



ECOSPHERE

Ecological Solutions

Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds, Victor Harbor



04/09/2024

Executive Summary

The Ecological Assessment of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds was undertaken to assess fauna and flora values within the 14.12 ha Survey area. The primary objectives were to document the fauna and flora present within the Survey area and identify areas of high habitat and ecological value. The assessment consisted of an initial desktop assessment followed by a field survey.

The desktop assessment revealed a number of historical records of conservation significant flora and fauna surrounding the Survey area. However, many of these were over 50 years old, or pertained to flora or fauna unlikely to use habitat within the Survey area. Nevertheless, 11 state threatened flora species / subspecies were considered to possibly occur within the Survey area. A further 12 state threatened fauna species / subspecies were considered to possibly occur within the Survey area. Two nationally threatened fauna species, Grey-headed Flying-Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australis*), were considered to possibly occur within the Survey area. The state Vulnerable, Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*) was considered highly likely to occur within the Survey area based on nearby records and the area of the Inman River near the Survey area supporting one of the most stable populations of this threatened subspecies within the broader region of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

During the field survey, the Native Vegetation Council Bushland Assessment Method was employed to survey all areas of naturally occurring native vegetation. Based on this methodology, the flora present, and cadastral boundaries, the Survey area was divided into 14 different Sites. Two locally indigenous flora species of state conservation significance were identified. The state Rare Hop-Bush Wattle (*Acacia dodonaeifolia*), represented by planted individuals, and the state Rare Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), represented by both naturally occurring individuals and planted trees in areas of exclusively planted amenity vegetation within the Survey area.

Observations of birds and other fauna were made during the field survey. Two state threatened birds were directly observed, the state Rare Eastern Shrikebird (*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*), and the state Vulnerable Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Zanda funerea whiteae*). The possible presence of the state Rare Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*), as suggested by numerous burrows and diggings, was also observed near the Inman River and within an artificial drainage line parallel to Armstrong Road.

Overall, the Survey area of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds is mostly composed of more or less degraded areas of remnant and naturally regenerating native vegetation. Nevertheless, the Inman River and associated native vegetation represents an important ecological asset to the City of Victor Harbor. Remnant trees of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), and Swamp Paper-Bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) represent valuable habitat for native fauna which cannot be replaced in the short-term if removed, and areas of ephemeral creeks / drainage lines associated with the Inman River are also of high ecological value. In particular, the Inman River represents a significant ecological asset occurring within and adjacent to the Survey area and any future developments that have the potential to negatively impact the Inman River must be properly managed.

The Sites of lowest ecological value were associated with open areas of introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing and areas of amenity plantings around buildings and associated infrastructure. These represent the best locations to undertake any future development and construction activities within the Survey area based on the lowest ecological impact to both native flora and fauna. Assuming future developments are managed accordingly and minimize or avoid negative impacts to the Inman River and the areas of native vegetation identified here as being of higher ecological value, the planned rezoning is unlikely to significantly negatively impact the ecological value of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds.

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1 Introduction

Ecosphere Ecological Solutions was engaged by the City of Victor Harbor council to undertake an Ecological Assessment on the western fringe of Victor Harbor (Figure 1), within an area designated as Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds (Figure 2), for the purpose of a Code Amendment. The Code Amendment is to rezone the land at Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds from 'Business Neighbourhood' to 'Community Facilities'.

The desired outcome of the Code Amendment is to allow the area to be more effectively used to provide a range of community facilities. Currently, the land of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds is utilised for a variety of purposes and includes areas of recreational facilities (e.g., walking trails) and services to the community in the form of the Encounter Community Centre, the Victor Harbor Campus of Tafe South Australia (SA), and the Victor Harbor Magistrates Court (Table 1 and Figure 2). Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds covers an area of 14.12 hectares (ha).

Table 1. Six separate titles compose the area of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds.

CT Reference	Parcel Identifier	Land use ¹	Size (ha)
CT6020/738	D78035 A2	Public institution	1.05
CT6264/792	D127921 A201	Vacant residential	0.42
CT6078/678	D81439 A102	Education	1.09
CT5957/531	D70183 A41	Public institution	0.56
CT5379/672	D28956 A21	Utilities / Industry	0.05
CT6264/793	D127921 A202 (Lot 202)	Vacant residential	10.95
Total			14.12 ha

¹ Land use data taken from the Land Use Generalised (2017 to current) dataset available at NatureMaps (2024).

1.1 Objectives

The Ecological Assessment was undertaken to identify ecological values located within the area of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds, from here on termed the Survey area. The objectives of the Ecological Assessment were:

- Describe the existing ecological setting of the Survey area.
- Undertake a desktop assessment to search for records of threatened communities, flora, and fauna that are known to, or possibly occur, within the Survey area.
- Identify any specific habitat trees or vegetation that have potential ecologically significant value.
- Identify how the proposed rezoning may impact flora and fauna within the Survey area.

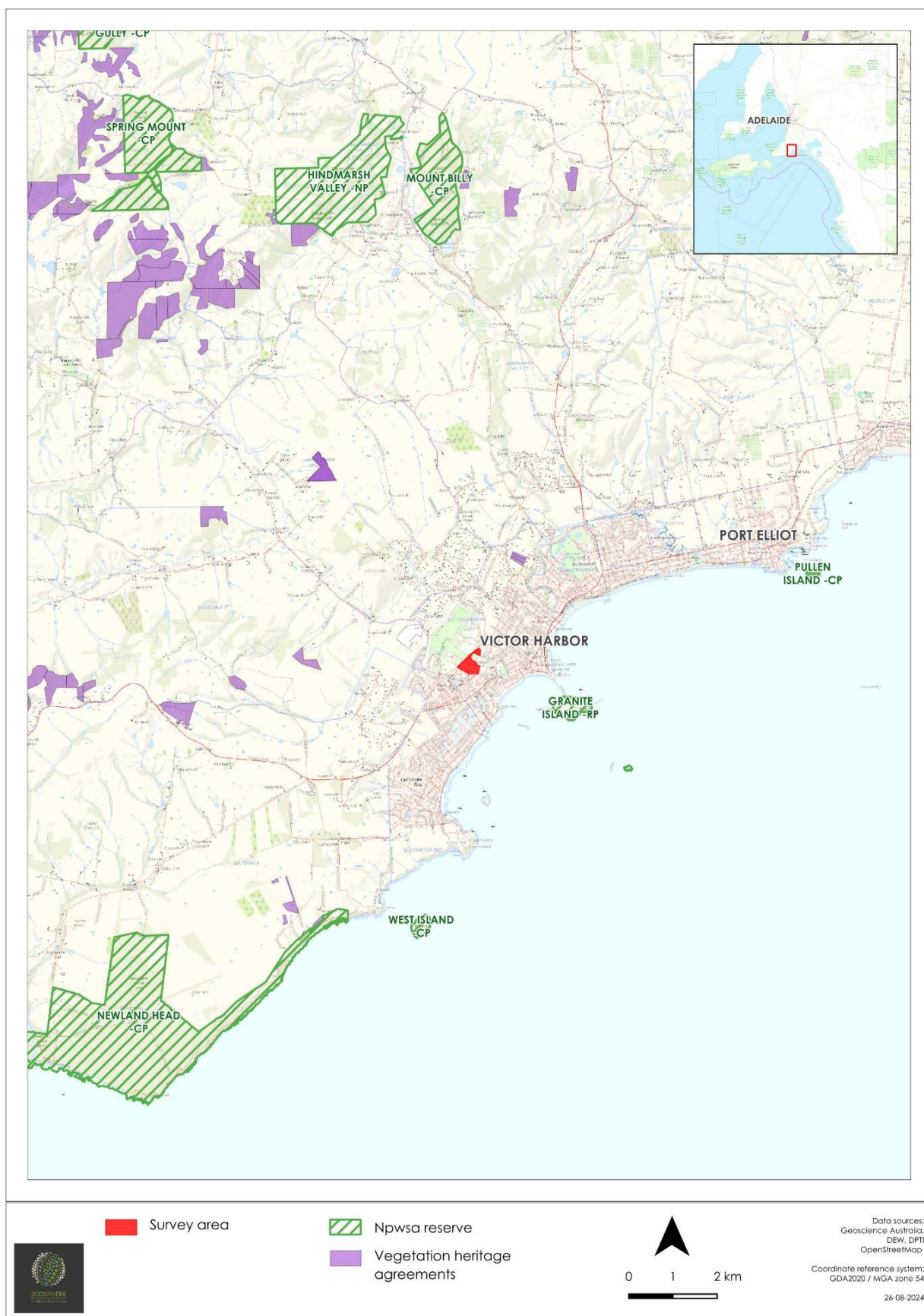


Figure 1. General location of the Survey area.



Figure 2. The Survey area of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds composed of six separate titles.

2 Background

2.1 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA)

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) identifies geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation, and species information. The bioregions are further refined into subregions and environmental associations.

The Survey area lies within the Kanmantoo IBRA Bioregion, the Fleurieu IBRA Subregion, and the Inman Valley IBRA Environmental Association. The Fleurieu IBRA Subregion and the Inman Valley IBRA Environmental Association have 12 % and 11 % of their area composed of remnant native vegetation, respectively. And of this, 24 % and 28 % of remaining native vegetation is formally protected within the Fleurieu IBRA Subregion and the Inman Valley IBRA Environmental Association, respectively.

2.2 Administrative Boundaries

The Survey area is located within the City of Victor Harbor Local Government Area (LGA) and in the Hundred of Encounter Bay. It falls within the Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Management Region.

2.3 Relevant Legislation

- *Native Vegetation Act 1991*

The Survey area is located within the administrative boundary of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (NV Act). The NV Act provides for the protection of native vegetation in SA and sets out a process for applying to clear native vegetation. The NV Act ensures that areas of high conservation value are protected, and that applications to clear native vegetation are subject to a thorough assessment process. Approval must be sought prior to any clearance of native vegetation occurring within the Survey area.

Note that planted vegetation, even if indigenous to the local area, is not covered by the NV Act unless it was planted in compliance with a condition imposed by the Native Vegetation Council (NVC), planted under another Act, or planted with funds received from the NVC.

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides for the protection of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity, with concern for matters of national importance. Any action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) requires referral under the EPBC Act. Within the Survey area, assessments would need to be undertaken with reference to Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance (2013) (SIG 1.1).

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act) provides for the establishment and management of reserves for public benefit and enjoyment and the conservation of wildlife in a natural environment. State threatened flora and fauna are listed under the NPW Act. Negative impacts on native fauna should be considered as part of any clearance and development process.

- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*

Under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (LSA Act) landholders have a legal responsibility to manage declared pest plants and animals and prevent land and water degradation.

- *Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*

The Survey area is located within the Native Vegetation Overlay of the *Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*. The Regulated and Significant Tree Overlay does not apply within the City of Victor Harbor LGA.

2.4 Climate

The Fleurieu IBRA Subregion has a mostly Mediterranean climate, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Mean annual rainfall from 1976 – 2005, as accessed via NatureMaps (2024), is 536 mm at the Survey area. The nearest weather station to the Survey area is Victor Harbor (Encounter Bay) (Station Number: 23804), which has an average of 557.2 mm rainfall per year from 2001 – 2023. At the same weather station, the highest average maximum monthly temperature is recorded as occurring in January at 25.1 degrees, with the lowest occurring in July which has a maximum monthly temperature of 15.5 degrees (2001 – 2023). Conversely the mean minimum monthly temperature for January and July across the same period is 14.8 degrees and 6.7 degrees, respectively.

2.5 Historical and Surrounding Land Use

Historically, the land surrounding the Survey area had been extensively cleared for various agricultural activities and the area gradually urbanised. There is little remnant vegetation remaining within the general area and fragments are of relatively small size and varying condition (Figure 3).

Currently, the Survey area is surrounded by a variety of land uses, with predominantly urbanised areas occurring east of the Survey area and rural land to the west (Figure 4). Residential housing mostly occurs on the Survey area's south-western to southern boundary. Armstrong Road borders the Survey area's western to northern boundary across from which occurs a mixture of recreational facilities, grazing land, and native vegetation associated with the Inman River. Vacant land and residential housing occurs north-east of the Survey area, while the continuation of the Inman River and associated vegetation and the Victor Harbor Dog Park occur east of the Survey area (Figure 4).

2.6 Protected Areas

Two National Parks and Wildlife South Australia (NPWSA) reserves are located within 5 km of the Survey area consisting of Granite Island Recreation Park (RP) and West Island Conservation Park (CP) (Figure 1). The nearest mainland NPWSA reserve of Newland Head CP lies approximately 6.5 km south-west of the Survey area (Figure 1).

Four areas of Heritage Agreement and 20 areas of Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) occur within 5 km of the Survey area. In particular, an SEB Area (Application Number: 2001_2094) occurs adjacent to the Survey area along the Inman River and has some partial overlap between the cadastral boundary of the Survey area and the mapped boundary of the SEB Area.

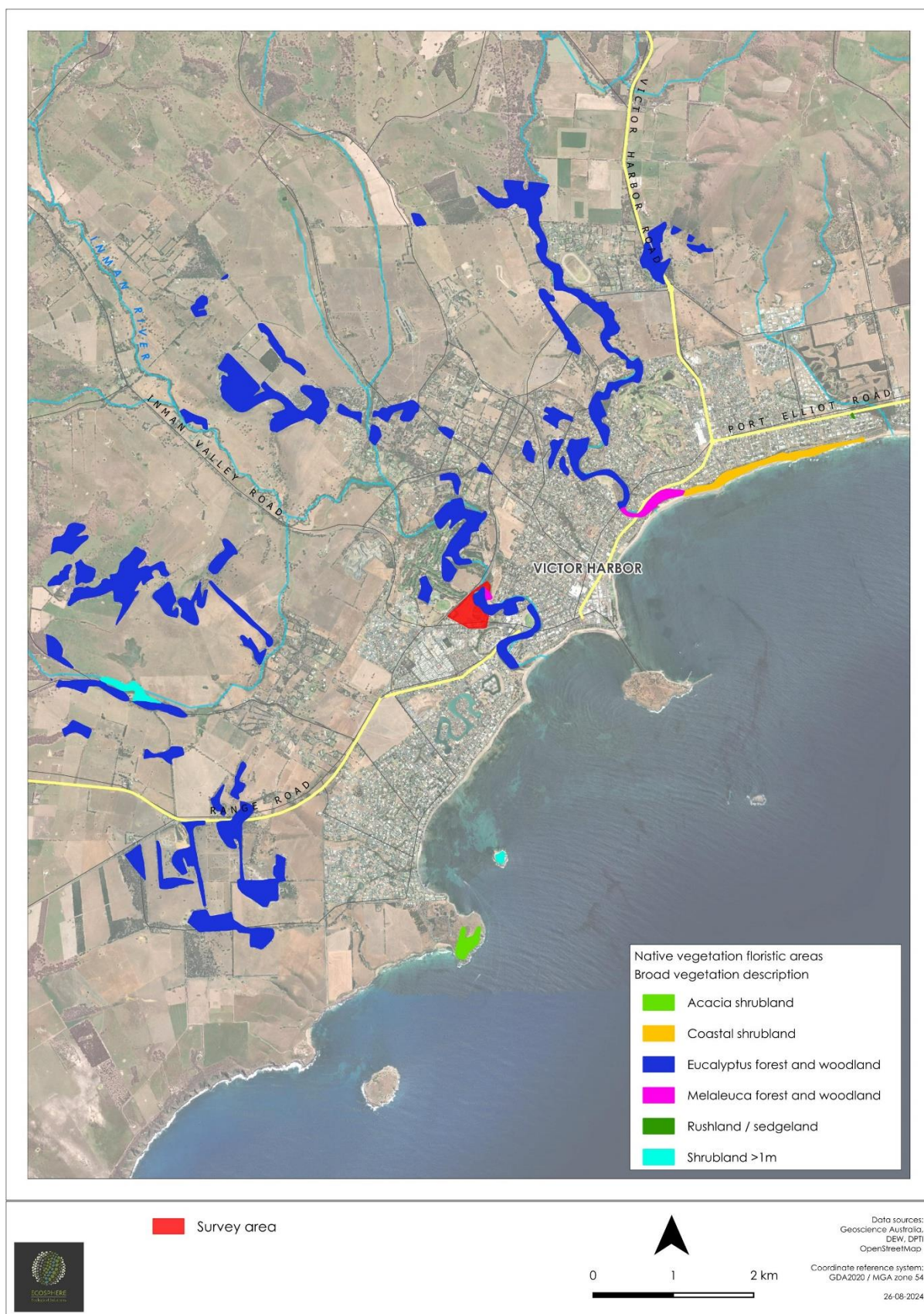


Figure 3. Remnant vegetation as mapped by the National Vegetation Information System within 5 km of the Survey area. Broad vegetation types are displayed.

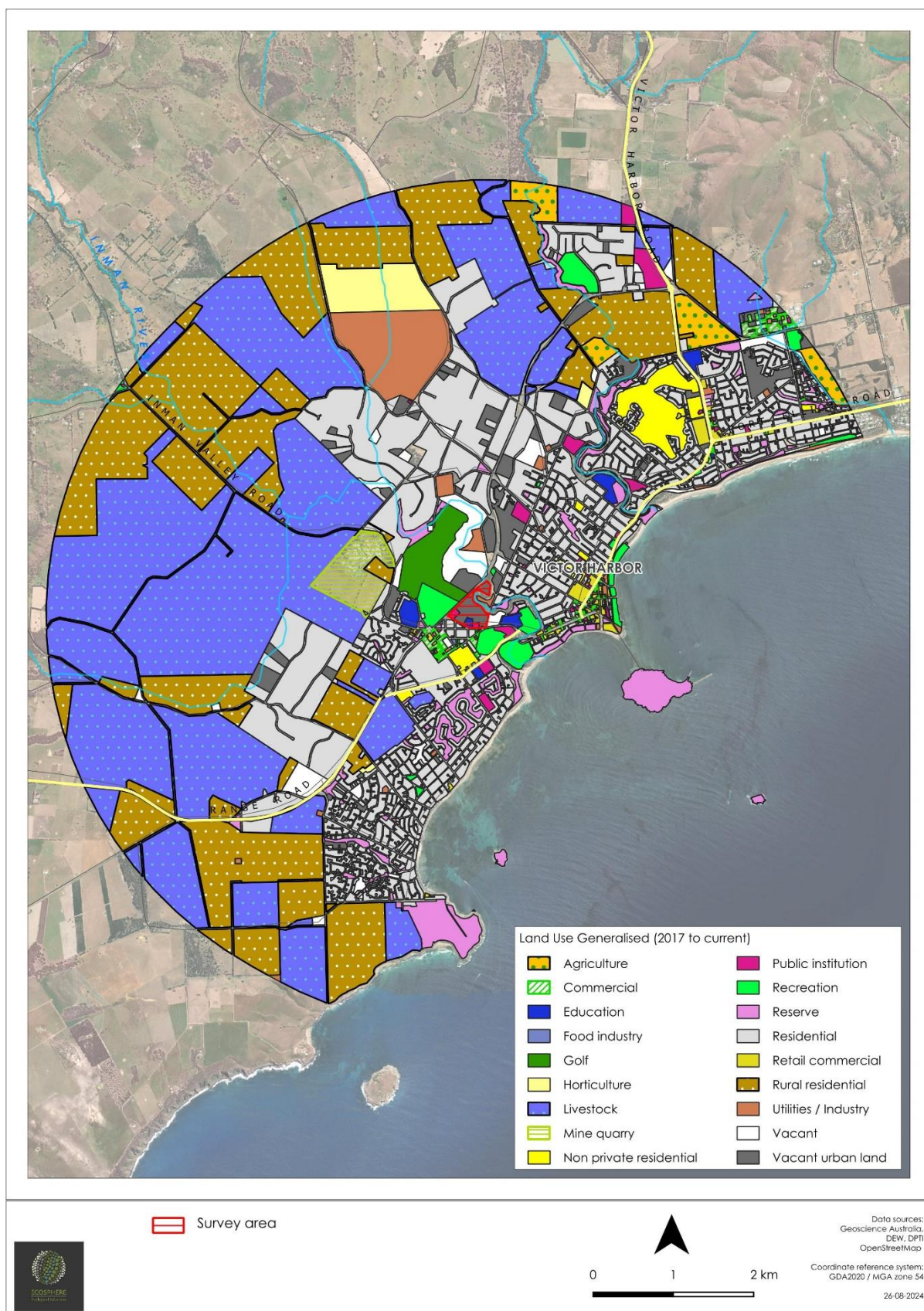


Figure 4. Generalised land use (2017 to current) within 5 km of the Survey area.

2.7 Native Vegetation

Broadly, pre-European vegetation in the Survey area is mapped as *Allocasuarina verticillata* Low Woodland over an open grassy and herbaceous understorey. No remnant *Allocasuarina verticillata* Low Woodland occurs within the Survey area.

The National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) represents the State Government's key extant native floristic vegetation mapping layer for South Australia. It provides floristic and structural information, and / or presence of native vegetation in South Australia. Two remnant patches of vegetation were mapped as occurring within the north-east corner of the Survey area (Figure 5). These areas were composed of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* mid woodland over *Acacia pycnantha*, *Acacia provincialis*, *Callistemon sieberi* over *Briza maxima*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Senecio pterophorus* mid tussock grasses and *Melaleuca halmaturorum* low closed forest over *Juncus kraussii*, +/- *Suaeda australis* tall sedges over *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*, +/- *Samolus repens*, +/- *Frankenia pauciflora* (Figure 5). A relative diversity of vegetation communities occurred within 5 km of the Survey area, with more or less degraded *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* woodland the dominant native vegetation community occurring along the Inman River near the Survey area (Figure 5).

2.8 Roadside Significant Site Database

No roadside significant sites were identified within close proximity to the Survey area.

2.9 Wetlands and Watercourses

The Inman River is one of two major waterways within the Victor Harbor area along with the Hindmarsh River. The Inman River rises on the eastern slopes of the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges and flows south-east where it empties into Encounter Bay on the southern side of Victor Harbor. Along its journey the Inman River runs through the north-east of the Survey area and along the outside north-eastern boundary (Figure 2). The catchment of the Inman River supports a number of wetlands and includes Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula, which are listed as a Critically Endangered threatened ecological community (TEC) under the EPBC Act.

Areas either side of the Inman River near the Survey area are mapped as a coastal lagoon wetland, as per the wetland inventories dataset available at NatureMaps (2024). However, inundation of these areas is likely to be irregular and they do not constitute Critically Endangered Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula. The eastern section of the Survey area does consist of a low-lying depression with an ephemeral watercourse and appears to be an area where soils are intermittently or seasonally waterlogged. Standing areas of water were also observed just outside the Survey area within the mapped *Melaleuca halmaturorum* low closed forest and this community likely receives more regular inundation. Nevertheless, much of the area mapped as a coastal lagoon wetland is better categorised as areas of floodplain.

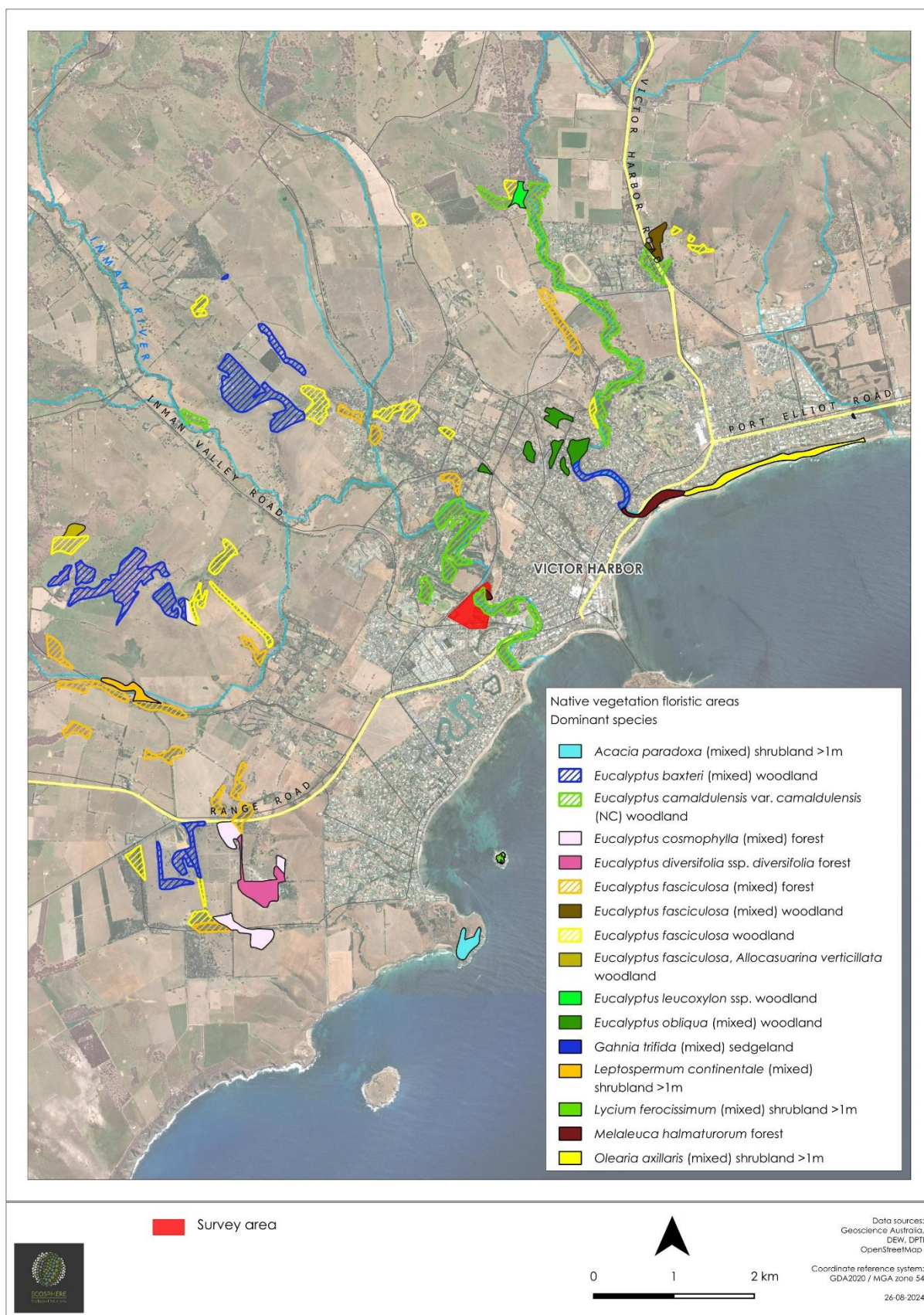


Figure 5. Remnant vegetation communities as mapped by the National Vegetation Information System within 5 km of the Survey area.

