



Working for Wabarl
Safeguarding Malleefowl habitat in the
Northern Agricultural Region

Revegetation plan – Fitzsimons Property

This document has been prepared by NACC NRM for Crimson Metals Incorporated

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

NACC NRM respectfully acknowledge the Yamatji and Noongar people who are the Traditional Owners and original natural resource managers of the Northern Agricultural Region and pay our respect to all of the Aboriginal Elders and leaders in the region, past, present and emerging.

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1 Introduction

Crimson Metals Pty Ltd is proposing to develop the Mount Gibson Gold Project (MGGP), located approximately 280 km northeast of Perth and less than 10 km east from the Great Northern Highway, in the Avon Wheatbelt Bioregion of Western Australia. Substantial mining occurred at the MGGP in the 1980's and 1990's and as a result, historical disturbance and infrastructure remain in the area. Crimson Metals proposal will disturb up to 1,612 ha of land (the Disturbance Footprint), of which ~1,213 ha is comprised of native vegetation and ~399 ha previously disturbed, within a 3,820 ha Development Envelope. As a result of this clearing 10 Malleefowl mounds (2 active, 8 inactive in September 2024) and 568.8 ha of preferred Malleefowl habitat (*Acacia/ Allocasuarina* Shrubland) are planned to be removed.

A key objective of the Commonwealth EPBC Act is to provide for the protection of the environment, especially Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). Malleefowl are considered a MNES and the revegetation approach outlined in this plan directly supports the species recovery plan objectives. This is achieved through the prioritisation of habitat restoration within the species' known range and addressing key threats to its survival. Site selection, floristic composition, and vegetation structure are designed to enhance foraging and nesting opportunities, while strategic weed and predator management recommendations will help reduce pressures on existing and/or emerging populations. By implementing best-practice standards for revegetation and ongoing monitoring, the project contributes to measurable progress against recovery plan targets, enabling offset outcomes to deliver tangible benefits for Malleefowl conservation at both a local and landscape scale.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2024) lists clearing of agricultural land for broad acre cropping and livestock production as the main factor in the decline of Malleefowl populations. Fragmentation and population isolation caused by the clearing continues to increase the threatening processes impacting on the remaining Northern Agricultural Region's (NAR) Malleefowl populations. This revegetation plan aims to restore landscape connection as well as increase the extent of habitat favoured by Malleefowl populations.

Crimson Metals Pty Ltd have partnered with NACC NRM to establish: **Working for Wabarl – Safeguarding Malleefowl habitat in the Northern Agricultural Region** hereafter referred to as 'the project'. This revegetation plan has been created to enable detailed site assessment and selection of land parcels deemed suitable to meet legislative requirements and provide substantial benefit to Malleefowl populations in the region.

2 Purpose & Scope

The purpose of this document is to detail the strategy for the revegetation of Malleefowl habitat, and specific considerations applied on a parcel of land identified through the selection process. Multiple parcels of land will form this project, this plan specifies land parcel selection, site assessments and the methodologies applicable.

This revegetation plan has been prepared to capture the individual offset site issues associated with the revegetation of Malleefowl habitat as well as incorporating best practice revegetation methods for the Northern Wheatbelt zone that will be applied to the project.

NACC NRM has prepared this revegetation plan and is contracted by Crimson Metals to deliver revegetation works and implement appropriate monitoring protocols in support of the

approved direct offsets for the Mount Gibson Gold Project. Notwithstanding this role, responsibility for meeting offset approval conditions, achieving completion criteria, and demonstrating offset completion to the relevant regulators remains the responsibility of Crimson Metals. Nothing in this plan or associated delivery arrangements transfers statutory, regulatory, or approval-based obligations from Crimson Metals to NACC NRM.

2.1 Project Description

Working for Wabarl – Safeguarding Malleefowl Populations in the NAR has been established to achieve outcomes which directly relate to the [DCCEEW 2024 National Malleefowl Recovery Plan \(Leipoa ocellata\)](#). Relevant outcomes focus on On-ground actions to enhance protection and improve or maintain the quality, connectivity and extent of habitat.

The project also builds on a base of previous work completed within the NAR, including the use of:

- Malleefowl Neighbourhoods GIS Data (2009, Parsons, Short, Roberts)
- DBCA Threatened Species Database – Malleefowl Records Post 1990
- Further resources through the National Malleefowl Recovery Group
- And long-established knowledge and action taken by NACC NRM in supporting Malleefowl Populations within the region. Past projects including, **Gnow or Never: Supporting Communities to Save Malleefowl.**

2.2 Project Objectives

Objectives for the offset project have been generated using best practice methodologies and with consultation from DCCEEW, NACC NRM expertise, and the National Malleefowl Recovery Group (NMRG). References and advice used in determining objectives is intended to ensure suitable offset conditions, and to achieve the overarching offset outcome of counterbalancing the significant residual impact to Malleefowl breeding and foraging habitat through clearing for the MGGP.

Key sources used in assessing target objectives for the project,

- *DCCEEW, 2024 National Malleefowl Recovery Plan (Leipoa ocellata)*
- *EPBC Offset Assessment Guide*
- *NACC NRM 2025, Revegetation Standards, Methodology and Monitoring Approach, (internal document)*
- *Society for Ecological Restoration Australasia, National Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration in Australia.*

Table 1 highlights project alignment in reference to the Malleefowl recovery actions as outlined in DCCEEW 2024 National Malleefowl Recovery Plan.

Table 1 Project alignment to the DCCEE 2024 National Malleefowl Recovery Plan recovery actions.

On ground strategy
1. Enhance protection and improve or maintain quality, connectivity and extent of habitat
1.1 Habitat clearance and degradation
1.1.1 Identify Malleefowl habitat areas
1.1.2 Increase area of Malleefowl habitat and quality of existing Malleefowl habitat
1.2 Habitat and Population fragmentation
1.2.1 Identify small and isolated populations at risk of loss
1.2.2 Identify strategic locations to establish habitat corridors and patches
1.2.4 Plant suitable vegetation in strategic corridors and patches as identified in action above
Supporting strategy
6. Engage the community
6.1 Engaging the community
6.1.4 Provide training for Aboriginal Rangers and Ranger Cadets (school children) to utilise data collection technology to record and analyse data.

Table two defines the primary target objectives for project delivery. These have been designed to achieve the key offset objective supporting Malleefowl recolonisation in degraded habitat offsetting the residual impacts of the MCCP.

Table 2 - Key project objectives: Working for Wabarl – Safeguarding Malleefowl habitat in the NAR

Objective	Detail
Identify priority restoration areas for Malleefowl to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to ~568 ha of critical Malleefowl habitat from the MGPP	Define at least 800 hectares of land in the Gunduwa region suitable to deliver Malleefowl habitat revegetation, based on priority Malleefowl neighbourhoods, and correlated with either remnant or degraded agricultural land in the NAR.
Biodiverse Malleefowl habitat revegetation	Undertake biodiverse revegetation efforts across 800 hectares of land, with a focus on identified priority areas utilising species from local provenance and suitable for Malleefowl habitat revegetation.
Ecological Assessment of revegetation activities	Establish an Ecological Assessment of revegetation activities in accordance with the Australian Government's Ecological Monitoring System Australia methodology (EMSA).
Recolonisation of Malleefowl to revegetation sites	It is anticipated that Malleefowl will utilise the revegetation sites in some way (transit/forage) within 10 years post revegetation and mound creation by Year 20.

2.3 Project Overview

The project methodology is designed to ensure that the key objectives and offset assessment criteria can be met. It will be applied against each sub-project site to ensure that project success can be monitored against performances indicators and completion criteria to ensure Offset criteria is met with sustainable benefits to Malleefowl populations in the Gunduwa region.

Four key deliverables for each sub-project site will form the basis of the project:

- **Sub-project Site Assessment**
- **Revegetation plan**
- **Monitoring plan** (formed in conjunction with the revegetation plan & representative site assessment)
- **Performance & Completion Assessments**

The contributing factors of the methodology and their relationship to inform a completion assessment are presented in *Figure 1*.

