

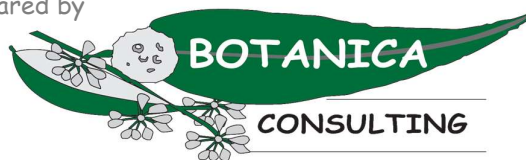
SECOND FORTUNE GOLD MINE

FLORA AND VEGETATION ASSESSMENT



8 November 2021

Prepared by



33 Brewer St PERTH WA 6000 | 0419 916 034

Document Information

Prepared for: Linden Gold Pty Ltd
Project Name: Second Fortune Gold Mine
Tenements: M 39/255, M 39/649 E 39/1539, E 39/2081 and E 39/1970
Job Reference: Flora and Vegetation Assessment
Job Number: 2021/117
Date: 08 November 2021
Version: FINAL

Disclaimer

This document and its contents are to be treated as confidential and are published in accordance with, and subject to an agreement between Botanica Consulting (BC) and the client for whom it has been prepared, and is restricted to those issues that have been raised by the client in its engagement of BC. Neither this document nor its contents may be referred to or quoted in any manner (report or other document) nor reproduced in part or whole by electronic, mechanical or chemical means, including photocopying, recording or any information storage system, without the express written approval of the client and/or BC.

This document and its contents have been prepared utilising the standard of care and skill ordinarily exercised by Environmental Scientists in the preparation of such documents. All material presented in this document is published in good faith and is believed to be accurate at the time of writing. Any person or organisation who relies on or uses the document and its contents for purposes or reasons other than those agreed by BC and the client without primarily obtaining the prior written consent of BC, does so entirely at their own risk. BC denies all liability in tort, contract or otherwise for any loss, damage or injury of any kind whatsoever (whether in negligence or otherwise) that may be endured as a consequence of relying on this document and its contents for any purpose other than that agreed with the client.

Quality Assurance

An internal quality review process has been implemented to each project task undertaken by BC. Each document and its contents are carefully reviewed by core members of the Consultancy team and signed off at Director level prior to issue to the client. Draft documents are submitted to the client for comment and acceptance prior to final production.

Cover Photo: Second Fortune Gold Mine, Vegetation Survey October 2021, *Acacia* sparse shrubland

Prepared by: Catherine Wharton
Senior Environmental Consultant
Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd

Jennifer Jackson
Environmental Consultant/Botanist
Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd

Reviewed by: Andrea Williams
Director
Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd

Approved by: Jim Williams
Director
Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1 Survey Objectives	6
2. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.....	9
2.1 Regional Environment	9
2.2 Land Use	10
2.3 Topography and Land Systems	10
2.4 Climate	11
3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY	13
3.1 Desktop Assessment	13
3.2 Field Assessment	14
3.2.1 Flora Assessment	14
3.2.2 Personnel Involved	14
3.2.3 Scientific Licences	14
3.3 Survey Limitations and Constraints	15
4. RESULTS	16
4.1 Desktop Assessment	16
4.1.1 Flora	16
4.1.2 Significant Flora	16
4.1.3 Introduced Species	17
4.1.4 Vegetation and Ecological Communities	18
4.1.5 Conservation Areas	19
4.2 Field Assessment	19
4.2.1 Flora	19
4.2.2 Vegetation Communities	20
4.2.3 Vegetation Condition	23
4.2.4 Significant Vegetation	23
4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance	24
4.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)	24
4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance	24
4.4.1 Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)	24
4.4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	25
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	26
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	27

TABLES

Table 2-1: Soil Landscape Systems within the Penny’s Find Project	11
Table 3-1: Scientific Licences of Botanica Staff coordinating the flora survey.....	15
Table 3-2: Limitations and constraints associated with the survey	15
Table 4-1: Potentially Occurring Significant Flora Species	16
Table 4-2: Introduced (Weed) Species recorded within 20 km of the Evaporation Ponds.....	17

Table 4-3: Remaining Beard Vegetation Associations within the Survey Area.....	18
Table 4-4: List of Introduced (Weed) Species	20
Table 4-5: Vegetation Communities within the Survey Area	22
Table 4-6: Vegetation Condition within the Survey Area	23

FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Regional Location Map	7
Figure 1-2: Map of Survey Area	8
Figure 2-1: Map of IBRA Subregions in the vicinity of the Second Fortune Gold Mine	9
Figure 2-2: Soil Landscape Systems within the Penny's Find Project	10
Figure 2-3: Temperature and Rainfall Statistics for the Laverton weather station (#12045).....	11
Figure 2-4: Annual rainfall from January 2017 to September 2021 and mean monthly rainfall for the Laverton weather station (#12045) (BoM, 2021).....	12
Figure 2-5: Monthly rainfall data from January 2019 to September 2021 and mean monthly rainfall for the Laverton weather station (#12045) (BoM, 2021).....	12
Figure 4-1: Significant Flora Records	17
Figure 4-2: Pre-European Vegetation Associations within the survey area	18
Figure 4-3: Location of PEC (Mount Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation assemblages)	19
Figure 4-4: Vegetation Communities within the Survey Area.....	21
Figure 4-5: Vegetation Condition within the Survey Area.....	23

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Conservation Ratings BC Act and EPBC Act

APPENDIX B: Vegetation Condition Scale

APPENDIX C: List of all Species Identified in the Survey Area, October 2021

APPENDIX D: NatureMap Species Report

APPENDIX E: EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

GLOSSARY

Acronym	Description
BAM Act	<i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (WA)</i>
BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)</i>
Botanica	Botanica Consulting Pty Ltd.
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology.
DAWE	Department of the Agriculture, Water and Environment, Australian Government.
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, WA Government.
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, WA Government
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, WA Government
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (formerly EPA, DER and DoW), WA Government.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)</i>
EP Regulations	<i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (WA)</i>
EPA	<i>Environmental Protection Authority (WA)</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area.
Ha	Hectare (10,000 square meters)
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union.
JAMBA	<i>Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981</i>
Km	Kilometer (1,000 meters)
LGA	Local Government Area
NVIS	National Vegetation Information System
PEC	Priority Ecological Community
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WA	Western Australia
WAHERB	Western Australian Herbarium
WAM	Western Australian Museum, WA Government.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Second Fortune Gold Mine is an underground mining operation located approximately 200 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and approximately 80 km south of Laverton, just south of Lake Carey in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia (Figure 1-1).

Botanica Consulting (Botanica) was commissioned by Linden Gold Pty Ltd to undertake a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the area surrounding the Evaporation Ponds at the Second Fortune Gold Mine to support an approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to modify the groundwater monitoring requirements imposed by Prescribed Premises Licence L9012/20103/1.

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has asked Linden Gold Pty Ltd to submit supporting documentation on the flora and vegetation surrounding the Evaporation Ponds to ensure that implementing a 25 m halo around the Evaporation Ponds to establish an operational footprint for the facility will not result in significant harm to the environment through loss of conservation significant flora and/or vegetation.

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora/vegetation survey on the 15th October 2021 covering an area of approximately 146 ha, encompassing a 500 m buffer around the Evaporation Ponds on tenements M 39/255, M 39/649 E 39/1539, E 39/2081 and E 39/1970¹ (referred to as the 'survey area').

The survey area lies within the Eastern Murchison (MUR1) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion, as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA). The vegetation in the vicinity of the Evaporation Ponds is considered to be typical of the Murchison Bioregion, being dominated by Mulga woodlands and chenopod shrublands, and is well represented outside of the survey area. All vegetation associations retain >99% of their original pre-European vegetation extent.

The field survey identified a total of 59 flora taxa, including three introduced (weed) species, within the survey area. These taxa represented 28 genera across 20 families, with the most diverse families were Chenopodiaceae (16 species), Fabaceae (11 species), and Scrophulariaceae (eight species); equating to 29%, 19% and 14% of the total vascular taxa recorded respectively. Dominant genera include *Eremophila* (eight species), *Maireana* (seven species) and *Acacia* (seven species).

No Threatened or Priority flora species or otherwise significant flora were recorded within the survey area

Two broad-scale vegetation communities were identified within the survey area (*Acacia* sparse shrubland and *Acacia* shrubland).

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) or Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) or otherwise significant vegetation were identified within the survey area. However, there is one PEC, the 'Mount Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation assemblages' (Priority 3(iii)) approximately 1.8 km north of the survey area.

Native vegetation within the survey area was rated as 'good' to 'completely degraded'. Areas cleared of vegetation, including major tracks and historical mining operations, were categorized as 'completely degraded'.

Based on the outcomes of a desktop assessment and field survey, Botanica consider that implementing a 25 m halo around the Evaporation Ponds to establish an operational footprint for the facility will not result in significant harm to the environment through loss of conservation significant flora and/or vegetation should vegetation within the operational footprint area be impacted.

¹ E 39/1970 is owned by Anglogold Ashanti Australia Limited.

1. INTRODUCTION

Botanica Consulting (Botanica) was commissioned by Linden Gold Pty Ltd to undertake a reconnaissance flora and vegetation survey of the area surrounding the Evaporation Ponds at the Second Fortune Gold Mine. The Second Fortune Gold Mine is an underground mining operation located approximately 200 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and approximately 80 km south of Laverton, just south of Lake Carey in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia (Figure 1-1).

Linden Gold Pty Ltd currently seeking approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to modify the groundwater monitoring requirements imposed by Prescribed Premises Licence L9012/20103/1, by implementing a 25 m halo around the Evaporation Ponds to establish an operational footprint for the facility within which standing water level limit will not apply.

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has asked Linden Gold Pty Ltd to submit supporting documentation on the flora and vegetation surrounding the Evaporation Ponds to ensure establishment of the operational footprint will not result in significant harm to the environment through loss of conservation significant flora and/or vegetation.

The survey was conducted on the 15th October 2021 covering an area of approximately 146 ha, encompassing a 500 m buffer around the Evaporation Ponds on tenements M 39/255, M 39/649 E 39/1539, E 39/2081 and E 39/1970² (referred to as the 'survey area') (Figure 1-2).

1.1 Survey Objectives

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

- Gather background information on flora/vegetation within the local 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 of each vegetation community within the survey area and compile a species list for the survey area by vegetation type;
- 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;
- Determine the local and regional conservation significance of flora and vegetation within the survey area;
- Provide a map showing the distribution of conservation significant flora/vegetation within the survey area;
- Define and map the condition of vegetation within the survey area in accordance with the vegetation condition scale specified in the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a); and
- Assess the significance of flora and vegetation in accordance with State environmental legislation.

² E 39/1970 is owned by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited.

