	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus cristatus (Gray, 1841) *(Bicycle Dragon)*	native	
147	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus fordi (Storr, 1965) *(Western Mallee Dragon)*	native	
148	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus isolepis gularis (Sternfeld, 1924) *(Central Military Dragon)*	native	
149	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus reticulatus (Gray, 1845)	native	
150	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus salinarum (Storr, 1966)	native	
151	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus scutulatus (Stirling & Zietz, 1893)	native	
152	Reptilia	Agamidae	Diporiphora amphiboluroides (Lucas & Frost, 1902) *(Mulga Dragon)*	native	
153	Reptilia	Agamidae	Moloch horridus Gray, 1841 *(Thorny Devil)*	native	
154	Reptilia	Agamidae	Pogona minor minor (Sternfeld, 1919) *(Western Bearded Dragon)*	native	
155	Reptilia	Carphodactylidae	Nephrurus laevissimus Mertens, 1958 *(Pale Knob-tailed Gecko)*	native	
156	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus pulcher Steindachner, 1870 *(Pretty Gecko)*	native	
157	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Rhynchoedura ornata GÃ¼nther, 1867 *(Western Beaked Gecko)*	native	
158	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Strophurus wellingtonae (Storr, 1988) *(Western Shield spiny-tailed gecko)*	native	
159	Reptilia	Elapidae	Acanthophis pyrrhus Boulenger, 1898 *(Desert Death Adder)*	native	
160	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudechis australis (Gray, 1842)	native	
161	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja modesta (GÃ¼nther, 1872) *(Ringed Brown Snake)*	native	
162	Reptilia	Elapidae	Suta monachus (Storr, 1964)		
163	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Gehyra crypta Kealley, Doughty, Pepper, Keogh, Hillyer & Huey, 2018 *(Western cryptic gehyra)*	native	

164	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Gehyra purpurascens Storr, 1982 *(Purple Dtella)*	native	
165	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Gehyra variegata (DumÃ©ril & Bibron, 1836)	native	
166	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Heteronotia binoei	native	
167	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Underwoodisaurus milii Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825 *(Southern Barking Gecko)*	native	
168	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	Delma butleri Storr, 1987 *(Unbanded Delma)*	native	
169	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	Lialis burtonis Gray, 1835 *(Burton's Snake-lizard)*	native	
170	Reptilia	Scincidae	Cryptoblepharus australis (Sternfeld, 1918) *(Desert Wall Skink)*	native	
171	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus atlas Storr, 1969 *(Southern Spinifex Ctenotus)*	native	
172	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus leonhardii (Sternfeld, 1919)	native	
173	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus schomburgkii (Peters, 1863)	native	
174	Reptilia	Scincidae	Ctenotus uber uber Storr, 1969 *(Spotted Ctenotus)*	native	
175	Reptilia	Scincidae	Cyclodomorphus melanops elongatus (Werner, 1910) *(Spinifex Slender Blue-tongue)*	native	
176	Reptilia	Scincidae	Egernia depressa (GÃ¼nther, 1875)	native	
177	Reptilia	Scincidae	Egernia formosa Fry, 1914 *(Goldfields Crevice-skink)*	native	
178	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lerista kingi Smith & Adams, 2007 *(King's Lerista)*	native	
179	Reptilia	Scincidae	Lerista timida (de Vis, 1888) *(Dwarf Three-toed Slider)*	native	
180	Reptilia	Scincidae	Liopholis inornata (Rosen, 1905) *(Desert Skink)*	native	
181	Reptilia	Scincidae	Liopholis striata (Sternfeld, 1919) *(Night Skink)*	native	
182	Reptilia	Scincidae	Menetia greyii Gray, 1845 *(Common Dwarf Skink)*	native	
183	Reptilia	Scincidae	Morethia butleri (Storr, 1963) *(Butler's Snake-eye)*	native	
184	Reptilia	Scincidae	Tiliqua occipitalis (Peters, 1863)	native	
185	Reptilia	Scincidae	Tiliqua rugosa (Gray, 1825)	native	
186	Reptilia	Scincidae	Tiliqua rugosa rugosa (Gray, 1825) *(Bobtail)*	native	
187	Reptilia	Varanidae	Varanus caudolineatus Boulenger, 1885 *(Stripe-tailed Goanna)*	native	
188	Reptilia	Varanidae	Varanus gouldii (Gray, 1838)	native	
189	Reptilia	Varanidae	Varanus tristis (Schlegel, 1839)	native	

Conservation status definitions

Threatened species

- CR – Critically Endangered
- EN – Endangered
- VU – Vulnerable
- EX – Extinct
- EW – Extinct in the Wild
- CD – Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent)
- OS – Species otherwise in need of special protection (other specially protected)
- MI – Migratory
- SP – Specially protected species

Priority species

- P1 – Priority 1: Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands
- P2 – Priority 2: Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands
- P3 – Priority 3: Poorly-known species – known from several locations
- P4 – Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

Dandjoo specific codes

- Parent of conservation listed taxa
- Cons code inherited from parent, X

Read full definitions at https://bio.wa.gov.au/guide/conservation-status-definitions

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Further note, precise locations of conservation listed species are considered sensitive. To protect this information, obfuscation has been applied to conservation-listed species records. For these species, the true location is ±10km from the search area used to generate this species list.

APPENDIX I:
EPBC PMST SEARCH RESULTS

Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 22-Apr-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	12
Listed Migratory Species:	7

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	11
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	4
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	6
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species			[Resource Information]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.			
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sminthopsis psammophila Sandhill Dunnart [291]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
PLANT			
Hibbertia crispula Ooldea Guinea-flower [15222]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
REPTILE			
Liopholis kintorei Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji, Tjalapa, Nampu [83160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos			
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Apus pacificus			
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis			
Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata			
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea			
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos			
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans			
Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus			
Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla cinerea			
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Thinornis cucullatus as Thinornis rubricollis			
Hooded Plover, Hooded Dotterel [87735]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia			
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves			[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Cardunia Rocks	Nature Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Coonana Timber Reserve	5(1)(g) Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Queen Victoria Spring	Nature Reserve	WA	In buffer area only
Wallaby Rocks Timber Reserve	5(1)(g) Reserve	WA	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Northern Star Resources - Carosue Dam TSF Cell 4	2021/9026		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Nava-1 Cable System	2001/510	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Tropicana Gold Project-Develop open cut gold mine, and associated infrastructure	2008/4270	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Construction of a bypass road, haulage contractor workshop & laydown yard	2012/6639	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Saracen Gold-Carosue Dam Aerodrome, WA	2017/7925	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

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

Threatened, migratory and marine species

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

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

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

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

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

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

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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