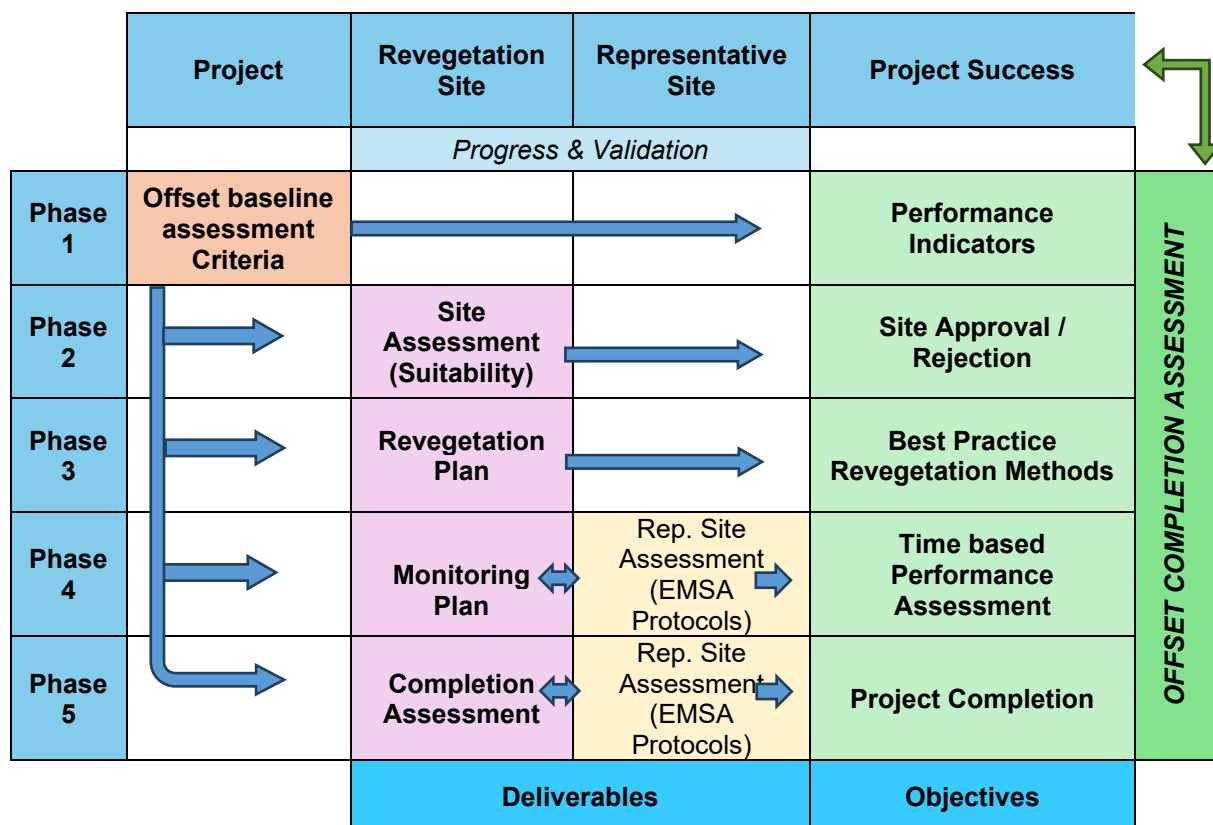


Figure 1: Project methodology

3 Sub-Project Site Selection and Assessment

3.1 Methodology

NACC NRM applies a comprehensive approach to sub-project site assessment (individual revegetation sites contributing to the achievement of the project). This approach incorporates both desktop analysis and on-ground evaluation to inform sub-project planning. The sub-project site assessment enables staff to capture specific information and make informed decisions for the sub-project site suitability. Assessment includes description, registered Aboriginal cultural heritage site check, habitat connectivity/ Malleefowl neighbourhood check, Malleefowl occurrence, indigenous plant community and reference ecosystems, geology and soil type.

The process in selecting sites is listed below.

1. Sub-project site identified
2. Landholder engagement
3. Desktop assessment completed
Key conditions to meet:
 - a. Suitable vegetation type
 - b. Within known 'Malleefowl Neighbourhood'
4. Sub-project site Visit
 - a. Identify suitability to meet the assessment criteria (Table 3) and therefore the long-term Completion Criteria requirements
 - b. Identify risks, constraints and condition
 - c. Initial visit report completed including photos and management notes
5. Sub-project site Malleefowl Habitat Quality score - 'Baseline'
6. Sub-project site Malleefowl Habitat Quality score - 'Predicted'
7. Final assessment of suitability against - 'Completion Criteria'

3.2 Sub-Project Site Assessment Criteria

NACC NRM have identified key conditions which must be met in deeming a sub-project site suitable to meet completion criteria requirements, these are listed in table three.

Table 3 Assessment Criteria: Working for Wabarl – Safeguarding Malleefowl habitat in the NAR

Project Site Assessment Aspect	Sub-project Site Assessment Criteria and Condition
Vegetation Type	Sub-project site must be able to sustain suitable vegetation types for supporting local Malleefowl population/s. Assess against identified Malleefowl vegetation types, Section 3.2.1
Malleefowl Range	Sub-project site must be within known Malleefowl range and prioritised revegetation areas. Assess against Parsons Malleefowl Neighbourhoods.
Habitat Quality Score Future Prediction	Sub-project site is expected to achieve a score of 7 in the Habitat Quality Score following >15 years of project. Assess against Appendix 2 Habitat Quality Score table for Malleefowl. Future score (20 Year Prediction) must predictably be >7.

Proximity to Offset Location	Sub-project site must be within reasonable range of Offset location to ensure comparable condition and impact mitigation. Within regional Wheatbelt boundaries. <500km distance from the MGGP.
Size and Makeup	Sub-project site must be greater than 10ha, with shape ensuring edge impacts are limited. Connecting corridors will be assessed independently. Total area >10ha.
Landholder	Landholder must have demonstrated willingness to work towards sustainable objectives and agree to NACC NRM Biodiversity Agreement. Establish Biodiversity Agreement.
Best Practice Malleefowl Conservation targets	Assess sub-project site against targets from the DCCEE 2024 National Malleefowl Recovery Plan Assess against on ground strategy conditions to ensure best practice conservation objectives.

3.2.1 Vegetation Types and Regional Extent of Malleefowl

Several vegetation types have been identified as suitable for Malleefowl habitat, Parsons (2008) has synthesised baseline data into 'Malleefowl Neighbours', identifying priority locations for Malleefowl population connectivity and therefore identifying opportunities for impactful revegetation. Parsons (2008) considered 3 major inputs, climatic conditions, vegetation types and Malleefowl sighting records to create the informative dataset.

Parsons (2008) Malleefowl neighbourhoods will be the primary assessment mechanism to determine suitability for offset site location and vegetation type.

Parsons (2008) and the DCCEE National Recovery Plan for Malleefowl identified suitable vegetation types, and habitat conditions these include:

Soil and Climate

- Semi-Arid to Arid zone
- Light soil textures
- Soil gravel content

Vegetation

- Acacia dominated shrublands – WA Specific
- Thicket vegetation
- Eucalypt dominated woodlands 'Wandoo, York Gum, Salmon Gum and others', WA Specific (*Lower occurrence supporting vegetation type*)
- Mallee dominated Shrublands
- Mallee dominated low woodlands

Six Vegetation and Substrate Associations (VSA) occur at the MGGP (Table 4) with VSA 1 and VSA 2 providing the preferred Malleefowl key breeding and foraging habitat at the MGGP (Bamford, 2024). These broadly align with the habitat types defined by Parsons (2008) and are relevant to the offset requirements for assessing the capability of a revegetation sub-project site to establish the key flora species found in the preferred VSAs.

Table 4 – Vegetation and Substrate Associations (Bamford, 2024)

Vegetation and Substrate Associations (VSAs)	Description
VSA 1: Acacia Shrubland	Shrublands (or tall shrublands) dominated by <i>Acacia</i> spp. (e.g. <i>A. acuminata</i> , <i>A. effusifolia</i>) with occasional <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> on pale brown/raw umber sandy loam with some gravel. Gravel forms a hard layer at a depth of about 30cm.
VSA 2: Allocasuarina Shrubland	Tall shrubland dominated by <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i> with some <i>Acacia</i> spp. (e.g. <i>A. effusifolia</i> , <i>A. longispinea</i>) on pale yellowish sands and sandy loam.
VSA 3: Callitris Woodland	Low woodland of <i>Callitris columellaris</i> with occasional eucalypts over a diverse and varied shrub storey on red-brown/burnt umber loam.
VSA 4: Eucalypt Woodland	Open woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (e.g. <i>E. loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>supralaevis</i> , <i>E. salmonophloia</i> , <i>E. salubris</i>) over a low, mid-open chenopod shrubland (including <i>Olearia muellerii</i> , and <i>Maireana</i> spp.) on red-brown/burnt umber clay or clayey loam. Considerable number of dead fallen trees and branches.
VSA 5: Mallee Woodland	Open woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (e.g. <i>E. capillosa</i> , <i>E. horistes</i> , <i>E. kochii</i> , <i>E. leptopoda</i> subsp. <i>arctata</i>) over <i>Acacia</i> spp. shrubland on red-brown/burnt umber loam or red sandy loam.
VSA 6: Mixed Shrubland	Complex shrubland often with dominant <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.

4 Threats to Successful Revegetation

Several key threats to project success have been identified, these threats are identified as consistent across all sub-project sites and individual actions will be determined in each associated sub-project site plan. Actions contained in the Sub-project Proposed Works Plan aim to limit impacts as far as practicable. Detailed assessment of risks to sub-project success can be found in section [10 Risk assessment](#).

4.1 Soil Structure and Properties Compromised

Historical land use can lead to a heavily degraded topsoil and significant compaction. Management actions taken to address this risk will primarily involve soil amelioration techniques and minor earthworks to break compaction and reduce potential for wind and water erosion.

Sloped sites will require mechanical ripping and/ or mounding lines aligned to the site's contours. This will ensure surface water is slowed and infiltrates across the site, preventing erosion and increasing retention. Mounding will also limit wind erosion and reduce salinity risk.

The selected revegetation species will be identified from those that naturally occur in the area and aligned to the sites soil type. Species will also be selected based their proven ability to perform well under nursery production and revegetation settings. The species list is also determined through capacity to establish and persist in soils that are modified by intensive land use.

4.2 Weeds

Weed burden can have significant impact on seedling establishment and growth rate due to water and nutrient competition as well as shading effects. Actions taken for weed management are outlined in [Proposed Works](#).

Grassy weeds include rye grass, known to develop herbicide resistance, with populations resistant to both Glyphosate and Trifluralin identified within WA. To prevent the development of resistance to other chemicals (Paraquat) common practice remains initial Glyphosate knock down with follow up monitoring and spraying recommended utilising Trifluralin or similar.

4.3 Fauna

Grazing herbivores should be managed both prior to and during seedling establishment phase. Establishing a pest monitoring and management plan will help guide on ground application of pest control.

4.4 Fire

Fire maintains a large threat for natural areas within the region. Landholders retain responsibility to maintain property firebreaks as guided by the applicable Local Government Authority. Appropriate weed management is key in reducing fire risk of the site.

4.5 Climate

Climate conditions will impact the success of restoration activities. Species selection, and management of other threats will greatly impact the ability of seedlings to survive through harsh climate conditions in Year one and two. Monitoring and infill planting will be critical to ensure long term success of the restoration.

5 Sub-Project Site Overview

5.1 Sub-Project Site Location

Property owner: Ross Fitzsimons

Vesting: Private property

Zoning: Agricultural

This sub-project is located on private property adjacent to the Buntine Nature Reserve in the shire of Dalwallinu. Property owners Ross and Shaun Fitzsimons are a family operated father and son farming enterprise. The sub-project is located 55 kilometres west southwest of Crimson Metals MGGP footprint and 15 Kilometres from Wubin town centre.