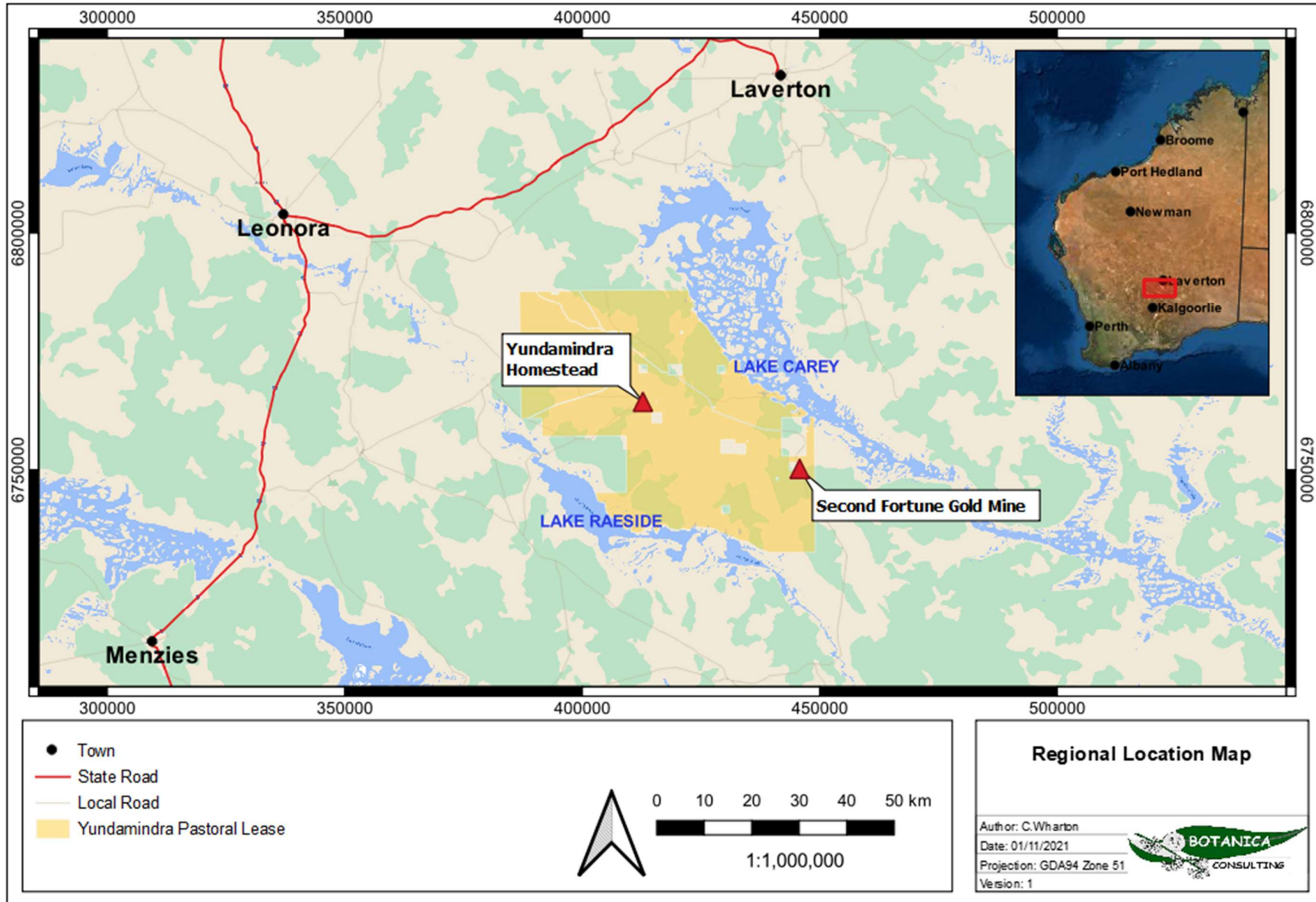


Figure 1-1: Regional Location Map

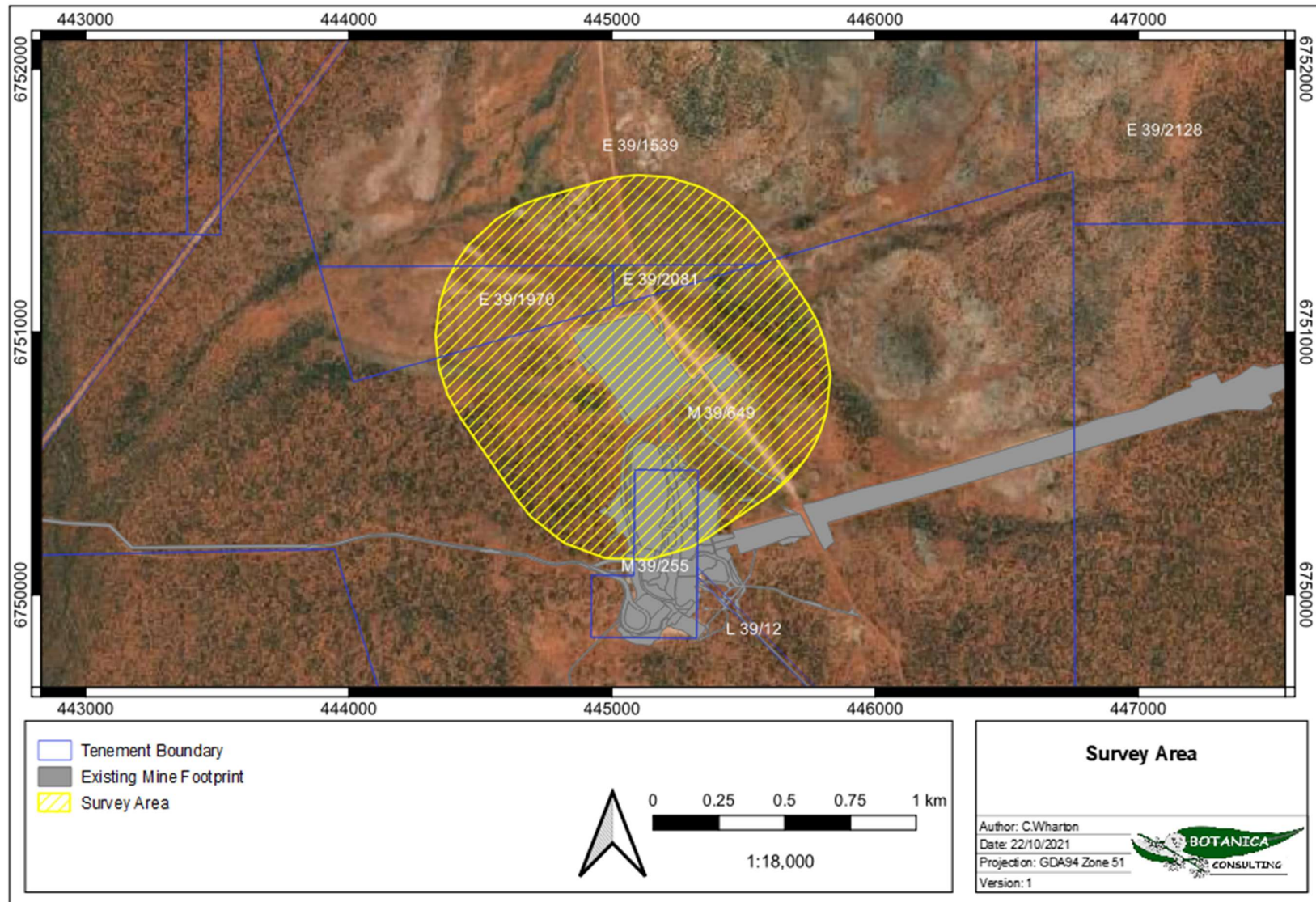


Figure 1-2: Map of Survey Area

2. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Regional Environment

The Second Fortune Gold Mine is located in the East Murchison (MUR1) subregion of the Murchison Bioregion as defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) (Figure 2-1).

The Eastern Murchison 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 *Tecticornia* shrublands (Cowan, 2001).

In accordance with Beard (1990), the Murchison region is located in the Austin Botanical District within the Eremaeen Province of Western Australia. It is defined by the vegetational expression of geological boundaries of the Yilgarn Block, described as Archaean granite with infolded volcanics and meta-sediments (greenstones) of a like age. The topography is undulating, with occasional ranges of low hills and extensive sandplains in the eastern half. The principal soil type is shallow earthy loam overlying red-brown hardpan, with shallow stony loams on hills and red earthy sands on sandplains. The western half of the region more or less coincides with the basin of the Murchison River, the eastern half embraces the drainage of former rivers, now dry, draining towards the Eucla Basin. Vegetation is predominantly mulga low woodland (*Acacia aneura*) on plains, reduced to scrub on hills, with a tree steppe of *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Triodia basedowii* on sandplains.

The nearest lake system is Lake Carey which is located approximately 10 km to the north; however the project area drains to Lake Raeside which is located 20 km to the south. The area is relatively flat and broad, with poorly defined drainage lines. The region is sparsely populated. Other than mining, the main economic activity occurring in the vicinity of the project is pastoralism.

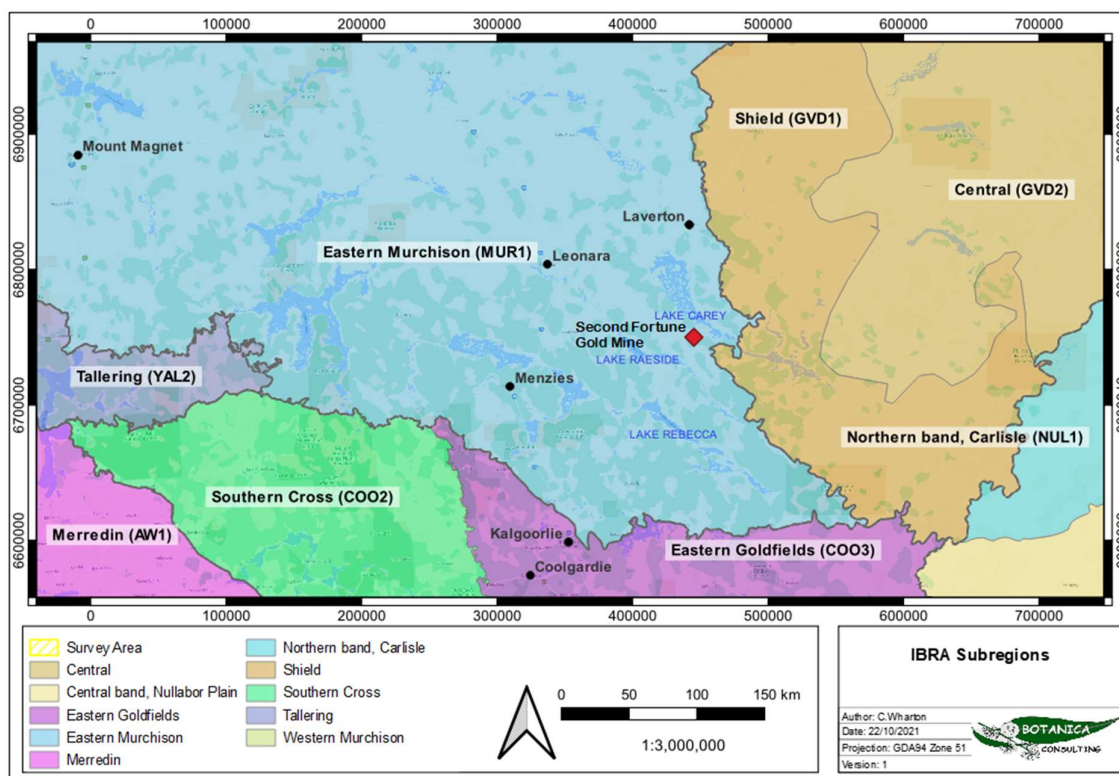


Figure 2-1: Map of IBRA Subregions in the vicinity of the Second Fortune Gold Mine

2.2 Land Use

The dominant land uses of the Eastern Murchison subregion is grazing of native pastures (85.47%), unallocated Crown land (UCL) and Crown Reserves (11.34%), mining (1.79%), and conservation (1.4%) (Cowan, 2001). The survey area is located within the Yundamindra Pastoral Lease.

2.3 Topography and Land Systems

The Eastern Murchison subregion is dominated by Archaean granite-greenstone terrain, with the landscape comprising low hills, mesas of duricrust separated by flat colluvium and alluvial plains. The western half of the bioregion comprises the Murchison Catchment (Australian Natural Resources Atlas, 2009) and drainage occurs westwards towards the Murchison River and south into Lake Austin. This subregion is characterised by its internal drainage and extensive area of elevated red desert sandplains (Cowan, 2001).

Another important feature of the system is the salt lake systems associated with the occluded Paleo within drainage system. Beard (1990) describes the topography of the region as undulating with occasional ranges of low hills and extensive sandplains located in the East. The dominant soil type is a shallow earthy loam, overlying red-brown hardpan. Red earthy sands can be found on the sandplains. The Penny's Find Project is located at 397 m elevation.

The Second Fortune Gold Mine occurs within the Salinaland Plains Zone (279) of the Murchison Province (27). The Salinaland Plains Zone is characterised by sandplains (with hardpan wash plains and some mesas, stony plains and salt lakes) on granitic rocks (and some greenstone) of the Yilgarn Craton. Red sandy earths, Red deep sands, Red shallow loams and Red loamy earths with some Red-brown hardpan shallow loams, Salt lake soils and Red shallow sandy duplexes. Mulga shrublands with spinifex grasslands (and some halophytic shrublands and eucalypt woodlands). Located in the northern Goldfields from Lakes Barlee and Ballard to Wiluna and Laverton (Tille, 2006). The survey area is located within the Rainbow and Gundockerta Land System mapping units (as shown Figure 2-2). A description of the Soil Land Systems is provided in Table 2-1.

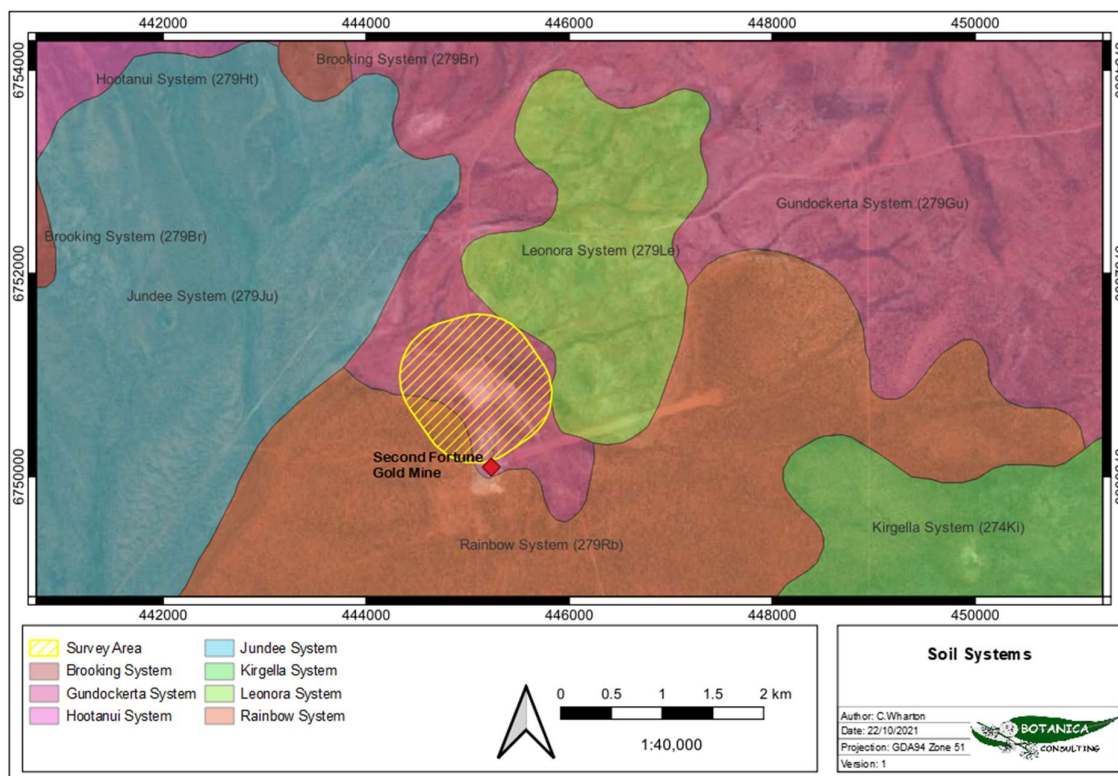


Figure 2-2: Soil Landscape Systems within the Penny's Find Project

Table 2-1: Soil Landscape Systems within the Penny’s Find Project

Land System	Mapping Unit	Description
Rainbow	279Rb	Hardpan plains supporting mulga tall shrublands.
Gundockerta	279Gu	Extensive, gently undulating calcareous stony plains supporting bluebush shrublands.

2.4 Climate

The climate of the East Murchison IBRA subregion is described as arid with mainly winter rainfall (Cowan, 2001). The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station is in Laverton (#12045), located 80 km north of the Second Fortune Gold Mine.

The yearly average maximum and minimum temperatures are 35.8°C in January and 17.8°C in July respectively; for data recorded from 1900 to 1971. The long term mean annual rainfall for Laverton is 235.2 mm; however rainfall varies considerably from year to year with as little as 65.6 mm falling in 1928 and 525.6 mm in 2000. The mean annual evaporation of 2762.5 mm significantly exceeds the mean annual rainfall (BoM, 2021).

Temperature and Rainfall Statistics for the Laverton weather station are presented in (Figure 2-3).

Annual rainfall recorded in 2019, 2020 and 2021 year to date (YTD) is well below the long-term mean recorded from 1900 to 2021 YTD (Figure 2-4). The flora and vegetation survey was conducted following below average rainfall received in the months preceding the October 2021 survey (Figure 2-5).