3 Methods

An initial desktop assessment was conducted to search for records of threatened communities, threatened flora, and threatened and / or migratory fauna that are known to, or possibly occur, within 5 km of the Survey area.

3.1 Desktop assessment

3.1.1 Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)

A PMST report was generated on 6th August 2024 to identify MNES under the EPBC Act relevant to the Survey area (DCCEEW 2024a). The PMST is maintained by the Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and was used to identify flora and fauna species / subspecies or ecological communities of national environmental significance that may occur or are likely to have suitable habitat within 5 km of the Survey area. The results returned by the PMST are based on a modelled distribution of each community and each flora and fauna species / subspecies and thus require additional information to clarify their possible presence in the Survey area.

3.1.2 Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA)

Records for threatened flora and fauna and migratory fauna listed under the EPBC Act and / or NPW Act were assessed using the BDBSA Supertable (DEW 2024a). The BDBSA is comprised of an integrated collection of corporate databases which meet the Department for Environment and Wildlife (DEW) standards for data quality, integrity, and maintenance. In addition to DEW biological data the BDBSA also includes data from partner organisations (Birds Australia, Birds SA, Australasian Wader Study Group, SA Museum, and other State Government Agencies). This data is included under agreement with the partner organisation for ease of distribution, but they remain owners of the data and should be contacted directly for further information. The dataset was obtained on 19th August 2024 (Record set number: DEWNRBDBSA240819-1) and was used to identify records of conservation significant flora and fauna (i.e., threatened and / or migratory) that have been recorded within 5 km of the Survey area.

3.1.3 Assessment of the Likelihood of Occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment for conservation significant flora and fauna highlighted by the PMST report and the BDBSA search as occurring within 5 km of the Survey area was conducted. This assessment was used to filter the outputs of the PMST report and BDBSA search results to derive a subset of conservation significant flora and fauna with potential to occur in the Survey area for consideration during the field survey. The assessment was updated with habitat suitability information obtained during the field survey.

A likelihood of occurrence rating (Highly Likely, Likely, Possible, and Unlikely) was assigned to each of the conservation significant flora and fauna identified in the desktop PMST report and BDBSA search based on the combination of records existing within 5 km of the Survey area and knowledge of suitable habitat occurring in the Survey area (Table 2). Conservation significant flora and fauna observed during the field survey(s) were given a rating of Known.

Information on the habitat preferences and other relevant ecological attributes of the flora and fauna identified via the desktop assessment were sourced from their respective profile pages listed by the DCCEEW (2024b, c), Electronic Flora of South Australia (DEW 2024b), and other relevant resources where required.

Table 2. Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of conservation significant flora and fauna within the Survey area based on BDBSA records and the field survey.

Likelihood	Criteria
Known	Recorded in or adjacent to the Survey area as part of the field survey.
Highly Likely	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species / subspecies does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is largely intact and falls within the known range of the species / subspecies distribution.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species / subspecies and the area provides habitat which is largely intact.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species / subspecies, but the area does not provide habitat which is largely intact. Recorded within 20-40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat is present and intact, and flora or fauna of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within 20-40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and flora or fauna of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records within the previous 40 years despite suitable habitat being known to occur in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

3.1.4 Desktop Study Limitations

The content of the desktop study was derived from existing datasets and references from a range of sources. Flora and fauna records were sourced from the PMST report and the BDBSA search. The BDBSA only includes verified flora and fauna records submitted to DEW or partner organisations. It is recognised that drawing conclusions can be unreliable within areas that have been underrepresented in terms of biological studies. It is possible, therefore, that conservation significant flora and fauna occur within the Survey area that were not reflected by database records. As such, conservation significant flora and fauna highlighted by the PMST report but without BDBSA records within the 5 km buffer of the Survey area may still be classified as Possible, Likely, or Highly Likely to occur within the Survey area based on suitable habitat alone.

3.2 Field Survey

The field survey was undertaken by ecologists Alex Blackall and Nina Maurovic from Ecosphere Ecological Solutions on the 12th and 13th August 2024. To begin, a general reconnaissance search was made around the Survey area to become familiarised, noting general topography, vegetation, and any other features likely to present as being of higher ecological value or importance.

3.2.1 Vegetation Survey

In areas containing native vegetation, as defined by the NV Act, the vegetation survey was performed in accordance with the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) Bushland Assessment Method (BAM) (NVC 2020). The BAM was designed for assessing vegetation that is located within the agricultural region of South Australia. The BAM uses biodiversity 'surrogates' or 'indicators' to measure biodiversity value against benchmark communities. Each area to be assessed is termed an application area ('Block'), within which different vegetation associations ('Sites') are identified. For the BAM, three components of the biodiversity value of the Site are measured and scored (Vegetation Condition, Landscape Context, and Conservation Significance). These three component scores are combined to provide a 'Unit Biodiversity Score' (UBS) per hectare. Here, the UBS is used as an index of ecological value.

Some areas within the Survey area contained a mixture of native vegetation, as defined by the NV Act, and planted vegetation indigenous to the local area. As part of this ecological assessment, planted vegetation indigenous to the local area was included within the BAM so that a UBS could be calculated which reflected the ecological value of the Site as a whole. However, it should be noted that this UBS would be lower when applying the BAM to the same area as part of any clearance application due to planted indigenous vegetation being excluded from consideration. UBS scores < 20 were considered very poor, from 20 – 39 as poor, from 40 – 59 as moderate, from 60 – 79 as good, and > 79 as excellent.

The BAM was not applied to areas of exclusively planted amenity vegetation within the Survey area. Here, the flora present was recorded, and consideration was given to its ecological value (i.e., habitat value, resource provision to native fauna, etc.).

3.2.2 Fauna Survey

Avian species / subspecies were a focus of the on-ground fauna survey due to the availability of passive observations and low interference required, as well as the overwhelming bias of avian species / subspecies listed as threatened within the wider area. For more inconspicuous fauna, opportunistic observations were recorded, or alternatively, the vegetation within the Survey area was assessed for fauna habitat value. Thus, the likelihood of specific fauna occurring within the Survey area was also made based on the presence of suitable habitat and included:

- Reviewing previous field survey results and database records within and surrounding the Survey area.
- Assessing the habitat value of the vegetation during the field survey to determine the fauna species likely to occur in all or part of the Survey area.
- Identifying any areas of significant fauna value (e.g., areas offering nesting resources).

4 Desktop Assessment Results

4.1 Threatened Flora and Fauna Assessment

4.1.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)

A total of 66 threatened flora and fauna and 44 migratory fauna were identified by the EPBC Act PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 3). Full results of the PMST report are provided in Appendix 9.1.

Table 3. PMST report ecological MNES results summary.

Search area (5 km buffer)	Matters of National Environmental Significance	Identified in search area
	World Heritage Properties	0
	National Heritage Places	0
	Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	0
	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
	Commonwealth Marine Area	0
	Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
	Listed Threatened Species / Subspecies	66
	Listed Migratory Species / Subspecies	44
	Other Matters Protected by the EPBC	
	Commonwealth Lands	3
	Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
	Listed Marine Species / Subspecies	82
	Whales and Other Cetaceans	12
	Critical Habitats	0
	Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
	Australian Marine Parks	0
	Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0
	Extra Information	
	State and Territory Reserves	7
	Regional Forest Agreements	0
	Nationally Important Wetlands	0
	EPBC Act Referrals	6
	Key Ecological Features	0
	Biologically Important Areas	6
	Bioregional Assessments	0
	Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

4.1.2 Threatened Ecological Communities

No TEC's were identified in the PMST report as potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 3). No National or state level TEC's were detected during the field survey.

4.1.3 Nationally Threatened Flora

Seventeen flora species / subspecies listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 4). Of these, five species / subspecies threatened under the EPBC Act had records of occurrence within 5 km of the Survey area, as returned via the BDBSA search (Table 4 and Figure 6):

- Osborn's Eyebright (*Euphrasia collina* ssp. *osbornii*, EPBC: EN, NPW: E)
- Clover Glycine (*Glycine latrobeana*, EPBC: VU, NPW: V)
- Silver Daisy-bush (*Olearia pannosa* ssp. *pannosa*, EPBC: VU, NPW: R)
- Pale Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum pallidum*, EPBC: VU, NPW: R)
- Butterfly Spyridium (*Spyridium coactilifolium*, EPBC: VU, NPW: V)

None of these species / subspecies were considered likely to occur within the Survey area based on the unsuitability of available habitat and were not observed during the field survey.

4.1.4 State Threatened Flora

Sixty-two flora species / subspecies of state conservation significance but not national significance had historical records within 5 km of the Survey area from the BDBSA search (Table 4 and Figure 6). Of these, 11 were considered to possibly occur within the Survey area:

- Long-nosed Swamp Wallaby-grass (*Amphibromus macrorhinus*, NPW: R)
- Waterwort (*Elatine gratioloides*, NPW: R)
- Creeping Raspwort (*Gonocarpus micranthus* ssp. *micranthus*, NPW: R)
- Glandular Brooklime (*Gratiola pubescens*, NPW: R)
- Lax Twig-rush (*Machaerina laxa*, NPW: R)
- Squat Picris (*Picris squarrosa*, NPW: R)
- Blunt Pondweed (*Potamogeton ochreatus*, NPW: R)
- Smooth Wallaby-grass (*Rytidosperma laeve*, NPW: R)
- Common Bog Sedge (*Schoenus laevigatus*, NPW: R)
- Slender Bog-rush (*Schoenus lepidosperma* ssp. *lepidosperma*, NPW: R)
- Horned Pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*, NPW: R)

None of these species / subspecies were observed during the field survey. However, it is considered they may possibly occur within the Survey area, particularly in suitable conditions (e.g., in waterlogged soils following inundation from flooding).

Four species of state conservation significance but not national significance were observed within the Survey area. Two of these species are not considered to occur naturally within the Survey area, being native to other areas of South Australia, and represent planted individuals:

- Flinders Ranges Wattle (*Acacia iteaphylla*, NPW: R)
- Creeping Boobialla (*Myoporum parvifolium*, NPW: R)

One species, here considered to naturally occur within the Fleurieu Subregion (although may possibly have been introduced), appeared to be represented by planted specimens within the Survey area, based on the location of individuals adjacent to the Inman River walking trail and other areas of planted amenity vegetation:

- Hop-bush Wattle (*Acacia dodonaeifolia*, NPW: R)

One species was considered to naturally occur within the Survey area and was represented by both planted and naturally occurring individuals:

- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*, NPW: R)

A list of all flora with historical records within 5 km of the Survey area is provided in Appendix 9.2.

Table 4. Threatened flora listed under the EPBC Act and NPW Act identified within 5 km of the Survey area via the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2), or observed during the field survey (Source 3). Likelihood of occurrence refers to presence within the Survey area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle		R	2,3	01/02/2006	Endemic to South Australia. The species occurs on the southern part of the Eyre Peninsula and Southern Lofty region, with minor occurrences on the Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, and South-Eastern region. Mainly found in near-coastal areas growing on sand and loam soils associated with woodland and open forest formations or tall shrublands. Planted individuals occurred within the Survey area.	Known
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle		R	2,3	01/02/2006	Species is not native to the Fleurieu Subregion. Nearby records are of planted individuals. Planted individuals occurred within the Survey area.	Known
<i>Acacia menzelii</i>	Menzel's Wattle	VU	V	1	None	Endemic to South Australia. The species occurs as scattered populations from the northern Flinders Ranges to the Southern Lofty region, growing on gentle slopes and undulating plains of calcareous loamy soil with annual rainfall between 350 – 400 mm.	Unlikely
<i>Acacia trineura</i>	Three-nerve Wattle		E	2	13/02/1999	Species is not native to the Fleurieu Subregion. Nearby records are presumably of planted individuals.	Unlikely
<i>Amphibromus archeri</i>	Pointed Swamp Wallaby-grass		R	2	15/12/1936	Low lying and riparian areas, often on sandy soils. Typically, only seen in good quality habitat within the Fleurieu Subregion. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>	Long-nosed Swamp Wallaby-grass		R	2	30/11/2022	Floodplains and riverbanks and in seasonally or permanently damp sites in open grassland. Recent record nearby along the Hindmarsh River.	Possible
<i>Atriplex australasica</i>	Native Orache		R	2	15/03/1999	Spreading annual of wet brackish or estuarine areas and margins of salt and brackish lakes inland.	Unlikely
<i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i>	Swollen Spear-grass		R	2	11/01/1940	Grows on rich loamy soils of creeks and seasonally wet areas in woodland and grassland. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Austrostipa multispiculis</i>	Many-flowered Spear-grass		R	2	15/11/1920	Endemic to South Australia. Grows on limestone loams and sandy loams in eucalypt woodland, creek lines, and grassland. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i>	Fine-head Spear-grass		E	2	01/01/1924	Ephemerally wet areas, coastal swamps, riverbanks, grassy woodlands, and grasslands. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Caladenia formosa</i>	Elegant Spider-orchid	VU	V	1	None	A spring flowering geophytic orchid of heathy woodlands and woodlands of sandy soils. Mostly found in western Victoria and southeastern South Australia. Records on the Fleurieu Peninsula may represent a new taxon.	Unlikely
<i>Caladenia reticulata</i>	Veined Spider-orchid		R	2	01/10/1909	Orchid of rocky or gravelly soils in scrubby forest areas. Typically associated with low shrubs.	Unlikely
<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Greencomb Spider-orchid	EN		1	None	Within South Australia the species is widespread, ranging from the west coast, throughout Eyre Peninsula and adjacent pastoral zone, the Flinders Ranges, being rare in the Mount Lofty Ranges, including absent from the Adelaide Hills, and more common in the Murray and upper south-east. The species may occur within various habitats, including dry Cypress-pine (family Cupressaceae)/Yellow Gum Woodland, Pine/Box woodland, mallee-heath sites, heathy woodland, and mallee woodland, which generally contain rock outcrops.	Unlikely
<i>Caladenia valida</i>	Robust Spider-orchid		E	2	10/09/2023	Populations occur at Newland Hill and within Newland Head Conservation Park. Grows on various soils in scrubby woodland and heath. Able to colonise disturbed soils.	Unlikely
<i>Caladenia vulgaris</i>	Plain Caladenia		R	2	22/03/1996	Damp forests and woodlands, often along creeks, and around swamp margins. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>	Annual Bitter-cress		R	2	05/09/1928	Annual herb of rich soils in moist to dry habitats. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Cassinia tegulata</i>	Sticky Cassinia	CR	E	2	01/02/1921	Interdune flats over limestone in <i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i> and <i>Gahnia filum</i> shrubland. Appears to now be locally extinct within the Fleurieu Subregion. Species not returned by the PMST search.	Unlikely
<i>Centrolepis glabra</i>	Smooth Centrolepis		R	2	22/03/1996	Small fleshy herb that typically grows in mud around ephemeral freshwater pools and stream margins. Known from three locations only on the Fleurieu Peninsula. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Cladium procerum</i>	Leafy Twig-rush		R	2	06/09/1924	Perennial sedge of coastal swamps and the margins of deep-water creeks and lakes. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Correa aemula</i>	Hairy Correa		R	2	02/07/1938	Perennial shrub of sandy or rocky soils in open forests and heathy woodlands. Restricted to swamps in the Fleurieu Subregion.	Unlikely
<i>Correa alba</i> var. <i>pannosa</i>	White Correa		R	2	04/02/2011	Coastal areas growing on calcareous substrates.	Unlikely
<i>Correa calycina</i>	Hindmarsh Correa	VU	V	1	None	Endemic to South Australia where it occurs on Kangaroo Island and the Fleurieu Peninsula. On the Fleurieu Peninsula the species grows on dark reddish-brown to brown loams and fine sandy clay loams along riverbanks located in the upper watershed and ranges of the Hindmarsh and Inman River Catchments and Carrickalinga Creek. Only four populations are known.	Unlikely
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Moose Orchid		V	2	04/12/2012	Orchid of swamps, marshes, peat bogs, and stream edges. Also growing in <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> shrublands and on sandy soils. Often in standing water. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Cyperus sanguinolentus</i>	Dark Flat-sedge		R	2	20/01/1933	Grows in wet areas around swamps and streams. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Daviesia pectinata</i>	Zig-zag Bitter-pea		R	2	01/10/1977	Perennial shrub of mallee scrublands and woodlands on dry stony or sandy soils.	Unlikely
<i>Deyeuxia densa</i>	Heath Bent-grass		R	2	27/12/1940	Damp soils of heaths, sedgeland, and stream edges. Threatened by weeds. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Pale Flax-lily		R	2	03/11/2021	A rare species of grassy woodlands. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Dodonaea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush	VU	V	1	None	A widespread but patchily distributed prostrate shrub. In South Australia the species occurs near Port Lincoln, Clare, Burra, in the Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island. Grows in low-lying typically winter-wet areas within woodland, low open forests, heathland, and grasslands. Has most likely declined with the substantial loss of temperate grassy woodlands in south-eastern Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Elatine gratioloides</i>	Waterwort		R	2	01/01/1933	Aquatic annual growing by the margins of stationary or slow-flowing water to 40 cm deep.	Possible
<i>Eucalyptus conglobata</i> ssp. <i>conglobata</i>	Port Lincoln Mallee		R	2	01/02/1921	Grows in mallee shrubland over limestone. Appears to be locally extinct within the Fleurieu Subregion.	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum		R	2,3	22/01/2024	Typically grows on well-drained sandy soils as part of <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodland. Observed during the field survey.	Known
<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> ssp. <i>compressa</i>	Kangaroo Island Mallee		R	2	20/06/1946	Endemic to South Australia. Isolated populations occur on the southern Fleurieu peninsula. Grows in mallee vegetation on gravelly clay to loam soils.	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		R	2	21/09/2001	Restricted to higher parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges where it grows as part of open forest and woodland on well-drained soils of slopes and valleys.	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus wimmerensis</i>	Wimmera Mallee Box		R	2	11/01/1934	Sandy or gravelly loam soils in mallee shrubland or mixed mallee woodland.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>osbornii</i>	Osborn's Eyebright	EN	E	1,2	20/10/1991	A subspecies endemic to South Australia where it has a scattered distribution across Kangaroo Island, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, the Northern and Southern Lofty regions, and the Flinders Ranges. The subspecies is a short-lived perennial semi-parasitic herb. Populations are transient with germination profuse after disturbances which create open environments (e.g., fire). Observed growing in mallee scrubland, sclerophyll forest and woodland, coastal cliffs, and swampland. Seedbanks likely last decades and older records occur within the surrounding area of Victor Harbor. Dormant seeds may possibly occur in the Survey area but conditions for germination and seedling establishment are not suitable.	Unlikely
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	VU	V	1,2	24/08/1924	Small perennial herbaceous legume. Widespread across south-eastern Australia where it occurs as scattered populations within native grasslands, dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands and low open woodlands with a grassy understorey. Population sizes likely fluctuate with fire events. Detectability is difficult unless plants are in flower or with fruits.	Unlikely
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> ssp. <i>micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort		R	2	06/12/1938	Grows on damp or boggy soils.	Possible
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	Glandular Brooklime		R	2	06/04/1996	Damp habitats. Margins of lakes and creeks and swampy ground.	Possible
<i>Hibbertia tenuis</i>	Yundi Guinea-flower	CR	E	1	None	Endemic to South Australia where it grows within peat swamps of the Southern Lofty region. Only two main populations are known with dormant seed known or likely to occur in other locations. Associated with the Threatened Ecological Community the Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula.	Unlikely
<i>Hydrocotyle crassiuscula</i>	Spreading Pennywort		R	2	04/10/1969	A fire ephemeral of moist open or shady places growing on sand with humus.	Unlikely
<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	Branching Rush		E	2	30/12/1940	Known from Mypolonga and Mount Compass. Grows along the edges of permanent creeks and rivers.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>	Slender Clubmoss		R	2	24/08/1924	Grows among vegetation in wet boggy areas. Current populations on the Fleurieu only known from Nangkita and Stipiturus.	Unlikely
<i>Machaerina laxa</i>	Lax Twig-rush		R	2	01/01/1996	Grows in wet areas of creeks, swamps, and peat bogs.	Possible
<i>Microtis atrata</i>	Yellow Onion-orchid		R	2	24/11/1909	Swampy areas and seasonally wet depressions in areas of high rainfall. A semi-aquatic orchid often found growing with <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> and sedges. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Microtis orbicularis</i>	Swamp Onion-orchid		V	2	28/01/1924	A semi-aquatic orchid of swampy areas and seasonally wet depressions. Grows among sedges. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla		R	2,3	10/12/2000	Prostrate plant of clay soils often in saline situations. Species is not native to the Fleurieu Subregion. Planted individuals occurred within the Survey area.	Known
<i>Olearia pannosa</i> ssp. <i>pannosa</i>	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V	1,2	04/10/2009	A subspecies endemic to South Australia where it grows as a shrub in the understorey of mallee and woodland occurring on hilly, rocky areas or sandy, flat areas. Scattered populations occur throughout the Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges, Mount Lofty Ranges, the Murray region, and south-eastern South Australia. A single collection has been made from Kangaroo Island. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i>	Pigmy Clubmoss		R	2	01/09/1928	Moist soils of peat, sand, or clay. Appears particularly after fire when there is little competition from other plants.	Unlikely
<i>Picris squarrosa</i>	Squat Picris		R	2	21/03/1997	On coastal dunes, alluvium soil along rivers (e.g., Murray River), and disturbed ground. Highly localised.	Possible
<i>Potamogeton ochreatus</i>	Blunt Pondweed		R	2	28/01/2019	Freshwater, submerged herb of waters to 5 m deep.	Possible

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral Leek-orchid		R	2	15/12/1909	Swamps and margins of creeks. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Prasophyllum occultans</i>	Hidden Leek-orchid		R	2	14/10/1989	Shallow soils over rock. Very rare on the Fleurieu Peninsula with few records.	Unlikely
<i>Prasophyllum murfetii</i>	Fleurieu Leek-orchid	CR	E	1	None	Endemic to South Australia. Known from two locations on the Fleurieu Peninsula. Grows in swampy sites around the margins of permanent water bodies. Associated with the Threatened Ecological Community the Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula.	Unlikely
<i>Prasophyllum pallidum</i>	Pale Leek-orchid	VU	R	1,2	10/10/1969	Grows in woodlands and open grassy forests of the southern Flinders Ranges and the Mount Lofty Ranges.	Unlikely
<i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i>	Green Mintbush		R	2	01/09/2000	Grows in sandy soil. Commonly associated with <i>Banksia</i> , <i>Daviesia</i> , and <i>Leptospermum</i> shrubland.	Unlikely
<i>Pseudanthus micranthus</i>	Fringed Pseudanthus		R	2	09/09/2016	Endemic to South Australia. Grows in woodlands or heathlands. Habitat highly fragmented. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis bryophila</i>	Hindmarsh Valley Greenhood	CR	E	1	None	Endemic to South Australia. Known from two locations in the Fleurieu Peninsula. Occurs in grassy woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> and <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , growing in moist, shady, mossy areas with fertile loamy soils.	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	Blunt Greenhood		R	2	09/09/2009	Grows on fertile soils in damp areas of forest, coastal dunes, and alongside creeks. Weeds a threat to the species. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis foliata</i>	Slender Greenhood		R	2	10/09/1968	Areas of high rainfall within forest and woodlands growing among ferns.	Unlikely
<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i>	Hairy-tails		R	2	03/11/1923	Perennial herb of fertile soil in grassy woodland. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Pultenaea graveolens</i>	Scented Bush-pea		R	2	01/01/1926	Shrub of dry sclerophyll woodland.	Unlikely
<i>Rumex dumosus</i>	Wiry Dock		R	2	15/11/2020	Grasslands and grassy woodlands. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Rytidosperma laeve</i>	Smooth Wallaby-grass		R	2	22/03/1996	Woodland growing on heavy loam and stony soil. Habitat often damp. Rare but populations stable on the Fleurieu Peninsula.	Possible
<i>Scaevola calendulacea</i>	Dune Fanflower		V	2	18/02/2010	Prostrate semi-succulent shrub of coastal cliffs and dunes.	Unlikely
<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>	Narrow Comb-fern		V	2	24/08/1924	Fern of raised soil mounds in swamps and below vegetation in moist situations. Often appears after fire.	Unlikely
<i>Schoenus laevigatus</i>	Common Bog Sedge		R	2	03/11/2021	Heathlands or low woodlands occurring on sandy soils.	Possible
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> ssp. <i>lepidosperma</i>	Slender Bog-rush		R	2	22/03/1996	Heathlands or low woodlands occurring on damp sandy soils.	Possible
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	Dwarf Skullcap		R	2	13/05/1930	Perennial herb of moist sheltered areas. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-fruit Fireweed	VU	V	1	None	Small perennial shrub to subshrub. Historical records exist from the Yorke Peninsula, the Flinders and Mount Lofty Ranges, and the south-east of South Australia. Currently known from 14 locations across South Australia and Victoria with 4 occurring in South Australia. Grows in a variety of sparsely vegetated habitats, within grasslands, sedgelands, shrublands, and woodlands, often in depressions that are waterlogged in winter. All known populations are not close to the Survey area, with a population once at Goolwa thought to be extinct.	Unlikely
<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Leafless Globe-pea		R	2	06/12/1938	Forest, woodland, and wet heath. Requires good rainfall.	Unlikely
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Pink Swamp-heath		R	2	24/08/1924	Shrub of swampy vegetation on peaty or sandy soils.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Spyridium coactilifolium</i>	Butterfly Spyridium	VU	V	1,2	02/06/2020	Endemic to South Australia where it occurs within the Encounter Bay area of the Fleurieu Peninsula. Frequently found on the tops of rocky sea cliffs but may be found further inland on gentle to moderately steep, south-east to south-west facing slopes on ridges. Populations occur in small blocks of native vegetation in or near Victor Harbor. Associated with woodlands and forests of <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. baxteri</i> , and <i>E. cosmophylla</i> , and tall shrublands of <i>E. diversifolia</i> in inland areas with a sclerophyllous, shrubby understorey. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Swainsona behriana</i>	Behr's Swainson-pea		V	2	01/01/1923	Low growing perennial herb of light and occasionally heavy soils in moist grassland and woodland. May possibly have once occurred but now unlikely due to the degraded nature of the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>	Metallic Sun-orchid	EN	E	1	None	Scattered populations of this orchid occur from the Eyre Peninsula to East Gippsland in Victoria. Occurs in mesic coastal heathlands, and open forests and woodlands on sandy soils. Seedling recruitment responds well to disturbance by fire. Possibly extinct in the Mount Lofty Ranges.	Unlikely
<i>Thelymitra grandiflora</i>	Great Sun-orchid		R	2	01/10/1910	Grows within forest clearings, woodland, and scrub on well drained gravelly clay soils.	Unlikely
<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>	Spiral Sun-orchid	VU	E	1	None	Occurs in Victoria and South Australia where it grows in heathy open forest and woodlands on well-draining sandy or gravelly soils with an open ground layer.	Unlikely
<i>Veronica derwentiana</i> ssp. <i>homalodonta</i>	Mount Lofty Speedwell	CR	E	1	None	Endemic subspecies to South Australia where it occurs in the southern Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island. Found in the higher, wetter regions of the Mount Lofty Ranges, the subspecies occupies moist gullies and areas near creek lines, where it grows between the waterline and tree canopy or where rocky outcrops allow a high level of light to penetrate to the ground.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i>	Tate's Grass-tree		R	2	02/06/2020	Endemic subspecies to South Australia. On the Fleurieu Peninsula the subspecies grows in stringybark forests on sandy soil. A conspicuous species not observed in the Survey area.	Unlikely
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Horned Pondweed		R	2	10/01/2019	Submerged aquatic plant of fresh and saline waters.	Possible
<i>Zieria veronicea</i> ssp. <i>veronicea</i>	Pink Zieria		R	2	03/08/1968	Sandy and swampy heath.	Unlikely

NP&W Act; E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

EPBC Act; CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable.