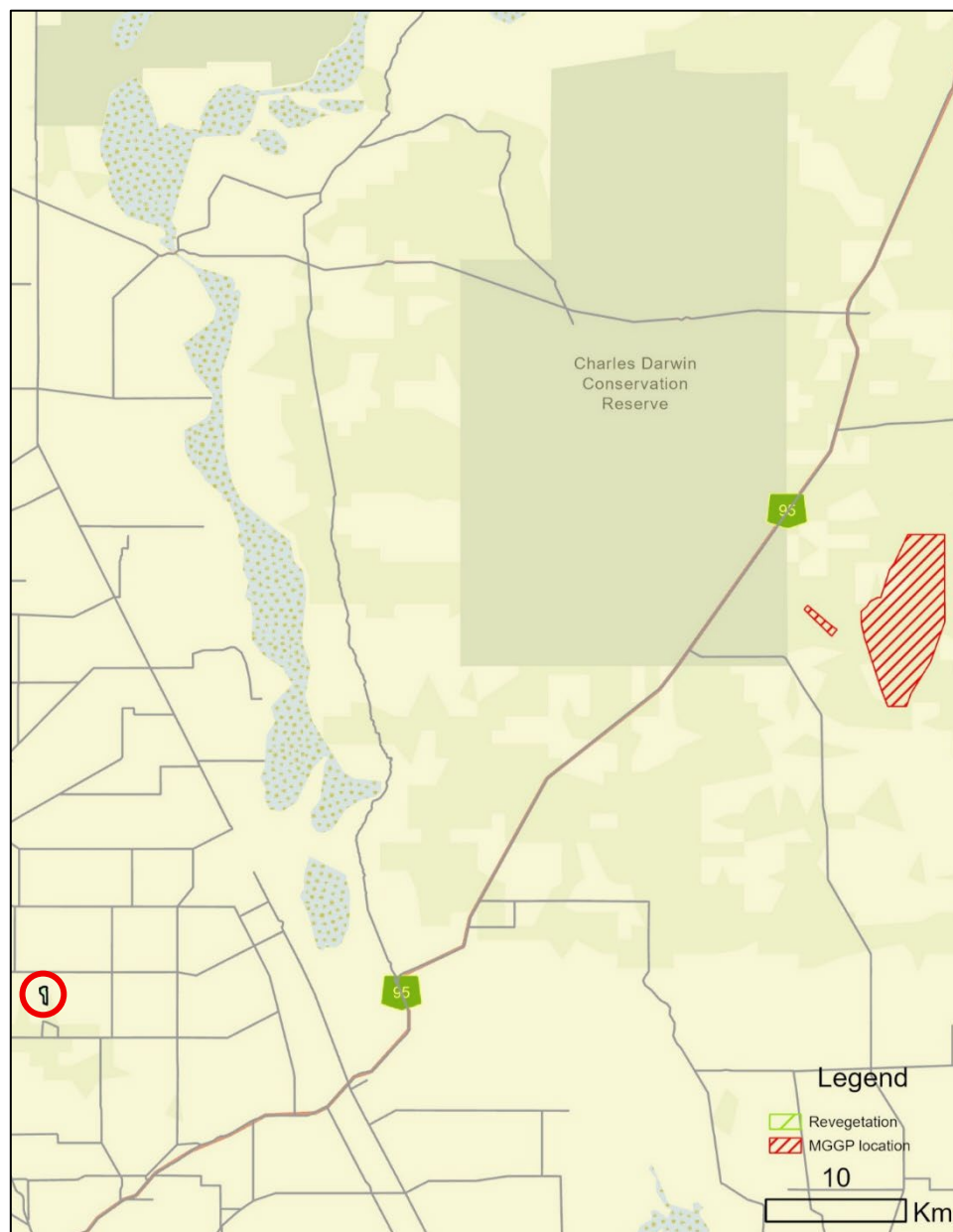


Figure 2: Fitzsimons Property location in relation to Crimson Metals mine site footprint.

5.1.1 Sub-Project Site Description

Located in the Shire of Dalwallinu, Buntine's climate is described as warm temperate to semi-arid with hot dry summers with winter dominant rainfall (Speed & Strelein 2004, DPIRD). Mean rainfall according to the Bureau of Meteorology for Buntine is 312mm per annum with the majority falling during the winter months.

Located on the Yilgarn Craton the geology of this sub-project is weathered granite, with loamy, shallow gravel and granite outcrops. The sloping sub-project site has a mostly south facing aspect. The sub-project site is part of the Northern Zone of Ancient Drainage, an ancient plain of low relief & lateritic uplands on weathered granite. It is located within the Marchagee sub catchment which forms part of the larger Moore River Catchment area where it reaches the Indian Ocean at its estuary in Guilderton, WA.

The property is located on Badimia Country and is adjacent to a registered site located in the Buntine Nature Reserve. A search of the [Aboriginal Cultural Heritage inquiry System](#) did not identify any registered sites within the sub-project works area.

5.2 Sub-Project Site Desktop Assessment

Table five identifies the Pre-European vegetation as identified by Beard vegetation system mapping enabling revegetation species selection and assessment for Malleefowl habitat alignment.

Table 5 - Physical and biological details

Sub-project Site No.	Sub-project Site name	Area (ha)	Geology / Landform / Soil	Vegetation association (Pre-European Beard vegetation system)
1	Fitzsimons	33 ha	Geology: Weathered granite Landform: Undulating plain, crests and upper slopes Soil: (Ballidu 3 subsystem) Undulating plain, crests and upper slopes from weathered granite. Mainly loamy gravel, yellow deep sand, sandy and loamy earth, Red shallow loamy duplex, minor of sandy loamy duplex. Exposed rock (rank 1-3 in order of dominance): Granite, Dolerite	Veg Ass 1: Perenjori 352 Shrubland; mallee & acacia scrub with scattered York gum Acacia open shrubland with isolated York gum Veg Ass 2: Jibberding 435 Shrubland: acacia shrubland. Acacia shrubland and Eremophila mixed sparse shrubland

Sub-project Site No.	Sub-project Site name	Area (ha)	Geology / Landform / Soil	Vegetation association (Pre-European Beard vegetation system)
Adjacent Malleefowl habitat	Buntine nature reserve		Geology: Weathered granite Landform: Gently undulating sandplain to gently undulating sandy rises with long gentle slopes Soil: (Ballidu 4 subsystem) Gently undulating sandplain to gently undulating sandy rises with long gentle slopes from weathered granite. Yellow deep sands and earths, often acid, some gravels and sandy duplexes Exposed rock (rank 1-3 in order of dominance): Granite, Dolerite	Veg Ass 1: Perenjori 352 Shrubland; mallee & acacia scrub with scattered York gum Acacia open shrubland with isolated York gum
Adjacent Malleefowl habitat	Buntine nature reserve		Geology: Weathered granite Landform: Drainage lines, shallow depressions. Soil: (Ballidu 8 subsystem) Areas of tertiary salinity; often heads of drainage lines, shallow depressions and areas of recent salt encroachment. Soils are salt affected variants of red-brown hardpan shallow loams and other soils of adjacent systems. Exposed rock (rank 1-3 in order of dominance):	Veg Ass 1: Jibberding 435 Shrubland: acacia shrubland. Acacia shrubland and Eremophila mixed sparse shrubland

Table 6 - Flora description

Sub-Project Site	Tree layer	Shrub layer	Ground layer
33 ha	Veg. Ass 1 (rank 1-3) N/A	Veg. Ass 1 (rank 1-3) N/A	Veg. Ass 1 (rank 1-3) 1: Rye grass 2: Wild oats 3: Wild radish Other: Cape weed

5.2.1 Malleefowl Proximity

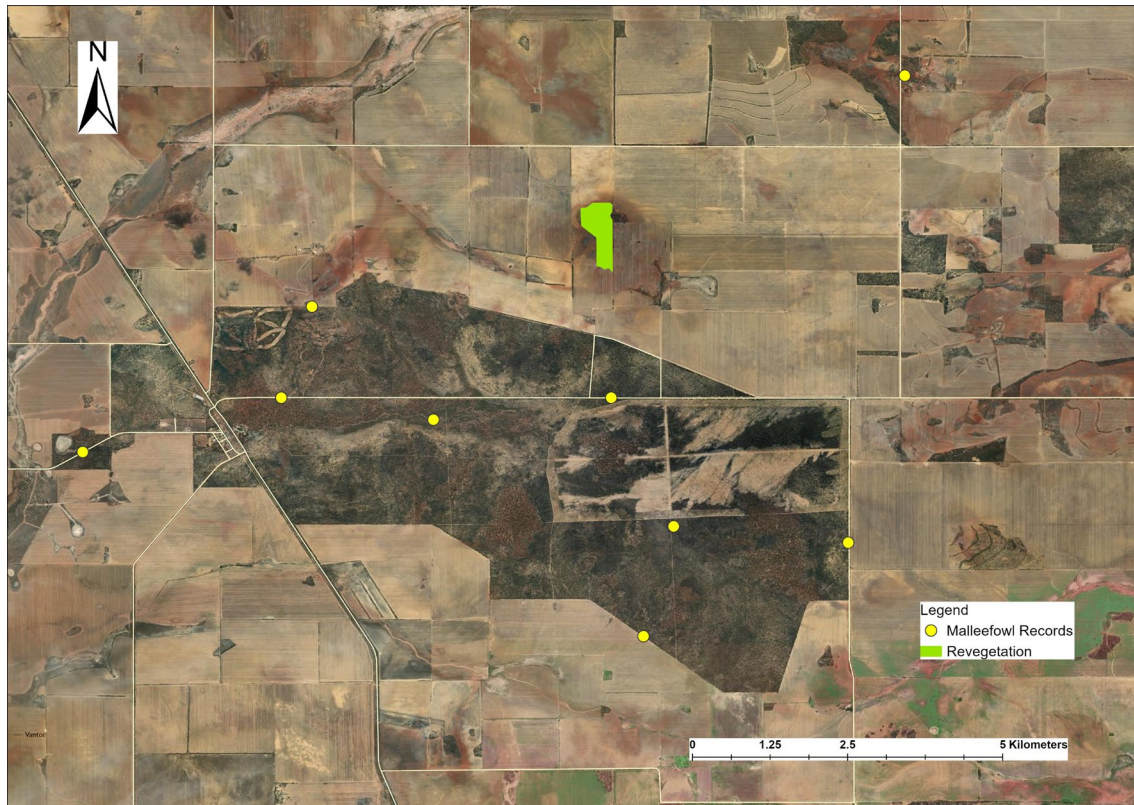


Figure 3: Malleefowl Observations (DBCA Threatened Species Database - Malleefowl Observations post 1990)

5.2.2 Parsons Malleefowl Neighbourhoods

The Fitzsimon's sub-project site is within an identified zone based on Parsons Malleefowl neighbourhood. The area was ranked high priority.