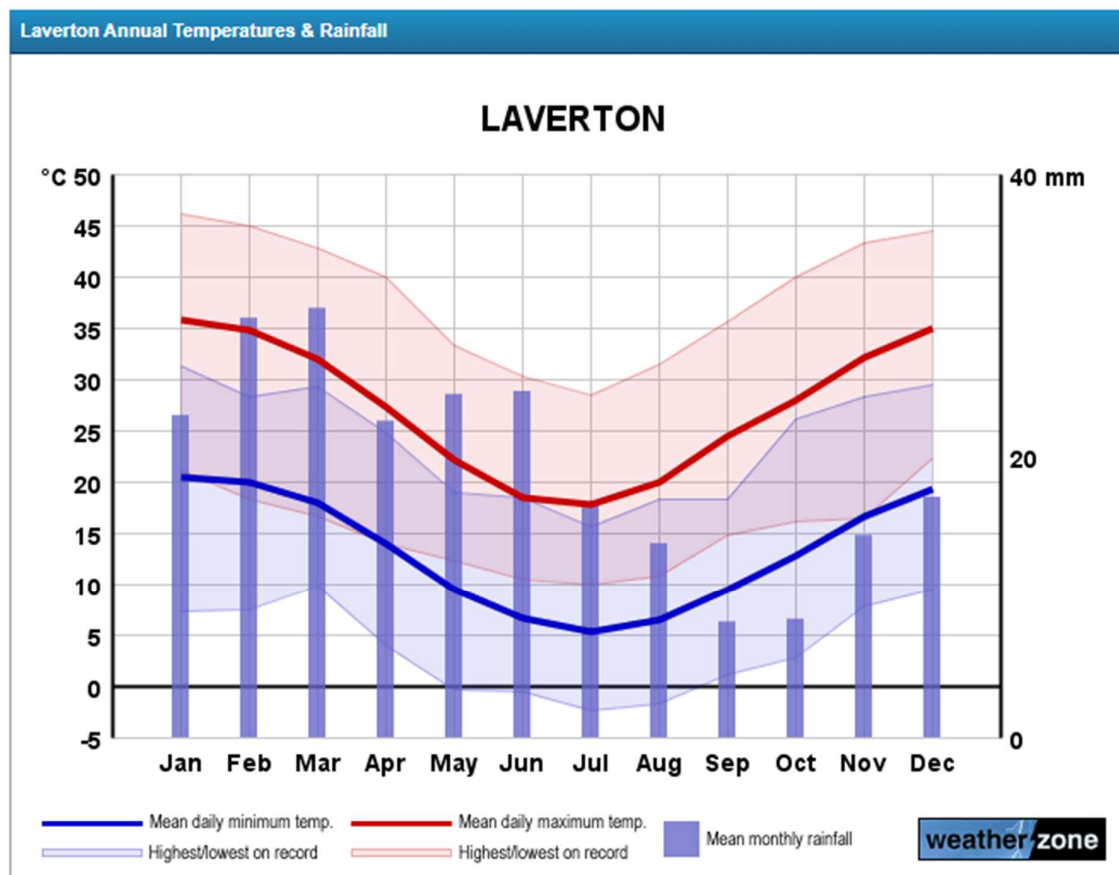


Figure 2-3: Temperature and Rainfall Statistics for the Laverton weather station (#12045)

Retrieved from <https://www.farmonlineweather.com.au/climate/station.jsp?it=site&lc=12045> (20/10/2021).

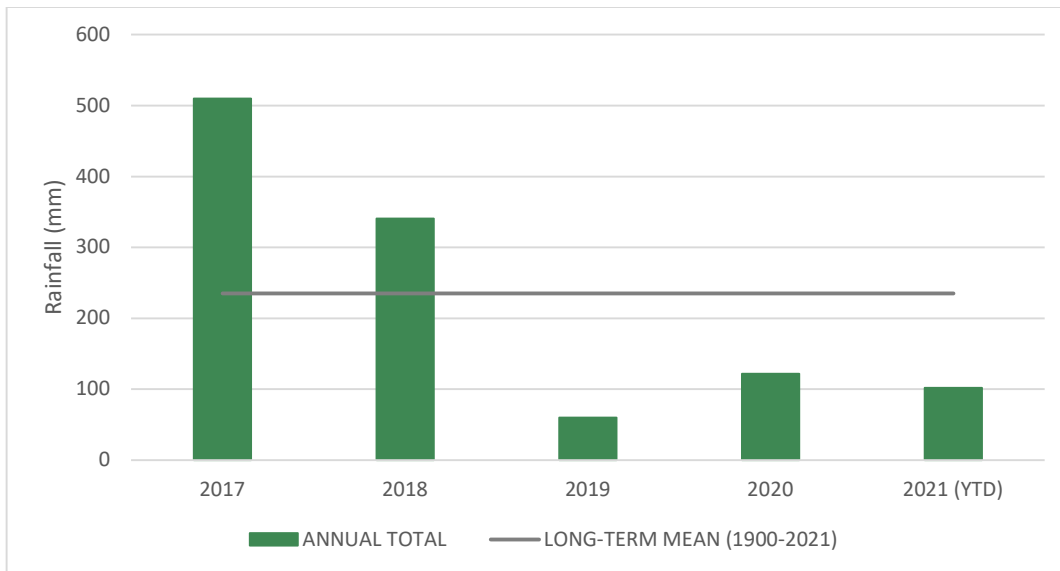


Figure 2-4: Annual rainfall from January 2017 to September 2021 and mean monthly rainfall for the Laverton weather station (#12045) (BoM, 2021)

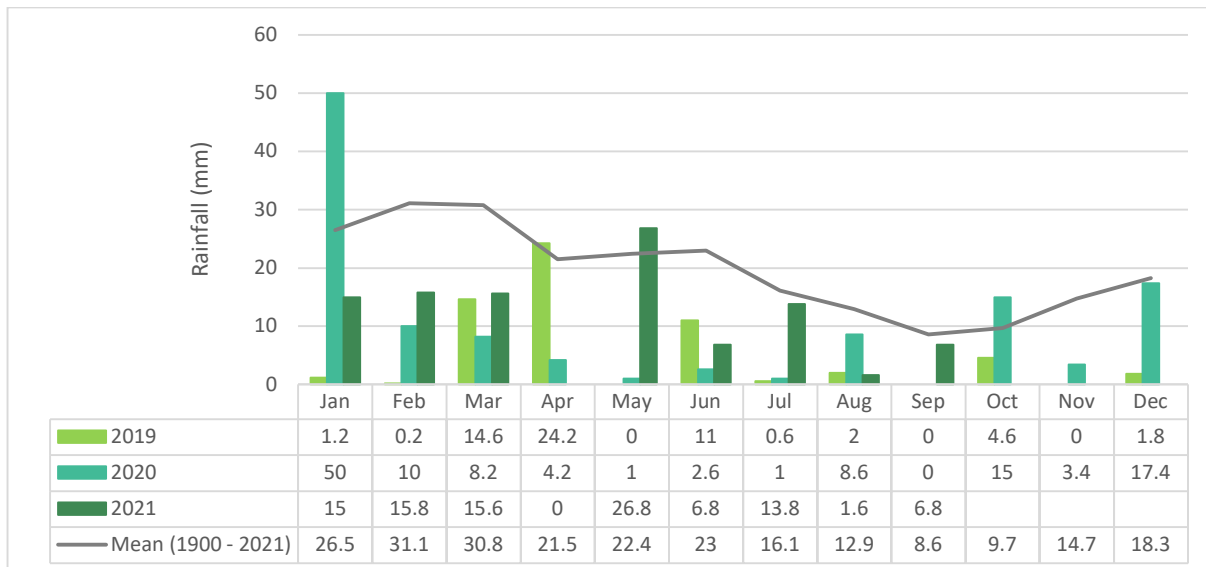


Figure 2-5: Monthly rainfall data from January 2019 to September 2021 and mean monthly rainfall for the Laverton weather station (#12045) (BoM, 2021)

3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop Assessment

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

- MBS (2012). Desktop Flora and Fauna Assessment, Second Fortune Deposit, Linden Gold Project. Prepared for Exterra Resources Limited. October 2012.
- MBS (2012). *Desktop Flora and Fauna Assessment, Second Fortune Project*. Prepared for Exterra Resources Limited. April 2013.

In addition to the literature review, searches of the following databases were undertaken to aid in the compilation of a list of flora taxa within the survey area:

- DBCA Priority/Threatened Flora spatial data (DBCA, 2019b);
- DBCA NatureMap database (DBCA, 2021); and
- EPBC Protected Matters search tool (DAWE, 2021).

The NatureMap species search and EPBC Protected Matter search were conducted with a 20 km circular buffer from the survey area using centre point 122° 26' 03" E, 29° 22' 12" S (i.e. the centre of the Evaporation Ponds).

Significant flora and fauna 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.
- Likely- Suitable habitat is expected to occur and there are records within 10 km of the survey area.
- Previously Recorded- A record for this species is located within the survey area. Field survey will ground-truth currently occurring individuals and populations.

It should be noted that these databases are based on observations from a broader area (i.e. 20 km radius) and therefore may include taxa not present within the survey area. 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 needs to be taken into consideration when determining what actual species may be present within the specific area being investigated. The conservation significance of flora taxa was assessed using data from the following sources:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity and Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)* (EPBC Act). Administered by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE);
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (WA)* (BC Act). Administered by the WA Government Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (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 list. A non-legislative list maintained by the DBCA for management purposes (flora list released December 2018).

Descriptions of conservation significant species and communities are provided in APPENDIX A.

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)³;
- China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1998 (CAMBA);
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2007 (ROKAMBA); and
- 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 under the EPBC Act.

3.2 Field Assessment

Botanica conducted a reconnaissance flora/vegetation survey on the 15th October 2021 covering an area of approximately 146 ha, encompassing a 500 m buffer around the Evaporation Ponds at the Second Fortune Gold Mine. The survey area was traversed on foot by two staff members.

3.2.1 Flora Assessment

Prior to the commencement of field work, aerial photography was inspected and obvious differences in the vegetation assemblages were identified. The different vegetation communities 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 existing vegetation communities. At each sample point, the following information was recorded:

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

Unknown specimens collected during the survey were identified with the aid of samples housed at the Botanica Herbarium and Western Australian Herbarium. Vegetation was classified in accordance with NVIS classifications.

3.2.2 Personnel Involved

Jennifer Jackson (Senior Botanist, BSc (Honours) Environmental Management)

Sarah Campbell (Environmental Consultant, BSc Biology)

3.2.3 Scientific Licences

³ Most but not all species listed under JAMBA are also specially protected under Specially Protected Species of the BC Act.

Table 3-1: Scientific Licences of Botanica Staff coordinating the flora survey

Licensed staff	Permit Number	Valid Until
Jennifer Jackson	FB62000309 – Flora Taking (Biological Assessment) Licence	11/01/2024

3.3 Survey Limitations and Constraints

It is important to note that flora surveys will entail limitations notwithstanding careful planning and design. Potential limitations are listed in Table 3-2.

The conclusions presented in this report are based upon field data and environmental assessments and/or testing carried out over a limited period of time and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of the field assessments. Also, it should be recognised that site conditions can change with time. Information not available at the time of this assessment which may subsequently become available may alter the conclusions presented.

In recognition of survey limitations, a precautionary approach has been adopted for this assessment. Any flora species that would possibly occur within the survey area (or immediately adjacent), as identified through ecological databases, publications, discussions with local experts/residents and the habitat knowledge of the author, has been listed as having the potential to occur.

Table 3-2: Limitations and constraints associated with the survey

Variable	Potential Impact on Survey	Details
Access problems	Not a constraint	The survey was conducted on foot. Numerous tracks were located 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 Botanist: Jennifer Jackson Data Interpretation: Jennifer Jackson and Catherine Wharton
Timing of survey, weather & season	Not a constraint	Fieldwork was undertaken within the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA's) recommended supplementary survey period for the Eremaean Province (i.e. after winter rainfall).
Area disturbance	Not a constraint	The area has been disturbed from existing mine and road developments; 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 reconnaissance survey completed to identify vegetation types and a targeted survey to identify conservation significant species/ communities.
Availability of contextual information at a regional and local scale	Not a constraint	Threatened flora database searches provided by the DBCA were used to identify any potential locations of Threatened/Priority taxa. BoM, DWER, DPIRD, DBCA and DAWE databases were reviewed to obtain appropriate regional desktop information on the biophysical environment of the local region. Previous flora and fauna assessments for the Second Fortune Gold Mine (MBS, 2012;2013) have been assessed for pertinent information and environmental context of the regional area.
Completeness	Not a constraint	In the opinion of Botanica, the survey area was covered sufficiently in order to identify vegetation assemblages. All observed flora individuals were able to be identified to species level. The vegetation types for this study were based on visual descriptions of locations in the field. The distribution of these vegetation communities/ fauna habitats outside the study area is not known, however vegetation types identified were categorised via comparison to vegetation distributions throughout Western Australia specified in the NVIS Major Vegetation Groups (DAWE, 2017).

4. RESULTS

4.1 Desktop Assessment

4.1.1 Flora

The desktop review identified 180 vascular flora species as occurring within 40 km of the survey area; representing 77 genera from 32 families. The most diverse families were Chenopodiaceae (35 species), Fabaceae (24 species) and Asteraceae (19 species). Significant genera were *Acacia* (16 species), *Eremophila* (15 species), and *Maireana* (12 species). This total includes seven conservation significant flora species and four introduced (weed) species.

4.1.2 Significant Flora

The assessment of the DBCA Priority/Threatened flora data (DBCA, 2019b), NatureMap search (DBCA, 2021b), Protected Matters search (DAWE, 2021a) and previous relevant literature identified seven significant flora species recorded within a 40 km radius of the survey area. These are comprised of two Priority 1, four Priority 3 and one Priority 4 taxa (Figure 4-1).

The seven conservation significant flora species were assessed for distribution and known habitat to determine their likelihood of occurrence within the survey area (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1: Potentially Occurring Significant Flora Species

DBCA Rank	Species Name	Comment	Likelihood
P1	<i>Tecticornia mellarium</i>	Known from several large salt lake systems in the Goldfields region, growing in dunes adjacent to these lakes.	Unlikely, no large salt lakes and/or systems in the survey area.
	<i>Tecticornia</i> sp. Lake Way (P. Armstrong 05/961)	Known from several large salt lake systems in the Goldfields region, growing in the low lying areas immediately adjacent to these lakes.	Unlikely, no large salt lakes and/or systems in the survey area.
P3	<i>Acacia eremophila</i> var. Numerous-nerved variant	Known from flats/plains with sandy soils.	Unlikely, no sandy soils present in the survey area.
	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp. Menzies (F. Hort et al. FH 4100)	Known from orange sand/loam/gravel flats/plains with very open mulga tall shrubland with sparse understorey.	Possible.
	<i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> subsp. <i>chloroxanthus</i>	Known from dark red-brown soil, never sandy, that is rich in iron oxide, laterite. Rocky areas, creek banks, along steep banks of drainage lines.	Possible.
	<i>Melaleuca apostiba</i>	Known from low lying salt flats, at the edge of salt lakes in dry red loam sands, that are seasonally inundated.	Unlikely, no suitable habitat in the survey area.
P4	<i>Hemigenia exilis</i>	Known from laterite breakaways and slopes.	Unlikely, no laterite breakaways or slopes in the survey area.