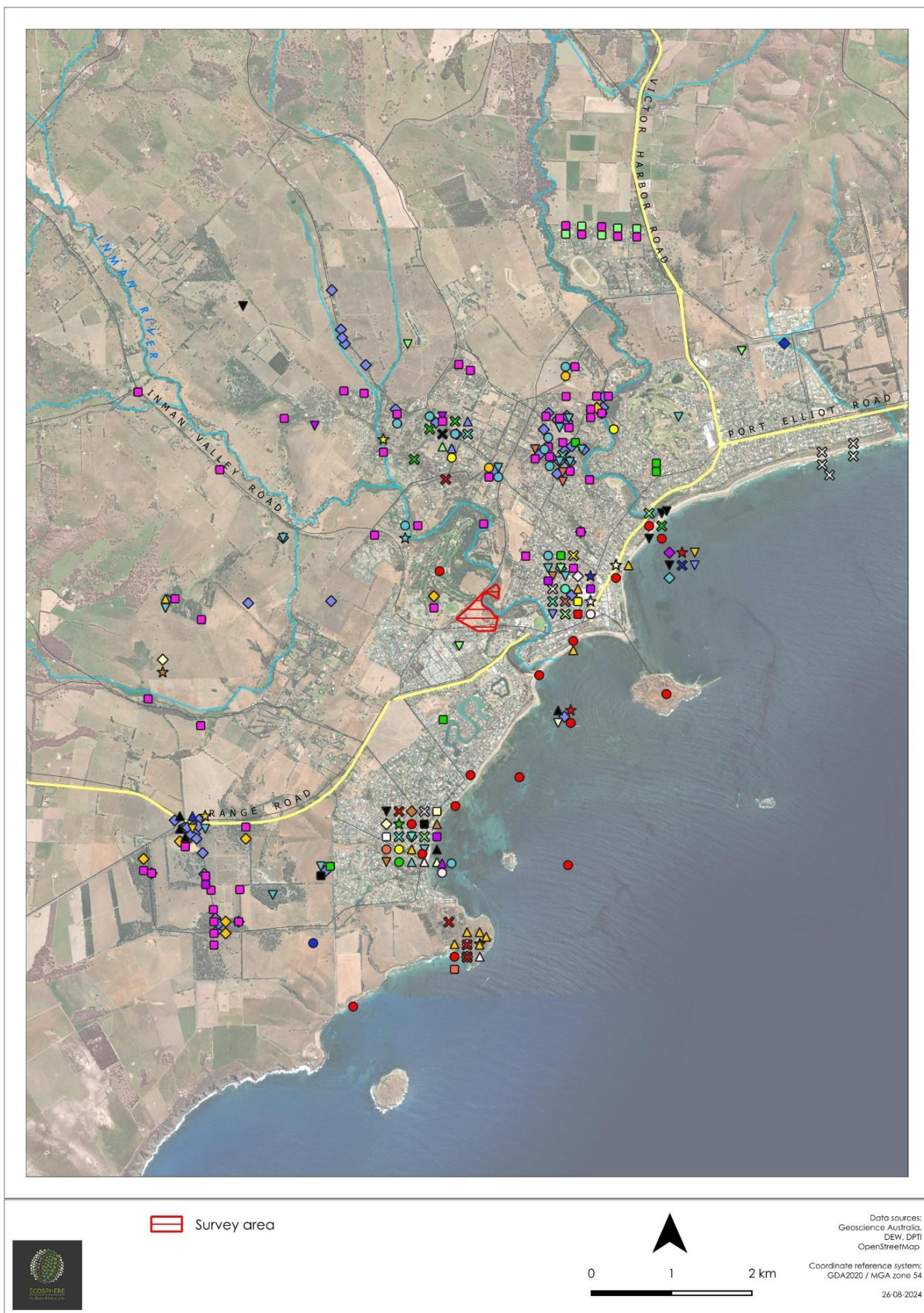


Figure 6. Threatened flora records within 5 km of the Survey area. Legend provided below.

Threatened flora (BDBSA records)

- *Acacia dodonaeifolia* (Hop-bush Wattle) NPW:R
- *Acacia iteaphylla* (Flinders Ranges Wattle) NPW:R
- *Acacia trineura* (Three-nerve Wattle) NPW:E
- *Amphibromus archeri* (Pointed Swamp Wallaby-grass) NPW:R
- *Amphibromus macrorhinus* (Long-nosed Swamp Wallaby-grass) NPW:R
- *Atriplex australasica* NPW:R
- *Austrostipa gibbosa* (Swollen Spear-grass) NPW:R
- *Austrostipa multispiculis* (Many-flowered Spear-grass) NPW:R
- *Austrostipa oligostachya* (Fine-head Spear-grass) NPW:E
- *Caladenia reticulata* (Veined Spider-orchid) NPW:R
- ▲ *Caladenia valida* (Robust Spider-orchid) NPW:E
- ▲ *Caladenia vulgaris* (Plain Caladenia) NPW:R
- △ *Cardamine paucijuga* (Annual Bitter-cress) NPW:R
- ▲ *Cassinia tegulata* (Sticky Cassinia) EPBC:CR, NPW:E
- ▲ *Centrolepis glabra* (Smooth Centrolepis) NPW:R
- ▲ *Cladium procerum* (Leafy Twig-rush) NPW:R
- ▲ *Correa aemula* (Hairy Correa) NPW:R
- ▲ *Correa alba* var. *pannosa* (White Correa) NPW:R
- ▲ *Cryptostylis subulata* (Moose Orchid) NPW:V
- △ *Cyperus sanguinolentus* (Dark Flat-sedge) NPW:R
- *Daviesia pectinata* (Zig-zag Bitter-pea) NPW:R
- *Deyeuxia densa* (Heath Bent-grass) NPW:R
- *Dianella longifolia* var. *grandis* (Pale Flax-lily) NPW:R
- *Elatine gratioloides* (Waterwort) NPW:R
- *Eucalyptus conglobata* ssp. *conglobata* (Port Lincoln Mallee) NPW:R*
- *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* (Pink Gum) NPW:R
- *Eucalyptus phenax* ssp. *compressa* (Kangaroo Island Mallee) NPW:R
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *viminalis* (Manna Gum) NPW:R
- *Eucalyptus wimmerensis* (Wimmera Mallee Box) NPW:R
- *Euphrasia collina* ssp. *osbornii* (Osborn's Eyebright) EPBC:EN, NPW:E
- ★ *Glycine latrobeana* (Clover Glycine) EPBC:VU, NPW:V
- ★ *Gonocarpus micranthus* ssp. *micranthus* (Creeping Raspwort) NPW:R
- ★ *Gratiola pubescens* (Glandular Brooklime) NPW:R
- ★ *Hydrocotyle crassiuscula* (Spreading Pennywort) NPW:R
- ★ *Juncus prismatocarpus* (Branching Rush) NPW:E
- ☆ *Lycopodiella lateralis* (Slender Clubmoss) NPW:R
- ★ *Machaerina laxa* (Lax Twig-rush) NPW:R
- ★ *Microtis atrata* (Yellow Onion-orchid) NPW:R
- ★ *Microtis orbicularis* (Swamp Onion-orchid) NPW:V
- ☆ *Myoporum parvifolium* (Creeping Boobialla) NPW:R
- ▼ *Olearia pannosa* ssp. *pannosa* (Silver Daisy-bush) EPBC:VU, NPW:V
- ▼ *Phylloglossum drummondii* (Pigmy Clubmoss) NPW:R
- ▼ *Picris squarrosa* (Squat Picris) NPW:R
- ▼ *Potamogeton ochreatus* (Blunt Pondweed) NPW:R
- ▼ *Prasophyllum australe* (Austral Leek-orchid) NPW:R
- ▼ *Prasophyllum occultans* (Hidden Leek-orchid) NPW:R
- ▼ *Prasophyllum pallidum* (Pale Leek-orchid) EPBC:VU, NPW:R
- ▼ *Prostanthera chlorantha* (Green Mintbush) NPW:R
- ▼ *Pseudanthus micranthus* (Fringed Pseudanthus) NPW:R
- ▼ *Pterostylis curta* (Blunt Greenhood) NPW:R
- ✕ *Pterostylis foliata* (Slender Greenhood) NPW:R
- ✕ *Ptilotus erubescens* (Hairy-tails) NPW:R
- ✕ *Pultenaea graveolens* (Scented Bush-pea) NPW:R
- ✕ *Rumex dumosus* (Wiry Dock) NPW:R
- ✕ *Rytidosperma laeve* (Smooth Wallaby-grass) NPW:R
- ✕ *Scaevola calendulacea* (Dune Fanflower) NPW:V
- ✕ *Schizaea fistulosa* (Narrow Comb-fern) NPW:V
- ✕ *Schoenus laevigatus* NPW:R
- ✕ *Schoenus lepidosperma* ssp. *lepidosperma* (Slender Bog-rush) NPW:R
- ✕ *Scutellaria humilis* (Dwarf Skullcap) NPW:R
- ◇ *Sphaerolobium minus* (Leafless Globe-pea) NPW:R
- ◇ *Sprengelia incarnata* (Pink Swamp-heath) NPW:R
- ◇ *Spyridium coactilifolium* (Butterfly Spyridium) EPBC:VU, NPW:V
- ◇ *Swainsona behriana* (Behr's Swainson-pea) NPW:V
- ◇ *Thelymitra grandiflora* (Great Sun-orchid) NPW:R
- ◇ *Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *tateana* (Tate's Grass-tree) NPW:R
- ◇ *Zannichellia palustris* NPW:R
- ◇ *Zieria veronicea* ssp. *veronicea* (Pink Zieria) NPW:R

4.1.5 Nationally Threatened Fauna

Forty-nine fauna species / subspecies listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 5). This included 38 bird, five mammal, three reptile, two shark, and one fish species. Twenty-nine fauna species / subspecies threatened under the EPBC Act also had records of occurrence within 5 km of the Survey area, as returned via the BDBSA search (Table 5 and Figure 7). Of the 29, one species was considered possible to occur within the Survey area based on two recent records within 5 km (31/12/2019):

- Grey-headed Flying-Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*, EPBC: EN, NPW: R)

In South Australia, the main Grey-headed Flying-Fox roost(s) are located within Adelaide Botanic Park, adjacent the Torrens River. Urban environments, in particular botanic parks, are now regularly utilised by the Grey-headed Flying-Fox across Australia due to the diversity of non-indigenous food plants that offer suitable food resources year-round and which have now allowed colonies to remain sedentary.

Grey-headed Flying-Fox typically travel around 20 km from their roost(s) within the Adelaide Botanic Park to forage at night (Green Adelaide 2024). While the Survey area is approximately 70 km from Adelaide Botanic Park, Grey-headed Flying-Foxes may travel greater distances when foraging or otherwise when making exploratory flights in search of foraging resources, sleeping away from their main roost(s) during this period.

River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), and Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), all present within the Survey area, are known to flower across several months and River Red Gum and Blue Gum are a commonly used nectar source for Grey-headed Flying Fox within the Adelaide area (Yabsley et al. 2022). Nevertheless, the diet of Grey-headed Flying-Fox is broad, and the species is not specialised on any particular flowering *Eucalyptus* species, with a study of the foraging behaviour of Grey-headed Flying-Fox from the Adelaide Botanic Park observing the use of 49 different tree species from a variety of plant families (Yabsley et al. 2022).

Based on the Survey area being far outside the typically nightly foraging range of Grey-headed Flying-Fox roosting at Adelaide Botanic Park and the unspecialised generalist foraging behaviour of the species, the Survey area is unlikely to represent critical foraging habitat for this species.

In addition to the 49 nationally threatened fauna returned by the PMST report, one EPBC Act listed species not identified within the PMST search had historical records within 5 km of the Survey area:

- Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australis*, EPBC: VU)

The Southern Pygmy Perch is a small freshwater fish native to south-eastern Australia. It predominantly inhabits shallow, slow-moving waters within creeks, streams, and ponds, where it favours areas with a dense cover provided by aquatic plants, submerged vegetation, wood debris, and rocks. The Southern Pygmy Perch is well adapted to these conditions, being able to handle low to no flow rates, a broad range of water temperatures, and low oxygen levels. Threats to the species and its habitat include factors such as land clearing, which reduces cover, pollution from agricultural run-off that degrades water quality, and the introduction of non-native predatory species such as Redfin Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) that predate juvenile and adult fish and Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) which predate eggs. Based on recent records upstream of the Survey area, it is considered possible that Southern Pygmy Perch may occur within the section of the Inman River running through the Survey area.

4.1.6 Migratory Species

Forty-four EPBC Act listed migratory species / subspecies were highlighted as having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 5). Twelve of these species / subspecies represented marine only

species of reptile, mammal, and shark which are all unlikely to interact with the Survey area. Of the remaining 32 species / subspecies, 15 had historical records within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 5 and Figure 7). However, none of these recorded migratory birds were considered likely to use available habitat within the Survey area, other than as a brief flyover, considering the lack of feeding or refuge areas such as expansive tidal flats, mangrove forests, and tidal salt pans. Nevertheless, land managers should be conscious of influences within the Survey area which impact estuary habitat downstream more likely to be utilised by migratory birds.

4.1.7 State Threatened Fauna

Fifty fauna species / subspecies of state conservation significance but not national significance had historical records from the BDBSA search within 5 km of the Survey area (Table 5 and Figure 7). Of these, two subspecies were directly observed in the Survey area during the field survey:

- Eastern Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*, NPW: R)

The Eastern Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*) is a mostly insectivorous bird that forages for prey under the bark of trees. The subspecies mostly occurs in *Eucalyptus* woodlands and forests where it constructs its nests high up in the fork of a Eucalypt tree (> 10 m). Two individuals were observed during the field survey foraging within the canopies of Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*).

- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Zanda funerea whitaee*, NPW: V) (as flyover)

The Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Zanda funerea whitaee*) is a large, mostly seed feeding cockatoo, which forages in small to large flocks. The subspecies typically occurs in stringybark forests and woodlands with a heathy understorey and areas of *Pinus* species, where it forages on native (e.g., *Hakea* spp.) and introduced seed sources (e.g., *Pinus* spp.). Nests are made in the hollows of mostly large stringybarks and Mountain White Gum (*Eucalyptus dalrympleana*). Individuals were observed flying overhead during the field survey. No nesting resources exist for Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo within the Survey area but seeds of Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) may be utilised as a food source.

One species was not directly observed but was considered to occur based on the presence of appropriate active burrows within suitable habitat:

- Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*, NPW: R)

The Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*) is an herbivorous native rodent. The species mostly feeds on the roots of grasses and sedges and lives amongst dense vegetation along watercourses and swamps, within which they construct tunnels for movement. The species is considered likely to occur within the Survey area where relatively dense vegetation occurs contiguously with the nearby Inman River or other ephemerally wet areas.

Based on nearby recent records, one conservation significant subspecies was also considered highly likely to utilise habitat within the Survey area:

- Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*, NPW: V)

The Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*) is a mostly nectar-feeding bird commonly seen in small groups of two or three individuals. The subspecies favours grassy woodlands, heathy woodlands, and riparian areas. A large number of records of this subspecies occur close to the Survey area. It is considered highly likely that Black-chinned Honeyeater occur within the Survey area, particularly when suitable nectar sources are available. The subspecies may also nest within the higher branches of larger Eucalypt trees present. The Inman River area supports one of the most stable populations of this threatened subspecies of honeyeater within the broader region of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

A further twelve species / subspecies were considered to possibly utilise habitat within the Survey area:

- Australasian Darter (*Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*, NPW: R)
- Eastern Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*, NPW: R)
- Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*, NPW: V)
- Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta nigripes*, NPW: R)
- Yellow-bellied Water Skink (*Eulamprus heatwolei*, NPW: V)
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*, NPW: R)
- Lewin's Rail (*Lewin pectoralis pectoralis*, NPW: V)
- Restless Flycatcher (*Myiagra inquieta*, NPW: R)
- Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans*, NPW: R)
- Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*, NPW: R)
- Heath Goanna (*Varanus rosenbergi*, NPW: V)
- Spotless Crake (*Zapornia tabuensis*, NPW: R)

A list of all fauna species with historical records within 5 km of the Survey area is provided in Appendix 9.3.

A list of all Birdlife Australia records within 5 km of the Survey area is provided in Appendix 9.4.

Table 5. Threatened fauna listed under the EPBC Act and NPW Act and EPBC listed migratory fauna identified within 5 km of the Survey area via the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2), Birdlife Australia (Source 3), or observed during the field survey (Source 4). Likelihood of occurrence refers to presence within the Survey area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
BIRD							
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Mi	R	1,2,3	25/04/2020	Migratory shorebird. Occurs in a variety of coastal and inland wetland habitats with varying levels of salinity.	Unlikely
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter		R	2,3	12/08/2020	Wetlands and sheltered coastal waters with fallen trees or logs and vegetated banks.	Possible
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU		1	None	Open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses and/or shrubs. Prefers habitat with low tree densities and herbaceous understorey litter cover which provides essential foraging habitat.	Unlikely
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Mi		1	None	Aerial migratory species. Rarely recorded on the ground. Follows low pressure systems across the country predating on airborne insects.	Unlikely
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	Mi	R	1,2,3	28/12/2000	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	VU, Mi		1,2	29/12/1978	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	VU, Mi	R	3	03/10/2013	Exposed rocks or reefs, often with shallow pools, beaches and mudflats. Species not returned by the PMST search.	Unlikely
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck		R	2	17/03/2016	Deep freshwater lagoons with dense reed beds.	Unlikely
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN	E	1,2	16/06/1994	Permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats dominated by sedges, rushes, and reeds.	Unlikely
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret		R	2,3	08/04/2007	Low lying grasslands, improved pastures, and cropland.	Possible
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU, Mi		1,2	19/10/1985	Migratory wetland species. Does not breed in Australia. Inhabits intertidal mudflats, freshwater swamps, and saltwater lakes.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	VU, Mi	E (<i>Calidris canutus rogersii</i>)	1,2	19/10/1985	Intertidal mudflats, sandflats, and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts. Occasionally saline wetlands near the coast.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR, Mi	E	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Does not breed in Australia. Prefers coastal or inland mudflats but will also visit artificial dams and inland water habitats, freshwater and brackish wetlands.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Inhabits freshwater or brackish wetlands, grassy or lightly vegetated coastal and inland swamps.	Unlikely
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose		R	2,3	12/04/2017	Areas of pasture, tussock grass, or low heathy scrub. Swamps, lakes, and lagoons.	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	VU, Mi	R	1	None	Coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats.	Unlikely
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum anachoreta</i>	Spotted Quailthrush	CR	E	2	29/08/1932	Dry open sclerophyll forest and woodlands with an open or sparse understorey and sparse to no groundcover.	Unlikely
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt		V	3	08/10/2018	Saline and hyper saline waters of inland and coast or open freshwater wetlands.	Unlikely
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough		R	3	08/04/2007	Open forests and woodlands. Prefer wetter areas with abundant leaf-litter for feeding and available mud for nest building.	Unlikely
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail		V	2	14/05/2020	Dense grasslands, often on the edges of open forests and bracken.	Possible
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1,2	21/07/1995	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	EN, Mi	E	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret		R	3	11/11/2014	Wetlands, river edges, wet paddocks, and occasionally saline estuaries.	Possible
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron		R	2,3	29/01/2019	Beaches, rocky shores, tidal rivers and inlets, mangroves, and exposed coral reefs.	Unlikely
<i>Excalfactoria chinensis australis</i>	King Quail		E	2	12/04/1905	Tropical and temperate shrublands and grasslands in very dense vegetation at damp or swampy sites.	Unlikely
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	R	1,2	30/03/2006	Typically inhabits shrubland, grassland, and wooded watercourses in arid to semi-arid regions of inland Australia. Widespread, but sparse distribution across Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		R	2,3	02/05/2015	Found across a range of habitats from rainforest to the arid zone and coast to alpine areas.	Possible
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit		R	2,3,4	08/10/2020	Eucalypt forests and woodlands, forested gullies, and along rivers in drier areas. Observed within the Survey area.	Known
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	VU, Mi	R	1,2,3	28/12/2009	Migratory wetland species. Inhabits areas of tussock grass and low dense sedges surrounding freshwater, permanent, and ephemeral wetlands. Can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water.	Unlikely
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	VU	R	1	None	Associated with fruiting mistletoe in woodlands with a high number of mature trees. Follows the availability of this seasonal food resource throughout the year. More common in wider blocks of remnant woodland than in narrower strips.	Unlikely
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher		R	2	25/08/2005	Rocky headlands, rocky shelves, exposed reefs with rocks, beaches, and muddy estuaries. Rarely travels far from the coast.	Unlikely
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher		R	3	10/03/2010	Mudflats, sandbanks, and sandy ocean beaches. Rarely travels far from the coast.	Unlikely
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle		E	2,3	02/09/2018	Coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands with large areas of open water (i.e., large rivers, lakes, or the ocean).	Unlikely
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	VU		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Does not breed in Australia. Mostly aerial over wooded areas and cleared pasture. The species often forages along the edges of low-pressure systems which lift their food sources and assist with flight. May follow low pressure systems across the country.	Unlikely
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mt Lofty Ranges)	EN	E	1,2	27/08/1978	Dense heathland and undergrowth in eucalypt forest and woodlands.	Unlikely
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull		R	3	01/09/2012	Sheltered parts of coasts such as bays, inlets, and estuaries, and beaches and reefs on off-shore islands.	Unlikely
<i>Lewin pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail		V	2,3	13/12/2019	Permanent or ephemeral fresh-to-saline areas of dense wetland/riparian vegetation. May use suitable artificial habitats.	Possible
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit	EN, Mi	R	1,2	26/10/1996	Does not breed in Australia. Exposed sandy or soft mud intertidal flats and beaches, tidal estuaries and harbors. Birds are more numerous in northern Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	EN, Mi	V	1,2	3/06/2006	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	VU, Mi		1,2	30/06/1996	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin	EN	R	1,2	26/01/1928	Lightly timbered woodland dominated by <i>Acacia</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus</i> with a complex ground layer for foraging.	Unlikely
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater		V	2	28/10/2022	Upper levels of open <i>Eucalyptus</i> forest and grassy woodlands, heathy woodlands, and riparian areas. Many records are nearby, particularly in association with the Inman River.	Highly Likely
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter		R (<i>Microeca fascinans fascinans</i>)	2,3	10/04/2001	Open woodland with an open shrub layer and a lot of bare ground.	Unlikely
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Mi		1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Prefers fast-flowing streams and rivers often in forested areas in addition to lowland watercourses. Recorded in Australia infrequently. Most of these records are from northern Australia.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Mi		1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Inhabits a variety of damp or wet habitats including marshes and bogs. Forages in damp grassland or on bare ground at the edge of rivers, lakes, and wetlands. Regular summer visitor to northern Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher		R	3	20/04/2005	Open forests and woodlands. Frequently seen in farmland.	Possible
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V	1	None	Partial migrant, with some birds breeding in Tasmania. Coastal, sub-coastal, and inland areas, through to semi-arid zones. Favours grasslands and grassy woodlands, often found near wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones. Also occurs in altered environments such as airfields, golf-courses, and paddocks. Will forage on saltmarsh.	Unlikely
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot		R	2,3	03/02/2016	Nomadic subspecies occurring across a range of habitats including coastal dunes, wooded and shrubby grasslands, mallee, and open forest and woodlands.	Possible
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR, Mi	E	1	None	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, within mangrove swamps, bays, and lagoons.	Unlikely
<i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole		R	2	20/05/1971	Forest, woodland, rainforest, and well-treed urban areas, particularly parks and golf courses. Summer migrant to southern Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	VU		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Eastern Osprey	Mi	E	1,3	28/02/1999	Requires large open areas of fresh, brackish, or saline water for foraging. Sufficiently tolerant of human settlement to persist in suburban and sometimes urban environments.	Unlikely
<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet		E	3	29/11/2015	Forest and woodland but favours open country with trees along watercourses and paddock trees.	Unlikely
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin		R	2,3	28/05/2005	Areas of open woodland and paddocks with scattered trees.	Unlikely
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin		V	3	06/08/2000	Breeds in rainforest, wet eucalypt forest, and woodland. Migrates in winter to more open habitat such as open woodlands, pastures, and native grasslands.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	VU, Mi	E	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis		R	2	01/01/1985	Forages in very shallow water such as marshes, the margins of lakes, flood-plains, and flooded grassland areas.	Unlikely
<i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	VU, Mi		2	31/01/1929	Does not breed in Australia. Forages on large areas of exposed mudflats and beaches, or sheltered coastal shores such as inlets, estuaries, and lagoons. Species not returned by the PMST search.	Unlikely
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	VU		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	Mi		1	None	Migratory, predominantly within Australia. Moist, dense habitats, including rainforest, dense wet forests, swamp woodlands, and mangroves. Prefers deep shade. During migration favours more open habitats or urban areas.	Unlikely
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	E	1	None	Shallow, terrestrial, freshwater or occasionally brackish wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps, and clay pans.	Unlikely
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		R	2,3	02/04/2020	Wetland habitats. Prefers large undisturbed heavily vegetated freshwater swamps.	Unlikely
<i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)	EN	R	1,2	02/02/1921	Coastal heathland and forest, especially containing Sheoak and Tea-tree. Never far from water. Believed to comprise fewer than 100 individuals on the mainland and largely restricted to Deep Creek Conservation Park.	Unlikely
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	1,2	24/03/1990	<i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Acacia</i> or <i>Allocasuarina</i> woodlands, open forests, and other lightly timbered habitats including farmland and grassland. Preference for areas with relatively low tree density, little litter cover, but high grass cover.	Unlikely
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi</i>	Brown Skua		V	2,3	02/10/2009	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Mi	E	1	None	Sheltered coastal environments, including lagoons, estuaries, and harbours, especially with exposed sandbanks or sand-spits. Also occurs on exposed beaches. Generally rare to the west of Corner Inlet in Victoria.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	VU	E	1,2,3	24/11/2003	Off-shore, estuarine, or lake islands, wetlands, beaches and spits. Nest on sheltered sandy beaches, spits, and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation.	Unlikely
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		V	3	04/02/2020	Permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of <i>Cumbungi</i> (Bullrushes), Lignum, or Tea-tree.	Unlikely
<i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	Southern Emuwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	EN	E	2	1/10/1999	Typically occurs in two habitat types being swamp with peat-bog vegetation or dry heath shrubland. Little accompanying information regarding the recorded observation. Possible misidentification or incorrect coordinates. The Survey area and surrounds is not considered to host any population(s).	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	VU, Mi	E	1,2	06/09/1986	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1,2	18/09/1999	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	EN, Mi	V	2	1/06/1995	Pelagic marine species. Species not returned by the PMST search.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern	Mi		1	None	Common seabird of coastal areas. Inhabits estuaries, bays, coastal lagoons, and ocean beaches. May also utilise lakes and rivers further inland.	Unlikely
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded Plover	VU	V	1,2,3	17/02/2023	Wide beaches backed by dunes with large amounts of seaweed. Creek mouths and inlet entrances.	Unlikely
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	EN, Mi		1,2	01/01/1985	Permanent and ephemeral wetlands, including swamps, lakes, rivers, creeks, inundated floodplains, claypans, and salt flats.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail		R	2,3	24/04/2011	Damp, densely forested woodlands and gullies with a dense overhead canopy and prominent levels of leaf litter.	Unlikely
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		V	2,3,4	20/10/2020	Stringybark forests and woodlands with a heathy understorey and areas of <i>Pinus</i> species. Large tree hollows are required for nesting. Forages on seeds from introduced species of <i>Pinus</i> and native trees (e.g., <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.). Observed during the field survey.	Likely
<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake		R	3	25/04/2020	Well vegetated freshwater wetlands. Will also frequent reedbeds and muddy areas near dense vegetation.	Possible
<i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	South Australian Bassian Thrush	EN	R	1,2	29/06/1996	Damp, densely forested woodlands and gullies, usually with a dense canopy and dense understorey of small trees, tall shrubs, and leaf-litter. Approximately 300 to 500 birds remain throughout the Fleurieu Peninsula and Mount Lofty Ranges.	Unlikely
MAMMAL							
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed Antechinus		V	2	27/08/1984	Occurs across a variety of habitats including dry arid scrubland, sclerophyll forest, coastal heaths, swamps, and woodland.	Unlikely
<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	Australian Fur Seal		R	2	25/12/2008	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i>	Subantarctic Fur Seal	EN	E	2	18/10/2006	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale	Mi	R	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	EN, Mi		1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale	Mi	R	1,2	01/01/1900	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	EN, Mi	V	1,2	8/07/2021	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned Pilot Whale		R	2	09/09/1981	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>	Leopard Seal		R	2	22/08/1991	Marine species.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	EN		1	None	Found across a variety of habitats including heathland, shrubland, sedgeland, heathy open forest and woodland. Prefers areas of dense ground cover. Exotic vegetation, such as Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.), can provide important habitat in areas where suitable native vegetation is limited.	Unlikely
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy Sperm Whale		R	2	09/03/2003	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Dusky Dolphin	Mi		1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	Southern Elephant Seal	VU	R	2	21/02/1975	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea Lion	EN	V	1,2	29/06/2015	Marine Species.	Unlikely
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Orca	Mi		1	None	Marine Species.	Unlikely
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus		E	2	01/01/1938	Freshwater creeks, slow-moving rivers, lakes joined by rivers, and farm dams. Presumed locally extinct within the Fleurieu Subregion.	Unlikely
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	Mi	R	2	26/06/1966	Marine species. Species not returned by the PMST search.	Unlikely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	VU	R	1,2	31/12/2019	Habitats that contain flowering and fruiting trees including closed and open forest, woodlands, and urban parks.	Possible
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat		R	2,4	3/03/2017	Found in thick vegetation along watercourses and swamps, areas of coastal heath, dune scrub, and sedgeland.	Possible
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum		R	2	28/03/2000	Urban areas, forests, woodlands, and heath.	Possible
REPTILE							
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	EN, Mi	E	1	None	Marine Species.	Unlikely
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Marine Species.	Unlikely
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	EN, Mi	V	1,2	05/03/1991	Marine Species.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Cunningham's Skink		E	2	24/01/2011	Open, grassy woodland and coastal and heathy forest with rocky outcrops and large crevices. Lives in large social groups.	Unlikely
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water Skink		V	2	28/10/2019	Most common in riparian areas within one or two metres of water. Habitat is typically characterized by rotting logs and open sunny patches.	Possible
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Goanna		V	2	4/05/2014	Occupies heathland, wet and dry forest, and woodlands, usually growing on sandy soils. The species uses a large foraging area ranging from 80 to 1000 ha. Eggs are laid in termite mounds.	Possible
FISH							
<i>Nannoperca australis</i>	Southern Pygmy Perch	VU		2	28/02/2016	Slow flowing or still waters with areas with a dense cover provided by rocks, aquatic plants, submerged vegetation, overhanging edge vegetation, and wood debris. Species not returned by the PMST search.	Possible
<i>Seriolella brama</i>	Blue Warehou	CD		1	None	Marine Species.	Unlikely
SHARK							
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	School Shark	CD		1	None	Marine Species.	Unlikely
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	White Shark	VU, Mi		1	None	Marine Species.	Unlikely
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Mackerel Shark	Mi		1	None	Marine Species.	Unlikely