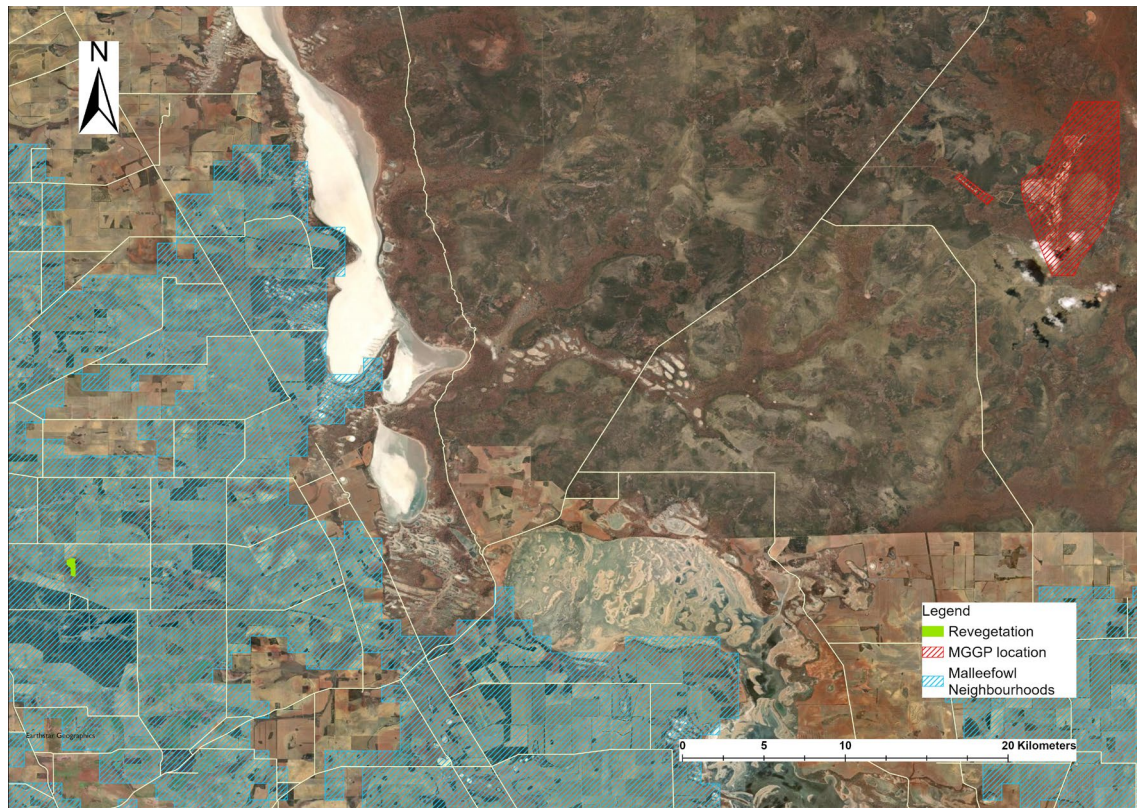


Figure 4: Parsons Malleefowl Neighbourhoods (Parsons, Short, Roberts, 2009)

5.2.3 Vegetation Type

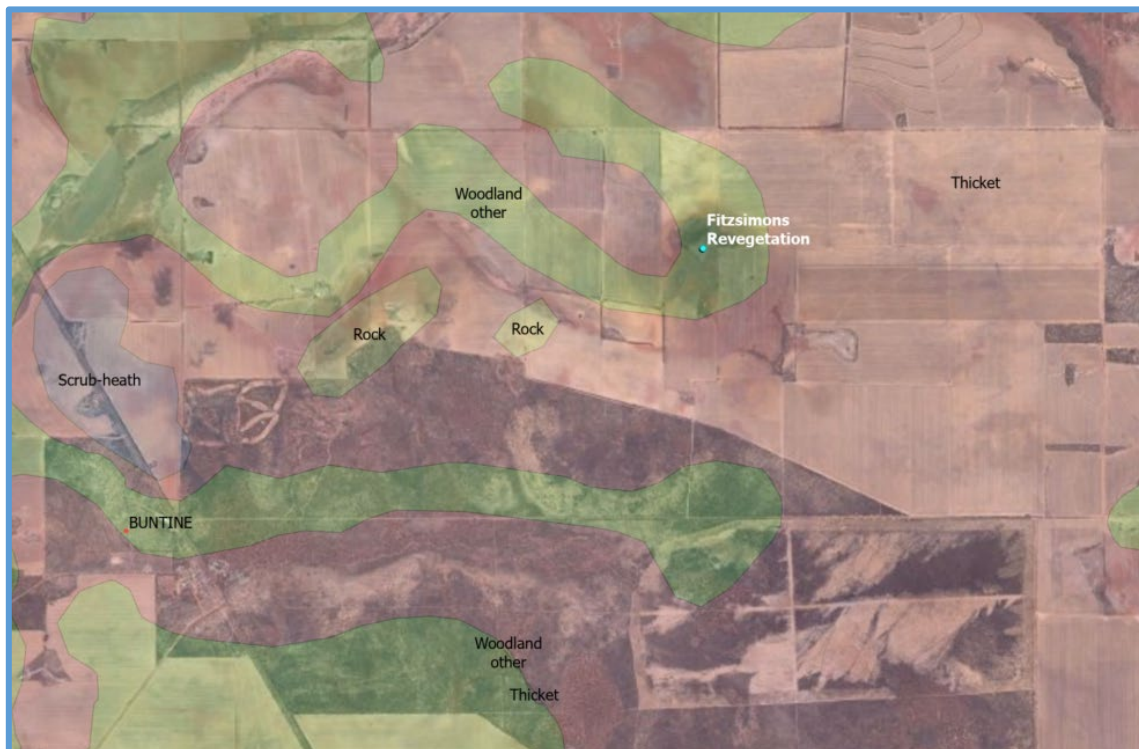


Figure 5: Pre-European Vegetation - DPIRD-006 (State of Western Australia, 2019)

5.2.4 Soil Type

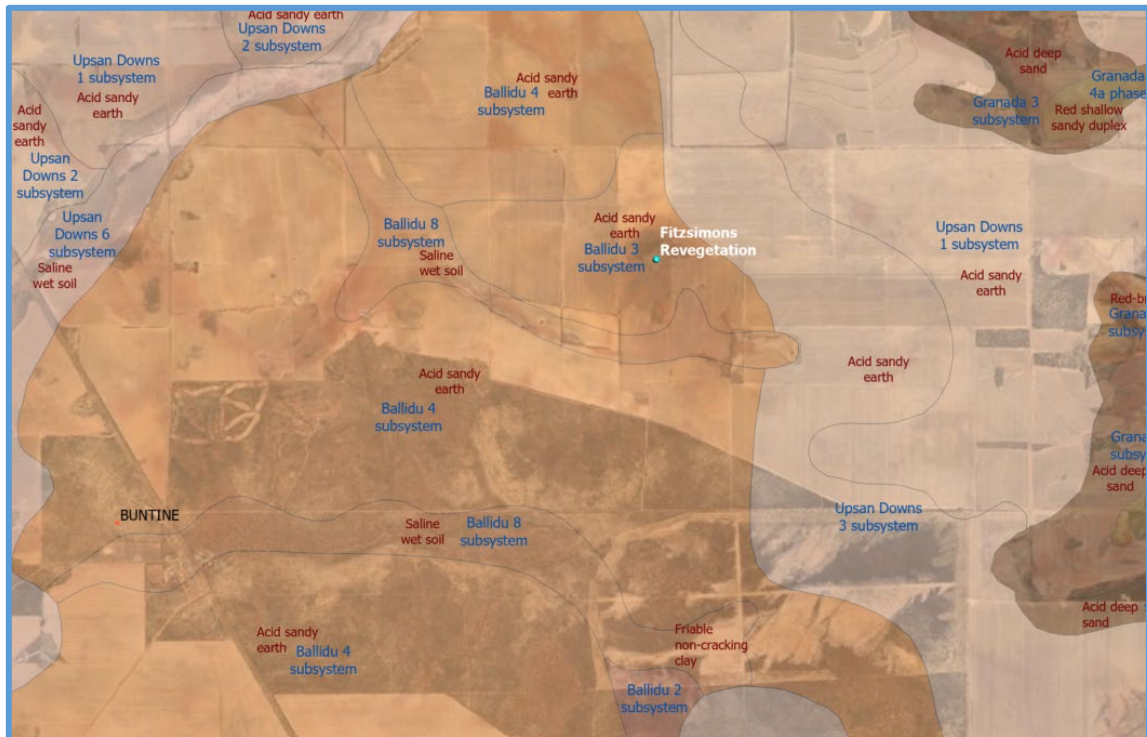


Figure 6: Soil Type Best available, DPIRD-027 (State of Western Australia, 2025)

5.2.5 Alignment to 2024 Malleefowl Recovery Plan Actions

Alignment to both the MGGP Offset and Recovery Plan Actions is key to achieving the project outcomes through each contributing sub-project revegetation site. Table seven highlights the key actions met by the sub-project 'Fitzsimons'.