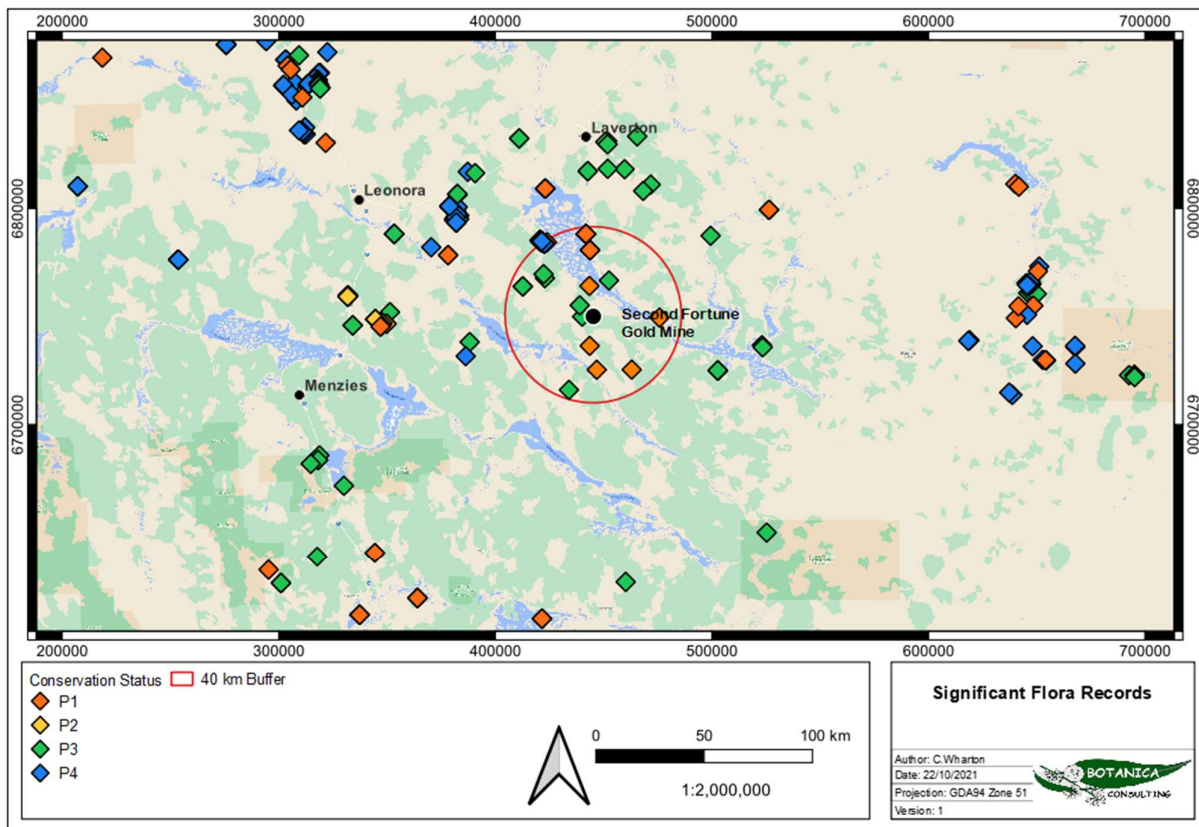


Figure 4-1: Significant Flora Records

4.1.3 Introduced Species

According to NatureMap, four introduced (weed) species have been recorded within a 20 km radius of the survey area (DBCA, 2021), and two introduced (weed) species were identified via the EPBC Protected Matters search tool (as listed in Table 4-2).

None of these species are listed on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) (DPIRD, 2021) or as Weeds of National Significance (WONS, 2013).

Table 4-2: Introduced (Weed) Species recorded within 20 km of the Evaporation Ponds

Taxon	Common Name	Declared Pest/WoNS
NatureMap		
<i>Carpobrotus aequilaterus</i>	Angular Pigface	-
<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>	-	-
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Storksbill	-
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Mediterranean hairgrass.	-
EPBC Protected Matters search tool		
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed	-
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel-grass	-

4.1.4 Vegetation and Ecological Communities

4.1.4.1 Vegetation Associations

The Pre-European vegetation association spatial mapping dataset (DPIRD, 2018) identifies the survey area as occurring within vegetation associations Barlee 18 and Laverton 400 in the East Murchison (MUR1) IBRA subregion (Figure 4-2). The association description and remaining extent, as specified in the *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics* (DBCA, 2019a) is provided in Table 4-3.

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”. Extending the operational footprint of the Evaporation Ponds will not significantly reduce the extent of pre-European vegetation associations.

Table 4-3: Remaining Beard Vegetation Associations within the Survey Area

IBRA Subregion	Vegetation System / Association	Pre-European Extent (ha)	Current Extent (ha)	Pre-European Extent Remaining (%)	% of Current Extent within DBCA Managed Lands	Vegetation Description (Beard, 1990)
MUR1	Barlee/18	3,198,859.57	3,196,467.69	99.93	2.41	Low woodland; mulga (<i>Acacia aneura</i>)
	Laverton/400	40,993.73	40,658.44	99.18	0.00	Succulent steppe with open low woodland; mulga over bluebush

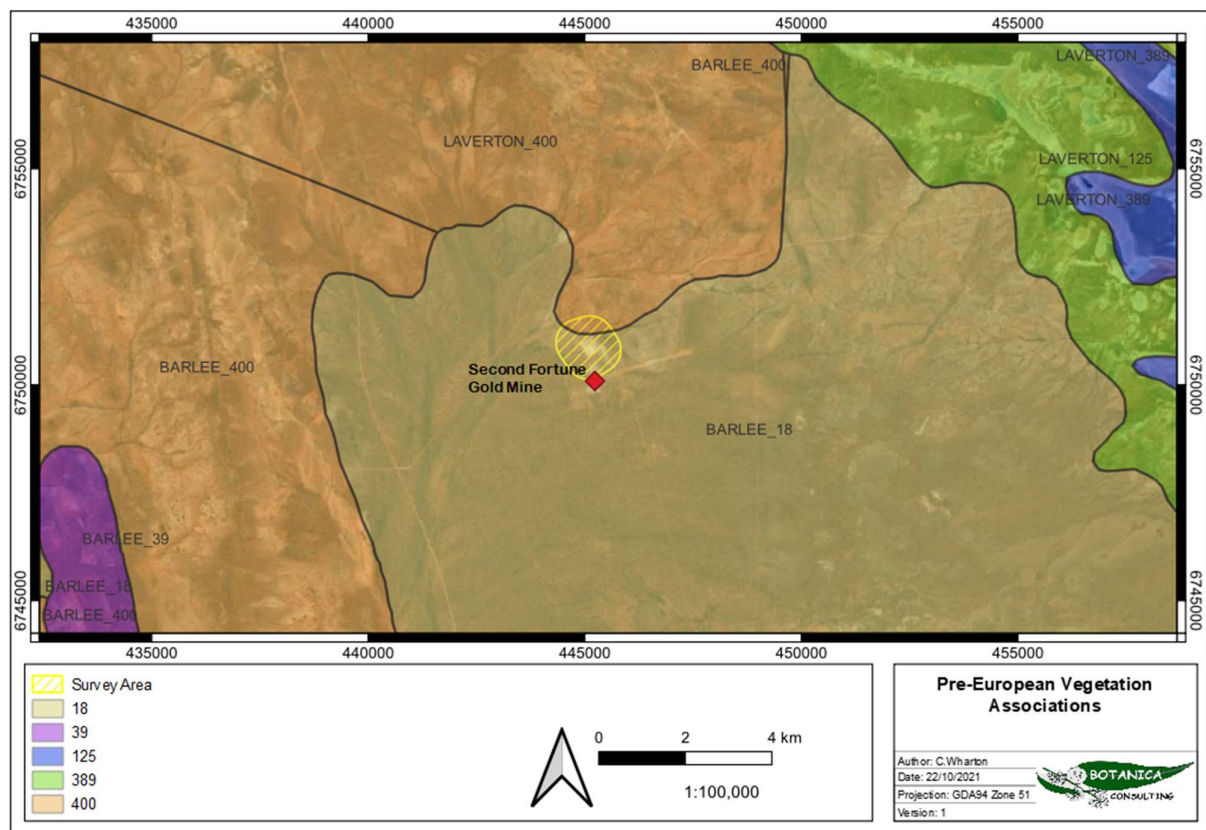


Figure 4-2: Pre-European Vegetation Associations within the survey area

4.1.4.2 Significant Ecological Communities

The EPBC Protected Matters search (DAWE, 2021) did not identify any Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) as potentially occurring within the survey area. Analysis of the Priority Ecological Communities (PECs) within the Goldfields region (DBCA, 2021b) identified one PEC, the 'Mount Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation assemblages' (Priority 3(iii)) approximately 1.8 km north of the survey area.

4.1.5 Conservation Areas

There are no DBCA managed lands or lands of interest located within the survey area.

There are no Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) located within the survey area.

There are no Nationally Important or RAMSAR wetlands located within the survey area.

The nearest significant environmental feature is Lake Marmion, located approximately 90 km southwest of the survey area. This area is categorised as a Nationally Important Wetland and as an Environmentally Sensitive Area. Disturbances within the survey area are unlikely to impact these features.

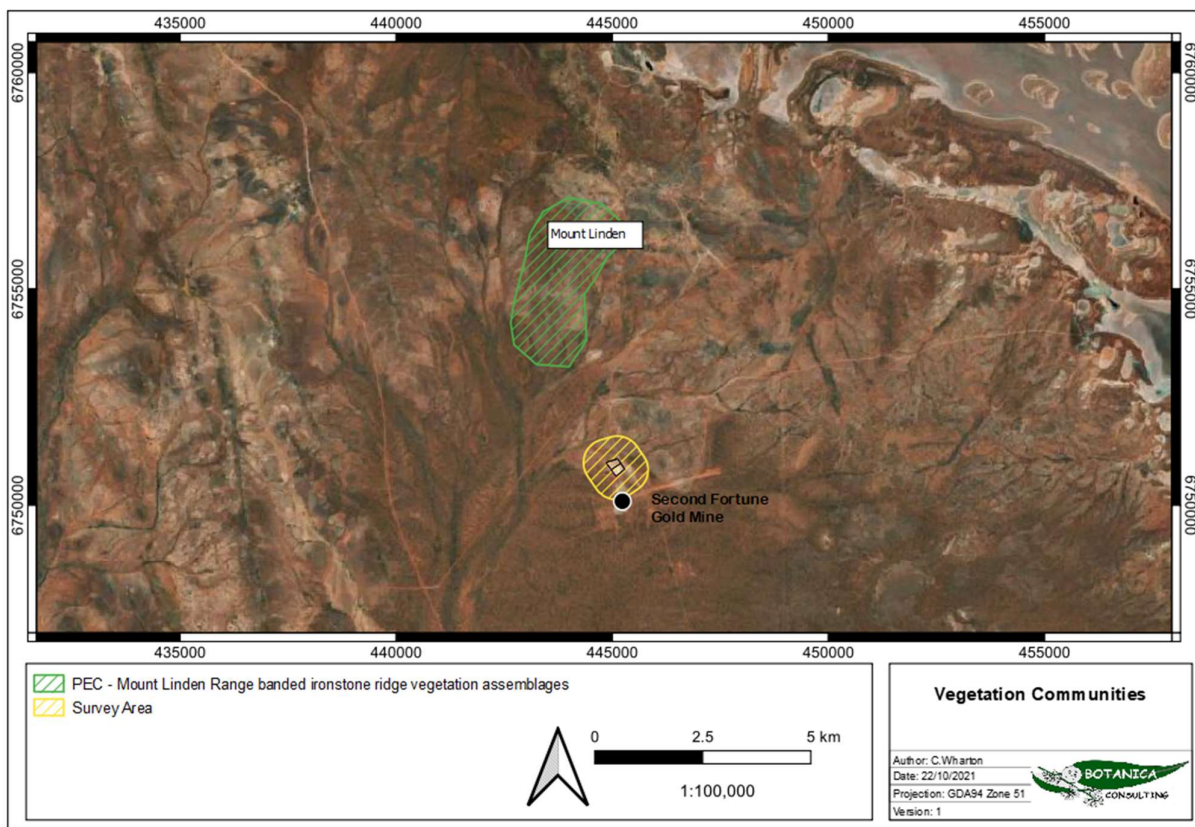


Figure 4-3: Location of PEC (Mount Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation assemblages)

4.2 Field Assessment

4.2.1 Flora

The field survey identified a total of 59 flora taxa, including three introduced (weed) species, within the survey area. These taxa represented 28 genera across 20 families, with the most diverse families were Chenopodiaceae (16 species), Fabaceae (11 species), and Scrophulariaceae (eight species); equating to 29%, 19% and 14% of the total vascular taxa recorded respectively. Dominant genera

include *Eremophila* (eight species), *Maireana* (seven species) and *Acacia* (seven species). The full field species inventory is listed in APPENDIX C.

No Threatened or Priority flora species were recorded within the survey area.

4.2.1.1 Introduced Species

Three of the flora taxa recorded within the survey area are introduced (weed) species (Table 4-4). These taxa represent 7% of the total taxa recorded from the survey area.

None of the recorded weed species are on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) under Section 11 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) (DPIRD, 2021) or on the list of Weeds of National Significance (WONS, 2013).

Table 4-4: List of Introduced (Weed) Species

Weed species	Common Name	Family	Status under the BAM Act
* <i>Citrullus amarus</i>	Wild Melon	Cucurbitaceae	-
* <i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage	Lamiaceae	-
* <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Primulaceae	-

4.2.1.2 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 or Priority flora species or otherwise significant flora were recorded within the survey area.

4.2.2 Vegetation Communities

A total of two broad-scale vegetation communities were identified within the survey area. Vegetation community descriptions and extent area listed below in Table 4-5 and illustration spatially in Figure 4-4. Vegetation community description and extents were determined from field survey results, aerial imagery interpretation and extrapolation of the communities.

The most widespread community in the survey area was RP-AS1, occupying 94.33 ha (58%), while the remaining vegetation in the survey area was CLP-AS1, occupying 38.32 ha (23%). The most diverse community was RP-AS1 with 56 species (94.9%), while the least diverse was CLP-AS1 with 22 species (37.3%).