NP&W Act; E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

EPBC Act; CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; CD = Conservation Dependent; Mi = Migratory.

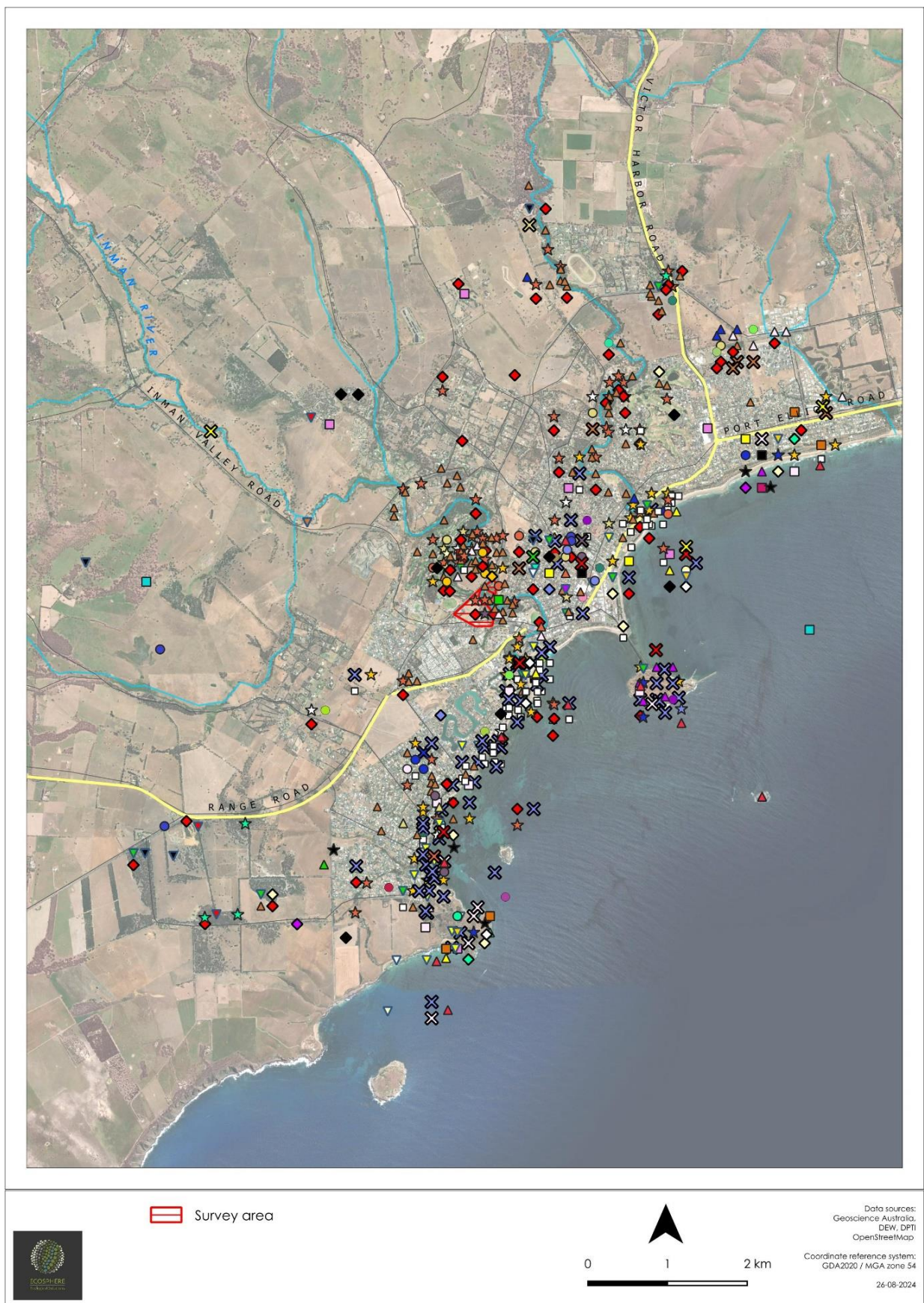


Figure 7. Threatened fauna records within 5 km of the Survey area. Legend provided below.

Threatened fauna (BDBSA records)

- ▲ Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) EPBC:EN, NPW:R
- ▲ Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) EPBC:EN, NPW:E
- ▲ Australasian Darter (*Anhinga novaehollandiae* novaehollandiae) NPW:R
- △ Australasian Shoveler (*Spatula rhynchotis*) NPW:R
- ▲ Australian Fur Seal (Brown Fur Seal) (*Arctocephalus pusillus*) NPW:R
- ▲ Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) EPBC:EN, NPW:V
- Banded Stilt (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*) NPW:V
- ▲ Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI) (*Stagonopleura bella samueli*) EPBC:EN, NPW:R
- ▲ Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*) NPW:V
- ▲ Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*) NPW:V
- ▲ Brown Skua (*Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi*) NPW:V
- ☆ Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae* novaehollandiae) NPW:R
- ★ Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (*Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri*) EPBC:EN, NPW:E
- ★ Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) NPW:R
- ☆ Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) EPBC:EN
- ★ Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) NPW:R
- ★ Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami*) NPW:E
- ★ Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) EPBC:VU, NPW:V
- ★ Eastern Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*) NPW:R
- Eastern Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*) NPW:E
- ★ Eastern Shrikeit (*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*) NPW:R
- ★ Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans*) NPW:R
- Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) EPBC:VU, NPW:E
- Flame Robin (*Petroica phoenicea*) NPW:V
- Flesh-footed Shearwater (*Ardenna carneipes*) NPW:R
- Freckled Duck (*Stictonetta naevosa*) NPW:V
- Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) NPW:R
- Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*) EPBC:VU, NPW:R
- Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola squatarola*) EPBC:VU
- Grey-headed Albatross (*Thalassarche chrysostoma*) EPBC:EN, NPW:V
- Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) EPBC:VU, NPW:R
- Heath Goanna (*Varanus rosenbergi*) NPW:V
- Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) EPBC:VU, NPW:V
- Hooded Robin (*Melanodryas cucullata*) EPBC:EN, NPW:R
- Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Thalassarche carteri*) EPBC:VU, NPW:E
- Jacky Winter (*Microeca fascians*) NPW:R
- Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus dominicanus*) NPW:R
- King Quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis australis*) NPW:E
- Latham's Snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) EPBC:VU, NPW:R
- Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) EPBC:EN, NPW:V
- Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta nigripes*) NPW:R
- Little Lorikeet (*Parvipsitta pusilla*) NPW:E
- Leopard Seal (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) NPW:R
- Lewin's Rail (*Lewin pectoralis pectoralis*) NPW:V
- Musk Duck (*Biziura lobata menziesi*) NPW:R
- Northern Giant Petrel (*Macronectes halli*) EPBC:VU
- Olive-backed Oriole (*Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus*) NPW:R
- ▼ Pacific Reef Heron (*Egretta sacra sacra*) NPW:R
- ▼ Painted Buttonquail (*Turnix varius varius*) NPW:R
- ▼ Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*) NPW:R
- Pied Oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*) NPW:R
- ▼ Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) NPW:E
- ▼ Pygmy Right Whale (*Caperea marginata*) NPW:R
- ▼ Pygmy Sperm Whale (*Kogia breviceps*) NPW:R
- Restless Flycatcher (*Myiagra inquieta*) NPW:R
- Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres interpres*) NPW:R
- ▼ Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang boodang*) NPW:R
- ▼ Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) EPBC:VU
- ▼ Short-finned Pilot Whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*) NPW:R
- ▼ Shy Albatross (*Thalassarche cauta cauta*) EPBC:VU, NPW:V
- ✕ Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*) NPW:R
- ✕ Sooty Shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*) EPBC:VU
- ✕ South Australian Bassian Thrush (southern FR, MLR, KI) (*Zoothera lunulata halmaturina*) EPBC:EN, NPW:R
- ✕ Southern Elephant Seal (*Mirounga leonina*) EPBC:VU, NPW:R
- ✕ Southern Emuwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) (*Stipiturus malachurus intermedius*) EPBC:EN, NPW:E
- ✕ Southern Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) EPBC:EN, NPW:V
- ✕ Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australis*) EPBC:VU
- ✕ Southern Right Whale (*Eubalaena australis*) EPBC:EN, NPW:V
- ✕ Sperm Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) NPW:R
- ✕ Spotless Crake (*Zapornia tabuensis*) NPW:R
- ◆ Spotted Quailthrush (*Cinclosoma punctatum*) EPBC:CR, NPW:E
- ◇ Subantarctic Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus tropicalis*) EPBC:EN, NPW:E
- ◆ Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*) NPW:R
- ◆ Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans complex*) EPBC:VU, NPW:V
- ◇ White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) NPW:E
- White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos*) NPW:R
- ◆ Yellow-bellied Water Skink (*Eulamprus heatwolei*) NPW:V
- ◆ Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*) NPW:V
- ◆ Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Zanda funerea whiteae*) NPW:V

5 Field Survey Results

5.1 General Landscape

The Survey area was mostly composed of more or less degraded areas of native vegetation with buildings and associated infrastructure mostly limited to the Encounter Community Centre, the Victor Harbor Campus of Tafe SA, and the Victor Harbor Magistrates Court. Approximately 5.04 ha of the Survey area was composed of open introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing and extensively used by the public for recreational activities (e.g., dog walking), while approximately 6.22 ha was composed of more or less degraded areas of native vegetation. The remaining areas consisted of buildings, associated infrastructure, and exclusively planted amenity vegetation.

5.2 Vegetation

The Survey area was divided into 14 Sites based on native vegetation presence, flora species, and cadastral boundaries (Table 6 and Figure 8). General descriptions of the vegetation present and ecological value of each of these Sites are presented below. Complete lists of flora observed within Sites 1 – 10, which contained more or less degraded areas of naturally occurring native vegetation, are provided in Appendix 9.5.

Table 6. Descriptions and approximate areas (ha) of Sites. No area was calculated for the Inman River (i.e., Site 9).

Site	Description	Area (ha)
1	Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) amenity plantings over native and introduced woody shrubs and a mostly introduced herbaceous ground layer. Rushes, sedges, and semi-aquatic plants occurred within an adjacent artificial drainage line.	0.59
2	Amenity plantings of native and introduced trees and shrubs surrounding an open artificial drainage line of mostly introduced herbaceous weeds and scattered rushes and sedges.	0.16
3	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland over a relatively dense, mixed understorey of planted and naturally occurring native shrubs, woody weeds, and a mostly introduced herbaceous ground layer.	0.91
4	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland over an introduced herbaceous ground layer.	1.23
5	Swamp Paper-Bark (<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>) low woodland over shrubs of the woody weed African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) and an introduced herbaceous ground layer.	0.30
6	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland adjacent an ephemeral water course over an introduced herbaceous ground layer.	2.30
7	Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) rushland.	0.42
8	Introduced Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) and African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) shrubland.	0.30
9	Inman River and associated riparian vegetation.	-
10	Open area of introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing.	5.04
11	Amenity plantings of mixed origin within and surrounding the Encounter Community Centre.	1.05
12	Amenity plantings of mixed origin within the Victor Harbor Campus of Tafe SA.	1.09
13	Amenity plantings of mostly non-native flora within the Victor Harbor Magistrates Court.	0.56
14	Non-native amenity plantings and woody weeds surrounding a utility building.	0.05
Total		14

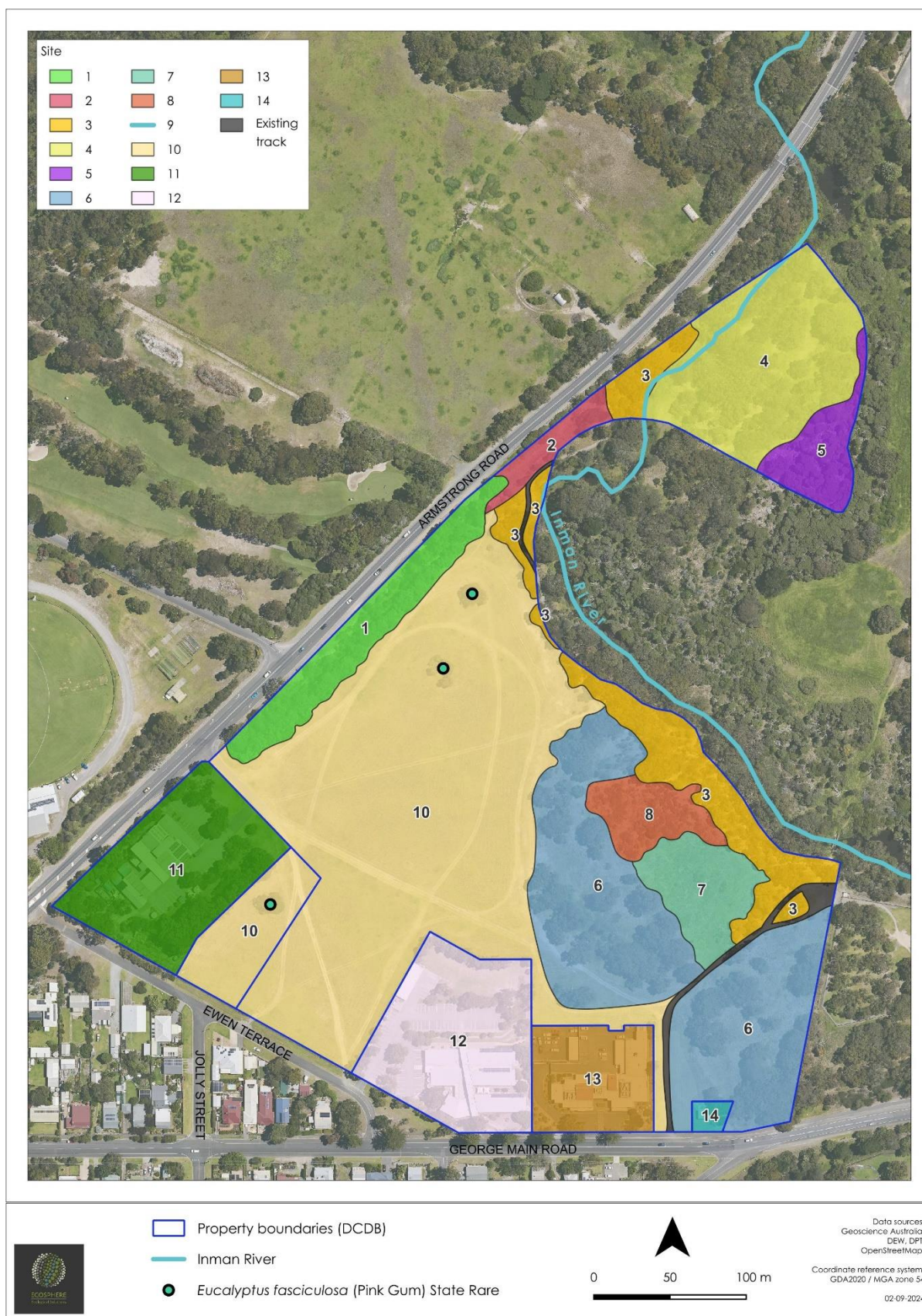


Figure 8. Sites within the Survey area based on native vegetation presence, flora species, and cadastral boundaries. Site 9 is the Inman River. Scattered occurrences of Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*, NPW: R) are mapped in Site 10.

Site 1	Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) amenity plantings over native and introduced woody shrubs and a mostly introduced herbaceous ground layer. Rushes, sedges, and semi-aquatic plants occurred within an adjacent artificial drainage line.
	DIRECTION 236 deg(T) 54H 282932 6062958 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 1 2024-08-12 09:16:58+09:30
General Description Site 1 consisted of an area of mostly amenity vegetation planted for use as a windbreak and to screen the open grassed area of Lot 202 from Armstrong Road. An artificial drainage line also occurred between the verge of Armstrong Road and the grassed area of Lot 202. Planted trees indigenous to the local area consisted of Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) and River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>). Natural regeneration (i.e., germination and establishment of seedlings) of Drooping Sheoak was occurring. Locally indigenous understorey plants included Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>), Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>), Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>), Scarlet Bottlebrush (<i>Callistemon rugosa</i>), Sticky Hop-Bush (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>), and Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>). Natural regeneration of Golden Wattle was occurring. Non-native understorey vegetation included Bracelet Honey Myrtle (<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>), and the weeds of Sallow Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>), Kikuyu (<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>), Perennial Veldt Grass (<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>), and Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), among others. Within the drainage line occurred a number of native rushes, sedges, and semi-aquatic plants, including the herb Lesser Joyweed (<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>), which is near threatened within the Fleurieu Subregion. Although consisting of mostly planted vegetation and introduced flora, Site 1 has ecological value in providing suitable habitat for native flora and fauna adapted to shaded, damp, seasonally marshy areas. Tadpoles were observed within shallow pools of water occurring within the drainage line and a possible call of the state Rare Brown Toadlet (<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>) was heard within Site 1 during the field survey. A large number of active burrows also occurred along the sides of the drainage line and may belong to the state Rare Swamp Rat (<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>). The flowering shrubs and trees within Site 1 also provide foraging and possibly nesting resources for native fauna. In particular, the state Rare Eastern Shrike-tit (<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>) was observed during the field survey foraging within the canopies of the planted Drooping Sheoak. It is also possible that the state Vulnerable Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>) forages on the seeds of Drooping Sheoak growing in Site 1, and individuals of this subspecies were observed flying over the Survey area during the field survey. Based on the BAM, Site 1 has a moderate UBS (40 – 59), reflecting the fact that although this Site has ecological value weed cover is significant.	

Site 2	Amenity plantings of native and introduced trees and shrubs surrounding an open artificial drainage line of mostly introduced herbaceous weeds and scattered rushes and sedges.		
	DIRECTION 48 deg(T)	35.55305°S 138.60545°E	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
			
	Site 2 2024-08-13 10:37:07+09:30		
General description Site 2 consisted of an open drainage area of mostly herbaceous weeds and native sedges. Planted vegetation of Cup Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>), Swamp Paper-Bark (<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>), Spiny Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>), and River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) occurred around the perimeter of Site 2, although the River Red Gum may have been naturally established. Herbaceous weeds were abundant and included Kikuyu (<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>), Perennial Veldt Grass (<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), and Common Vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>), among others. Scattered occurrences of native rushes and sedges occurred within Site 2. Nevertheless, Site 2 has ecological value in providing suitable habitat for native flora and fauna adapted to open, seasonally marshy areas, and the flowering shrubs and trees around the perimeter of Site 2 provide foraging and possibly nesting resources for native fauna. Based on the BAM, Site 2 has a poor UBS (20 – 39), reflecting the fact that although this Site has ecological value, herbaceous weed cover is significant with few shrubs or overstorey trees.			

Site 3	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland over a relatively dense, mixed understorey of planted and naturally occurring native shrubs, woody weeds, and a mostly introduced herbaceous ground layer.		
	DIRECTION 36 deg(T) 54H 283032 6063050 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020		
	 Site 3 2024-08-12 10:57:37+09:30		
General description Site 3 consisted of relatively dense vegetation growing adjacent to the Inman River walking trail and along the Inman River. The area of Site 3 is partially mapped as an area of wetland. Site 3 was dry during the field survey. The vegetation consisted of a mixture of planted and naturally occurring locally indigenous flora including established trees of River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>), Swamp Paper-Bark (<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>), Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), and Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>), shrubs of Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>), Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>), Sticky Hop-Bush (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>), and Seaberry Salt-Bush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>), Bracken Fern (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>), and the twiners of Coastal Climbing Lignum (<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>) and Sweet Apple-Berry (<i>Billardiera cymosa</i>). Apparently planted individuals of the state Rare Hop-Bush Wattle (<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>) also occurred along the edges of the Inman River walking trail. Natural regeneration of River Red Gum, Golden Wattle, and Bursaria was observed within Site 3. Weeds however remained a dominant component, particularly closer to the Inman River and consisted of a dense ground layer of Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>) intermixed with other herbaceous weeds (e.g., <i>Fumaria</i> sp., <i>Phalaris</i> (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>), and African Daisy (<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>)). Large shrubs and trees of the introduced weeds of Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>) also occurred. Although degraded, Site 3 has ecological value in providing suitable habitat for native flora and fauna adjacent to the Inman River. In particular, the vegetation provides foraging and nesting resources for native fauna and forms part of a larger zone of native vegetation occurring along the Inman River. Based on the BAM, Site 3 has a moderate UBS (40 – 59), reflecting the fact that although this Site has ecological value weed cover is significant.			