Table 7 alignment to 2024 Malleefowl recovery plan actions

On ground strategy
1. Enhance protection and improve or maintain quality, connectivity and extent of habitat.
1.1 Habitat clearance and degradation.
1.1.1 Identify Malleefowl habitat areas. Using the DBCA threatened species database, Beard Pre-European Vegetation, and B Parsons Malleefowl neighbourhoods, the Fitzsimons property has been identified as containing suitable Malleefowl habitat with active Malleefowl populations existing in the adjacent Buntine Nature Reserve.
1.1.2 Increase area of Malleefowl habitat and quality of existing Malleefowl habitat. Revegetation of the Fitzsimons property will extend existing Malleefowl habitat and with effective revegetation add additional area for Malleefowl populations.
1.2 Habitat and Population fragmentation
1.2.1 Identify small and isolated populations at risk of loss. The Buntine Nature reserve population whilst not frequently monitored, has little connectivity with other populations. Recent fires within the reserve impacted ~20% of existing habitat and the severe summer conditions of 2023/2024 greatly impacted vegetation health and cover. The combination of environmental factors within the area significantly impacts the risk conditions for the Malleefowl population.

1.2.2 Identify strategic locations to establish habitat corridors and patches. Buntine Nature Reserve is a critical area for Malleefowl population in the local region. Size, extent and vegetation makeup are rare within the local area. Efforts to extend and manage the reserve vegetation areas are important for the health of the Malleefowl population.
1.2.4 Plant suitable vegetation in strategic corridors and patches. Fitzsimon's biodiverse and local provenance revegetation will provide habitat and strategic landscape connectivity for Malleefowl in the NAR.
Supporting strategy
6. Engage the community.
6.1 Engaging the community.
6.1.4 Provide training for Aboriginal Rangers and Ranger Cadets (school children) to utilise data collection technology to record and analyse data.

5.2.6 Sub-Project Site Offset Selection Criteria Assessment

The sub-project site on the Fitzsimons property and association with the adjacent remnant vegetation in Buntine Reserve support all selection criteria and is deemed suitable as an Offset for Crimson Metals.

Table 8 – Selection criteria assessment

Site Assessment Aspect	Sub-Project Site Assessment Criteria	Assessment Detail	Criteria Met (Y / N)
Vegetation Type	Sub-project site must be able to sustain suitable vegetation types for supporting local Malleefowl population/s.	Primary sub-project site and adjacent remnant vegetation type is VSA 1 Acacia/VSA 2 Allocasuarina dominated shrublands. A key Malleefowl Habitat in Western Australia and at the MGGP.	Y
Malleefowl Range	Sub-project site must be within known Malleefowl range and prioritised revegetation areas.	High ranked Parsons Malleefowl Neighbourhood association	Y
Habitat Quality Score Future Prediction	Sub-project site is expected to achieve a score of 7 in the Habitat quality score following >15 years of project.	Realistic future prediction score: 7. Sub-project site is expected to meet offset requirements.	Y
Proximity to Location	Sub-project site must be within reasonable range of Offset location to ensure comparable condition and impact mitigation.	Sub-project site is 55km to the MGGP development location.	Y
Size and Makeup	Sub-project site must be greater than 10ha, with shape ensuring edge impacts are limited. Connecting corridors will be assessed independently.	Site is 33 ha	Y

Landholder	Landholder must have demonstrated willingness to work towards sustainable objectives and agree to NACC NRM Biodiversity Agreement.	Signed biodiversity agreement.	Y
Best Practice Malleefowl Conservation targets	Sub-project site is assessed against targets from the DCCEEW 2024 National Malleefowl Recovery Plan	Sub-project site meets targets outlined in DCCEEW 2024 National Malleefowl Recovery Plan recovery actions .	Y

5.2.7 Habitat Quality Score

A Habitat Quality Scoring System (HQS) for Malleefowl has been developed by Tetris Environmental for the MGGP ([Appendix 12.2](#)), incorporating specific characteristics of preferred Malleefowl habitat, as observed during field surveys and based on extensive knowledge of Malleefowl in Western Australia by qualified ecologists.

Habitat quality of each sub-project revegetation site selected will be assessed against the habitat quality score table in [Appendix 12.2](#). A score out of ten reflecting the Baseline Predicted condition will be established for all sub-project revegetation sites.

5.2.8 Baseline HQS

Habitat quality of each sub-project revegetation site selected will be assessed against the habitat quality score table in [Appendix 12.2](#).

Baseline condition has been assessed using the Habitat Quality Scoring System for Malleefowl. The cleared vegetation associations were defined using the Beard's Pre-European vegetation mapping.

The sub-project site is described by Beard as both Jibberding 435 (Acacia, Allocasuarina and Melaleuca alliance) and Perenjori 352 (York gum and Salmon gum woodland). Overall, the sub-project site has a baseline condition score of **zero**. Current site condition assessment is discussed below.

Habitat quality is rated at a **zero** due to vegetation being absent (Absent, no vegetation and/or suitable habitat on site - no leaf litter, no habitat structure).

Sub-Project site context indicator is rated at a **zero** due to separation from other suitable Malleefowl habitat. (Sub-project site is separated from other suitable habitat by cleared areas of up to 5 km).

Species stocking rate indicator is rated at a **zero** due to the lack of Malleefowl, (No record of species presence on site).

These indicators score a HQS baseline total of **zero**.

Table 9 Baseline habitat quality score assessment for sub-project 'Fitzsimons'

Indicator		Detail	Score					
Sub-Project Site Condition			VSA 1 Acacia Shrubland	VSA 2 Allocas Shrubland	VSA 3 Callitris Woodland	VSA 4 Eucalypt Woodland	VSA 5 Mallee Woodland	VSA 6 Mixed Shrubland
Vegetation condition and structure. Diversity of habitat species present. Habitat features	3	Habitat quality: Very High - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), no habitat damage by herbivores, no fire for at least 20 years						
	2.5	Habitat quality: High - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, largely intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), foraging available (seeds, insects), little evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), no fire for at least 15 years						
	2	Habitat quality: Medium - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, largely intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), some evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), no fire for at least 10 years						
	1.5	Habitat quality: Low – little substrate with leaf litter, some gaps in habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 10 years						
	1.0	Habitat quality: Very Low - little substrate with leaf litter, large gaps in habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), considerable habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 5 years						

	0.5	Habitat quality: Marginal - no substrate/ leaf litter, missing habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey and trees for roosting), severe habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 5 years						
	0	Habitat quality: Absent, no vegetation and/or suitable habitat on site - no leaf litter, no habitat structure	0				0	
Site context	3	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to more than one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat.						
	2	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to at least one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one patch of preferred breeding habitat.						
	1	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to at least one patch of preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one patch of known habitat.						
	0	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Sub-project site is separated from other suitable habitat by cleared areas of up to 5 km.	0				0	

		Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is separated from other suitable habitat by cleared areas of up to 5 km.						
Usage and/or density of a species. Role of the sub-project site population in regard to overall species population viability.	4	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: Over 25% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl mound/s present and used for breeding (Rank 1 or 2)						
	3	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: 16-25% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl mound/s present (may or may not be used for breeding)						
	2	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: 6-15% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl activity at revegetated site for transit/ foraging						
	1	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: Up to 5% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl using areas immediately adjacent to revegetated site/ connected corridors						
	0	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: No record of species presence on site.	0			0		

		Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: No evidence of Malleefowl at revegetated site or immediately adjacent/ connected corridors						
Total			0			0		

5.2.9 Predicted HQS

The projected long-term condition score for this sub-project site is **seven** out of ten, the anticipated details are listed below.

Site condition by approximately year twenty, this indicator is predicted to score **two** (Medium - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, largely intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), some evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), no fire for at least 10 years).

Site context indicator is rated at a **three**, the inclusion of wildlife corridors that link the sub-project revegetation to the Buntine Nature reserve is anticipated to increase the ability of Malleefowl movement through the landscape (Sub-project site is connected by suitable vegetation to more than one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat. Sub-project site is within known distribution of species).

Species stocking rate is anticipated to be a **two** due to the sub-project site association with Buntine Nature reserve, with a known population of Malleefowl. (Revegetation/Rehabilitation sub-project sites: Malleefowl activity at revegetated sub-project site for transit/ foraging).

These indicators provide a predicted HQS score of **seven**.

Table 10 Predicted habitat quality score for sub-project 'Fitzsimons'

Indicator		Details	Score					
Sub-project site condition			VSA 1	VSA 2	VSA 3	VSA 4	VSA 5	VSA 6
			Acacia Shrubland	Allocas Shrubland	Callitris Woodland	Eucalypt Woodland	Mallee Woodland	Mixed Shrubland
Vegetation condition and structure. Diversity of habitat species present. Habitat features	3	Habitat quality: Very High - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), no habitat damage by herbivores, no fire for at least 20 years						
	2.5	Habitat quality: High - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, largely intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), foraging available (seeds, insects), little evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), no fire for at least 15 years						
	2	Habitat quality: Medium - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, largely intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), some evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), no fire for at least 10 years	2				2	
	1.5	Habitat quality: Low – little substrate with leaf litter, some gaps in habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 10 years						
	1.0	Habitat quality: Very Low - little substrate with leaf litter, large gaps in habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting),						

		considerable habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 5 years						
	0.5	Habitat quality: Marginal - no substrate/ leaf litter, missing habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey and trees for roosting), severe habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 5 years						
	0	Habitat quality: Absent, no vegetation and/or suitable habitat on site - no leaf litter, no habitat structure						
Site context	3	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to more than one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat.	3				3	
	2	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to at least one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one patch of preferred breeding habitat.						
	1	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to at least one patch of preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one patch of known habitat.						