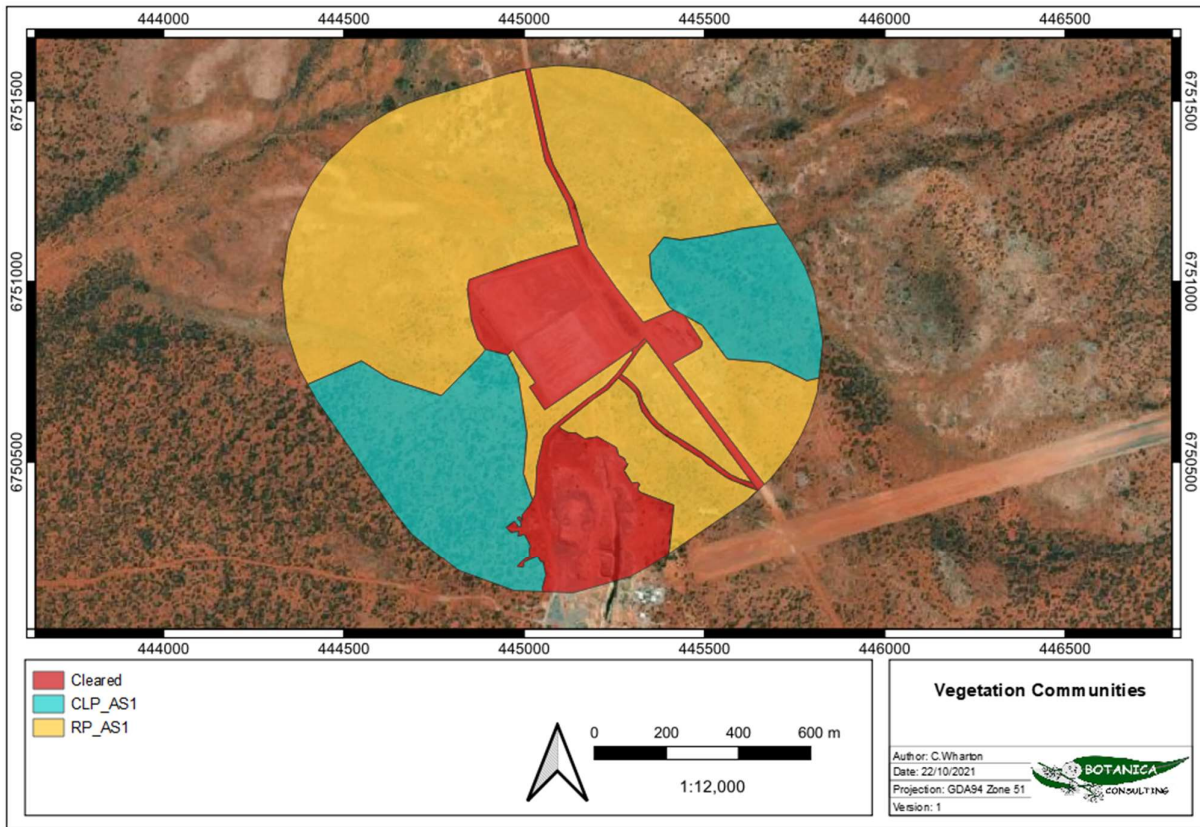




Figure 4-4: Vegetation Communities within the Survey Area

Table 4-5: Vegetation Communities within the Survey Area

Vegetation Community	Broad Floristic Formation (NVIS III)	Vegetation Description (NVIS V)	Landform	Image
RP-AS1 94.33 ha (58%)	Acacia sparse shrubland	<i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> , <i>A. craspedocarpa</i> and <i>A. ramulosa</i> sparse tall shrubland over <i>Cratystylis subspinescens</i> and <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> sparse shrubland over <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i> , <i>Maireana georgei</i> and <i>M. trichoptera</i> low sparse chenopod shrubland.	Rocky plain	
CLP-AS1 38.32 ha (23%)	Acacia shrubland	<i>Acacia incurvaneura</i> , <i>A. mulganeura</i> and <i>Casuarina pauper</i> tall shrubland over <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> , <i>Eremophila platycalyx</i> and <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> open shrubland over <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i> , <i>Maireana triptera</i> , <i>M. georgei</i> and <i>Atriplex bunburyana</i> low open shrubland.	Clay loam plain	

4.2.3 Vegetation Condition

Based on the vegetation condition scale specified in the *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment* (EPA, 2016a) (APPENDIX B), vegetation ranged from ‘completely degraded’ to ‘good’ (Table 4-6; Figure 4-5). ‘Good’ condition depicts 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, and these impacts are typical in the Murchison Bioregion. ‘Degraded’ areas were closer to the mining activities currently in place.

Table 4-6: Vegetation Condition within the Survey Area

Condition Rating	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Good	95.31	58
Degraded	40.25	25
Completely Degraded	28.25	17
Total	163.81	100

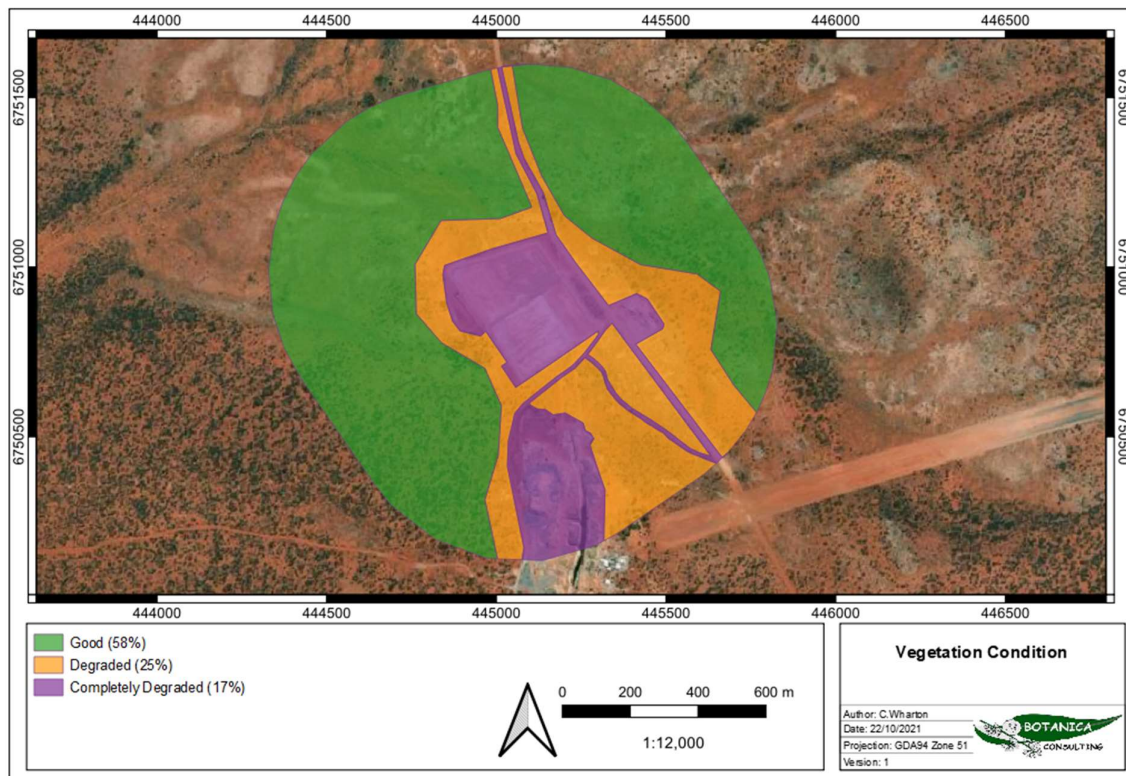


Figure 4-5: Vegetation Condition within the Survey Area

4.2.4 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 Threatened or Priority Ecological Communities or otherwise significant vegetation were identified within the survey area.

4.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

4.3.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*

The EPBC Act protects matters of national environmental significance and is used by the Commonwealth DAWE 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 matters of national environmental significance. Matters of national environmental significance as defined by the Commonwealth EPBC Act include:

- World Heritage Properties
- National Heritage Places
- Wetlands of International Importance (often called ‘Ramsar’ wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed)
- Nationally Threatened Species and Ecological Communities
- Migratory Species
- Commonwealth Marine Areas
- The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Nuclear Actions (including uranium mining)
- a Water Resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development (DOTE, 2013).

No matters of national environmental significance as defined by the Commonwealth EPBC Act were identified within the survey area.

4.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

4.4.1 *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)*

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 EP Act is administered by the 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 (Regulations) WA 2004* any clearing of native vegetation in Western Australia that is not eligible for exemption under Schedule 6 of the EP Act 1986 or under the Regulations 2004 requires a clearing permit from the DWER or DMIRS. Under Section 51A of the EP Act 1986 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 1986 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”. Exemptions under Schedule 6 of the EP Act

and the Regulations do not apply in ESAs as declared under Section 51B of the EP Act or TECs listed under State and Commonwealth legislation.

No evidence of the survey area containing any TEC or Threatened flora or fauna was found during the survey period. The survey area is not located within an ESA.

4.4.2 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

The BC Act is used by the DBCA for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and biodiversity components in Western Australia and to promote the ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity components in the State. Taxa are classified as ‘Threatened’ when their populations are geographically restricted or are threatened by local processes (see following sections for Threatened definitions). Under the BC Act all native flora and fauna are protected throughout the State. Financial penalties are enforced under the BC Act if threatened species are collected without an appropriate license.

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 threatened species or critical habitat listed under the BC Act were recorded within the survey area.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The vegetation in the vicinity of the Evaporation Ponds is considered to be typical of the Murchison Bioregion, being dominated by Mulga woodlands and chenopod shrublands, and is well represented outside of the survey area.

All vegetation associations retain >99% of their original pre-European vegetation extent.

No Threatened or Priority flora species or otherwise significant flora were recorded within the survey area.

No TECs or PECs or otherwise significant vegetation were identified within the survey area. However, there is one PEC, the 'Mount Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation assemblages' (Priority 3(iii)) approximately 1.8 km north of the survey area.

Native vegetation within the survey area was rated as 'good' to 'completely degraded'. 'Good' condition depicts 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, and these impacts are typical in the Murchison Bioregion. 'Degraded' areas were closer to the mining activities currently in place. Areas cleared of vegetation, including major tracks and historical mining operations, were categorized as 'completely degraded'.

Based on the outcomes from the desktop assessment and field survey, Botanica consider that implementing a 25 m halo around the Evaporation Ponds to establish an operational footprint for the facility will not result in significant harm to the environment through loss of conservation significant flora and/or vegetation should vegetation within the operational footprint area be impacted.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Australian Natural Resources Atlas (2009). *Rangelands Overview: Murchison*. <http://www.anra.gov.au/topics/rangelands/overview/wa/ibra-mur.html>.
- Beard, J.S. (1990). *Plant Life of Western Australia*. Kangaroo Press Pty Ltd, NSW.
- BoM (2021). *Climate Data Online*. Bureau of Meteorology. Available: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/>.
- Cowan, M. (2001). *A Biodiversity Audit of Western Australia's 53 Biogeographical Region in 2001; Eastern Murchison (MUR1 –Eastern Murchison subregion) pp 466-479*. Department of Conservation and Land Management. September 2001.
- DAWE (2012). *Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA), Version 7*. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. Commonwealth of Australia 2012.
- DAWE (2017). *National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) Major Vegetation Groups, Version 4.2*. Department of Water and the Environment. Commonwealth of Australia 2017.
- DBCA (2019a). *2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics [formerly the CAR Reserve Analysis]*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
- DBCA (2019b). *Threatened and Priority Flora Database search results*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
- DBCA (2021a). *NatureMap Database search*. Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.
- DBCA (2021b). *Priority Ecological Communities for Western Australia Version 32*. Species and Communities Program, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. 15 July 2021.
- DPIRD (2018). *Pre-European Vegetation - Western Australia (NVIS Compliant Version GIS file)*. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
- DPIRD (2021). *Western Australian Organism List (WAOL)*. <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/organisms>. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. Government of Western Australia.
- EPA (2016a). *Technical Guidance – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*. Environmental Protection Authority. December 2016.
- EPA (2016b). *Environmental Factor Guideline for Flora and Vegetation*. Environmental Protection Authority. December 2016.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994). *Bushland plant survey. A guide to plant community survey for the community*. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc.), Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Tille, P.J. (2006). *Soil-landscapes of Western Australia's rangelands and arid interior*. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, Perth. Report 313.
- WAHERB (2021). *Florabase – Information on the Western Australian Flora*, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Available: <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au>
- Weeds of National Significance (WONS) (February 2013). Retrieved <https://lists.ala.org.au/speciesListItem/list/dr823>. Atlas of Living Australia. Environment and Invasives Committee (EIC). Commonwealth of Australia.

APPENDIX A: CONSERVATION RATINGS BC ACT AND EPBC ACT

Definitions of Conservation Significant Species

Code	Category
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 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act).	
CR	<p>Critically Endangered</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>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 1 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for critically endangered fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for critically endangered flora.</p>
EN	<p>Endangered</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>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 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for endangered fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for endangered flora.</p>
VU	<p>Vulnerable</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>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 3 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018 for vulnerable fauna or the Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018 for vulnerable flora.</p>
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	<p>Extinct</p> <p>Species where “<i>there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died</i>”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 24 of the BC Act).</p> <p>Published as presumed extinct under schedule 4 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i> for extinct fauna or the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2018</i> for extinct flora.</p>
EW	<p>Extinct in the Wild</p> <p>Species that “<i>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</i>”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines (section 25 of the BC Act).</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	
IA	<p>International Agreement/ Migratory</p> <p>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).</p>

	<p>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 <i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i> (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.</p> <p>Published as migratory birds protected under an international agreement under schedule 5 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
CD	<p>Species of special conservation interest</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Published as conservation dependent fauna under schedule 6 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
OS	<p>Other specially protected species</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Published as other specially protected fauna under schedule 7 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2018</i>.</p>
<p>Priority species</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
P1	<p>Priority 1: Poorly-known species</p> <p>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.</p>
P2	<p>Priority 2: Poorly-known species</p> <p>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.</p>
P3	<p>Priority 3: Poorly-known species</p> <p>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.</p>
P4	<p>Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p>
<p>Commonwealth categories of threatened species</p>	
EX	<p>Extinct</p>

	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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;

	<p>The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area;</p> <p>The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short-term future.</p>
VU	<p>Vulnerable</p> <p>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:</p> <p>The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated;</p> <p>The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution;</p> <p>The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.</p>
Commonwealth categories of Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	
CE	<p>Critically Endangered</p> <p>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).</p>
EN	<p>Endangered</p> <p>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).</p>
VU	<p>Vulnerable</p> <p>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).</p>
Priority Ecological Communities (PEC)	
P1	<p>Poorly-known ecological communities</p> <p>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.</p>
P2	<p>Poorly-known ecological communities</p> <p>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.</p>
P3	<p>Poorly known ecological communities</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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.</p>
P4	<p>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.</p>
P5	<p>Conservation Dependent ecological communities</p> <p>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.</p>

APPENDIX B: VEGETATION CONDITION SCALE

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.
Vegetation Condition Scale (adapted from Keighery 1994 and Trudgen 1988) (EPA, 2016a)		