Site 4	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland over an introduced herbaceous ground layer.
	DIRECTION 237 deg (T) 54H 283180 6063084 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 4 2024-08-12 12:08:19+09:30
General description Site 4 consisted of an area of remnant River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland over a mostly introduced herbaceous understorey. The area of Site 4 is partially mapped as an area of wetland. Site 4 was dry during the field survey. Locally indigenous understorey plants included smaller trees of Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>) and Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), shrubs of Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>), Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>), and Seaberry Salt-Bush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>), along with Bracken Fern (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>). A large abundance of introduced flora occurred including trees of Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>) and Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>), shrubs of African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) and Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), and the prevalent herbaceous weeds of Kikuyu (<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>), Perennial Veldt Grass (<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>), and Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), along with dense patches of Watsonia (<i>Watsonia</i> sp.). Although degraded, Site 4 has ecological value in providing foraging and nesting resources for native fauna and by forming part of a larger zone of native vegetation along the Inman River. A large mob of Western Grey Kangaroos (<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>) were observed within Site 4 and the area appears to provide suitable habitat secluded from surrounding residential areas for this species to reside. Based on the BAM, Site 4 has a poor UBS (20 – 39), reflecting the fact that although this Site has ecological value weed cover is significant with few native understorey plants. Nevertheless, the remnant trees of River Red Gum and relatively isolated nature of Site 4 from the surrounding urban infrastructure give added ecological significance to the Site.	

Site 5	Swamp Paper-Bark (<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>) low woodland over shrubs of the woody weed African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) and an introduced herbaceous ground layer.
	DIRECTION 119 deg(T) 54H 283142 6063014 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 5 2024-08-12 12:22:24+09:30
General description Site 5 consisted of an area remnant Swamp Paper-Bark (<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>) low woodland over a mostly introduced understorey of African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>). The area of Site 5 is partially mapped as an area of wetland. Site 5 was dry during the field survey. Few native understorey species were present, with scattered shrubs of Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>) and saplings of River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>). Prevalent herbaceous weeds included Nasturtium (<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>) and Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>). A large, Red-bellied Black snake (<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>) was also observed within Site 5 during the field survey. Although degraded, Site 5 has ecological value in providing foraging and nesting resources for native fauna and by forming part of a larger zone of native vegetation along the Inman River. Nevertheless, the abundance of African Boxthorn is likely to increase into the future without intervention. Based on the BAM, Site 5 has a poor UBS (20 – 39), reflecting the fact that although this Site has ecological value weed cover is significant with few native understorey species present. Nevertheless, there are few remaining areas of Swamp Paper-Bark on the Fleurieu Peninsula giving Site 5 added ecological significance to the Survey area.	

Site 6	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland adjacent an ephemeral water course over an introduced herbaceous ground layer.
	DIRECTION 29 deg(T) 54H 282997 6062795 ACCURACY 12 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 6 2024-08-12 13:39:31+09:30
General description Site 6 consisted of an area of River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) woodland over a mostly introduced herbaceous understorey, similar to Site 4. An ephemeral creek line runs through Site 6 with River Red Gum growing along its vicinity. The area of Site 6 is partially mapped as an area of wetland. Site 6 was dry during the field survey. Locally native vegetation included the eucalypts, Pink Gum (<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>) and Blue Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>), Swamp Wattle (<i>Acacia provincialis</i>), Black-Anther Flax-Lily (<i>Dianella revoluta</i>), native species of sedges and rushes, and native Emu Grass (<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>). Natural regeneration of River Red Gum was occurring within Site 6. Prevalent herbaceous weeds of the ground layer included Kikuyu (<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), and Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>). Scattered patches of Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) also occurred within Site 6. Although degraded, Site 6 has ecological value in providing foraging and nesting resources for native fauna and by forming part of a larger zone of native vegetation along the Inman River. In particular, the ephemeral creek line running through Site 6 provides suitable habitat for native flora and fauna adapted to open, temporarily wet areas. Based on the BAM, Site 6 has a poor UBS (20 – 39), reflecting the fact that although this Site has ecological value weed cover is significant with few native understorey plants.	

Site 7	Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) rushland.		
	DIRECTION 169 deg(T)		54H 283078 6062761
			ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020
			
	Site 7		2024-08-12 14:17:45+09:30
General description Site 7 consisted of an open area of mostly Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) with patches of Knobby Club-Rush (<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>). Site 7 occurred to the east of the ephemeral creek line running through Site 6 and is mapped as an area of wetland. Site 7 was dry during the field survey. The woody weeds of African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) and Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) occurred within the Site. Site 7 has ecological value in providing foraging resources for native fauna and by forming part of a larger zone of native vegetation along the Inman River. Site 7 also provides suitable habitat for native flora and fauna adapted to temporarily wet areas of reeds and sedges. Nevertheless, based on the BAM, Site 7 has a poor UBS (20 – 39), reflecting the fact that although this Site has ecological value the diversity of native flora is low.			

Site 8	Introduced Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) and African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) shrubland.		
	DIRECTION 29 deg(T)		54H 283059 6062759
			ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020
			
	Site 8		2024-08-12 14:23:07+09:30
General description Site 8 consisted of a dense area of Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) and African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) shrubland. Site 8 has some ecological value by providing foraging resources and possibly nesting resources for native fauna. Nevertheless, based on the BAM, Site 8 has a very poor UBS (< 20), reflecting the fact that although this Site has some ecological value the diversity of native flora is very low, and weeds form the dominant component of the vegetation.			

Site 9	Inman River and associated riparian vegetation.
	DIRECTION 98 deg(T) 54H 283062 6063069 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 9 2024-08-12 15:02:59+09:30
General description Site 9 consisted of the Inman River itself and associated riparian vegetation. Native vegetation was mostly restricted to the Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and scattered River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) growing within the Inman River. A number of weeds occurred along the banks of the Inman River in Site 9, including <i>Apium graveolens</i> (Celery). No UBS was calculated for Site 9 due to the mostly aquatic community not fitting the BAM methodology. However, Site 9 has high ecological value for native aquatic and semi-aquatic flora and fauna within the Survey area.	

Site 10		Open area of introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing.	
	DIRECTION 196 deg(T)	54H 282741 6062773	ACCURACY 40 m DATUM GDA2020
			
	Site 10	2024-08-13 09:48:54+09:30	
General description			
Site 10 consisted of an open area of introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing and extensively used by the public for recreational activities (e.g., dog walking). Native vegetation was mostly restricted to scattered trees of the state Rare eucalypt of Pink Gum (<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>), the twining plant Coastal Climbing Lignum (<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>), and a native <i>Juncus</i> sp. A small patch of regenerating eucalypts (Pink Gum and River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>)) also occurred near the south-western border of Site 10. Nevertheless, Site 10 was dominated by introduced herbaceous species, as reflected by the Site's very poor UBS (< 20).			

Site 11	Amenity plantings of mixed origin within and surrounding the Encounter Community Centre.		
	DIRECTION 208 deg(T) 54H 282795 6062758 ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  Site 11 2024-08-13 08:58:11+09:30		
General description Site 11 consisted of amenity plantings within and surrounding the Encounter Community Centre. A mixture of plants of varying origin have been used within Site 11, including some flora indigenous to the local area (e.g., River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>)). Site 11 also included a community garden where a variety of food crops were planted. Although Site 11 does not represent an area of natural native vegetation, the Site has some ecological value by offering foraging and nesting resources for native fauna, particularly given the variety of flowering plants and relatively dense plantings.			

Site 12	Amenity plantings of mixed origin within the Victor Harbor Campus of Tafe SA.		
	DIRECTION 230 deg(T) 54H 282970 6062672 ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020		
			
	Site 12 2024-08-13 09:14:16+09:30		
General description Site 12 consisted of amenity plantings within the Victor Harbor Campus of Tafe SA. The vegetation largely consisted of an open area of introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing and planted amenity trees, including Pink Gum (<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>). Flowering shrubs also occurred around the main building and an artificial drainage area contained native rushes and sedges. Although Site 12 does not represent an area of natural native vegetation, the Site has some ecological value by offering foraging and nesting resources for native fauna. The densely vegetated drainage area also provides habitat for native flora and fauna adapted to wet, marshy conditions.			

Site 13	Amenity plantings of mostly non-native flora within the Victor Harbor Magistrates Court.		
	DIRECTION 280 deg(T)		54H 282997 6062556
			ACCURACY 40 m DATUM GDA2020
			
	Site 13		2024-08-13 09:26:41+09:30
General description Site 13 consisted of amenity plantings (e.g., Lavender (<i>Lavandula</i> sp.), Rosemary (<i>Salvia rosmarinus</i>)) within the Victor Harbor Magistrates Court. The small area, limited diversity of plantings, and maintenance (e.g., hedging) of the garden offers little ecological value to the local area.			

Site 14	Non-native amenity plantings and woody weeds surrounding a utility building.		
	DIRECTION 71 deg(T)	54H 283071 6062566	ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020
			
	Site 14		2024-08-13 09:26:47+09:30
General description Site 14 consisted of a fenced, grassed area surrounding a utility building. The introduced species of Flinders Ranges Wattle (<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>), Sallow Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>), Bracelet Honey Myrtle (<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>), and Coastal Moort (<i>Eucalyptus utilis</i>) also occurred on the western side of Site 14 and offer some ecological value in the form of foraging and nesting resources for native fauna.			

5.3 Key Habitats

The following describes the primary ecological habitat structures within and surrounding the Survey area and are key to understanding the broad-based potential impacts associated with the rezoning application.

5.3.1 The Inman River

The Inman River over its length supports a diverse range of native fauna and flora, and is characterised by several key habitats:

- **Riparian Vegetation** – This includes vegetation that grows along the riverbanks, broadly consisting of grasses, shrubs and eucalypt species. The vegetation provides shade, helps stabilise riverbanks, and contributes to the overall health of the ecosystem. Riparian vegetation was present within the Survey area consisting of Site 9 and areas of Sites 3 and 4 adjacent the Inman River (Figure 9).
- **Wetlands** – In and around the Inman river, wetlands form seasonal or permanent water bodies. These support a variety of aquatic plants and are crucial habitat as breeding and feeding grounds for many bird species and amphibians. Wetlands are also important for the filtering of run-off and maintaining water quality. The areas either side of the Inman River near to the Survey area are mapped as a coastal lagoon wetland. In particular, the eastern section of the Survey area consists of a low-lying depression with an ephemeral watercourse and appears to be an area where soils are intermittently or seasonally waterlogged. Sections of Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are likely to be at least partially representative of wetland communities during suitable conditions (Figure 9). In addition, areas of the artificial drainage line in Site 1 are at least partially representative of a wetland community, and areas of Site 2 are also likely to be during suitable conditions. Habitat within these Sites however is mostly provided by planted amenity vegetation and associated weeds.
- **Aquatic Habitats** – The river itself provides essential habitat for fish and invertebrates. The variable water depths, substrate types, and flow rates contribute to different microhabitats within the water. Aquatic plants and algae are also important for providing oxygen and shelter for aquatic life. Site 9 within the Survey area represents permanent aquatic habitat associated with the Inman River (Figure 9). Temporary aquatic habitat was also observed in Site 1, with stagnant, shallow pools of water providing habitat for tadpoles and semi-aquatic plants. Aquatic habitat is also likely to be periodically present in areas of Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 during suitable conditions. Sites 1 – 8 are connected to the Inman river via ephemeral creeks (e.g., Site 6), drainage lines (e.g., Site 1), or as possible areas of flooding.
- **Floodplain Areas** – These occur adjacent to the river and are periodically inundated during high flow events. Floodplains support a range of flora species adapted to occasional flooding and provide important habitat for wildlife, including birds that forage in these areas. The area either side of the Inman River near to the Survey area is mapped as a coastal lagoon wetland; however, much of this area is better categorised as areas of floodplain. In particular, Sites 4 and 6 represent River Red Gum woodland typical of floodplains within the general area (Figure 9).
- **Estuary Habitat** – The Inman river Estuary, where the river flows into the sea at Encounter Bay, is crucial for its mix of brackish and saltwater habitats. It provides essential nursery grounds for juvenile fish, supports diverse birdlife, and features intertidal zones and associated vegetation that filter pollutants and support various invertebrates and plants. Estuaries are crucial to the health of both river and coastal ecosystems. Although not within the Survey area, land managers should be conscious of influences within the Survey area which impact estuary habitat downstream.
- **Upstream forests and woodlands** – These habitats provide a buffer zone that can impact water quality through run-off and offer additional habitats for terrestrial species. Upstream forests and woodlands

did not occur within the Survey area and are unlikely to be impacted by development within the Survey area but are an important feature of the overall ecology of the Inman River.

5.3.2 Amenity Planted Vegetation

Amenity planted vegetation, even when not indigenous to the area, may provide habitat and other resources for native fauna. Plantings commonly used in urban and suburban landscapes are able to offer essential resources such as shelter, food, and nesting sites. Flowering plants, for example, are able to supply a diversity of food sources to native fauna, including nectar, pollen, fruits, and seeds. Additionally, dense foliage from amenity plantings can create cover and nesting sites, particularly for birds and small mammals, providing habitat in an urban setting. While conserving and restoring areas of native vegetation is ideal for maintaining local biodiversity, amenity vegetation can nonetheless contribute by providing resources and increasing habitat diversity and connectivity, especially in areas where natural landscapes have been significantly altered. By integrating these plantings thoughtfully with regard to native vegetation locally, urban environments can be enhanced for native wildlife and support broader ecological goals.

Areas of mostly amenity vegetation included Sites 1 and 2, which also had some naturally established native vegetation, Sites 11, 12, 13, and 14, which were predominantly composed of amenity vegetation of mixed origin planted around buildings and associated infrastructure, and Site 10, which chiefly consisted of an open area of introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing (Figure 9). Of these, Site 1 had the highest ecological value, with planted trees of Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) in particular providing resources for the state Rare Eastern Shriketit (*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*).

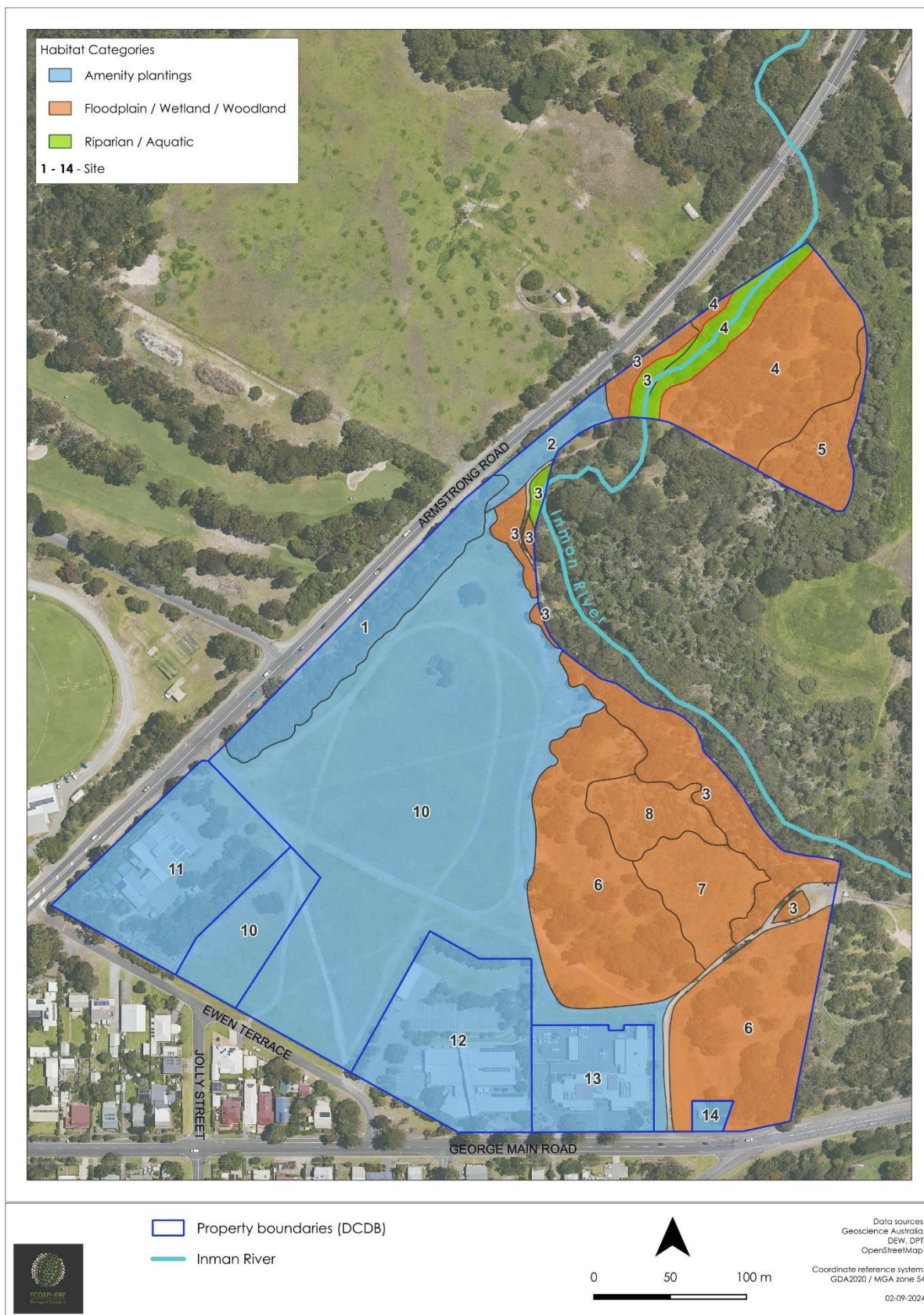


Figure 9. Habitat occurring within the Survey area. Note that the borders between habitat categories are not absolute and that habitat can be spatially and temporally variable (e.g., areas of wetland habitat may increase after flooding events). Site 9 is the Inman River.

5.4 Fauna Observations

During the field survey a relative diversity of wildlife was observed to be present within remnant native vegetation along the Inman River and vegetation elsewhere (Table 7). Many Western Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*) were utilising the vegetation of Sites 4 and 5 on the east side of the river as a daytime refuge, and a large amount of activity (burrows and disturbed soil) were present on the riverbanks and in the surrounding vegetation, possibly from Swamp Rats (*Rattus lutreolus*, NPW: R) in Sites 2, 3, and particularly Site 1. Amphibians were heard calling in several locations, and tadpoles were observed within a shallow area of water within Site 1. A large, Red-bellied Black Snake (*Pseudechis porphyriacus*) was observed in Site 5, and the general area near to the Inman River would serve as an important habitat for this species as they predominately prey on fish, tadpoles, frogs, lizards, other species of snakes and small mammals, all of which are likely abundant.

The 26 species / subspecies of bird observed during the field survey is unlikely to represent the full diversity present in the Survey area. Some species, such as Bitterns (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*), are secretive and shy, and these species would require additional surveys to accurately assess their presence. Moreover, at the time of the field survey, flowering plants were mostly limited to species of *Acacia*, which do not provide an ample food source for nectar-feeding birds. As more suitable nectar producing plants bloom, such as species of eucalypt and callistemon, it is likely that a greater variety of birdlife will be observed in the Survey area, including the state Vulnerable, Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*, NPW: V).

Table 7. Fauna recorded during the field survey, their NPW Act and Regional threat ratings, and Site(s) in which they were observed. Note that none of the fauna observed were rated under the EPBC Act.

Species Name	Common Name	NPW ¹	MLR ²	Site(s)
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	-	NT	3,6
<i>Anthochaera carunculata clelandi</i>	Red Wattlebird	-	LC	1,3,4,5,6
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	-	LC	5
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike	-	LC	4
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	-	LC	2,6
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	-	LC	4
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	-	LC	10
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	-	LC	10,11
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby	-	LC	1
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit	R	EN	1
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	-	LC	1
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	-	LC	11
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	-	LC	4,5
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren	-	LC	1,3,6,8
<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	-	NT	1,5
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	-	LC	11
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	-	LC	1,3,4,6,8
<i>Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis</i>	Crimson Rosella	-	-	9
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	-	NT	11

Species Name	Common Name	NPW ¹	MLR ²	Site(s)
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake	-	LC	5
<i>Ptilotula penicillata penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	-	LC	1,6
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i> (based on the presence of appropriate active burrows within suitable habitat)	Swamp Rat	R	NT	1,2,3
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	-	LC	1,10
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	-	NT	10
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	-	LC	4
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	-	LC	1,6,11
<i>Turdus merula merula</i> *	Common Blackbird	-	-	3,4,6
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	V	VU	10
<i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	Silvereye	-	-	1

*Introduced Species

1 – NPW Act: R = Rare, V = Vulnerable.

2 – Mount Lofty Ranges region: EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern.

5.5 Threatened Flora

Two species of threatened flora native to the Fleurieu Subregion were observed during the field survey:

- Hop-Bush Wattle (*Acacia dodonaeifolia*, NPW: R) was observed within Sites 1, 3, and 6.

Hop-Bush Wattle appeared to be planted within the Survey area, based on the location of individuals adjacent to the Inman River walking trail and other areas of planted amenity vegetation. Regardless, the planted Hop-Bush Wattle appeared healthy, and the species would be appropriate for further amenity plantings within the Survey area.

- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*, NPW: R) was observed within Sites 6, 10, and 12.

Plants of Pink Gum were represented by both planted and naturally occurring individuals. Trees appeared healthy with relatively large numbers of buds and fruits and an absence of mistletoe. Given the desire of the City of Victor Harbor to develop community facilities within the mostly open grassed area of Site 10, it should be noted that any clearance of the established Pink Gum, or encroachment on the Tree Protection Zone or Structural Root Zone of the trees, will require NVC approval.

5.6 Declared Weeds

Thirty-five flora species listed as declared under the LSA Act had historical records within 5 km of the Survey area, with nine being Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) (Table 8). Twenty declared weeds, including six WoNS were observed within the Survey area during the field survey.

Table 8. Declared weeds with historical records within 5 km of Survey area. Declared weeds observed during the field survey and Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) are highlighted.

Species Name	Common Name	Within Survey area	WoNS
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow Garlic	✓	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	✓	✓
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal Veil Creeper	✓	

Species Name	Common Name	Within Survey area	WoNS
<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper		
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed		
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed	✓	✓
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand Mirror-bush	✓	
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Lavatory Creeper		
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane	✓	
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass		
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	✓	
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Ash	✓	
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania		
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broom		✓
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom	✓	✓
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana		
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	✓	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	✓	✓
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound		
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	✓	
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Drooping Prickly Pear		✓
<i>Orobancha minor</i>	Lesser Broomrape		
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine		
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	✓	
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	✓	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Blowfly Bush	✓	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	✓	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	✓	
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Blackberry	✓	✓
<i>Salix matsudana</i>	Corkscrew Willow		✓
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom		
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	✓	✓
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	✓	
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr		
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily		

Regarding declared weeds observed within the Survey area during the field survey, under the LSA Act landowners in the Hills and Fleurieu region are required to take reasonable steps to kill plants and prevent the spread of Crow Garlic (*Allium vineale*), Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Bridal Veil Creeper (*Asparagus declinatus*), Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*), Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), Montpellier Broom (*Genista monspessulana*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (*Polygala myrtifolia*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), Blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), and Bulbil Watsonia (*Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera*). These weeds must also not be sold or

traded or transported on a public road, including as a contaminant (e.g., in the form of a cutting, seed, or potted specimen).

Under the LSA Act landowners in the Hills and Fleurieu region are required to take reasonable steps to kill plants and prevent the spread of New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*), Narrow Leaved-ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* ssp. *angustifolia*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), and Blowfly Bush (*Rhamnus alaternus*). These weeds must also not be sold or traded, including as a contaminant.

Under the LSA Act landowners in the Hills and Fleurieu region are required to take reasonable steps to kill plants and prevent the spread of Olive (*Olea europaea*), when this species is acting as a weed.

Under the LSA Act landowners in the Hills and Fleurieu region are not specifically required to take reasonable steps to kill plants and prevent the spread of False caper (*Euphorbia terracina*) and Coast Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), but these weeds must not be sold or traded or transported on a public road, including as a contaminant.

Of the declared weeds observed within the Survey area during the field survey six were WoNS:

- Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) is a highly invasive, herbaceous, climbing perennial weed able to effectively smother and compete with native vegetation for sunlight and nutrients. No large infestations were observed during the field survey, although individuals were widely spread throughout the overall Survey area, being observed in Sites 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10.
- Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*) is a woody shrub which invades native vegetation, displacing native species by forming dense patches due to its quick growth and high seed production. No large infestations were observed during the field survey, with scattered individuals observed in Sites 1 and 2, but the weed has potential to increase in abundance within the Survey area.
- Montpellier Broom (*Genista monspessulana*) is a woody shrub which invades native vegetation. Growing in a wide range of conditions but well suited to sandy soils, the weed displaces native species by forming dense thickets. No large infestations were observed during the field survey, with scattered individual observed in Site 4, but the weed has potential to increase in abundance within the Survey area.
- African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) is a perennial woody shrub which invades native vegetation. The weed is able to displace native species by forming dense spiny thickets which form impenetrable barriers and provide shelter for introduced fauna such as foxes and rabbits. Scattered, large shrubs of African Boxthorn were present within Sites 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10, with larger infestations present in Sites 5 and 8.
- Blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) is a perennial climber or shrub that outcompetes native vegetation by forming dense thickets that lead to reduced plant diversity and altered habitats for native wildlife. A small amount of Blackberry was observed along the Inman River in Site 9, and eradication should occur as soon as possible to prevent further spread.
- Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) is a perennial shrub able to invade native vegetation by forming dense spiny thickets. Due to its high flammability, dense infestations also increase bushfire risk. Gorse was present in Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, with a large infestation in Site 8.

Appropriate management procedures to ensure weed hygiene is maintained should be implemented as part of a Construction Environmental Management Plan if future development projects are undertaken within the Survey area.



5.7 Exotic Fauna

Twenty fauna species of exotic origin had records within 5 km of the Survey area; however, none of these are likely to require specific management actions. Foxes and Cats have high potential to predate native wildlife within the Survey area and may require control measures to be implemented if significant predation of native fauna is suspected.

5.8 Plant Pathogens

The Survey area is overall located within a High Potential Threat Area for *Phytophthora*, with current infestations occurring within 5 km. The Survey area itself however has been assessed as being low risk due to the lack of intact vegetation communities or highly susceptible species present in the Survey area. Nonetheless, control measures should be adhered to if conducting activities which may result in the spread of contaminated material.

6 Discussion

The Survey area of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds is mostly composed of more or less degraded areas of remnant and naturally regenerating native vegetation. Nevertheless, the Inman River and associated native vegetation represents an important ecological asset to the City of Victor Harbor. Vegetation associated with the Inman River has the highest ecological value within the Survey area. In particular, the remnant established trees of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), and Swamp Paper-Bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) represent valuable natural resources as both attractive amenity trees to members of the public using the area but also as habitat for native fauna which cannot be replaced in the short-term if removed. Although the understorey of native vegetation throughout the Survey area suffers from weed invasion, natural regeneration of some native flora is occurring, and targeted weed control and plantings have the potential to further increase the ecological value of the Survey area. In particular, it is recommended that weeding practices and planting of locally indigenous flora be undertaken in Site 8, given the current density of the highly invasive weeds of African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferrocereum*) and Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and the Site's accessibility allowing for both professional and volunteer access.