	0	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Sub-project site is separated from other suitable habitat by cleared areas of up to 5 km. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is separated from other suitable habitat by cleared areas of up to 5 km.						
Usage and/or density of a species. Role of the sub-project site population in regard to overall species population viability.	4	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: Over 25% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl mound/s present and used for breeding (Rank 1 or 2)						
	3	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: 16-25% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl mound/s present (may or may not be used for breeding)						
	2	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: 6-15% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl activity at revegetated site for transit/ foraging	2				2	
	1	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: Up to 5% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl using areas immediately adjacent to revegetated site/ connected corridors						
	0	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: No record of species presence on site.						

		Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: No evidence of Malleefowl at revegetated site or immediately adjacent/ connected corridors						
Total			7				7	

6 Revegetation Implementation

6.1 Revegetation Methodology

6.1.1 Management for Effective Revegetation

This project aims to deliver revegetation work that creates a functioning ecological community to support Malleefowl populations within the area. Best practice revegetation methods will be used informed by NACC NRM 2025, *Revegetation Standards, Methodology and Monitoring Approach* (internal document).

NACC NRM's revegetation methodology is guided by the six key principles of ecological restoration practice as outlined in the [Society for Ecological Restoration Australasia guidelines](#).

Principle 1. Ecological restoration practice is based on an appropriate local indigenous reference ecosystem.

Principle 2. Restoration inputs will be dictated by the level of resilience and degradation.

Principle 3. Recovery of ecosystem attributes is facilitated by identifying clear targets, goals, and objectives.

Principle 4. The goal of ecological restoration is full recovery insofar as possible, even if outcomes take long timeframes or involve high inputs.

Principle 5. Restoration science and practice is synergistic.

Principle 6. Social aspects are critical to successful ecological restoration.

NACC NRM delivers revegetation projects guided by key ecological and operational principles. This is achieved through a range of targeted practices, including:

- Engaging local, experienced revegetation practitioners to ensure high-quality outcomes.
- Sourcing seeds and seedlings of local provenance to maintain genetic integrity and ecosystem resilience.
- Providing expert advice and/or incentives to manage vertebrate grazing pressures, including livestock, rabbits, and kangaroos.
- Ensuring thorough site preparation, incorporating weed control and mechanical soil amelioration where required.

Implementing planting techniques such as [ripping or mounding](#) (particularly in saline or waterlogged areas) in accordance with recognised best practice.

6.1.2 Planning

NACC NRM recognises planning is essential for effective revegetation projects. The project and each sub-project site will be planned and managed in a way to ensure best chance of success in delivering high quality restoration outcomes.

Detailed sub-project timeline is below, due to the climatic conditions in the region ideal planting time depends on several factors and can have large impacts on the success of sub-project. This planning process is applicable to all sub-project revegetation sites.

Table 11 – Sub-project timeline

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Site planning 2026												
Site assessment, weed and pest monitoring and revegetation plan	Site assessments and project planning											
Mapping												
Identify and/or collect native seed from within site or nearby provenance areas. Order tubestock												
Schedule revegetation practitioner for site work												
Installation of monitoring points												
Site preparation 2026												
Weed control (Initial & follow up)												
Monitoring and management for grazing (stray stock, rabbits, pigs, kangaroos, goats, mice)												
Cool burn to stimulate stored seed												
Direct seeding where further diversity is required												
Mechanical site preparation (ripping & mounding)												
Tubestock planting												
Evaluate weed cover & grazing impacts plan for management as required												
Seedling survival assessment												
Order tubestock as required for infill												
Monitoring and maintenance 2027												
Evaluate weed cover and determine need for												

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
further weed control or contingency actions.												
Undertake weed control as required.												
Tubestock survival assessment												
Order tubestock as required for infill												
Monitoring and maintenance 2028												
Evaluate management status and assess progress to revegetation criteria.												

6.2 Proposed Works – Fitzsimons

Sub-project site preparation and revegetation are planned to occur in 2026 and will consist of weed control, contour development, ripping and mounding and winter planting. The total sub-project site is 33 hectares of historically cleared and grazed agricultural land.

Sub-project site preparation requirements will vary according to the biotic and abiotic conditions. Works will include addressing soil compaction, erosion, surface water management, weed control and feral animal impacts. The project schedule highlights the critical stages of preparation activities and revegetation actions that will be applied to the sub-project.



Figure 7: Fitzsimons revegetation area

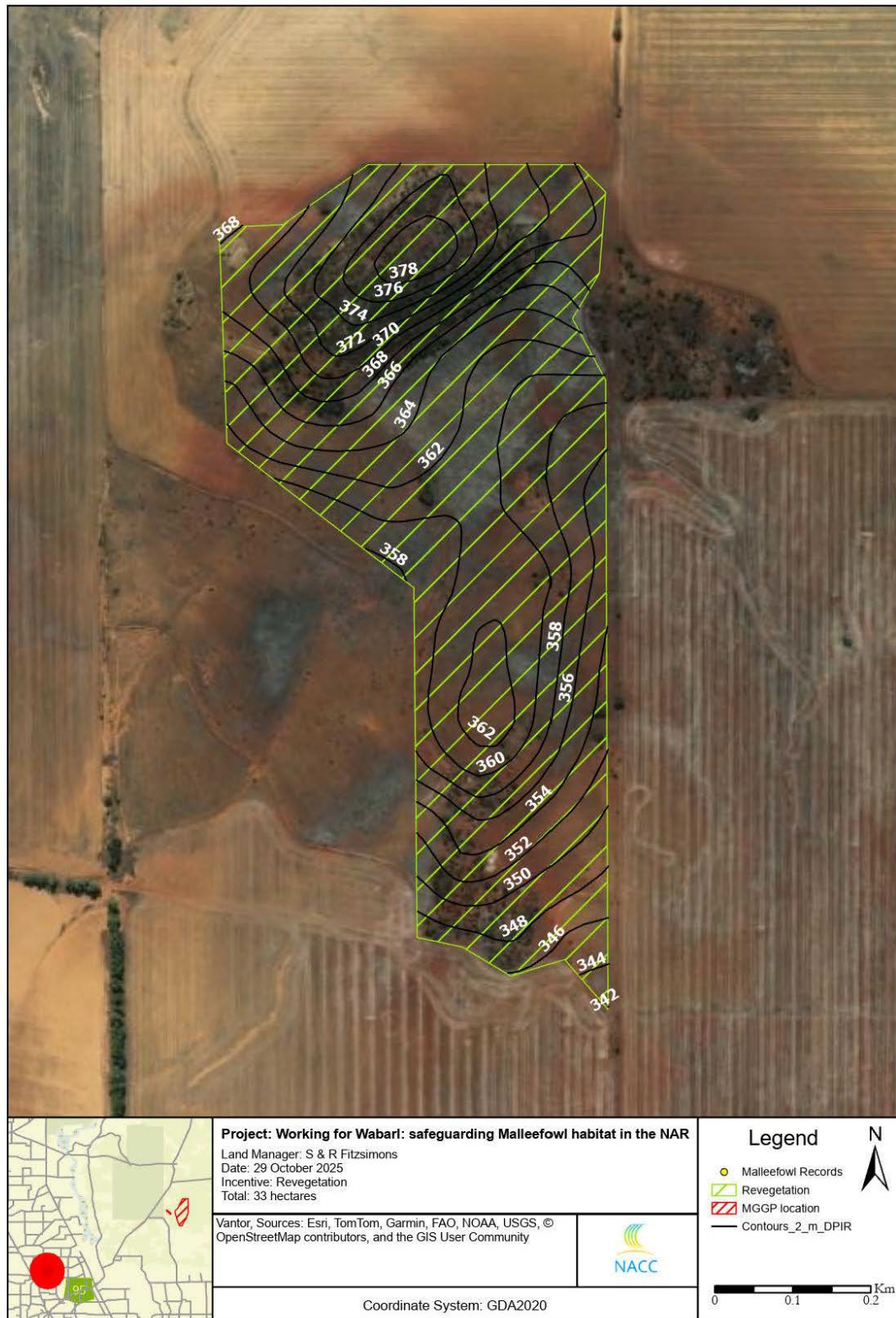


Figure 8: Contour map highlighting the expected configuration for rippling and mounding

6.2.1 Weed Control

Weed control is an important stage of preparation and should be conducted as a staged program of works. The first control effort will focus on reducing the overall weed burden across the cleared areas. This will consist of a targeted herbicide application for common

agricultural weeds such as rye grass, wild radish and wild oats. The control work should consider incorporating both a knock down and a pre-emergent herbicide. Annual weeds should be treated three weeks prior to planting to reduce the risk of bare soil and erosion, whilst reducing competition for new seedlings. Herbicides will be applied using a boom spray where access allows and backpack spraying in less accessible areas.

Recommended herbicide control includes a combination of residual herbicide (e.g. Simazine) and knockdown herbicide (e.g. Glyphosate). Followed by spring treatment to manage grasses using a grass selective herbicide with an active ingredient such as Fluazifop. If broad leaf weeds are identified as a risk post planting an application of herbicide can be considered. Professional advice should be sought for herbicide application rates to spray broad leaf weeds in the establishing revegetation as some seedling damage is likely to occur.

Weed control should remain a key priority for the first 2 years following planting to provide the best conditions for the seedlings to establish. Some further weed control methods post planting may include, spot spraying, interrow mulching or interrow spraying with herbicide. This will reduce competition for water, sunlight and nutrients providing optimal growth conditions.

6.2.2 Mechanical Preparation

This sub-project site has historic grade banks that have been identified as requiring modification. Proposed modification of the banks will enable surface water run-off to be more effectively distributed and provide the landholder with improved natural hydration of adjacent arable cropping land.