APPENDIX C: LIST OF ALL SPECIES IDENTIFIED IN THE SURVEY AREA, OCTOBER 2021

Family	Genus	Species	CLP-AS1	RP-AS1
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>aeroides</i>	X	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>exaltatus</i>	X	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>obovatus</i>	X	x
Apocynaceae	<i>Leichhardtia</i>	<i>australis</i>	X	x
Asteraceae	<i>Cratystylis</i>	<i>subspinescens</i>	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Siemssenia</i>	<i>capillaris</i>	X	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina</i>	<i>pauper</i>	X	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>bunburyana</i>	X	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>codonocarpa</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>vesicaria</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Enchylaena</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>georgei</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>glomerifolia</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>pyramidata</i>	X	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>sedifolia</i>	X	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>trichoptera</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>triptera</i>	X	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Rhagodia</i>	<i>drummondii</i>	X	x
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena</i>	<i>cuneata</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena</i>	<i>densiflora</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena</i>	<i>diacantha</i>	X	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena</i>	<i>ericantha</i>	X	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus</i>	<i>amarus*</i>	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>burkittii</i>	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>caesaneura</i>	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>craspedocarpa</i>	X	x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>incurvaneura</i>	X	x
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mulganeura</i>		X
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>oswaldii</i>	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>tetragonophylla</i>	X	x
Fabaceae	<i>Senna</i>	<i>artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>artemisioides</i>	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Senna</i>	<i>artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>	X	x
Fabaceae	<i>Senna</i>	<i>glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>chatelainiana</i>	X	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	X	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>spinescens</i>	X	x
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>verbenaca*</i>	X	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema</i>	<i>fitzgeraldii</i>		x
Malvaceae	<i>Sida</i>	<i>calyxhymenia</i>	X	
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>gregorii</i>		X

Family	Genus	Species	CLP-AS1	RP-AS1
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	X	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>dielsii</i>	X	
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia</i>	<i>arvensis</i> *	X	
Proteaceae	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>preissii</i>	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psyrax</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>	X	x
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos</i>	<i>aphyllus</i>	X	
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum</i>	<i>lanceolatum</i>	x	
Santalaceae	<i>Santalum</i>	<i>spicatum</i>	X	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>alternifolia</i>	X	x
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>forrestii</i>	X	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>glandulifera</i>	X	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>latrobei</i>		X
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	X	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>oldfieldii</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	x	x
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>pantonii</i>	X	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>platycalyx</i> subsp. <i>Leonora</i>	x	x
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>lasiophyllum</i>	X	x
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea</i>	<i>microcephala</i>	x	
* Denotes introduced (weed) species				

APPENDIX D: NATUREMAP SPECIES REPORT

NatureMap Species Report

Created By Guest user on 29/10/2021

Current Names Only Yes
Core Datasets Only Yes
Method 'By Circle'
Centre 128° 17' 57" E, 25° 03' 13" S
Buffer 40km
Group By Family

Family	Species	Records
Acanthaceae	1	2
Acanthizidae	9	92
Accipitridae	9	45
Aegothelidae	1	2
Agamidae	5	9
Amaranthaceae	9	20
Anatidae	4	11
Anhingidae	1	1
Apocynaceae	2	2
Araliaceae	1	1
Araneidae	3	7
Ardeidae	1	3
Artamidae	3	88
Aspleniaceae	1	2
Asteraceae	28	54
Bignoniaceae	1	1
Boraginaceae	11	16
Brassicaceae	4	5
Burhinidae	1	2
Cacatuidae	1	1
Campanulaceae	3	4
Campephagidae	2	25
Caprimulgidae	1	3
Carpodactylidae	1	4
Casuarinaceae	1	3
Celastraceae	2	3
Centrolepidaceae	1	1
Chenopodiaceae	22	32
Cinlosomatidae	1	1
Cleomaceae	1	1
Climacteridae	1	1
Colchicaceae	1	2
Columbidae	4	51
Convolvulaceae	2	2
Corvidae	3	35
Cracticidae	3	91
Cuculidae	1	13
Cupressaceae	1	1
Cyperaceae	13	18
Dasyuridae	2	10
Desidae	1	4
Dicaeidae	1	26
Dicruridae	3	110
Diplodactylidae	4	10
Dipluridae	1	1
Droseraceae	2	7
Elapidae	3	4
Elatinaceae	1	1
Estrilidae	2	100
Euphorbiaceae	4	4
Fabaceae	61	150
Falconidae	5	73
Filistatidae	1	1
Gekkonidae	3	18
Goodeniaceae	14	24
Gyrostemonaceae	1	1
Halcyonidae	1	18
Haloragaceae	2	3
Hirundinidae	2	30
Hypericaceae	1	2
Isoetaceae	1	2
Lamiaceae	10	25
Loganiaceae	1	1
Loranthaceae	3	7
Lycosidae	1	2
Lythraceae	1	1
Maluridae	8	65
Malvaceae	11	31
Marsileaceae	2	2
Meliphagidae	6	183
Meropidae	1	24
Montiaceae	1	1
Moraceae	1	2
Muridae	3	12
Myrtaceae	20	42
Neosittidae	1	2
Otididae	1	5

Pachycephalidae	3	110
Pardalotidae	2	34
Petroicidae	3	66
Phasianidae	2	4
Pholcidae	1	2
Phyllanthaceae	2	2
Pittosporaceae	1	2
Poaceae	34	54
Podargidae	1	2
Podicipedidae	2	6
Polygalaceae	1	1
Polygonaceae	1	1
Pomatostomidae	1	11
Proteaceae	7	16
Psittacidae	3	79
Pteridaceae	3	4
Ptilonorhynchidae	1	3
Pygopodidae	1	2
Rallidae	1	3
Recurvirostridae	1	2
Rhamnaceae	1	6
Rubiaceae	4	6
Salticidae	1	1
Santalaceae	4	7
Sapindaceae	4	8
Scincidae	17	24
Scolopendridae	2	2
Scrophulariaceae	10	26
Solanaceae	13	37
Sparassidae	1	1
Stylidiaceae	1	3
Sylviidae	1	1
Theridiidae	1	2
Thylacomyidae	1	1
Turnicidae	1	18
Typhaceae	1	1
Urodacidae	2	3
Urticaceae	1	1
Varanidae	5	8
Violaceae	1	2
Zodariidae	1	1
Zygophyllaceae	4	5
TOTAL	495	2227

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	Endemic To Query Area
Acanthaceae				
1.	11609 <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>pogonantha</i>			
Acanthizidae				
2.	24260 <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i> (Broad-tailed Thornbill, Inland Thornbill)			
3.	24261 <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Yellow-rumped Thornbill)			
4.	24264 <i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i> (Slaty-backed Thornbill)			
5.	24265 <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i> (Chestnut-rumped Thornbill)			
6.	25528 <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> (Southern Whiteface)			
7.	24268 <i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i> (Banded Whiteface)			
8.	25530 <i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Western Gerygone)			
9.	24278 <i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i> (Redthroat)			
10.	30948 <i>Smicronis brevirostris</i> (Weebill)			
Accipitridae				
11.	25535 <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> (Collared Sparrowhawk)			
12.	25536 <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> (Brown Goshawk)			
13.	24285 <i>Aquila audax</i> (Wedge-tailed Eagle)			
14.	24289 <i>Circus assimilis</i> (Spotted Harrier)			
15.	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>			
16.	24295 <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> (Whistling Kite)			
17.	24297 <i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i> (Black-breasted Buzzard)			
18.	47965 <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Little Eagle)			
19.	25542 <i>Milvus migrans</i> (Black Kite)			
Aegothelidae				
20.	25544 <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i> (Australian Owlet-nightjar)			
Agamidae				
21.	24866 <i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i> subsp. <i>graafi</i> (Ring-tailed Dragon)			
22.	25459 <i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i> (Crested Dragon, Military Dragon)			
23.	24882 <i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i> (Central Netted Dragon)			
24.	24904 <i>Moloch horridus</i> (Thorny Devil)			
25.	30955 <i>Tympanocryptis centralis</i> (Central Earless Dragon)			
Amaranthaceae				
26.	2651 <i>Alternanthera nana</i> (Hairy Joyweed)			
27.	2666 <i>Amaranthus mitchellii</i> (Boggabri Weed)			
28.	2715 <i>Ptilotus decipiens</i>			
29.	2718 <i>Ptilotus drummondii</i> (Narrowleaf Mulla Mulla)			
30.	2731 <i>Ptilotus helipteroides</i> (Hairy Mulla Mulla)			
31.	2747 <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (Cotton Bush)			
32.	2756 <i>Ptilotus royceanus</i>			
33.	2757 <i>Ptilotus schwartzii</i>			
34.	10809 <i>Ptilotus sessilifolius</i>			
Anatidae				
35.	24312 <i>Anas gracilis</i> (Grey Teal)			
36.	24316 <i>Anas superciliosa</i> (Pacific Black Duck)			
37.	24318 <i>Aythya australis</i> (Hardhead)			
38.	24326 <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> (Pink-eared Duck)			
Anhingidae				
39.	47414 <i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Darter)			
Apocynaceae				
40.	48280 <i>Cynanchum viminale</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>			
41.	12949 <i>Marsdenia australis</i>			
Araliaceae				
42.	6242 <i>Hydrocotyle trachycarpa</i>			
Araneidae				
43.	<i>Argiope protensa</i>			
44.	<i>Backobourkia collina</i>			
45.	<i>Nephila edulis</i>			
Ardeidae				
46.	24341 <i>Ardea pacifica</i> (White-necked Heron)			
Artamidae				
47.	25566 <i>Artamus cinereus</i> (Black-faced Woodswallow)			
48.	24355 <i>Artamus minor</i> (Little Woodswallow)			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
49.	24356 <i>Artamus personatus</i> (Masked Woodswallow)			
Aspleniaceae				
50.	66 <i>Pleurosorus subglandulosus</i>			
Asteraceae				
51.	7869 <i>Brachyscome blackii</i>			
52.	7896 <i>Calocephalus platycephalus</i> (Billybuttons)			
53.	7904 <i>Calotis latiuscula</i>			
54.	7906 <i>Calotis plumulifera</i>			
55.	34358 <i>Calotis</i> sp. Carnarvon Range (D.J. Edinger & K.F. Kenneally D 2708 K 12243)			
56.	19757 <i>Centipeda minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>			
57.	12612 <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>			
58.	47153 <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>			
59.	12613 <i>Chrysocephalum eremaicum</i>			
60.	12614 <i>Chrysocephalum pterochaetum</i>			
61.	19727 <i>Leiocarpa semicalva</i> subsp. <i>semicalva</i>			
62.	13258 <i>Leucochrysum stipitatum</i>			
63.	8135 <i>Olearia ferresii</i>			
64.	8151 <i>Olearia stuartii</i>			
65.	19910 <i>Ozothamnus filifolius</i>			
66.	8167 <i>Pluchea dentex</i>			
67.	8189 <i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> (Jersey Cudweed)			
68.	8191 <i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i>			
69.	41221 <i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> var. <i>velutinum</i>			
70.	8192 <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> (Apple Bush, Fruit Salad Plant)			
71.	8193 <i>Pterocaulon sphaeranthoides</i>			
72.	13299 <i>Rhodanthe tietkensii</i>			
73.	8200 <i>Schoenia cassiniana</i> (Schoenia)			
74.	9366 <i>Senecio gregorii</i> (Fleshy Groundsel)			
75.	8210 <i>Senecio laceratus</i>			
76.	12649 <i>Tietkensia corrickiae</i>			
77.	13331 <i>Waitzia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>			
78.	48250 <i>Xerochrysum interiore</i>			
Bignoniaceae				
79.	7117 <i>Pandorea pandorana</i>			
Boraginaceae				
80.	6689 <i>Halgania glabra</i>			
81.	6697 <i>Halgania solanacea</i>			
82.	30258 <i>Halgania solanacea</i> var. <i>Mt Doreen</i> (G.M. Chippendale 4206)			
83.	6700 <i>Heliotropium asperrimum</i> (Rough Heliotrope)			
84.	6706 <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i>			
85.	10992 <i>Heliotropium glabellum</i>			
86.	17307 <i>Heliotropium inexplicitum</i>			
87.	17308 <i>Heliotropium moorei</i>			
88.	17309 <i>Heliotropium pachyphyllum</i>			
89.	6718 <i>Heliotropium tenuifolium</i> (Mamukata)			
90.	6727 <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> (Camel Bush, Kumbalin)			
Brassicaceae				
91.	3010 <i>Cuphonotus andraeanus</i>			
92.	3037 <i>Lepidium phlebopetalum</i> (Veined Peppergrass)			
93.	3054 <i>Menkea villosula</i>			
94.	3074 <i>Stenopetalum anfractum</i>			
Burhinidae				
95.	24359 <i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Bush Stone-curlew)			
Cacatuidae				
96.	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>			
Campanulaceae				
97.	7397 <i>Isotoma petraea</i> (Rock Isotome, Tundiwari)			
98.	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.			
99.	7393 <i>Wahlenbergia tumidifruca</i>			
Campephagidae				
100.	24361 <i>Coracina maxima</i> (Ground Cuckoo-shrike)			
101.	25568 <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike)			
Caprimulgidae				
102.	24368 <i>Eurostopodus argus</i> (Spotted Nightjar)			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
Carphodactylidae				
103.	24967	<i>Nephrurus levis subsp. levis</i>		
Casuarinaceae				
104.	1723	<i>Allocasuarina decaisneana (Desert Oak)</i>		
Celastraceae				
105.	4731	<i>Stackhousia intermedia</i>		
106.	19555	<i>Stackhousia muricata subsp. annual (W.R. Barker 2172)</i>		
Centrolepidaceae				
107.	1126	<i>Centrolepis eremica</i>		
Chenopodiaceae				
108.	2456	<i>Atriplex elachophylla</i>		
109.	2481	<i>Atriplex vesicaria (Bladder Saltbush)</i>		
110.	2488	<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i>		
111.	11553	<i>Chenopodium desertorum subsp. anidiophyllum</i>		
112.	2495	<i>Chenopodium nitriaceum (Nitre Goosefoot)</i>		
113.	11632	<i>Dysphania glomulifera subsp. eremaea</i>		
114.	2502	<i>Dysphania kalpari (Rat's Tail, Kalpari)</i>		
115.	33479	<i>Dysphania melanocarpa (Black Crumbweed)</i>		
116.	33596	<i>Dysphania melanocarpa forma leuocarpa</i>		
117.	11890	<i>Dysphania rhadinostachya subsp. rhadinostachya</i>		
118.	33483	<i>Dysphania saxatilis</i>		
119.	11704	<i>Einadia nutans subsp. eremaea (Climbing Saltbush)</i>		
120.	2544	<i>Maireana georgei (Satiny Bluebush)</i>		
121.	2546	<i>Maireana integra</i>		
122.	2556	<i>Maireana planifolia (Low Bluebush)</i>		
123.	11662	<i>Maireana tomentosa subsp. tomentosa</i>		
124.	2569	<i>Maireana triptera (Threewinged Bluebush)</i>		
125.	2571	<i>Maireana villosa</i>		
126.	2582	<i>Rhagodia eremaea (Thorny Saltbush)</i>		
127.	2611	<i>Sclerolaena eriakantha (Tall Bindii)</i>		
128.	2618	<i>Sclerolaena johnsonii</i>		
129.	2626	<i>Sclerolaena parviflora (Small-flower Saltbush)</i>		
Cinclosomatidae				
130.	24390	<i>Psophodes occidentalis (Western Wedgebill, Chiming Wedgebill)</i>		
Cleomaceae				
131.	2988	<i>Cleome viscosa (Tickweed, Tjinduwadhu)</i>		
Climacteridae				
132.	25581	<i>Climacteris affinis (White-browed Treecreeper)</i>		
Colchicaceae				
133.	1392	<i>Wurmbea deserticola</i>		
Columbidae				
134.	24401	<i>Geopelia cuneata (Diamond Dove)</i>		
135.	24404	<i>Geophaps plumifera (Spinifex Pigeon)</i>		
136.	24407	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes (Crested Pigeon)</i>		
137.	24409	<i>Phaps chalcoptera (Common Bronzewing)</i>		
Convolvulaceae				
138.	11200	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides var. villosicalyx</i>		
139.	6633	<i>Ipomoea muelleri (Poison Morning Glory, Yumbu)</i>		
Corvidae				
140.	24416	<i>Corvus bennetti (Little Crow)</i>		
141.	25593	<i>Corvus orru (Torresian Crow)</i>		
142.	24418	<i>Corvus orru subsp. ceciliae (Western Crow)</i>		
Cracticidae				
143.	24420	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis (Pied Butcherbird)</i>		
144.	25595	<i>Cracticus tibicen (Australian Magpie)</i>		
145.	25596	<i>Cracticus torquatus (Grey Butcherbird)</i>		
Cuculidae				
146.	42307	<i>Cacomantis pallidus (Pallid Cuckoo)</i>		
Cupressaceae				
147.	8466	<i>Callitris columellaris (White Cypress Pine)</i>		
Cyperaceae				
148.	12797	<i>Cyperus centralis</i>		
149.	12811	<i>Cyperus cunninghamii subsp. cunninghamii</i>		