The planted and naturally regenerating Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) in Site 1 also provides important habitat and resources for native fauna within and surrounding the Survey area. A pair of state Rare Eastern Shrikebird (*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*) were observed feeding within the canopies of Drooping Sheoak in Site 1, and these trees could also potentially provide foraging resources for the state Vulnerable Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Zanda funerea whiteae*), which was observed flying over the Survey area during the field survey. In addition, more common birds such as Red-browed Finches (*Neochmia temporalis temporalis*), New-holland Honeyeaters (*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*), and Rainbow Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus*) were observed using these planted trees as a foraging resource. Retaining planted trees of Drooping Sheoak within Site 1 will benefit the broader ecological community within and surrounding the Survey area.

Revegetating degraded and urbanised areas with locally indigenous plants benefits native fauna by providing habitat and resources. This approach also helps create habitat corridors, linking fragmented habitats and allowing wildlife to access spatially separated resources more easily. Thus, although degraded, there is high potential for revegetation within Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 to significantly enhance the biodiversity of the Survey area. The use of locally indigenous flora as amenity plantings around buildings and associated infrastructure is also encouraged.

The Inman River represents a significant ecological asset occurring within and adjacent to the Survey area. Future developments within the Survey area have the potential to negatively impact the Inman River if not properly managed. In particular, care should be taken that erosion, sediment, and drainage control management practices are applied at any building or construction sites within the Survey area to prevent negative impacts of run-off into the Inman River either directly or via connecting ephemeral creeks (e.g., Site 6) and drainage lines (e.g., Site 1). In particular, parts of Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are mapped as areas of coastal lagoon wetland and although inundation may be irregular these Sites are closely connected to the Inman River.

Overall, Sites 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 represent the areas of highest ecological value within the Survey area based on a combination of remnant or regenerating native vegetation being present, the quality of habitat and resources offered to native fauna, and condition of the understorey (Figure 10). Future development and construction activities should minimise or avoid negative ecological impacts within these Sites. In particular, negative

ecological impacts on Site 5 should be avoided given there are few remaining areas of Swamp Paper-Bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) on the Fleurieu Peninsula.

Sites 2, 7, and 8 were of medium ecological value (Figure 10). Weeds were a dominant component in Site 2 and especially Site 8 and both Sites lacked a diversity of native shrubs or overstorey trees. In Site 7, the native Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) was dominant; however, there were few other native plants, with a number of herbaceous and woody weeds present. Still, these Sites have some ecological value within the Survey area given their location adjacent to areas of higher ecological value and the presence of at least some naturally established native flora.

It should be noted that an SEB Area (Application Number: 2001_2094) occurs adjacent to the Survey area along the Inman River and has some partial overlap between the cadastral boundary of the Survey area and the mapped boundary of the SEB Area. Care should be taken not to directly or indirectly impact this protected area.

The open area of introduced grassland within Site 10, and areas of amenity plantings around buildings and associated infrastructure (i.e., Sites 11, 12, 13, and 14) offer relatively little ecological value to the Survey area (Figure 10). While the amenity plantings around buildings and associated infrastructure offer some habitat and resources to native fauna, which may be improved with use of locally indigenous flora, these Sites are unlikely to be of significant value given the larger areas of remnant and regenerating native vegetation nearer the Inman River. Site 10 also offers little biodiversity value with few native flora species present and an absence of shrubs and trees. The three scattered patches of the state Rare eucalypt Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) within Site 10 are unlikely to act as significant habitat or offer significant resources to local fauna versus the larger areas of remnant and regenerating native vegetation nearer the Inman River. Pink Gum is well represented within the local area such that clearance of trees in Site 10 will not significantly impact the species.

Sites 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 represent the areas of lowest ecological value within the Survey area based on the combination of a lack of remnant or regenerating native vegetation and the lower value of the habitat and resources offered to native fauna. In particular, Site 10 represents the best area to undertake any future development and construction activities within the Survey area based on the lowest ecological impact. Construction activities within these Sites is unlikely to significantly disrupt the activities of native fauna based on the already degraded and urbanised nature of these areas.

Assuming future developments are managed accordingly and minimize or avoid negative impacts to the Inman River and the areas of native vegetation identified here as being of higher ecological value, the planned rezoning is unlikely to significantly negatively impact the ecological value of the Survey area.



Figure 10. Ecological value of Sites within the Survey area. Site 9 is the Inman River.

7 Conclusion and Recommendations

- The Survey area of Lot 202 Armstrong Road and Surrounds is mostly composed of more or less degraded areas of native vegetation.
- Approximately 5.04 ha of the Survey area is composed of open introduced grassland maintained by regular mowing and extensively used by the public for recreational activities (e.g., dog walking). This area, designated as Site 10, represents an area of low ecological value based on the combination of a lack of remnant or regenerating native vegetation and the poor value of the habitat and resources offered to native fauna.
- Site 10 represents the best area to undertake any future development and construction activities within the Survey area based on the lowest ecological impact.
- Site 1 consisted of an area of mostly amenity vegetation planted for use as a windbreak and semi-aquatic vegetation growing within an artificial drainage line parallel to Armstrong Road. Site 1 was determined to have relatively high ecological value within the Survey area based on the habitat and resources provided to native fauna, including state threatened species.
- Remnant native vegetation as mapped by the NVIS occurs within Sites 3, 4, and 5, and these Sites have high biodiversity value within the Survey area based on the habitat and resources provided to native fauna and presence of remnant and regenerating native vegetation.
- Future development and construction activities should particularly minimise and avoid negative ecological impacts on Sites 3, 4, and 5.
- Sites 4 and 6 represent River Red Gum woodland typical of floodplains within the general area and negative ecological impacts on these Sites should be minimised or avoided, particularly within Site 4.
- Negative ecological impacts on Site 5 should be avoided given there are few remaining areas of Swamp Paper-Bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) on the Fleurieu Peninsula.
- Given their degraded understories, there is potential for weeding practices and revegetation within Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 to significantly enhance the biodiversity and ecological value of the Survey area.
- It is recommended that weeding practices and planting of locally indigenous flora be undertaken in Site 8, given the density of highly invasive weeds and the Site's accessibility for both professional and volunteer works.
- The Inman River represents a significant ecological asset occurring within and adjacent to the Survey area and any future developments that have the potential to negatively impact the Inman River must be properly managed.
- Parts of Sites 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are mapped as areas of coastal lagoon wetland and although inundation may be irregular these Sites are closely connected to the Inman River and potential run-off from development activities into these Sites needs to be considered as part of managing negative impacts on the Inman River.
- It should be noted that an SEB Area (Application Number: 2001_2094) occurs adjacent to the Survey area along the Inman River and has some partial overlap between the cadastral boundary of the Survey area and the mapped boundary of the SEB Area. Care should be taken not to directly or indirectly impact this protected area.
- Sites 11, 12, 13, and 14 consisted of areas of amenity plantings of mixed origin around buildings and associated infrastructure and have relatively low ecological value.
- The use of locally indigenous flora as amenity plantings around buildings and associated infrastructure is encouraged.

8 References

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9 Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1

PMST report results.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Protected Matters Search Tool

Report Generated - 11:57AM - 06 August 2024

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	0
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	0
Listed Threatened Species	66
Listed Migratory Species	44

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	7
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	6
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	6
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	3
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	82
Whales and Other Cetaceans	12
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

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 and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.
Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

[Report Metadata](#)

[Caveat](#)

Listed Threatened Species

Resource Information

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
956	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
847	<i>Numenius</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
832	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank,	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
7093	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
80202	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Western Beautiful	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
1060	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
7121	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	South Australian	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
89224	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
86380	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Nunivak Bar-tailed	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
1001	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Bird	Known	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
64456	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
77037	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered			Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
7071	<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered (listed as					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64445	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
929	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
82950	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
59398	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
1075	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1061	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
877	<i>Charadrius</i>	Greater Sand Plover,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
726	<i>Neophema</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable			Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
89221	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
89223	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
82651	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
855	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
64462	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64464	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1036	<i>Pterodroma molitis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1059	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable			Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
682	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
470	<i>Grantella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
66472	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
90381	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded Plover,	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable			Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
64458	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64459	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
529	<i>Aphelocephala</i>	Southern Whiteface	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
69374	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Blue Warehou	Fish	Known	Species or species	Conservation					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
40	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Breeding known to	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
68050	<i>Isodon obesulus</i>	Southern Brown	Mammal	Likely	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
36	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
22	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea-lion,	Mammal	Known	Species or species	Endangered			Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
186	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Mammal	May	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
82836	<i>Veronica derwentiana</i>	Mount Lofty Speedwell	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Critically Endangered					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
76189	<i>Hibbertia tenuis</i>	null	Plant	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
75722	<i>Pterostylis bryophila</i>	Hindmarsh Valley	Plant	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
81621	<i>Prasophyllum mureletii</i>	Fleurieu Leek Orchid	Plant	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
3684	<i>Euphrasia collina</i>	Osborn's Eyebright	Plant	May	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
24390	<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Greencomb Spider-	Plant	Known	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
11896	<i>Thelymitra</i>	Metallic Sun-orchid	Plant	May	Species or species	Endangered					Species Profile and	In feature area
13910	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine, Purple	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
20351	<i>Prasophyllum pallidum</i>	Pale Leek-orchid	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
12149	<i>Dodonaea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
24370	<i>Caladenia formosa</i>	Elegant Spider-orchid,	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
6572	<i>Spyridium</i>	Butterfly Spyridium	Plant	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
7226	<i>Correa calycina</i>	Hindmarsh Correa	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
12348	<i>Olearia pannosa</i>	Silver Daisy-bush, Silver-	Plant	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
9218	<i>Acacia menziesii</i>	Menzel's Wattle	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
4168	<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>	Spiral Sun-orchid	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
16333	<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-fruit Fireweed,	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable					Species Profile and	In feature area
1768	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1763	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1765	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
68453	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	School Shark, Eastern	Shark	May	Species or species	Conservation					Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64470	<i>Carcharodon</i>	White Shark, Great	Shark	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine			Species Profile and	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

				Presence								
Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Rank	Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status	Cetacean Status	Website	Buffer Status
832	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
59309	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
1060	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
592	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
678	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
82849	<i>Sterna albinifrons</i>	Little Tern	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Sterna)		Species Profile and	In feature area
1075	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1061	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
952	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
877	<i>Charadrius</i>	Greater Sand Plover	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
89221	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
89223	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
82651	<i>Ardeanna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus)		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
89224	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
844	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
855	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
64462	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	Bird	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64464	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
858	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
856	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
82404	<i>Ardeanna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed (as Puffinus)		Species Profile and	In feature area
847	<i>Numenius</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed		Species Profile and	In feature area
882	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
66472	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64458	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64459	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
644	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
64456	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
642	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial	Listed - overfly marine		Species Profile and	In feature area
83000	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern	Bird	Known	Breeding known to		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed (as Sterna bergii)		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
40	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Breeding known to	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena)	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
43	<i>Lagenorhynchus</i>	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
46	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer Whale, Orca	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
35	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
36	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
39	<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
38	<i>Megaptera</i>	Humpback Whale	Mammal	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine		Cetacean	Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1768	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1763	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Marine	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
1765	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine	Listed		Species Profile and	In buffer area only
64470	<i>Carcharodon</i>	White Shark, Great	Shark	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Marine			Species Profile and	In buffer area only
83288	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine			Species Profile and	In buffer area only

9.2 Appendix 2

BDBSA flora records within 5 km of the Survey area.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Wreath Wattle			1/08/1996
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle			4/02/2015
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle			20/09/1998
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle			1/12/2009
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle		R	1/02/2006
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia X Acacia paradoxa</i>				1/09/2000
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle		R	1/02/2006
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle			3/11/2021
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle			2/06/2020
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle			1/02/2006
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn			3/11/2021
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	Swamp Wattle			6/04/1996
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle			3/11/2021
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle			4/02/2009
<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle			1/11/2001
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny Wattle			2/06/2020
<i>Acacia trineura</i>	Three-nerve Wattle		E	13/02/1999
<i>Acacia verticillata ssp. ovoidea</i>	Prickly Moses			1/02/2006
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr			15/12/1996
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy			28/02/1996
<i>Acaena sp.</i>	Sheep's Burr			1/02/2006
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito Orchid			2/06/2020
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Cushion Ground-berry			1/02/2006
<i>Adenanthos terminalis</i>	Yellow Gland-flower			1/02/2006
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush			19/02/1996
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Tree Aeonium			1/02/2006
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant			1/09/2000
<i>Agrostis avenacea var. (NC)</i>	Common Blown-grass			6/04/1996
<i>Agrostis avenacea var. avenacea (NC)</i>	Common Blown-grass			22/03/1996
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent			6/04/1996
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>				11/03/2009

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hair-grass			12/11/1999
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Small Hair-grass			1/02/2006
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow Garlic			3/01/2009
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp.	Common Oak-bush			3/11/2021
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp. <i>muelleriana</i>	Common Oak-bush			1/02/2006
<i>Allocasuarina pusilla</i>	Dwarf Oak-bush			2/06/2020
<i>Allocasuarina striata</i>	Stalked Oak-bush			18/05/2009
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak			3/11/2021
<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Broad-leaf Aloe			1/01/1996
<i>Aloe</i> sp.	Aloe			1/01/1996
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed			2/03/2009
<i>Alyssum linifolium</i>	Flax-leaf Alyssum			22/03/1996
<i>Amansia pinnatifida</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Belladonna Lily			19/03/2009
<i>Ammi majus</i>	False Bishop's Weed			30/12/2003
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass			19/02/1996
<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>	Long-nosed Swamp Wallaby-grass		R	30/11/2022
<i>Amphipogon caricinus</i> var. <i>caricinus</i>	Long Grey-beard Grass			1/01/1996
<i>Amphipogon strictus</i>	Spreading Grey-beard Grass			1/01/1996
<i>Amphiroa anceps</i>				8/03/2005
<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe			2/11/2021
<i>Amyema pendula</i> ssp. <i>pendula</i>	Drooping Mistletoe			10/03/1999
<i>Amyema preissii</i>	Wire-leaf Mistletoe			1/02/2006
<i>Anisodonteia scabrosa</i>	Rough-leaf African Mallow			1/02/2022
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	Native Wheat-grass			1/01/1996
<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	Dwarf Aphelia			1/01/1996
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Celery			18/01/2014
<i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>filiforme</i>	Native Celery			19/02/1996
<i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	Native Celery			20/01/2014
<i>Apjohnia laetevirens</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Apodasmia brownii</i>	Coarse Twine-rush			23/03/2009
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed			2/11/2021
<i>Areschougia congesta</i>				24/03/2006

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Argentipallium obtusifolium</i>	Blunt Everlasting			1/09/2000
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> ssp.	Marguerite Daisy			1/02/2006
<i>Arthrocordia flabellata</i> ssp. <i>australiana</i>				8/03/2005
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding Vanilla-lily			11/02/1996
<i>Arthropodium</i> sp.	Vanilla-lily			1/11/2001
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common Vanilla-lily			2/06/2020
<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>				8/03/2005
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (NC)	Bridal Creeper			6/06/2005
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> f.	Bridal Creeper			1/02/2006
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> f. <i>asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper			2/11/2021
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>				14/09/2001
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus			11/03/2004
<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> ssp. <i>acutibractea</i>	Pointed Saltbush			1/08/1996
<i>Atriplex australasica</i>			R	15/03/1999
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush			19/02/1996
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> ssp. <i>nummularia</i>	Old-man Saltbush			1/02/2006
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush			6/04/1996
<i>Atriplex undulata</i>	Wavy-leaved Saltbush			29/01/2013
<i>Austrostipa curtica</i>	Short-crest Spear-grass			4/11/1998
<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	Rusty Spear-grass			1/12/1997
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass			1/12/1997
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>	Half-beard Spear-grass			4/11/1998
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft Spear-grass			3/11/2021
<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>	Balcarra Spear-grass			19/02/1996
<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Tall Spear-grass			14/02/1999
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Long-shaft Spear-grass			10/11/2000
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i>	Slender Spear-grass			19/02/1996
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Fibrous Spear-grass			28/08/1998
<i>Austrostipa setacea</i>	Corkscrew Spear-grass			4/11/1999
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass			1/02/2006
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coast Spear-grass			29/11/1997
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat			1/02/2006
<i>Avena barbata/fatua</i>	Wild Oat			6/04/1996
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat			2/11/2001

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Azolla rubra</i>	Pacific Azolla			13/03/1996
<i>Ballia callitricha</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia			1/02/2006
<i>Banksia ornata</i>	Desert Banksia			1/09/2000
<i>Banksia sp.</i>	Banksia			17/02/1996
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Water Parsnip			6/04/1996
<i>Beta vulgaris ssp. maritima</i>	Sea Beet			3/12/2006
<i>Billardiera cymosa (NC)</i>	Sweet Apple-berry			18/09/2001
<i>Billardiera cymosa ssp.</i>	Sweet Apple-berry			3/11/2021
<i>Billardiera cymosa ssp. cymosa</i>	Sweet Apple-berry			2/06/2020
<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper			23/12/2013
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	Salt Club-rush			6/04/1996
<i>Boronia filifolia</i>	Slender Boronia			14/09/2001
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea			11/02/1996
<i>Brachyloma ericoides ssp. ericoides</i>	Brush Heath			2/06/2020
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False Brome			1/02/2006
<i>Brassica X juncea</i>	Indian Mustard			27/05/2016
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass			3/11/2021
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass			1/08/1996
<i>Briza sp.</i>	Quaking Grass			1/11/2001
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass			6/04/1996
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			1/02/2006
<i>Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome			6/04/1996
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome			19/02/1996
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome			19/02/1996
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion			1/01/1996
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine-lily			1/01/1996
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids			1/02/2006
<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp.</i>	Bursaria			22/01/2024
<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria			2/06/2020
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily			2/06/2020
<i>Cakile maritima ssp. maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket			19/02/1996
<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink Caladenia			1/08/1996
<i>Caladenia sp.</i>	Spider-orchid			1/04/1998

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Caladenia vulgaris</i>	Plain Caladenia		R	22/03/1996
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water Starwort			13/03/1996
<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern Cypress Pine			19/02/1996
<i>Callophycus harveyanus</i>				24/02/2006
<i>Callophycus laxus</i>				8/03/2005
<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	Pink Garland-lily			3/01/2008
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed			20/01/2014
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle			3/11/2021
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon Vine			28/02/2018
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle			12/11/1999
<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>	Notched Sedge			12/11/1999
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge			20/01/2014
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Rush Sedge			11/02/1996
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface			3/11/2021
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> (NC)	Native Pigface			18/09/2001
<i>Carpobrotus</i> sp.	Pigface			1/02/2006
<i>Cassinia uncata</i> (NC)	Sticky Cassinia			28/08/1998
<i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>dispar</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel			2/06/2020
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Coarse Dodder-laurel			2/06/2020
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel			22/01/2024
<i>Cassytha</i> sp.	Dodder-laurel			3/11/2021
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Rigid Fescue			19/02/1996
<i>Caulerpa obscura</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu			24/01/2009
<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	Feather-top			6/06/2005
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> (NC)	Branched Centaury			12/11/1999
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Asian Centella			6/04/1996
<i>Centipeda crateriformis</i> ssp. <i>compacta</i>	Desert Sneezeweed			19/01/2016
<i>Centranthus ruber</i> ssp. <i>ruber</i>	Red Valerian			22/10/2022
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed Centrolepis			1/09/2000
<i>Centrolepis glabra</i>	Smooth Centrolepis		R	22/03/1996
<i>Centrolepis polygyna</i>	Wiry Centrolepis			22/03/1996
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis			1/09/2000
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed			2/06/2020

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne			2/06/2020
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill			1/09/2000
<i>Champia zostericola</i>				13/11/2004
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual Rock-fern			2/06/2020
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	Bristly Cloak-fern			13/09/2001
<i>Cheilosporum sagittatum</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Cheiranthra alternifolia</i>	Hand-flower			1/02/2006
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen			22/03/1996
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Glaucous Goosefoot			19/03/2009
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot			1/08/1996
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass			29/12/2009
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather-top Rhodes Grass			14/03/2014
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed			2/02/2014
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed			3/11/2021
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> (NC)	Common Everlasting			1/01/1996
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting			10/11/2000
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle			19/03/2009
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard			2/06/2020
<i>Clematis microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i> (NC)	Old Man's Beard			18/09/2001
<i>Compositae</i> sp.	Daisy Family			2/11/2001
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> (NC)	Australian Bindweed			19/02/1996
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed			3/01/2008
<i>Convolvulus</i> sp.	Bindweed			12/01/2019
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand Mirror-bush			22/03/1996
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting			2/06/2020
<i>Correa alba</i> var. <i>pannosa</i>	White Correa		R	4/02/2011
<i>Correa reflexa</i> (NC)	Common Correa			18/09/2001
<i>Correa reflexa</i> var.				3/11/2021
<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>	Common Correa			1/02/2006
<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i> (NC)	Common Correa			1/04/1998
<i>Correa schlechtendalii</i> (NC)	Mallee Correa			28/08/1998

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Corybas</i> sp.	Helmet-orchid			10/02/1996
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Cotoneaster			1/08/1996
<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula			1/04/1998
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons			6/04/1996
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var.	Cotyledon			1/09/2000
<i>Craspedia glauca</i> (NC)	Billy-buttons			10/02/1996
<i>Crassula alata</i> var. <i>alata</i>	Three-part Crassula			28/08/2020
<i>Crassula closiana</i>	Stalked Crassula			1/08/1996
<i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i>	Dense Crassula			1/01/1996
<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Spreading Crassula			1/09/2000
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula			13/03/1996
<i>Crassula multicava</i> ssp. <i>multicava</i>	Crassula			1/02/2006
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> ssp. <i>tetramera</i> (NC)	Australian Stonecrop			1/08/1996
<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i>	Heath Cryptandra			2/06/2020
<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i> (NC)	Heath Cryptandra			28/08/1998
<i>Cullen australasicum</i>	Tall Scurf-pea			3/01/2008
<i>Curdiea obesa</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Cycnogeton procerum</i>	Water-ribbons			6/04/1996
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (NC)	Couch			6/06/2005
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var.	Couch			1/02/2006
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch			2/02/2009
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail Grass			1/02/2006
<i>Cyperaceae</i> sp.	Sedge Family			3/11/2021
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Flat-sedge			19/01/2016
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	Spiny Flat-sedge			6/04/1996
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>				12/12/2012
<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Stiff Flat-sedge			12/11/1999
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	Robust Gnat-orchid			1/04/1998
<i>Cystophora subfarcinata</i>				30/03/2005
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot			2/11/2021
<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>	Button-grass			21/02/2015
<i>Dampiera dysantha</i>	Shrubby Dampiera			1/02/2006
<i>Danthonia</i> sp. (NC)	Wallaby-grass			14/09/2001
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>				1/02/2006

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<i>Dasyclonium incisum</i>				8/03/2005
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thorn-apple			2/03/2014
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot			14/09/2001
<i>Daviesia arenaria</i>	Sand Bitter-pea			1/08/1996
<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless Bitter-pea			22/03/1996
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea			11/02/1996
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> (NC)	Gorse Bitter-pea			28/08/1998
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i>	Gorse Bitter-pea			1/02/2006
<i>Delisea pulchra</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass			22/03/1996
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily			2/11/2021
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. (NC)	Pale Flax-lily			15/12/1996
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Pale Flax-lily		R	3/11/2021
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var.				28/08/1998
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			3/11/2021
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass			4/11/1998
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed			1/02/2006
<i>Dictyota dichotoma</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Summer Grass			19/02/1996
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab Grass			1/02/2006
<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	Red Parrot-pea			1/04/1998
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea			1/02/2006
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Trailing African Daisy			1/02/2006
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Wall Rocket			5/05/2009
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Lavatory Creeper			11/02/1996
<i>Disa bracteata</i>	South African Weed Orchid			10/02/2009
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			12/12/2012
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed			1/02/2006
<i>Diuris orientis</i>	Wallflower Donkey-orchid			21/08/2011
<i>Diuris pardina</i> (NC)	Spotted Donkey-orchid			21/08/2011
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp.	Sticky Hop-bush			3/11/2021
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustissima</i>	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush			2/06/2020
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	Sticky Hop-bush			2/06/2020
<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>				18/02/2012

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<i>Drosanthemum candens</i>	Rodondo Creeper			12/05/1996
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew			14/09/2001
<i>Drosera auriculata/peltata</i>	Sundew			2/06/2020
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew			1/09/2000
<i>Drosera macrantha ssp. planchonii</i>	Climbing Sundew			1/09/2000
<i>Drosera peltata (NC)</i>	Pale Sundew			1/09/2000
<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Tiny Sundew			22/03/1996
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	Scented Sundew			2/06/2020
<i>Drosera whittakeri ssp. (NC)</i>				28/08/1998
<i>Duma florulenta</i>	Lignum			19/02/1996
<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed			1/01/1996
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Awnless Barnyard Grass			22/11/2020
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Common Barnyard Grass			21/02/2015
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane			24/01/2009
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass			3/11/2021
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass			2/06/2020
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass			2/06/2020
<i>Ehrharta sp.</i>	Veldt Grass			2/11/2021
<i>Einadia nutans ssp. nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush			6/04/1996
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush			11/02/1996
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass			21/02/2015
<i>Elymus scaber var. scaber (NC)</i>	Native Wheat-grass			1/04/1998
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Twitch Grass			6/04/1996
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			6/04/1996
<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Black-head Grass			20/10/2022
<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. billardierianum</i>	Robust Willow-herb			12/12/2016
<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. X intermedium</i>	Variable Willow-herb			28/02/1996
<i>Epilobium ciliatum ssp. ciliatum</i>	Glandular Willow-herb			7/10/2022
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy Willow-herb			31/01/2014
<i>Eragrostis barrelieri</i>	Pitted Love-grass			5/05/2009
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Bentham's Love-grass			22/03/1996
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Stink Grass			2/02/2014