Historical clearing and agricultural land use activities (cropping and livestock grazing) has caused both soil compaction, nutrient imbalance and weed incursion across this sub-project site. Installation of mechanical rip lines to plant seedlings into will improve soil structure, supporting tubestock root penetration and enhance soil water retention encouraging strong seedling establishment.

6.2.3 Revegetation With Select Species

Revegetation species selection is important to ensure not only seedling survival success but that it meets long term habitat requirements for Malleefowl recolonisation. Malleefowl habitat occurs across the southern half of Australia and preferences can vary across this range, however the focus of each revegetation sub-project is to select species aligned to the key Malleefowl breeding and foraging VSAs that will be cleared at the MGGP, balanced with the endemic species found in the adjacent reference remnant vegetation.

Revegetation with local provenance tubestock is planned for this sub-project site, for historically cleared areas this method is anticipated to be the most cost effective and successful option. Tubestock will be planted into cultivated/ ripped rows by hand using Poti pukis at a seedling density of 1500 stems per hectare with an anticipated survival rate of no less than of 75%. During planting, tubestock species will be blended to ensure plant diversity occurs across the site. Where mechanical ripping is not viable, direct hand planting of tubestock using Poti pukis will be conducted. Further augmentation of the sub-project site by cool ecological burns and direct seeding to encourage natural regeneration will be reviewed.

Where Malleefowl prefer arid to semi-arid mallee woodlands with shrubs, the seedling species selected, and the location reflect these habitat requirements. Note that species quantity is based on sub-project site assessment, including the potential for native seed

bank and succession of native species. For this sub-project site it is recognised that *Acacia* and *Allocasuarina* species are likely to recolonise naturally and a greater focus has therefore been applied to ensuring species diversity.

All effort is made to replicate a suitable VSA assemblage, however species are selected according to seed nursery availability and production parameters. Suitability for including species in the sub-project is further refined by considering modified soil composition from historic agricultural practise.

Table 12 - Recommended revegetation species and estimated quantity

#	Scientific name	Common name	Quantity
1	<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam	3,000
2	<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	Marsh Saltbush	1,000
3	<i>Acacia neurophylla</i>		1,000
4	<i>Acacia longispinea</i>		1,000
5	<i>Acacia coolgardiensis</i>	Sugar Brother	1,000
6	<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>	Black tammar	2,000
7	<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	Tamma	4,000
8	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily	TBC
9	<i>Eucalyptus ebbanoensis</i> subsp. <i>ebbanoensis</i>	Sandplain mallee	3,000
10	<i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i>	Malallie	3,000
11	<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	Gimlet	1,000
12	<i>Eucalyptus stowardii</i>	Fluted Horn Mallee	1,000
13	<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i>	York gum	6000
14	<i>Hakea recurva</i> subsp. <i>recurva</i>	Djarnokmurd	TBC
15	<i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>		1,000
16	<i>Isopogon teretifolius</i>	Nodding Coneflower	TBC
17	<i>Malleostemon roseus</i>		TBC
18	<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>		TBC
19	<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>		TBC
20	<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>		4,000
21	<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>		4,000
22	<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	Long-leaf uncinata	4,000
23	<i>Melaleuca nematophylla</i>	Wiry honey-myrtle	2,000
24	<i>Melaleuca stereophloia</i>		2,000
25	<i>Melaleuca radula</i>	Graceful honey-myrtle	4,000
26	<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>		2,000
Total seedlings			50,000

6.2.4 Fauna Management

Fauna management in newly established revegetation should be prioritised as young seedlings are highly vulnerable to damage from browsing pests and soil disturbance. Young seedlings are particularly vulnerable to grazing by kangaroos, rabbits and livestock. Maintaining fencing and conducting regular inspections are essential to detect and reduce grazing impacts early, helping to ensure the long-term success of the planting.

As vegetation establishes further, monitoring shifts to how wildlife are using the sub-project site and whether any risks are emerging. Increased fauna activity is positive, but issues such as fox or cat predation, or heavy macropod pressure, may require targeted intervention. Ongoing, adaptive management helps ensure the vegetation continues to develop while supporting a healthy and balanced faunal community.

Establishment activities during year one enable frequent inspection and adaptive management opportunity, which will transition to annual assessments as the sub-project site matures.

6.2.5 Infill Planting

The sub-project revegetation site will be inspected in the first summer following planting to assess seedling survival rates and identify any need for infill planting during the following winter. Infill planting will be triggered if the seedling survival counts are below the 75% survival threshold.

Assessment of seedling survival at this stage is important to allow for pre-ordering of seedlings from the specialist nursery provider. If no infill is proposed a second inspection may occur in April/May of the following year to assess species density, diversity and weed load. Infill planting is generally only feasible in the year immediately following the initial planting. Beyond this period, developing canopy cover and expanding root systems make it increasingly difficult for newly planted seedlings to establish. This assessment will be applied based on individual sub-project site requirements.

7 Performance Indicators, Targets and Timeframes

Performance indicators for the sub-project site have been informed by best practice revegetation methods, from broad best practice indicators across Australia and with specific reference to effective revegetation for Malleefowl. They are designed to ensure that sub-project sites developed as part of the project, meet the intended offset requirements, and provide strong outcomes for Malleefowl populations in the region. The methodology framework informs the associated HQS.

Table 13 Performance indicator sub-project life progression

Item number	Objective	Performance indicator	3 year target	5 year target	10 year target	Year 20 (Completion criteria)	Corrective actions if targets not met	Monitoring
1.	Identify priority restoration areas for Malleefowl to counterbalance the significant residual impacts to ~568 ha of critical Malleefowl habitat from the MGGP	Identify and secure through land access agreements at least 700 hectares of degraded land in the Gunduwa region, suitable for Malleefowl habitat restoration. Locations are based on proximity to the MGGP within identified Malleefowl neighbourhoods and confirmed bird occurrence.	175 hectares of degraded agricultural land revegetated to provide future Malleefowl breeding and foraging habitat	275 hectares of degraded agricultural land revegetated to provide future Malleefowl breeding and foraging habitat	700 hectares of degraded agricultural land revegetated to provide Malleefowl breeding and/ or foraging habitat	Minimum 700 hectares of degraded agricultural land revegetated to provide Malleefowl breeding and/ or foraging habitat	Additional 100 ha of suitable degraded land will be available for revegetation to be implemented as a contingency to ensure completion criteria is achieved.	Annual review of hectares of land selected for and included in the revegetation program. Motion cameras, in field observations (scats, tracks etc) /photographic records during vegetation monitoring to determine Malleefowl usage Annually from year 6 following revegetation
2.	Create biodiverse Malleefowl habitat utilising Malleefowl preferred flora species	Undertake biodiverse revegetation efforts across 700 hectares of land, with a focus on utilising flora species from local provenance and consistent with those utilised by Malleefowl in adjacent areas. The aim is to initially establish vegetation that will attract and provide foraging opportunities, then transition to adequate density and cover conditions that will enable breeding by year 20.	Restored habitat is on trajectory to achieve completion criteria	Sub-project site has a minimum Habitat Quality Score of 3 for Malleefowl (See Appendix 12.2)	Sub-project site has a minimum Habitat Quality Score of 5 for Malleefowl (See Appendix 12.2)	Sub-project site has a minimum Habitat Quality Score of 7 for Malleefowl (See Appendix 12.2)	Investigation into cause of target not being met, implement relevant remedial actions (e.g. undertake additional seeding/ planting of required species, fencing to exclude fauna until vegetation has established). Results of investigation and remedial actions implemented included in the annual compliance report post approval of the Proposal.	Sub-project site assessment against Habitat Quality Score (See Appendix 12.2) Years 3,5,10 then as required In field assessment using transects across revegetation lines assessing, plant health and growth, survival number, vegetation density, weed burden Years 1,3,5,7,10 then as required Photo point and/or aerial drone monitoring Years 0,1,2,3,5,10 then as required
3.	Utilisation and subsequent recolonisation of Malleefowl to revegetation sites	It is anticipated that Malleefowl will utilise the revegetation sites in some way (transit/forage) within 10 years post revegetation and mound creation possible by Year 20.	Restored habitat is on trajectory to achieve completion criteria	Restored habitat is on trajectory to achieve completion criteria	Malleefowl occurrence observed by year 10 at any sub-project revegetation site	Malleefowl occurrence and ongoing use of revegetation areas observed by year 20 across 50% of sub-project revegetation sites	Investigation into cause of target not being met, implement relevant remedial actions (e.g. undertake additional seeding/ planting of required species, fencing to exclude fauna until vegetation has established, weed control, erosion control). Results of investigation and remedial actions implemented included in the annual compliance report post approval of the Proposal.	Motion cameras, in field observations (scats, tracks etc) /photographic records during vegetation monitoring Ground survey for Malleefowl to inspect for mounds, breeding and foraging suitably. Annually from year 6 following revegetation

8 Completion Criteria

Crimson Metals will need to ensure Completion Criteria have been achieved to meet offset requirements. The processes outlined in the monitoring framework ensures progress towards these conditions is tracked with the closure assessment timing based on ongoing monitoring and review of progress.

Table 14 - Revegetation site Closure Conditions

Performance Indicator	Completion Criteria (Year 20)
Vegetation Type	Establishment of a sustainable VSA area vegetation that supports Malleefowl breeding and foraging.
Malleefowl Use	Malleefowl utilising the site for transit/ foraging and/or breeding in Year 10 post commencement of revegetation and permanent use by year 20 - Score of 2 or greater against Species Stocking Rate in Habitat Quality Score (Table 10)
Habitat Quality	Site has a Habitat Quality Score of 7 or higher (Table 10) in year 20

9 Monitoring

9.1 Monitoring and Maintenance Methodology

Monitoring and maintenance are critical to the long-term success of any project and ensures early intervention actions can be deployed as required. Seedling survival counts and biannual EMSA protocol surveys of flora, condition and cover inform performance indicators and trigger points, enabling timely interventions to keep revegetation on track toward the identified completion criteria. To ensure adherence to project performance indicators these EMSA Protocols are to be completed at representative sub-project sites providing a project level overview using robust data.