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
150.	789 <i>Cyperus difformis</i> (Rice Sedge)			
151.	798 <i>Cyperus iria</i>			
152.	814 <i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>			
153.	818 <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> (Stiffleaf Sedge)			
154.	851 <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> (Eight Day Grass)			
155.	854 <i>Fimbristylis eremophila</i>			
156.	897 <i>Fuirena nudiflora</i>		P3	
157.	911 <i>Isolepis congrua</i>			
158.	952 <i>Lipocarpha microcephala</i>			
159.	48355 <i>Schoenoplectiella dissachantha</i>			
160.	981 <i>Schoenus centralis</i>		P1	
Dasyuridae				
161.	24094 <i>Ningai ridei</i> (Wongai Ningai)			
162.	24120 <i>Sminthopsis youngsoni</i> (Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart)			
Desidae				
163.	<i>Phryganoporus nigrinus</i>			
Dicaeidae				
164.	25607 <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i> (Mistletoebird)			
Dicruridae				
165.	24443 <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Magpie-lark)			
166.	48096 <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> (Grey Fantail)			
167.	25614 <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> (Willie Wagtail)			
Diplodactylidae				
168.	24982 <i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i> (Western Beaked Gecko)			
169.	24924 <i>Strophurus ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>aberrans</i>			
170.	24927 <i>Strophurus elderi</i>			
171.	24946 <i>Strophurus strophurus</i>			
Dipluridae				
172.	<i>Cethegus fugax</i>			
Droseraceae				
173.	3093 <i>Drosera burmanni</i> (Tropical Sundew)			
174.	43544 <i>Drosera finlaysoniana</i>			
Elapidae				
175.	42416 <i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i> (Western Brown Snake)			
176.	25263 <i>Pseudonaja modesta</i> (Ringed Brown Snake)			
177.	25305 <i>Simoselaps anomalus</i> (Desert Banded Snake)			
Elatinaceae				
178.	5187 <i>Elatine gratioloides</i> (Waterwort)			
Estrilidae				
179.	24631 <i>Emblema pictum</i> (Painted Finch)			
180.	30870 <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> (Zebra Finch)			
Euphorbiaceae				
181.	4620 <i>Euphorbia boophthona</i> (Gascoyne Spurge)			
182.	40100 <i>Euphorbia centralis</i>			
183.	12097 <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> (Desert Spurge)			
184.	4664 <i>Monotaxis luteiflora</i>			
Fabaceae				
185.	3194 <i>Acacia abrupta</i>			
186.	3198 <i>Acacia acradenia</i>			
187.	3205 <i>Acacia adsurgens</i>			
188.	3217 <i>Acacia aneura</i> (Mulga, Wanari)			
189.	3234 <i>Acacia basedowii</i> (Basedow's Wattle)			
190.	3241 <i>Acacia bivenosa</i>			
191.	3248 <i>Acacia burkittii</i> (Sandhill Wattle)			
192.	15280 <i>Acacia cuthbertsonii</i> subsp. <i>cuthbertsonii</i>			
193.	3327 <i>Acacia estrophiolata</i> (Desert Ironwood)			
194.	3364 <i>Acacia helmsiana</i>			
195.	3370 <i>Acacia hilliana</i>			
196.	3399 <i>Acacia kempeana</i> (Witchetty Bush, Ilykuwara)			
197.	3419 <i>Acacia ligulata</i> (Umbrella Bush, Watarka)			
198.	44100 <i>Acacia macdonnellensis</i>			Y
199.	44102 <i>Acacia macdonnellensis</i> subsp. <i>teretifolia</i>			
200.	3434 <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> (Maitland's Wattle)			
201.	19305 <i>Acacia melleodora</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
202.	12952 <i>Acacia minyura</i>			
203.	3447 <i>Acacia monticola</i> (Gawar, Lilwardi)			
204.	3452 <i>Acacia murrayana</i> (Sandplain Wattle)			
205.	15724 <i>Acacia paraneura</i>			
206.	3495 <i>Acacia prainii</i> (Prain's Wattle)			
207.	3500 <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> (Gidgee)			
208.	36800 <i>Acacia pteraneura</i>			
209.	3519 <i>Acacia rhodophloia</i>			
210.	8949 <i>Acacia sibirica</i> (Bastard Mulga)			
211.	3553 <i>Acacia spondylophylla</i>			
212.	3563 <i>Acacia strongylophylla</i> (Round-leaf Wattle)			
213.	3568 <i>Acacia subtessarogona</i>			
214.	3577 <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> (Kurara, Wakalpuka)			
215.	30143 <i>Acacia walkerii</i>			
216.	17458 <i>Cullen australasicum</i>			
217.	3892 <i>Gastrolobium brevipes</i>			
218.	3938 <i>Glycine canescens</i> (Silky Glycine)			
219.	10995 <i>Gompholobium polyzygum</i>			
220.	3974 <i>Indigofera georgei</i> (Bovine Indigo)			
221.	17716 <i>Indigofera gilesii</i>		P3	
222.	3978 <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i> (Hairy Indigo)			
223.	3980 <i>Indigofera linifolia</i>			
224.	12345 <i>Indigofera psammophila</i>			
225.	3991 <i>Isotropis centralis</i>			
226.	14978 <i>Isotropis winneckeii</i>		P1	
227.	4055 <i>Leptosema chambersii</i>			
228.	4061 <i>Lotus cruentus</i> (Redflower Lotus)			
229.	4105 <i>Mirbelia viminalis</i>			
230.	17645 <i>Senna artemisioides</i>			
231.	12281 <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>			
232.	17558 <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x artemisioides</i>			
233.	12283 <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>x sturtii</i>			
234.	18449 <i>Senna glaucifolia</i>			
235.	18346 <i>Senna glutinosa</i>			
236.	12307 <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i>			
237.	16378 <i>Senna pleurocarpa</i>			
238.	13583 <i>Swainsona acuticarinata</i>			
239.	12355 <i>Swainsona affinis</i>			
240.	4235 <i>Swainsona microphylla</i> (Small-leaf Swainsona)			
241.	4240 <i>Swainsona phacoides</i> (Dwarf Swainsona)			
242.	13585 <i>Swainsona tenuis</i>			
243.	4252 <i>Templetonia egena</i> (Round Templetonia)			
244.	42482 <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. <i>Central</i> (P.K. Latz 17037)		P3	
245.	43963 <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. <i>deserts</i> (J.R. Maconochie 1403)			
Falconidae				
246.	25621 <i>Falco berigora</i> (Brown Falcon)			
247.	25622 <i>Falco cenchroides</i> (Australian Kestrel, Nankeen Kestrel)			
248.	25623 <i>Falco longipennis</i> (Australian Hobby)			
249.	25624 <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)		S	
250.	24476 <i>Falco subniger</i> (Black Falcon)			
Filistatidae				
251.	<i>Wandella centralis</i>			
Gekkonidae				
252.	24957 <i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>			
253.	24959 <i>Gehyra variegata</i>			
254.	24961 <i>Heteronotia binoei</i> (Bynoe's Gecko)			
Goodeniaceae				
255.	7413 <i>Brunonia australis</i> (Native Cornflower)			
256.	15885 <i>Brunonia australis</i> var. <i>A Kimberley Flora</i> (K.F. Kenneally 5452)			
257.	7426 <i>Dampiera cinerea</i>			
258.	7469 <i>Dampiera roycei</i>			
259.	7510 <i>Goodenia gibbosa</i>		P3	
260.	7515 <i>Goodenia heterochila</i>			
261.	7529 <i>Goodenia mueckeana</i>			
262.	7558 <i>Goodenia triodiophila</i>			
263.	7560 <i>Goodenia vilmoriniae</i>			
264.	7582 <i>Lechenaultia lutescens</i>			
265.	13178 <i>Scaevola amblyanthera</i> var. <i>centralis</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
266.	7633 <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> (Camel Weed)			
267.	13173 <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> subsp. <i>parvifolia</i>			
268.	7654 <i>Velleia connata</i> (Cup Velleia)			
Gyrostemonaceae				
269.	2789 <i>Gyrostemon tepperi</i>			
Halcyonidae				
270.	42351 <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i> (Red-backed Kingfisher)			
Haloragaceae				
271.	33620 <i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>			
272.	6176 <i>Haloragis odontocarpa</i> (Mulga Nettle)			
Hirundinidae				
273.	47909 <i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i> (White-backed Swallow)			
274.	48061 <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> (Tree Martin)			
Hypericaceae				
275.	5180 <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> (Small St John's Wort)			
Isoetaceae				
276.	14 <i>Isoetes muelleri</i>			
Lamiaceae				
277.	6729 <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> (Lollybush)			
278.	13693 <i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>coriaceum</i>			
279.	6758 <i>Dicrastylis exsuccosa</i>			
280.	6762 <i>Dicrastylis gilesii</i>			
281.	31839 <i>Dicrastylis subterminalis</i>		P1	Y
282.	6789 <i>Newcastelia cladotricha</i> (Lambs Tail)			
283.	12705 <i>Prostanthera centralis</i>		P3	
284.	6925 <i>Prostanthera striatiflora</i>			
285.	41063 <i>Quoya loxocarpa</i>			
286.	48603 <i>Teucrium teucriiflorum</i>			
Loganiaceae				
287.	46218 <i>Orianthera centralis</i>			
Loranthaceae				
288.	11614 <i>Amyema gibberula</i> var. <i>gibberula</i>			
289.	11874 <i>Amyema sanguinea</i> var. <i>sanguinea</i>			
290.	12051 <i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> subsp. <i>exocarpi</i> (Harlequin Mistletoe)			
Lycosidae				
291.	<i>Lycosa woonda</i>			
Lythraceae				
292.	5287 <i>Rotala occultiflora</i>			
Maluridae				
293.	25646 <i>Amytornis purnelli</i> (Dusky Grasswren)			
294.	24538 <i>Amytornis purnelli</i> subsp. <i>purnelli</i> (Dusky Grasswren)			
295.	25647 <i>Amytornis striatus</i> (Striated Grasswren)			
296.	24539 <i>Amytornis striatus</i> subsp. <i>striatus</i> (Striated Grasswren (inland))		P4	
297.	25651 <i>Malurus lamberti</i> (Variegated Fairy-wren)			
298.	25652 <i>Malurus leucopterus</i> (White-winged Fairy-wren)			
299.	25654 <i>Malurus splendens</i> (Splendid Fairy-wren)			
300.	25656 <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i> (Rufous-crowned Emu-wren)			
Malvaceae				
301.	18120 <i>Abutilon fraseri</i> subsp. <i>fraseri</i>			
302.	4907 <i>Alyogyne pinoniana</i> (Sand Hibiscus)			
303.	40917 <i>Androcalva loxophylla</i>			
304.	40910 <i>Androcalva luteiflora</i> (Yellow-flowered Rulingia)			
305.	4999 <i>Brachychiton gregorii</i> (Desert Kurrajong, Ngalta)			
306.	11559 <i>Gossypium sturtianum</i> var. <i>sturtianum</i>			
307.	17722 <i>Hannafordia bissillii</i> subsp. <i>bissillii</i>			
308.	4933 <i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i>			
309.	4941 <i>Hibiscus solanifolius</i>			
310.	46816 <i>Seringia elliptica</i> (Showy fire-bush)			
311.	4971 <i>Sida cardiophylla</i>			
Marsileaceae				
312.	75 <i>Marsilea exarata</i>			
313.	76 <i>Marsilea hirsuta</i> (Nardoo)			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	1 Endemic To Query Area
Meliphagidae				
314.	24559 <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> (Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater)			
315.	24564 <i>Certhionyx variegatus</i> (Pied Honeyeater)			
316.	24570 <i>Epthianura tricolor</i> (Crimson Chat)			
317.	25661 <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Brown Honeyeater)			
318.	24583 <i>Manorina flavigula</i> (Yellow-throated Miner)			
319.	42344 <i>Purnella albifrons</i> (White-fronted Honeyeater)			
Meropidae				
320.	24598 <i>Merops ornatus</i> (Rainbow Bee-eater)			
Montiaceae				
321.	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp.			
Moraceae				
322.	19648 <i>Ficus brachypoda</i>			
Muridae				
323.	24224 <i>Notomys alexis</i> (Spinifex Hopping-mouse)			
324.	24235 <i>Pseudomys desertor</i> (Desert Mouse)			
325.	24237 <i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i> (Sandy Inland Mouse)			
Myrtaceae				
326.	16778 <i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i>			
327.	17094 <i>Corymbia chippendalei</i>			
328.	17122 <i>Corymbia eremaea</i>			
329.	17123 <i>Corymbia eremaea</i> subsp. <i>eremaea</i>			
330.	17124 <i>Corymbia eremaea</i> subsp. <i>oligocarpa</i>			
331.	35344 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>arida</i>			
332.	35345 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> subsp. <i>obtusa</i> (Blunt-budded River Red Gum)			
333.	5655 <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> (Twin-leaf Mallee, Warilu)			
334.	5707 <i>Eucalyptus mannensis</i> (Mann Range Mallee)			
335.	13019 <i>Eucalyptus mannensis</i> subsp. <i>mannensis</i>			
336.	5734 <i>Eucalyptus oxymitra</i> (Sharp-capped Mallee)			
337.	5770 <i>Eucalyptus sessilis</i> (River Mallee)			
338.	5773 <i>Eucalyptus socialis</i> (Red Mallee, Altarpa)			
339.	14548 <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i>			
340.	5906 <i>Melaleuca dissitiflora</i>			
341.	15871 <i>Melaleuca fulgens</i> subsp. <i>corrugata</i>			
342.	5915 <i>Melaleuca glomerata</i>			
343.	5995 <i>Micromyrtus flaviflora</i>			
344.	5997 <i>Micromyrtus hymenonema</i>			
345.	48268 <i>Rinzia polystemonea</i> (Desert Rock-myrtle)			
Neosittidae				
346.	25673 <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> (Varied Sittella)			
Otididae				
347.	24610 <i>Ardeotis australis</i> (Australian Bustard)			
Pachycephalidae				
348.	25675 <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> (Grey Shrike-thrush)			
349.	24618 <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i> (Crested Bellbird)			
350.	25680 <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> (Rufous Whistler)			
Pardalotidae				
351.	24627 <i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i> (Red-browed Pardalote)			
352.	25682 <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> (Striated Pardalote)			
Petroicidae				
353.	47997 <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> (Hooded Robin)			
354.	25693 <i>Microeca fascinans</i> (Jacky Winter)			
355.	24659 <i>Petroica goodenovii</i> (Red-capped Robin)			
Phasianidae				
356.	24671 <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> (Stubble Quail)			
357.	25701 <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i> (Brown Quail)			
Pholcidae				
358.	<i>Trichocyclops kurara</i>			Y
Phyllanthaceae				
359.	4687 <i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>			
360.	4691 <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> (Small Poranthera)			
Pittosporaceae				
361.	19744 <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
Poaceae				
362.	210 <i>Aristida holathera</i>			
363.	212 <i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i> (Feathertop Threawn)			
364.	218 <i>Aristida obscura</i> (Brush Threawn)			
365.	240 <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> (Desert Bluegrass)			
366.	259 <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> (Burrgrass)	Y		
367.	281 <i>Cymbopogon obtectus</i> (Silkyheads)			
368.	290 <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> (Button Grass)			
369.	310 <i>Digitaria brownii</i> (Cotton Panic Grass)			
370.	358 <i>Enneapogon cylindricus</i> (Jointed Nineawn)			
371.	12746 <i>Enneapogon intermedius</i>			
372.	365 <i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i> (Leafy Nineawn)			
373.	368 <i>Enteropogon ramosus</i> (Windmill Grass, Curly Windmill Grass)			
374.	375 <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> (Cuming's Love Grass)			
375.	378 <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> (Mallee Lovegrass)			
376.	380 <i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> (Woollybutt Grass, Wangurnu)			
377.	381 <i>Eragrostis falcata</i> (Sickle Lovegrass)			
378.	386 <i>Eragrostis laniflora</i> (Hairy-flowered Woollybutt)			
379.	388 <i>Eragrostis leptocarpa</i> (Drooping Lovegrass)			
380.	391 <i>Eragrostis parviflora</i> (Weeping Lovegrass)			
381.	393 <i>Eragrostis setifolia</i> (Neverfail Grass)			
382.	395 <i>Eragrostis speciosa</i> (Handsome Lovegrass)			
383.	413 <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> (Mountain Wanderrie Grass)			
384.	11011 <i>Eulalia aurea</i>			
385.	503 <i>Panicum decompositum</i> (Native Millet, Kaltu-kaltu)			
386.	518 <i>Paspalidium clementii</i> (Clements Paspalidium)			
387.	546 <i>Perotis rara</i> (Comet Grass)			
388.	674 <i>Thyridolepis mitchelliana</i> (Mulga Grass)			
389.	678 <i>Tragus australianus</i> (Small Burrgrass)			
390.	17877 <i>Triodia melvillei</i>			
391.	696 <i>Triodia pungens</i> (Soft Spinifex)			
392.	17873 <i>Triodia schinzii</i>			
393.	701 <i>Triodia spicata</i> (Spike Flowered Spinifex)			
394.	48319 <i>Tripogonella loliiformis</i>			
395.	706 <i>Triraphis mollis</i> (Needle Grass)			
Podargidae				
396.	25703 <i>Podargus strigoides</i> (Tawny Frogmouth)			
Podicipedidae				
397.	24681 <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> (Hoary-headed Grebe)			
398.	25705 <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Grebe, Black-throated Grebe)			
Polygalaceae				
399.	4565 <i>Comesperma viscidulum</i> (Viscid Milkwort)		P4	
Polygonaceae				
400.	44508 <i>Duma florulenta</i>			
Pomatostomidae				
401.	24683 <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> (White-browed Babbler)			
Proteaceae				
402.	2001 <i>Grevillea eriostachya</i> (Flame Grevillea, Kaliny-kalinyapa)			
403.	2077 <i>Grevillea pterosperma</i>			
404.	2099 <i>Grevillea striata</i> (Beefwood)			
405.	13440 <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>aprica</i>			
406.	2154 <i>Hakea divaricata</i> (Needlewood, Witjinti)			
407.	19137 <i>Hakea lorea</i> subsp. <i>lorea</i>			
408.	2200 <i>Hakea rhombales</i>			
Psittacidae				
409.	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>			
410.	24736 <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Budgerigar)			
411.	24742 <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> (Cockatiel)			
Pteridaceae				
412.	37 <i>Cheilanthes lasiophylla</i> (Woolly Cloak Fern)			
413.	12815 <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>pseudovellea</i>			
414.	12818 <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>			
Ptilonorhynchidae				
415.	<i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
Pygopodidae				
416.	25001 <i>Delma nasuta</i>			
Rallidae				
417.	25727 <i>Fulica atra</i> (Eurasian Coot)			
Recurvirostridae				
418.	25734 <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> (Black-winged Stilt)			
Rhamnaceae				
419.	16199 <i>Stenanthemum petraeum</i>			
Rubiaceae				
420.	48879 <i>Pomax</i> sp. Sand dunes (P.G. Wilson 752)			
421.	18155 <i>Psydrax suaveolens</i>			
422.	7363 <i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i>			
423.	13339 <i>Synaptantha tillaeacea</i> var. <i>tillaeacea</i>			
Salticidae				
424.	<i>Simaetha paetula</i>			
Santalaceae				
425.	2333 <i>Anthobolus leptomerioides</i>			
426.	10765 <i>Exocarpos sparteus</i> (Broom Ballart, Djuk)			
427.	2356 <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> (Quandong, Wamga)			
428.	2357 <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> (Northern Sandalwood, Yarnguli)			
Sapindaceae				
429.	4749 <i>Diplopeltis stuartii</i>			
430.	12023 <i>Diplopeltis stuartii</i> var. <i>stuartii</i> (Desert Pepperflower)			
431.	11247 <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>			
432.	11674 <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>mucronata</i>			
Scincidae				
433.	25025 <i>Ctenotus ariadnae</i>			
434.	25461 <i>Ctenotus brooksi</i>			
435.	25037 <i>Ctenotus dux</i>			
436.	25057 <i>Ctenotus nasutus</i>			
437.	25463 <i>Ctenotus pantherinus</i> (Leopard Ctenotus)			
438.	25062 <i>Ctenotus piankai</i>			
439.	25076 <i>Ctenotus septenarius</i>			
440.	25466 <i>Cyclodomorphus melanops</i> (Slender Blue-tongue)			
441.	25090 <i>Cyclodomorphus melanops</i> subsp. <i>melanops</i> (Slender Blue-tongue)			
442.	25125 <i>Lerista bipes</i>			
443.	25130 <i>Lerista desertorum</i>			
444.	25142 <i>Lerista ips</i>			
445.	25146 <i>Lerista labialis</i>			
446.	25184 <i>Menetia greyii</i>			
447.	25495 <i>Morethia ruficauda</i>			
448.	25499 <i>Notoscincus ornatus</i>			
449.	25202 <i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i> (Central Blue-tongue)			
Scolopendridae				
450.	<i>Ethmostigmus rubripes</i>			
451.	<i>Scolopendra morsitans</i>			
Scrophulariaceae				
452.	7203 <i>Eremophila elderi</i>			
453.	15052 <i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. <i>forrestii</i>			
454.	7213 <i>Eremophila gibsonii</i>			
455.	16732 <i>Eremophila gilesii</i> subsp. <i>gilesii</i>			
456.	17616 <i>Eremophila goodwinii</i> subsp. <i>goodwinii</i>			
457.	7222 <i>Eremophila hughesii</i>			
458.	17172 <i>Eremophila hughesii</i> subsp. <i>hughesii</i>			
459.	17169 <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>			
460.	7234 <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> (Berrigan, Tulypurpa)			
461.	23997 <i>Eremophila tietkensis</i>			
Solanaceae				
462.	6966 <i>Duboisia hopwoodii</i> (Pituri, Kundugu)			
463.	6971 <i>Nicotiana benthamiana</i> (Tjuntiwari)			
464.	11331 <i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> subsp. <i>obliqua</i>			
465.	11734 <i>Nicotiana rosulata</i> subsp. <i>rosulata</i>			
466.	42547 <i>Solanum austropiceum</i>			
467.	6995 <i>Solanum centrale</i> (Desert Raisin, Kampurarpa)			
468.	6997 <i>Solanum chippendalei</i>			