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<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass			5/05/2009
<i>Eragrostis minor</i>	Small Stink-grass			12/01/2014
<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	Indian Love-grass			14/03/2014
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf Fleabane			1/02/2006
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Bony-tip Fleabane			22/10/2022
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane			6/04/1996
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i> (NC)	Parson's Bands			17/04/2011
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long Heron's-bill			1/01/1996
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill			16/11/2007
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musky Herons-bill			7/10/2018
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark			1/02/2006
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum			6/06/2005
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> (NC)	River Red Gum			6/04/1996
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup Gum			3/11/2021
<i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> (NC)	Coastal White Mallee			14/09/2001
<i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	Coastal White Mallee			28/08/1998
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum		R	22/01/2024
<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	Ridge-fruited Mallee			4/03/1996
<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i> (NC)	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			4/03/1996
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp.	South Australian Blue Gum			1/11/2001
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum			1/02/2006
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate Stringybark			18/09/2001
<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Box			13/04/1997
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.				1/02/2006
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	Rough-bark Manna Gum			28/02/1996
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		R	21/09/2001
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Eyebane			29/01/2014
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	Balkan Spurge			29/11/2022
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge			19/02/1996
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge			1/02/2006
<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>	Matted Sandmat			18/01/2014
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spurge			18/01/2014
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper			1/09/2000

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<i>Euphilota articulata</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia			11/02/1996
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry			1/02/2006
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue			10/01/2001
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush			1/02/2006
<i>Ficus sp. (NC)</i>	Fig			13/03/1996
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel			19/03/2009
<i>Frankenia pauciflora var. gunnii</i>	Southern Sea-heath			19/02/1996
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Ash			29/10/2009
<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	Freesia			21/09/2001
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White-flower Fumitory			1/08/1996
<i>Fumaria sp.</i>	Fumitory			2/11/2021
<i>Gahnia ancistrophylla</i>	Curled Saw-sedge			4/09/2000
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Thatching Grass			19/02/1996
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Cutting Grass			10/02/1996
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania			28/02/1996
<i>Gazania sp.</i>	Gazania			1/02/2006
<i>Gelidium australe</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broom			3/01/2009
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom			6/06/2005
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaf Geranium			16/11/2016
<i>Geranium sp.</i>	Geranium			1/11/2001
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Purple Cockatoo			21/09/2001
<i>Glycine rubiginosa</i>	Twining Glycine			3/01/2008
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush			15/01/2012
<i>Gonocarpus elatus</i>	Hill Raspwort			3/11/2021
<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	Broad-leaf Raspwort			1/02/2006
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf Raspwort			2/06/2020
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping Goodenia			1/03/2006
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			1/08/1996
<i>Gramineae sp.</i>	Grass Family			2/11/2001
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral Brooklime			10/02/1996
<i>Gratiola pubescens</i>	Glandular Brooklime		R	6/04/1996
<i>Grevillea lavandulacea ssp. lavandulacea</i>	Spider-flower			3/11/2021

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<i>Grevillea sp.</i>	Grevillea			1/02/2006
<i>Gulsonia annulata</i>				27/02/1999
<i>Hackelia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue			10/02/1996
<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i>	Common Barb-grass			13/12/2016
<i>Hakea carinata</i>	Erect Hakea			3/11/2021
<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked Hakea			3/11/2021
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf Hakea			1/08/1996
<i>Haliptilon roseum</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Halopteris paniculata</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	Rough Raspwort			19/02/1996
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Lilac			1/02/2006
<i>Hedera helix (NC)</i>	Ivy			28/02/1996
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides (NC)</i>	Button Everlasting			1/04/1998
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Smooth Heliotrope			5/01/2001
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			1/02/2009
<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>	Creeping Heliotrope			2/03/2009
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue			19/03/2009
<i>Hibbertia devitata</i>	Smooth Guinea-flower			4/03/1996
<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>	Prickly Guinea-flower			1/02/2006
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Bristly Guinea-flower			2/06/2020
<i>Hibbertia riparia (NC)</i>	Guinea-flower			12/11/1999
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			2/06/2020
<i>Hibbertia sericea var. (NC)</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			1/08/1996
<i>Hibbertia sericea var. sericea (NC)</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			4/03/1996
<i>Hibbertia sp.</i>	Guinea-flower			21/09/2001
<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	Twiggy Guinea-flower			3/11/2021
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard			19/03/2009
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog			6/06/2005
<i>Homoeostrichus sinclairii</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Wall Barley-grass			12/11/1999
<i>Hordeum vulgare ssp. (NC)</i>				2/11/2001
<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	Dwarf Sunray			1/09/2000
<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Tiny Pennywort			1/08/1996
<i>Hydrocotyle sp.</i>	Pennywort			1/04/1998

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<i>Hypnea ramentacea</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear			3/11/2021
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			1/02/2006
<i>Hypochaeris sp.</i>	Cat's Ear			1/02/2006
<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush			2/06/2020
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass			10/08/1999
<i>Indigofera australis var. australis (NC)</i>	Austral Indigo			1/08/1996
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club-rush			9/11/1998
<i>Isolepis congrua</i>	Slender Club-rush			22/11/2020
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush			28/02/1996
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-rush			1/09/2000
<i>Isolepis platycarpa</i>	Flat-fruit Club-rush			14/12/2018
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	Horny Cone-bush			3/11/2021
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides ssp. alata</i>	Hills Daisy			1/02/2006
<i>Jania verrucosa</i>				8/03/2005
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush			28/02/1996
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush			16/11/2016
<i>Juncus caespiticius</i>	Grassy Rush			28/02/1996
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf Rush			2/03/2009
<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf Rush			22/03/1996
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush			6/04/1996
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush			2/11/2001
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush			28/02/1996
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>				6/04/1996
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rush			2/11/2001
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush			6/04/1996
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush			28/01/2019
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner			15/12/2005
<i>Kickxia elatine ssp. crinita</i>	Twining Toadflax			24/01/2009
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>				21/02/2017
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries			1/04/1998
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei ssp. billardierei</i>	Coast Blown-grass			19/02/1996
<i>Lactuca serriola (NC)</i>	Prickly Lettuce			6/04/1996
<i>Lactuca serriola f.</i>	Prickly Lettuce			2/11/2021

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<i>Lactuca serriola</i> f. <i>serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce			19/03/2009
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Pyramid Tree			10/02/2009
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass			2/11/2021
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana			20/10/2022
<i>Laurencia elata</i>				30/03/2005
<i>Laurencia filiformis</i> f. <i>filiformis</i>				30/03/2005
<i>Lavandula</i> sp.	Lavender			1/02/2006
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> ssp. <i>stoechas</i>	Topped Lavender			1/02/2006
<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf Wire-lily			1/09/2000
<i>Leiocarpa supina</i>	Coast Plover-daisy			15/11/2005
<i>Lemna disperma</i>	Common Duckweed			7/12/2004
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit			1/01/1996
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppergrass			24/01/2009
<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i>				25/03/2001
<i>Lepidobolus drapetocoleus</i>	Scale Shedder			1/02/2006
<i>Lepidosperma canescens</i>	Hoary Rapier-sedge			1/01/1996
<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black Rapier-sedge			3/11/2021
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i> (NC)	Spreading Sword-sedge			1/02/2006
<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	Little Sword-sedge			11/02/1996
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge			19/02/1996
<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>	Wire Rapier-sedge			3/11/2021
<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.	Sword-sedge/Rapier-sedge			14/09/2001
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge			2/06/2020
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	Fringed Hare-orchid			1/08/1996
<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i> ssp. <i>squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons			10/02/1996
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree			28/02/1996
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree			1/02/2006
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Silky Tea-tree			6/04/1996
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree			3/11/2021
<i>Leucanthemum X superbum</i>	Shasta Daisy			10/02/1996
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush			19/02/1996
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath			1/02/2006
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath			2/06/2020

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<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy Stylewort			1/08/1996
<i>Levenhookia pusilla</i>	Tiny Stylewort			1/01/1996
<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>	Australian Lilaeopsis			5/02/2003
<i>Limonium binervosum</i>	Dwarf Sea-lavender			4/02/2009
<i>Limonium companyonis</i>	Sea-lavender			29/01/2014
<i>Limonium hyblaeum</i>				29/01/2014
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Notch-leaf Sea-lavender			6/04/1996
<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax			3/01/2008
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia			6/04/1996
<i>Lobelia gibbosa (NC)</i>	Tall Lobelia			4/03/1996
<i>Lobospira bicuspidata</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum			19/03/2009
<i>Logania linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Logania			1/02/2006
<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i>	Tall Meadow Ryegrass			13/03/1996
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass			13/03/1996
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Ryegrass			12/11/1999
<i>Lolium sp.</i>	Ryegrass			2/11/2021
<i>Lolium temulentum var. arvense</i>	Bearded Ryegrass			19/02/1996
<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft Tussock Mat-rush			2/06/2020
<i>Lomandra juncea</i>	Desert Mat-rush			2/06/2020
<i>Lomandra leucocephala ssp. robusta</i>	Woolly Mat-rush			13/04/1996
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp.</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			2/06/2020
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			1/04/1998
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. tuberculata</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			22/03/1996
<i>Lomandra multiflora ssp. dura</i>	Hard Mat-rush			2/06/2020
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small Mat-rush			1/04/1998
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil			16/11/2007
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common Wood-rush			1/08/1996
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxtorn			6/04/1996
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsywort			19/02/1996
<i>Lysiana exocarpi ssp. exocarpi</i>	Harlequin Mistletoe			2/06/2020
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			12/11/1999
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser Loosestrife			6/04/1996
<i>Machaerina arthropphylla</i>	Swamp Twig-rush			13/12/2016

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<i>Machaerina articulata</i>	Jointed Twig-rush			12/12/2016
<i>Machaerina juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush			6/04/1996
<i>Machaerina laxa</i>	Lax Twig-rush		R	1/01/1996
<i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i>	Soft Twig-rush			11/02/1996
<i>Machaerina sp.</i>	Twig-rush			3/11/2021
<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	Wingless Fissure-plant			30/04/2009
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple			10/02/1996
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow			1/01/1996
<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	Mallow Of Nice			12/10/2022
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flower Marshmallow			6/06/2005
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound			19/02/1996
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic			1/09/2000
<i>Medicago rugosa</i>	Gamma Medic			14/11/2020
<i>Medicago scutellata</i>	Snail Medic			17/11/1996
<i>Melaleuca armillaris ssp. armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle			1/02/2006
<i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf Honey-myrtle			6/04/1996
<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Totem-poles			2/06/2020
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Swamp Paper-bark			1/08/1996
<i>Melaleuca sp.</i>	Tea-tree			1/02/2006
<i>Melanthalia abscissa</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Melanthalia concinna</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Melanthalia obtusata</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	King Island Melilot			19/02/1996
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Spearmint			10/02/1996
<i>Metamastophora flabellata</i>				30/03/2005
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping Rice-grass			28/08/1998
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched Onion-orchid			22/03/1996
<i>Microtis unifolia complex</i>	Onion-orchid			1/09/2000
<i>Millotia myosotidifolia</i>	Broad-leaf Millotia			1/08/1996
<i>Millotia tenuifolia var.</i>	Soft Millotia			1/09/2000
<i>Millotia tenuifolia var. tenuifolia</i>	Soft Millotia			1/01/1996
<i>Mimulus sp.</i>	Monkey-flower			20/01/2014
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum			1/02/2006
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum			22/01/2024

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<i>Muehlenbeckia</i> sp.	Lignum			2/11/2021
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla			1/02/2006
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Native Myrtle			1/12/1997
<i>Myoporum viscosum</i> (NC)	Sticky Boobialla			1/08/1996
<i>Myriogramme gunniana</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Myriophyllum verrucosum</i>	Red Milfoil			19/03/2007
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.				1/04/1998
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail Mulga-grass			1/09/2000
<i>Nigella damascena</i>				14/11/2003
<i>Nizyenia australis</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Nothoscordum borbonicum</i>				29/11/2022
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>				27/12/2008
<i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i>	Clock Weed			26/12/2016
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Rose Evening Primrose			26/12/2021
<i>Oenothera stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Common Evening Primrose			19/03/2009
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp.	Olive			2/11/2021
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>cuspidata</i>	African Olive			11/03/2009
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>europaea</i>	Olive			2/06/2020
<i>Olearia grandiflora</i>	Mount Lofty Daisy-bush			3/01/2008
<i>Olearia pannosa</i> ssp. <i>pannosa</i>	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V	4/10/2009
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush			3/11/2021
<i>Olearia</i> sp.	Daisy-bush			28/08/1998
<i>Opercularia scabrida</i>	Stalked Stinkweed			1/08/1996
<i>Opercularia turpis</i>	Twiggy Stinkweed			27/10/2006
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Drooping Prickly Pear			19/03/2009
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Lesser Broomrape			23/09/2022
<i>Oxalis flava</i>	Finger-leaf Oxalis			12/05/1996
<i>Oxalis hirta</i>	Hairy Wood-sorrel			27/05/2012
<i>Oxalis perennans</i> (NC)	Native Sorrel			21/09/2001
<i>Oxalis perennans/exilis</i>	Native Oxalis			12/11/1999
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			2/06/2020
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	Coast Bush-everlasting			2/02/2014
<i>Pachydictyon paniculatum</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Panicum effusum</i> var. <i>effusum</i>	Hairy Panic			16/11/2007

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<i>Panicum hillmanii</i>	Witch-grass			24/01/2009
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curly Ryegrass			19/02/1996
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Cape Leeuwin Wattle			19/03/2009
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum			1/02/2006
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water Couch			11/03/2009
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Salt-water Couch			21/12/2008
<i>Pauridia vaginata</i> var. <i>vaginata</i>	Yellow Star			28/08/1998
<i>Pentameris airoides</i> ssp. <i>airoides</i>	False Hair-grass			1/01/1996
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i> (NC)	Slender Knotweed			13/03/1996
<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Creeping Knotweed			29/01/2014
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly Geebung			1/09/2000
<i>Phacelocarpus apodus</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Phacelocarpus peperocarpos</i>				30/03/2005
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris			1/02/2006
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass			1/08/1996
<i>Phalaris</i> sp.	Canary Grass			1/11/2001
<i>Phloiocaulon spectabile</i>				30/03/2005
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			1/08/1996
<i>Phyla canescens</i>	Lippia			14/11/2014
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	Wiry Mitrewort			1/08/1996
<i>Phyllanthus striaticaulis</i>	Southern Spurge			11/09/2009
<i>Phyllota pleurandroides</i>	Heathy Phyllota			17/02/1996
<i>Picris angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Coast Picris			12/11/2014
<i>Picris squarrosa</i>	Squat Picris		R	21/03/1997
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Riceflower			1/08/1996
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>	Woolly Riceflower			22/03/1996
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower			19/02/1996
<i>Pimelea</i> sp.	Riceflower			21/09/2001
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine			6/06/2005
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine			1/02/2006
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine			1/11/2001
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Rice Millet			5/05/2009
<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot			1/02/2006
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum			2/06/2020

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<i>Plantago coronopus ssp. coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain			6/04/1996
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow-leaf Plantain			1/01/1996
<i>Plantago hispida</i>	Hairy Plantain			10/02/1996
<i>Plantago lanceolata var.</i>	Ribwort			1/11/2001
<i>Plantago lanceolata var. dubia</i>	Ribwort			6/04/1996
<i>Plantago lanceolata var. lanceolata</i>	Ribwort			1/02/2006
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain			20/01/2014
<i>Plantago sp.</i>	Plantain			15/12/1996
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain			14/10/2014
<i>Platylodium obtusangulum</i>	Holly Flat-pea			3/11/2021
<i>Platysace heterophylla var. heterophylla</i>	Slender Platysace			1/02/2006
<i>Plocamium angustum</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Plocamium cartilagineum</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Plocamium mertensii</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Poa annua (NC)</i>	Winter Grass			1/04/1998
<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Matted Tussock-grass			1/02/2006
<i>Poa crassicaudex</i>	Thick-stem Tussock-grass			1/01/1996
<i>Poa labillardieri var. labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass			6/04/1996
<i>Poa poiformis var. poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			19/02/1996
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky Blue-grass			6/04/1996
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass			13/03/1996
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort			2/06/2020
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Wireweed			24/05/2018
<i>Polygonum aviculare (NC)</i>	Wireweed			6/04/1996
<i>Polyopes constrictus</i>				24/03/2006
<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>	Coast Beard-grass			13/03/1996
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass			6/04/1996
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy Poplar			13/03/1996
<i>Poranthera microphylla (NC)</i>	Small Poranthera			1/01/1996
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane			19/03/2009
<i>Potamogeton ochreatus</i>	Blunt Pondweed		R	28/01/2019
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel Pondweed			10/01/2019
<i>Prasophyllum occidentale</i>	Plains Leek-orchid			1/01/1996
<i>Prasophyllum sp.</i>	Leek-orchid			1/09/2000

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<i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i>	Green Mintbush		R	1/09/2000
<i>Pseudanthus micranthus</i>	Fringed Pseudanthus		R	9/09/2016
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed			1/02/2006
<i>Pteridium esculentum ssp. esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern			2/11/2021
<i>Pterocladia lucida</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Pteroclatiella capillacea</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	Blunt Greenhood		R	9/09/2009
<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf Greenhood			1/04/1998
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon-hood			2/06/2020
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass			11/07/2000
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i>	Australian Saltmarsh-grass			16/11/1996
<i>Pultenaea acerosa</i>	Bristly Bush-pea			1/02/2006
<i>Pultenaea canaliculata</i>	Soft Bush-pea			1/02/2006
<i>Pultenaea canaliculata var. canaliculata</i> (NC)	Soft Bush-pea			22/03/1996
<i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i>	Twiggy Bush-pea			1/02/2006
<i>Pultenaea sp.</i>	Bush-pea			3/11/2021
<i>Pultenaea trinervis</i>	Three-nerve Bush-pea			1/02/2006
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	Black Fire-orchid			2/06/2020
<i>Quercus ilex</i>				20/10/2022
<i>Quinetia urvillei</i>	Quinetia			22/09/2014
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup			21/02/2017
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle			19/02/1996
<i>Restio sp. (NC)</i>	Cord-rush			18/09/2001
<i>Rhagodia candolleana ssp.</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			2/11/2021
<i>Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			2/06/2020
<i>Rhagodia parabolica</i>	Mealy Saltbush			22/10/2022
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Blowfly Bush			2/06/2020
<i>Rhodymenia foliifera</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Romulea minutiflora</i>	Small-flower Onion-grass			1/01/1996
<i>Romulea rosea var. australis</i>	Common Onion-grass			1/09/2000
<i>Romulea sp.</i>	Onion-grass			1/02/2006
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress			13/03/1996
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Yellow Marsh-cress			19/03/2009

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<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose			12/11/1999
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar			6/04/1996
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Wild Rose/Briar			1/11/2001
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual Cat's-tail			19/02/1996
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>				13/02/1997
<i>Rubus leucostachys</i>	Blackberry			13/02/1997
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Blackberry			6/04/1996
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel			12/11/1999
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock			6/04/1996
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock			1/02/2006
<i>Rumex dumosus</i>	Wiry Dock		R	15/11/2020
<i>Rumex pulcher ssp. pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock			6/04/1996
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	Dock			2/11/2001
<i>Ruppia megacarpa</i>	Widgeon Grass			13/12/2018
<i>Ruppia polycarpa</i>	Widgeon Grass			10/01/2019
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			3/11/2021
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum (NC)</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			1/02/2006
<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>	Leafy Wallaby-grass			10/02/1996
<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Kneed Wallaby-grass			1/02/2006
<i>Rytidosperma laeve</i>	Smooth Wallaby-grass		R	22/03/1996
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>	Velvet Wallaby-grass			6/04/1996
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass			6/04/1996
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Small-flower Wallaby-grass			12/11/1999
<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass			1/02/2006
<i>Salicornia quinqueflora ssp. quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Samphire			19/02/1996
<i>Salix matsudana cv. Tortuosa</i>				20/10/2022
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed			18/01/2014
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong			9/03/1998
<i>Santalum murrayanum</i>	Bitter Quandong			1/08/1996
<i>Santalum sp.</i>				3/11/2021
<i>Sargassum fallax</i>				14/11/2007
<i>Sargassum verruculosum</i>				7/03/2005
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale Fanflower			20/10/2022

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<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Cushion Fanflower			2/02/2014
<i>Scaevola linearis ssp.</i>	Rough Fanflower			28/08/1998
<i>Scaevola linearis ssp. confertifolia</i>	Bundled Fanflower			1/02/2006
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	Spiky Club-rush			19/03/2007
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-rush			29/01/2014
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush			1/09/2000
<i>Schoenus breviculmis</i>	Matted Bog-rush			1/02/2006
<i>Schoenus laevigatus</i>			R	3/11/2021
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma ssp. lepidosperma</i>	Slender Bog-rush		R	22/03/1996
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-rush			6/12/2020
<i>Scleranthus pungens</i>	Prickly Knawel			30/03/2009
<i>Scytosiphon lomentaria</i>				23/08/2018
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Cape Ivy			19/03/2009
<i>Senecio glomeratus (NC)</i>	Swamp Groundsel			12/11/1999
<i>Senecio hispidulus var. hispidulus (NC)</i>	Rough Groundsel			19/02/1996
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	Scented Groundsel			15/12/2005
<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Purple-leaf Groundsel			2/06/2020
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>	African Daisy			3/11/2021
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Groundsel			1/02/2006
<i>Senecio sp.</i>	Groundsel			1/01/1996
<i>Setaria constricta</i>	Knotty-butt Paspalidium			14/02/1999
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Whorled Pigeon-grass			2/02/2014
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	Small Wrinklewort			1/08/1996
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian Hedge Mustard			29/01/2014
<i>Sixalix atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion			3/11/2021
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Cut-leaf Kangaroo-apple			10/02/1996
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple Of Sodom			6/04/1996
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco Tree			12/09/2001
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade			19/03/2009
<i>Sonchus asper ssp.</i>	Rough Sow-thistle			12/11/1999
<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>	Native Sow-thistle			11/02/1996
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle			3/11/2021
<i>Sonchus sp.</i>	Sow-thistle			2/11/2021

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<i>Sonderopelta coriacea</i>				24/02/2006
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Sparaxis			1/08/1996
<i>Sparaxis</i> sp.	Sparaxis			28/08/1998
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Salt Sand-spurrey			20/01/2014
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex			19/02/1996
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass			1/02/2006
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch			12/12/2012
<i>Sporochnus radicumformis</i>				13/11/2004
<i>Spyridium coactilifolium</i>	Butterfly Spyridium	VU	V	2/06/2020
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty Miller			18/09/2001
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Stagger Weed			21/02/2017
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Stagger Weed			21/02/2017
<i>Stackhousia aspericocca</i> ssp. <i>One-sided inflorescence</i> (W.R. Barker 697)	One-sided Candles			1/09/2000
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed			1/04/1998
<i>Stenantha conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath			3/11/2021
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass			6/04/1996
<i>Stylidium calcaratum</i>	Spurred Trigger-plant			22/03/1996
<i>Styphelia exarrhena</i>	Desert Heath			2/06/2020
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i>	Cranberry Heath			1/02/2006
<i>Styphelia rufa</i>	Ruddy Beard-heath			2/06/2020
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite			19/02/1996
<i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed			1/08/1996
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (NC)	Athel Pine			6/04/1996
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach			2/06/2020
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach			1/02/2006
<i>Tetradlea pilosa</i>	Hairy Pink-bells			22/03/1996
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Lemon Sun-orchid			11/02/1996
<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>	Leopard Sun-orchid			11/02/1996
<i>Thelymitra luteociliatum</i>	Yellow-tuft Sun Orchid			1/09/2000
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> (NC)	Slender Sun-orchid			22/03/1996
<i>Thelymitra rubra</i>	Salmon Sun-orchid			1/09/2000
<i>Thelymitra</i> sp.	Sun-orchid			2/06/2020
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass			1/02/2006

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i>	Sea Wheat-grass			15/01/2012
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit			19/02/1996
<i>Thyridia repens</i>	Creeping Monkey-flower			6/04/1996
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily			2/06/2020
<i>Thysanotus racemoides</i>	Rush Fringe-lily			17/02/1996
<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	Dwarf Trachymene			1/08/1996
<i>Tribolium obliterum</i>				13/12/2016
<i>Tricoryne tenella</i>	Tufted Yellow Rush-lily			2/06/2020
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf Clover			1/02/2006
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover			1/02/2006
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover			1/02/2006
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> var. <i>fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover			6/04/1996
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Cluster Clover			1/01/1996
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover			28/02/1996
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> var. <i>resupinatum</i>	Shaftal Clover			25/10/2018
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover			25/10/2018
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Clover			2/11/2001
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover			10/02/1996
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover			1/09/2000
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass			20/01/2014
<i>Tritonia gladiolaris</i>	Lined Tritonia			22/10/2022
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium			15/01/2012
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf Bulrush			6/04/1996
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse			19/03/2009
Unidentified sp.				2/11/2001
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i> var. <i>panicoides</i>				26/01/2019
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein			19/02/1996
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell			8/11/2013
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch			1/10/2016
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch			1/02/2006
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetch			2/11/2021
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle			1/02/2006
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violet			14/09/2001
<i>Vittadinia cervicularis</i> var. <i>cervicularis</i>	Waisted New Holland Daisy			29/04/2009

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most recent sighting date
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue			12/11/1999
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand Fescue			19/02/1996
<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue			13/03/1996
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> f.	Fescue			1/08/1996
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> f. <i>megalura</i>	Fox-tail Fescue			11/02/1996
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> f. <i>myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue			15/12/1996
<i>Vulpia</i> sp.	Fescue			1/02/2006
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Annual Bluebell			1/09/2000
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellow-wash Bluebell			16/11/2007
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell			1/08/1996
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> cv. <i>Bulbillifera</i> (NC)	Bulbil Watsonia			1/04/1998
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia			2/06/2020
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.	Watsonia			2/11/2021
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaf Wilsonia			19/02/1996
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i> ssp. <i>dioica</i> (NC)	Early Nancy			1/01/1996
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr			19/03/2014
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp.	Yacca			22/01/2024
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i>	Yacca			3/11/2021
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i>	Tate's Grass-tree		R	2/06/2020
<i>Xanthosia huegelii</i>	Hairy Xanthosia			1/02/2006
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>			R	10/01/2019
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily			15/01/2012
<i>Zostera tasmanica</i>	Tasman Grass-wrack			10/01/2019

9.3 Appendix 3

BDBSA fauna records within 5 km of the Survey area.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater			12/06/1983
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill			28/04/2019
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill	ssp.		6/02/2022
<i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	Striated Thornbill (MLR, SE)			17/03/2016
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill			21/01/2022