Name ID	Species Name	Naturalised	Conservation Code	¹ Endemic To Query Area
469.	6998 <i>Solanum cleistogamum</i>			
470.	6999 <i>Solanum coactiliferum</i> (Western Nightshade)			
471.	7018 <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> (Flannel Bush, Mindjulu)			
472.	11267 <i>Solanum orbiculatum</i> subsp. <i>macrophyllum</i>			
473.	46734 <i>Solanum pallidifolium</i>			
474.	7036 <i>Solanum sturtianum</i> (Thargomindah Nightshade)			
Sparassidae				
475.	<i>Pediana tenuis</i>			
Stylidiaceae				
476.	7739 <i>Stylidium inaequipetalum</i>			
Sylviidae				
477.	24837 <i>Eremiornis carteri</i> (Spinifex-bird)			
Theridiidae				
478.	<i>Latrodectus hasseltii</i>			
Thylacomyidae				
479.	24169 <i>Macrotis leucura</i> (Lesser Bilby, tjunpi)		X	
Turnicidae				
480.	24851 <i>Turnix velox</i> (Little Button-quail)			
Typhaceae				
481.	98 <i>Typha domingensis</i> (Bulrush, Djandjidi)			
Urodacidae				
482.	<i>Urodacus armatus</i>			
483.	<i>Urodacus yaschenkoi</i>			
Urticaceae				
484.	12670 <i>Parietaria cardiostegia</i>			
Varanidae				
485.	25210 <i>Varanus breviceuda</i> (Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor)			
486.	25212 <i>Varanus eremius</i> (Pygmy Desert Monitor)			
487.	25216 <i>Varanus giganteus</i> (Perentie)			
488.	25215 <i>Varanus gilleni</i> (Pygmy Mulga Monitor)			
489.	25218 <i>Varanus gouldii</i> (Bungarra or Sand Monitor)			
Violaceae				
490.	5215 <i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i>			
Zodariidae				
491.	<i>Cavasteron crassicalcar</i>			
Zygophyllaceae				
492.	48889 <i>Roepera eichleri</i>			
493.	14379 <i>Tribulus eichlerianus</i>			
494.	4379 <i>Tribulus macrocarpus</i>			
495.	4383 <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Caltrop)		Y	

Conservation Codes

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

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

APPENDIX E: EPBC ACT PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

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

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

Report created: 29/10/21 13:24:05

Summary

Details

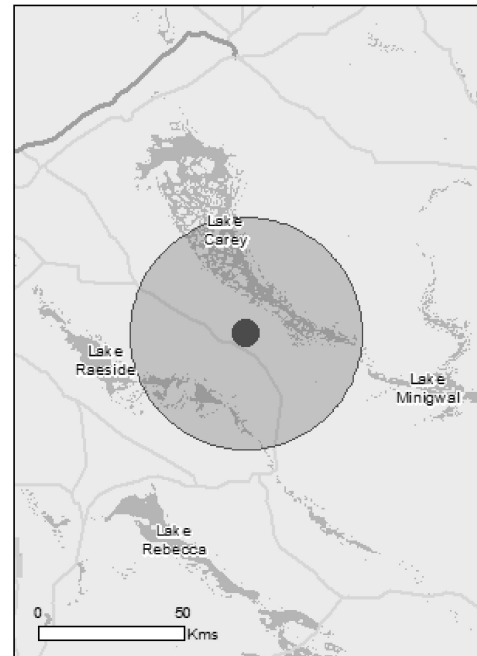
[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

Caveat

Acknowledgements



This map may contain data which are
©Commonwealth of Australia
(Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2015

Coordinates
Buffer: 40.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

<u>World Heritage Properties:</u>	None
<u>National Heritage Places:</u>	None
<u>Wetlands of International Importance:</u>	None
<u>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</u>	None
<u>Commonwealth Marine Area:</u>	None
<u>Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</u>	None
<u>Listed Threatened Species:</u>	7
<u>Listed Migratory Species:</u>	9

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

<u>Commonwealth Land:</u>	None
<u>Commonwealth Heritage Places:</u>	None
<u>Listed Marine Species:</u>	12
<u>Whales and Other Cetaceans:</u>	None
<u>Critical Habitats:</u>	None
<u>Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</u>	None
<u>Australian Marine Parks:</u>	None

Extra Information

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

<u>State and Territory Reserves:</u>	None
<u>Regional Forest Agreements:</u>	None
<u>Invasive Species:</u>	10
<u>Nationally Important Wetlands:</u>	None
<u>Key Ecological Features (Marine)</u>	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Sminthopsis psammophila Sandhill Dunnart [291]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.		
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<u>Actitis hypoleucos</u> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Calidris acuminata</u> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Calidris ferruginea</u> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Calidris melanotos</u> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Charadrius veredus</u> Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Tringa nebularia</u> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.		
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
<u>Actitis hypoleucos</u> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Apus pacificus</u> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Calidris acuminata</u> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Calidris ferruginea</u> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Calidris melanotos</u> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Charadrius veredus</u> Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Chrysococcyx osculans</u> Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Merops ornatus</u> Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Motacilla cinerea</u> Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<u>Motacilla flava</u> Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Thinornis rubricollis</u> Hooded Plover [59510]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Tringa nebularia</u> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species [[Resource Information](#)]

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Camelus dromedarius Dromedary, Camel [7]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Capra hircus Goat [2]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus caballus Horse [5]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Carrichtera annua Ward's Weed [9511]		Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Cenchrus ciliaris		area
Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- migratory and
- marine

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

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

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

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

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

Coordinates

-29.37 122.43417

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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