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill			1/01/1900
<i>Acanthiza pusilla samueli</i>	Brown Thornbill (MLR)			14/04/2010
<i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill			15/05/2000
<i>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i>	Black Bream			6/12/2017
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill			27/04/2019
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus</i>	Eastern Spinebill (KI, MLR, southern FR)			17/03/2016
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill (SE)			22/03/2012
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk			18/01/1924
<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk			17/03/2016
<i>Acritoscincus duperreyi</i>	Eastern Three-lined Skink			19/04/2003
<i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler			13/01/2006
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper		R	25/08/2005
<i>Afurcagobius tamarensis</i>	Tamar River Goby			5/12/2017
<i>Alauda arvensis arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark			1/12/1985
<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i>	Yelloweye Mullet			6/12/2017
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal			22/03/2012
<i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i>	Grey Teal			11/11/2021
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard			11/07/2005
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck			22/03/2012
<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck			11/11/2021
<i>Anas superciliosa x platyrhynchos</i>	Pacific Black Duck x Mallard hybrid			15/07/2001
<i>Anguilla australis</i>	Short-finned Eel			6/04/2017
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter		R	15/06/1991
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed Antechinus		V	27/08/1984
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird			24/12/2023
<i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	Red Wattlebird (MLR, AP, YP, EP, far west, Yellabinna)			17/03/2016
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	ssp.		28/12/2023
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird (mainland SA)			17/03/2016
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit			28/08/1998
<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	Kerguelen Petrel			23/09/1976
<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Pacific Swift			15/03/1996
<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			7/12/2002

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	Long-nosed Fur Seal (New Zealand Fur Seal)			1/08/2014
<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	Australian Fur Seal (Brown Fur Seal)		R	25/12/2008
<i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i>	Subantarctic Fur Seal	EN	E	18/10/2006
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Great Egret			11/11/2021
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater		R	7/09/1978
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	VU		29/12/1978
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater			29/12/1978
<i>Arenigobius bifrenatus</i>	Bridled Goby			5/12/2017
<i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i>	Mulloway			6/12/2017
<i>Arripis trutta</i>	Eastern Australian Salmon			5/12/2017
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow			6/08/2005
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow (eastern SA)			17/03/2016
<i>Atherinosoma microstoma</i>	Smallmouth Hardyhead			6/12/2017
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead			11/05/1996
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	Antarctic Minke Whale			30/09/1998
<i>Bathygobius krefftii</i>	Krefft's Frillgoby			6/12/2017
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck		R	17/03/2016
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Cattle (European Cattle)			1/04/1994
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN	E	18/06/1994
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret		R	19/10/1985
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo			22/03/2012
<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Little Corella			30/04/2013
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo			29/12/2021
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo			20/07/1985
<i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	Rufous Fieldwren			2/01/1924
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU		19/10/1985
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint			26/06/1999
<i>Caligavis chrysops samueli</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater (MLR, southern FR)			28/05/2005
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Feral Dog, Dingo			23/02/2023
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale		R	0/01/1900
<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	European Goldfinch			7/04/2010
<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i>	Western Pygmy-possum			4/02/2002
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose		R	1/01/1984

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo			7/12/2002
<i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo			27/12/2023
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat			2/01/1999
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat			1/06/1993
<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover			7/06/1997
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover			15/07/2001
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck			11/03/2021
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European (Common) Greenfinch			11/07/2005
<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko			1/03/2000
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull			11/11/2021
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark			26/10/1996
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quailthrush	ssp.	ssp.	29/08/1932
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier			1/01/1984
<i>Cnidoglanis macrocephalus</i>	Estuary Cobbler			6/12/2017
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush			3/05/2019
<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush (eastern SA)			17/03/2016
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon			25/08/2005
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike			7/04/2010
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper			1/01/1900
<i>Cormobates leucophaea grisescens</i>	White-throated Treecreeper (MLR)			28/05/2005
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven			17/03/2016
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail			1/12/1996
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail		V	26/01/1922
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Froglet			7/06/2024
<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Eastern Striped Skink			28/10/2018
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan			11/11/2021
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European Carp			26/05/2020
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra			22/03/2012
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	Black-capped Sittella			29/06/1996
<i>Daption capense</i>	Cape Petrel			27/06/1978
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Short-beaked Common Dolphin			13/04/2010
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	EN	V	5/03/1991
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			22/03/2012
<i>Diomedea exulans complex</i>	Wandering Albatross (complex)	ssp.	ssp.	21/07/1995

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Cunningham's Skink		E	24/01/2011
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron			11/03/2021
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron		R	1/02/1999
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite			6/08/2005
<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel			6/08/2005
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah			7/04/2010
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla albiceps</i>	Galah (most of SA)			17/03/2016
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat			11/11/2021
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	EN	V	8/07/2021
<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>	Fiordland Penguin			11/08/2024
<i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Royal Penguin			21/02/1933
<i>Eudyptes sclateri</i>	Erect-crested Penguin			21/03/1965
<i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Little Penguin			1/10/2022
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water Skink		V	28/10/2019
<i>Excalfactoria chinensis australis</i>	King Quail		E	12/04/1905
<i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Brown Falcon			1/12/1985
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel			1/11/2022
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	R	30/03/2006
<i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Australian Hobby			9/01/2005
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		R	28/12/1996
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit		R	17/03/2016
<i>Felis catus</i>	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)			1/01/2001
<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Eurasian Coot			11/11/2021
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Southern Fulmar			17/10/1987
<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>	Climbing Galaxias			3/11/2016
<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	Common Galaxias			14/10/2020
<i>Galaxias olidus (NC)</i>	Mountain Galaxias			10/04/2014
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	VU	R	1/01/1985
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen			11/11/2021
<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Buff-banded Rail			1/01/1993
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Eastern Gambusia			26/05/2020
<i>Gavialis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater			30/12/2022
<i>Gavialis virescens sonorus</i>	Singing Honeyeater (EP, YP, FR, MN, AP, MM, coastal SE)			17/03/2016
<i>Geopelia placida placida</i>	Peaceful Dove			1/01/2005

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater			1/01/1900
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned Pilot Whale		R	9/09/1981
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-finned Pilot Whale			12/06/1992
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet			22/03/2012
<i>Gracilimugil argentea</i>	Goldspot Mullet			6/12/2017
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpielark			28/02/2017
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			14/12/2022
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher		R	25/08/2005
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle		E	13/07/1986
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite			15/04/1984
<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>	Four-toed Earless Skink			30/08/1998
<i>Hesperilla flavescens</i>	Yellow Sedge-skipper			5/04/1998
<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied Stilt			20/08/1985
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			17/03/2016
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern			25/08/2005
<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>	Leopard Seal		R	22/08/1991
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	ssp.	ssp.	2/01/1925
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	EN	E	27/08/1978
<i>Hypseleotris spp. (complex)</i>	n/a			26/05/2020
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy Sperm Whale		R	9/03/2003
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden Skink			31/08/1998
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull			22/03/2012
<i>Lewin pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail		V	26/02/1984
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Banjo Frog			14/03/2024
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog			28/12/2023
<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Hudsonian Godwit			27/06/1998
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	ssp.	ssp.	26/10/1996
<i>Litoria calliscelis</i>	South Australian Tree Frog (MLR MN)			7/06/2024
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog			28/12/2023
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	EN	V	3/06/2006
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	VU		30/06/1996
<i>Macropus (Notamacropus) eugenii eugenii</i>	Tammar Wallaby			1/01/1968
<i>Macropus (Osphranter) robustus</i>	Euro			18/07/2016
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo			28/10/2019

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Macropus sp.</i>	(blank)			28/08/1998
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairywren			27/11/2021
<i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Superb Fairywren (Mainland SA)			17/03/2016
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner			6/12/2003
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	ssp.	ssp.	26/01/1928
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	ssp.		22/02/2022
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater		ssp.	7/04/2010
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater		V	28/10/2022
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater			17/03/2016
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar			26/02/1984
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Dwarf Skink			30/08/1998
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			1/01/1984
<i>Mesoplodon layardii</i>	Strap-toothed Whale			27/04/1993
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant			11/11/2021
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter		ssp.	13/08/1984
<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	Black Kite			28/02/1998
<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bush Lark			3/01/1925
<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	Southern Elephant Seal	VU	R	21/02/1975
<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	Southern Purple-Spotted Gudgeon			28/02/2016
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet			15/07/2001
<i>Mugilogobius stigmaticus</i>	Blackspot Mangrovegoby			3/11/2016
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse			28/02/2017
<i>Nannoperca australis</i>	Southern Pygmy Perch	VU		28/02/2016
<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>	Bony Bream			6/04/2017
<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch			27/02/2022
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot		R	11/01/1931
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea Lion	EN	V	29/06/2015
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Australian Boobook			5/06/1987
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew			16/11/1975
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i>	Nankeen Night Heron			22/03/2012
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat			1/01/1999
<i>Oceanites oceanites exasperatus</i>	Wilson's Storm Petrel			26/03/1977
<i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i>	Southern Grass-dart			10/12/2022
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon			25/12/2023

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Ogyris genoveva</i>	Southern Purple Azure			30/11/1986
<i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole		R	20/05/1971
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus		E	1/01/1938
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit (European Rabbit)			30/08/1998
<i>Pachycephala fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	Western Whistler			22/03/2012
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler			6/03/1985
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Slender-billed Prion			19/07/1980
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Antarctic Prion			19/04/1995
<i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	Salvin's Prion			1/07/1979
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion			8/08/1994
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote			26/12/2023
<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			13/02/2022
<i>Pardalotus xanthopygus</i> (NC)	Yellow-tailed Pardalote			11/05/1996
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			6/08/2005
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow			27/12/2023
<i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	White-faced Storm Petrel			1/01/1900
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	Common Diving Petrel			6/11/1988
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican			25/08/2005
<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Redfin Perch			11/04/2019
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin			28/09/1985
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			6/08/2005
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Tree Martin (all of SA)			22/03/2012
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin		R	28/05/2005
<i>Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata</i>	Pink Robin			20/07/2001
<i>Phaethon rubricauda westralis</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird			26/05/1969
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant			6/08/2005
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant			15/07/2001
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant			22/03/2012
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Australian Pied Cormorant			25/08/2005
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing			25/10/2007
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala			14/09/2019
<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	Big-headed Gudgeon			11/04/2019
<i>Philypnodon macrostomus</i>	Dwarf Flathead Gudgeon			14/10/2020
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater			29/12/2023

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA)			17/03/2016
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	Crescent Honeyeater			22/01/2022
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturinus</i>	Crescent Honeyeater (KI and MLR)			28/05/2005
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale		R	26/06/1966
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill			27/05/1996
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill			1/01/1985
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	ssp.		28/12/2023
<i>Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis & elegans subadelaidae</i>	Adelaide Rosella (MN, AP, MLR)			17/03/2016
<i>Platycercus eximius eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella			27/06/1996
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis		R	1/01/1985
<i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	sp		31/01/1929
<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe			11/11/2021
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler			12/11/1999
<i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i>	Little Grassbird			17/03/2016
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i>	Australasian Swamphe			11/11/2021
<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Crake (Australian Spotted Crake)			15/07/2001
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot			25/12/2018
<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot (eastern SA except NE)			22/03/2012
<i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i>	Congolli			14/10/2020
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake			28/10/2019
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum			25/01/2023
<i>Pseudogobius olorum</i>	Swan River Goby			11/04/2019
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake			28/10/2019
<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Mottled Petrel			9/03/1974
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	White-headed Petrel			24/12/1997
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	VU	R	31/12/2019
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater			31/12/2022
<i>Ptilotula penicillata penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater (northern YP, MN, AP, MLR, LNE, MM, SE)			17/03/2016
<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Fluttering Shearwater			22/01/1995
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Hutton's Shearwater			23/01/1993
<i>Puffinus sp.</i>	Puffinus shearwaters			1/03/2000

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Common Scaly-foot			15/11/1999
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat		R	3/03/2017
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat (Ship Rat, Roof Rat)			1/09/1998
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail			19/04/2019
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri</i>	Grey Fantail (southern SA)			17/03/2016
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail			17/03/2016
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren			29/12/2021
<i>Sericornis frontalis (NC)</i>	White-browed Scrubwren			7/04/2010
<i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren (SE)			22/03/2012
<i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	White-browed Scrubwren (MLR)			17/03/2016
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill			7/04/2010
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	Weebill (Yellabinna, Gawler Ranges, EP, YP, southern FR, MN, MLR, MM)			17/03/2016
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart			1/10/1969
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		R	3/11/1991
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove			25/12/2023
<i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)	EN	SP	2/02/1921
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	24/03/1990
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi</i>	Brown Skua		V	18/09/1999
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger (Arctic Jaeger)			13/12/1992
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted Tern			29/08/1979
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	VU	E	1/12/1985
<i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	Southern Emuwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	EN	E	1/10/1999
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong		ssp.	2/02/1924
<i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE)			6/08/2005
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling			28/12/2021
<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby			28/12/1966
<i>Suta flagellum</i>	Little Whip Snake			18/09/1999
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe			11/11/2021
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	ssp.	ssp.	1/09/1998
<i>Tetractenos glaber</i>	Smooth Toadfish			6/04/2017
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	VU	E	6/09/1986
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	VU	V	18/09/1999

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	EN	V	1/06/1995
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern			17/03/2016
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	VU	V	17/02/2023
<i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis			11/11/2021
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis			6/12/2003
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Eastern Bluetongue			28/10/2019
<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher			17/10/2001
<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Nativehen			11/11/2021
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet			27/12/2023
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum		R	28/03/2000
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	EN		1/01/1985
<i>Turdus merula merula</i>	Common Blackbird			29/12/2023
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail		R	24/04/2011
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin			29/04/2009
<i>Tyto javanica delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl			26/12/1985
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing			13/10/2017
<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Spur-winged Plover			22/03/2012
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing			21/10/1994
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Goanna		V	4/05/2014
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat			11/04/2004
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat			2/01/1999
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox (Red Fox)			25/02/2023
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		V	6/10/2017
<i>Zapornia pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crake			20/09/1987
<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake		R	1/02/1984
<i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	South Australian Bassian Thrush (southern FR, MLR, KI)	EN	SP	29/06/1996
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye			28/12/2023
<i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	Silvereye (EP, YP, FR, MLR, MM, SE)			17/03/2016

9.4 Appendix 4

Birdlife records within 5 km of the Survey area.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater			8/04/2007
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill			27/09/2020
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill			9/01/2019
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill			25/04/2020
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill			16/01/2019
<i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill			25/03/2015
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill			8/06/2020
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk			30/06/2020
<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk			27/08/2020
<i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler			23/10/2020
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper		R	25/04/2020
<i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar			25/07/2020
<i>Alauda arvensis arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark			1/12/2015
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal			14/10/2020
<i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i>	Grey Teal			22/10/2020
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard			6/08/2012
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck			23/10/2020
<i>Anas superciliosa x platyrhynchos</i>	Pacific Black Duck x Mallard hybrid			20/03/2018
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter		R	12/08/2020
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird			23/10/2020
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird			22/10/2020
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit			15/05/2020
<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	Kerguelen Petrel			15/10/2014
<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Pacific Swift			12/03/2020
<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			10/10/2020
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Great Egret			20/10/2020
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron			27/12/2009
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater		R	28/12/2000
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater			10/11/2013
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone		R	3/10/2013
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow			17/10/2020

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead			19/09/2020
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck		R	13/01/2015
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret		R	8/04/2007
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo			10/10/2020
<i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	Little Corella			23/10/2020
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella			28/11/1999
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo			6/05/2020
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo			24/11/2016
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck			26/11/2011
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint			30/05/2016
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater			10/10/2020
<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	European Goldfinch			14/10/2020
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose		R	12/04/2017
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo			11/09/2020
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo			27/12/2009
<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo			11/11/2012
<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover			23/06/2002
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover			22/07/2016
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck			14/10/2020
<i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>	Whiskered Tern			6/06/2018
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European (Common) Greenfinch			4/01/2016
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull			23/10/2020
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark			10/01/2009
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark			4/12/2000
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier			5/06/2019
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt		V	8/10/2018
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush			10/10/2020
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon			29/09/2020
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike			23/10/2020
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough		R	8/04/2007
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper			26/07/2020
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven			5/03/2004
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven			23/10/2020
<i>Corvus sp.</i>	Crows			28/06/2020

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail			27/12/2001
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail		V	14/05/2020
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan			14/10/2020
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra			23/10/2020
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	Black-capped Sittella			26/12/2009
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			16/01/2019
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret		R	11/11/2014
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron			20/10/2020
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron		R	29/01/2019
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite			2/09/2020
<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel			16/04/2019
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah			23/10/2020
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat			27/02/2020
<i>Erythronyctes alba</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel			22/12/2019
<i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Little Penguin			6/06/2019
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon			1/09/2005
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel			17/06/2020
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby			18/09/2020
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		R	2/05/2015
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit		R	8/10/2020
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot			22/10/2020
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe		R	28/12/2009
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen			23/10/2020
<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Buff-banded Rail			16/05/2020
<i>Gavialis virens</i>	Singing Honeyeater			27/08/2020
<i>Geopelia placida placida</i>	Peaceful Dove			29/07/2020
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet			23/10/2020
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			20/10/2020
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			23/10/2020
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher		R	23/08/2020
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher		R	10/03/2010
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle		E	2/09/2018
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite			2/01/2004
<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied Stilt			27/06/2020

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			14/10/2020
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern			12/08/2020
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller			1/11/2018
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull		R	1/09/2012
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull			23/08/2020
<i>Lewin pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail		V	13/12/2019
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	EN	V	14/06/2006
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck			27/02/2020
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairywren			22/10/2020
<i>Malurus sp.</i>	fairywrens			25/10/2018
<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairywren			22/05/2015
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner			9/01/2019
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater			7/07/2020
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater		ssp.	23/10/2020
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater			22/10/2020
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar			1/04/1999
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			20/10/2020
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant			14/10/2020
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter		ssp.	10/04/2001
<i>Milvus migrans migrans</i>	Black Kite			24/03/2004
<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bush Lark			28/12/2000
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet			9/05/2020
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher		R	20/04/2005
<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch			23/09/2020
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot		R	3/02/2016
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Australian Boobook			13/03/2019
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron			16/12/2017
<i>Oceanites oceanites exasperatus</i>	Wilson's Storm Petrel			29/05/2001
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon			23/10/2020
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Australian Golden Whistler			14/10/2020
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler			8/10/2016
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Slender-billed Prion			3/08/1999
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey		E	28/02/1999
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote			20/10/2020

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			23/10/2020
<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			6/08/2019
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			29/09/2020
<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet		E	29/11/2015
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow			22/10/2020
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican			27/09/2020
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin			19/09/2020
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			23/10/2020
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin		R	21/07/2004
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin		V	6/08/2000
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant			17/04/2020
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant			25/04/2020
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant			14/10/2020
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Great Pied Cormorant			27/09/2020
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing			10/10/2020
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing			30/08/2011
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater			23/10/2020
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	Crescent Honeyeater			8/10/2016
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill			15/04/2020
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill			2/02/2018
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella			23/10/2020
<i>Platycercus eximius eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella			3/05/2014
<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe			14/10/2020
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler			2/05/2015
<i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i>	Little Grassbird			14/10/2020
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i>	Australasian Swampphen			14/10/2020
<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Crane (Australian Spotted Crane)			27/02/2020
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot			10/10/2020
<i>Ptilotula ornata</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater			3/08/1999
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater			23/10/2020
<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Fluttering Shearwater			27/05/2000
<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet			2/08/2018
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail			14/10/2020
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail			23/10/2020

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Observation
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren			20/10/2020
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill			16/05/2019
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		R	2/04/2020
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove			23/10/2020
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi</i>	Brown Skua		V	2/10/2009
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	VU	E	24/11/2003
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		V	4/02/2020
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong		ssp.	20/10/2020
<i>Streptopelia risoria</i>	Barbary Dove			3/09/2011
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling			23/10/2020
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe			14/10/2020
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck			22/08/2016
<i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>	Zebra Finch			8/04/2007
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern			23/08/2020
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	VU	V	12/08/2020
<i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis			14/10/2020
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis			10/10/2020
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher			11/11/2012
<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Nativehen			22/12/2019
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet			23/10/2020
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank			24/02/2010
<i>Turdus merula merula</i>	Common Blackbird			23/10/2020
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail		R	25/08/2011
<i>Tyto javanica delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl			29/11/2018
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing			14/10/2020
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing			18/04/2000
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		V	20/10/2020
<i>Zapornia pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crake			13/12/2019
<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake		R	25/04/2020
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye			11/10/2020

9.5 Appendix 5

Flora species (indigenous and exotic) identified in Sites 1 - 10 during the field survey (*exotic species).

Species Name	Common Name
Site 1	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> *	Western Coast Wattle
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i> *	Sallow Wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	Swamp Wattle
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Allium vineale</i> *	Crow Garlic
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp.	Common Oak-bush
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal Creeper
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
<i>Callistemon rugulosus</i>	Scarlet Bottlebrush
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i> *	African Corn-flag
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i> *	Boneseed
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	Cocksfoot
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp.	Stick Hop-bush
<i>Ehrharta cyclina</i> *	Perennial Veldt Grass
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup Gum
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> *	Tuart
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i> *	False Caper
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> *	Hare's Tail Grass
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> *	Coast Tea-tree
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> ssp. <i>armillaris</i> *	Bracelet Honey-myrtle
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Swamp Paper-bark
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp.*	Olive
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> ssp.*	Bucks-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var.*	Ribwort
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp.	Sea-berry Saltbush
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Spiny Saltbush
<i>Rosa canina</i> *	Dog Rose
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> *	Pincushion
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i> *	African Daisy
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black nightshade
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp.*	Common Vetch
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.*	Watsonia
Site 2	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i> *	Sallow Wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i> *	Boneseed
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	Cocksfoot
<i>Ehrharta cyclina</i> *	Perennial Veldt Grass
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup Gum
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> *	Hare's Tail Grass
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> *	Coast Tea-tree
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Swamp Paper-bark
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Paspalum
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> ssp.*	Bucks-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var.*	Ribwort
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Spiny Saltbush
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> *	Pincushion
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i> *	African Daisy
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp.*	Common Vetch
Site 3	
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	Swamp Wattle

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp.	Common Oak-bush
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal Creeper
<i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp.	Sweet Apple-berry
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
<i>Carduus</i> sp.*	Thistle
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Coprosma repens</i> *	New Zealand Mirror-bush
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp.	Stick Hop-bush
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup Gum
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Fennel
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp.*	Narrow-leaved Ash
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.*	Fumitory
<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked Hakea
<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English Ivy
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn
<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Totem-poles
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Swamp Paper-bark
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp.*	Olive
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Paspalum
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> *	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var.*	Ribwort
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp.	Sea-berry Saltbush
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> *	Blowfly Bush
<i>Rosa</i> sp.*	Wild Rose/Briar
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i> *	African Daisy
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black nightshade
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> *	Nasturtium
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	Gorse
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.*	Watsonia
Site 4	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i> *	Sallow Wattle
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
<i>Apium graveolens</i> *	Celery

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal Creeper
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Coprosma repens</i> *	New Zealand Mirror-bush
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Ehrharta cyclina</i> *	Perennial Veldt Grass
<i>Erigeron</i> sp.*	Fleabane
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Fennel
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp.*	Narrow-leaved Ash
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.*	Fumitory
<i>Genista monspessulana</i> *	Montpellier Broom
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> ssp. <i>armillaris</i> *	Bracelet Honey-myrtle
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp.*	Olive
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> *	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp.	Sea-berry Saltbush
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> *	Blowfly Bush
<i>Rosa</i> sp.*	Wild Rose/Briar
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i> *	African Daisy
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black nightshade
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> *	Nasturtium
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	Gorse
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp.*	Common Vetch
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.*	Watsonia
Site 5	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal Creeper
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Delairea odorata</i> *	Cape Ivy
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.*	Fumitory
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Swamp Paper-bark
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp.*	Olive
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp.	Sea-berry Saltbush
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> *	Blowfly Bush
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i> *	African Daisy

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> *	Nasturtium
Site 6	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> *	Western Coast Wattle
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i> *	Sallow Wattle
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	Swamp Wattle
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal Creeper
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> *	Rough Dog's-tail Grass
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	Cocksfoot
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	South Australia Blue Gum
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Fennel
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Rough Cat's Ear
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i> *	Pyramid Tree
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp.*	Olive
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var.*	Ribwort
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> *	Blowfly Bush
<i>Rosa</i> sp.*	Wild Rose/Briar
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> *	Pincushion
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black nightshade
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	Gorse
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp.*	Common Vetch
<i>Vittadinia</i> sp.	New-holland Daisy
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.*	Watsonia
Site 7	
<i>Allium vineale</i> *	Crow Garlic
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	Cocksfoot
<i>Echium plantagineum</i> *	Salvation Jane
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var.*	Ribwort
<i>Rosa</i> sp.*	Wild Rose/Briar
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	Gorse
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.*	Watsonia
Site 8	
<i>Allium vineale</i> *	Crow Garlic
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal Creeper
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp.	Stick Hop-bush
<i>Echium plantagineum</i> *	Salvation Jane
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Fennel
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.*	Fumitory
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> *	African Boxthorn
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var.*	Ribwort
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	Gorse
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.*	Watsonia
Site 9	
<i>Apium graveolens</i> *	Celery
<i>Coprosma repens</i> *	New Zealand Mirror-bush
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Fennel
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp.*	Narrow-leaved Ash
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> *	Blowfly Bush
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i> *	African Daisy
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> *	Nasturtium
Site 10	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i> *	Sallow Wattle
<i>Allium vineale</i> *	Crow Garlic
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal Creeper
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i> *	Bridal Veil
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> *	Kikuyu
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	Cocksfoot
<i>Ehrharta cyclina</i> *	Perennial Veldt Grass
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp.	River Red Gum
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum

Species Name	Common Name
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *	Creeping Wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> *	Soursob
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> *	Phalaris
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> ssp.*	Bucks-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var.*	Ribwort
<i>Romulea</i> sp.*	Onion Grass
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> *	Pincushion
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.*	Sow-thistle
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp.*	Common Vetch
<i>Watsonia</i> sp.*	Watsonia