Monitoring methodologies include:

- Baseline assessment (HQS, EMSA protocols at representative sub-project sites)
- Indicator assessment (Seedling survival count, photo monitoring points, EMSA protocols at representative sub-project sites)
- Reference vegetation plots (EMSA protocols establishing a baseline for completion criteria target)
- Fauna monitoring (Camera trap monitoring, Informing Performance Indicator and completion criteria targets for Malleefowl presence/absence)

These methodologies will provide data that supports the progress of revegetation and Malleefowl habitat suitability providing insight as required to undertake interventions to keep project services and targets on track. Monitoring using these techniques will support a dynamic, adaptable approach, increasing the likelihood of successfully meeting the completion criteria targets. Table 15 describes the monitoring protocol and the performance indicator and/or trigger it will inform across the life of the project.

Table 15 - NACC NRM Revegetation monitoring protocols

Monitoring Protocol	Overview	Performance Indicator/ trigger
Baseline monitoring	To establish a baseline a range of assessment and monitoring protocols will be required these include: • Desktop assessment • initial site visit • HQS • baseline establishment of EMSA protocols • revegetation photo monitoring points	Primary tool for establishing a baseline to measure performance indicators against: • Weed cover • Species richness • Canopy cover • HQS Will inform the following triggers: • Weed control • Pest control • Revegetation species selection • Planting schedule • Site preparation • Contractor aquation • Long term site suitability
Indicator monitoring	To measure progress towards the established completion criteria a range of monitoring protocols with be implemented on a biannual regime • HQS • Revegetation photo monitoring points • EMSA protocols	Primary tool for progress against both intervention triggers and performance indicators Primary tool for measuring progress against baseline performance indicators including: • Weed cover • Species richness • Canopy cover • HQS Inform the following triggers: • Weed control • Pest control • Revegetation species selection • Planting schedule • Site preparation • Contractor acquisition • Long term site suitability
Seedling survival counts	Seedling survival counts are a designed to capture robust and repeatable data within the first 24 months of the sub-project. This data includes seedling: • Health & growth • Overall survival • Weed burden • Grazing burden Seedling survival counts inform the the requirement for infill planting.	Trigger points informed by this protocol include: • Grazing damage to seedlings >15% is identified during monitoring • If seedling survival count is <50%
Revegetation photo monitoring points	Long term photo monitoring points allow for year-on-year comparison of revegetation success and growth.	Assists with trajectory assessment against completion criteria.

Monitoring Protocol	Overview	Performance Indicator/ trigger
Opportune field inspection	General inspection highlighting overall site condition and threats. Informs required management actions such as weed and pest control.	Assists with trajectory assessment against completion criteria.
Malleefowl Monitoring Camera Trap	Fauna camera traps deployed long term to identify Malleefowl use.	Malleefowl Use

9.1.1 Seedling Survival Counts 50m Transect Methodology

Seedling survival counts provide a robust and repeatable method for assessing the survival rate, establishment success and upcoming threats of sub-project revegetation sites and seedlings. The transects are established within the revegetation area in representative locations, avoiding edges, tracks, or atypical patches. The start and end points of each transect are recorded using GPS to ensure the same transects can be re-surveyed in future monitoring if required. To undertake the seedling survival count a Project Officer walks the full length of the 50 m transect counting all the seedlings along the planting line. Each seedling should be recorded as:

- a. Alive (showing green leaves or active growth), or
- b. Dead/ missing (no green tissue, collapsed stem, clearly non-viable, not present)

For each transect, the following information is collected:

- Date of survey
- Project officer name
- Transect identification (T1, T2 etc)
- GPS coordinate for transect start and end point
- Total number of seedlings counted
- Number of Alive
- Number of Dead
- General observations (% weed cover, herbivore grazing, drought stress, pest or disease damage, etc)

Once completed the seedling survival percentage can be calculated using:

$$\text{Survival rate (\%)} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of live seedlings}}{\text{Total number of seedlings observed}} \right) \times 100$$

9.1.2 Fauna - Malleefowl & Other Fauna

The establishment and management of habitat capable of sustaining a viable Malleefowl population is central to this project. Achieving this outcome requires not only successful revegetation activities but also the development of dense understorey and accumulated leaf litter, which are critical for Malleefowl nest building, forage and protection from predators. Evidence from monitoring at other restoration sites demonstrates that Malleefowl will actively utilise revegetated areas once these structural habitat features mature, underscoring the importance of long-term management and ongoing ecological monitoring to track sub-project site progression and fauna response.

To assess the suitability of 'new' habitat for Malleefowl, NACC NRM will begin targeted presence/absence monitoring from year six. NACC NRM will deploy camera traps and other survey methods once revegetation reaches a maturity likely to provide adequate cover, food resources, and nesting materials. Engagement with the NMRG will inform deployment processes.

9.1.3 Reference Site Assessment

To assess the success of the sub-project revegetation sites, comparable vegetation reference sites will be used informing the performance and completion criteria of the project. Reference sites will undergo detailed assessment using EMSA protocols condition, cover and floristics. It is anticipated that each reference site should be suitable for multiple sub-project sites.

9.1.4 EMSA Protocol Monitoring

NACC NRM has committed to using EMSA protocols to ensure robust data for the project. EMSA Protocols will be deployed in two areas.

Vegetation reference site/s

Reference sites will provide comparable vegetation types that can be used as baseline targets for newly established revegetation areas, helping to guide and assess progress toward long-term completion criteria.

Sub-project indicative revegetation site/s

Indicative sites will be selected to provide a project level overview of the progress towards functional Malleefowl ecosystem development across the entire project. They will record changes in vegetation structure, canopy cover, leaf litter and floristic diversity. Quadrat establishment and bi-annual monitoring will track progress over the project life.

Ecological Monitoring System Australia provides a nationally consistent standard for the collection of field-based ecological data, supporting both regulatory compliance and best-practice project evaluation. To assess vegetation condition and track progress following revegetation interventions, NACC NRM has adopted EMSA modules specifically suited to offset and restoration projects. These include:

- **Plot Description** Module, [download PDF](#) - recording baseline characteristics and contextual information
- **Plot Selection and Layout** Module, [download PDF](#) - establishing consistent monitoring locations for repeatable data collection
- **Cover, condition, and floristics** – measuring vegetation structure, species composition, and ecological health.
- Cover Module, [download PDF](#)
- Condition Module, [download PDF](#)
- Floristics Module, [download PDF](#)

Using these [modules](#) ensures that monitoring data are robust, comparable across sub-projects and meet statutory reporting requirements. This approach also enables adaptive management by providing reliable evidence to guide decision-making, address emerging issues promptly, and verify that revegetation outcomes are delivering intended ecological benefits and are on track to meet completion criteria.

Monitoring sites are to be implemented within the first five years of the revegetation program, with biannual monitoring. Sub-project site selection is to provide a representative sample of

achieved Offsets and enable consistent project performance indicators. Representation is approximately one indicator plot per 150Ha of revegetation.

- EMSA protocol establishment
- Biannual ecological value EMSA plots, national standard with replicable/return monitoring over longer term

9.2 Sub-Project 'Fitzsimons' Monitoring

Table 16 includes the sub-project monitoring schedule designed to ensure that time-based assessment against performance indicators and completion criteria can be tracked. Monitoring protocols used will ensure that relevant indicators are assessed at the appropriate time.

EMSA Protocols will not be used on the Fitzsimons site.

Table 16 Sub-project Monitoring Schedule

Aspect	Protocol	Year 0	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10	Year 20
Vegetation	Sub-project Site Assessment (Baseline)	X					
	Sub-project Site Assessment (Indicator)				X	X	X
	Revegetation Seedling Survival Counts		X	X	X	X	X
	Photo monitoring point	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Opportune field inspection	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Drone Survey	X	X	X	X	X	X
	EMSA protocol						
Fauna	Malleefowl Monitoring - Camera Trap				X	X	X
	Malleefowl Monitoring - Ground survey						X

*Fauna monitoring will begin when site Habitat Quality scores greater than a 'very low' when referenced against Habitat Quality Scoring table ([Appendix 12.2](#)).

10 Risk assessment

Table 17 - Site specific revegetation risk assessment

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating	Trigger	Contingency	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual risk
Weed competition	High weed burden suppressing seedling establishment and competing for moisture/nutrients.	Likely	Major	High	>30% weed cover within revegetation site	Pre-planting weed control (chemical & mechanical), follow-up spot spraying, ongoing monitoring in Years 1–2.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Drought/ low rainfall	Below-average winter rainfall leading to poor germination and seedling mortality	Possible	Major	High	Following 20mm of effective growing season rainfall	Plant during optimal moisture windows, prioritise drought-tolerant local provenance species, ripping to improve infiltration. Infill revegetation.	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Extreme Weather Events	Heatwaves, frost, or intense storms damaging seedlings.	Possible	Major	High	Species selected are deemed suitable within known soil and climate constraints	Ensure species selected are suited to site conditions.	Rare	Major	Medium
Wildfire event	Total loss of revegetation due to fire	Possible	Major	High	>10% weed or shrub cover	Ensure firebreaks are established according to LGA regulations	Unlikely	Major	Medium
Poor seedling quality	Tubestock with poor vigour or root issues reducing survival.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Seedlings have poor root plugs, lack vigour, show sign of insect/disease, no local provenance guarantee	Source from reputable nurseries, request provenance certification, inspect stock on arrival.	Rare	Moderate	Low

Risk	Description	Likeli- hood	Conseq- uence	Risk rating	Trigger	Contingency	Likeli- hood	Conseq- uence	Residual risk
Grazing damage from native and non-native herbivores	Browsing by rabbits, kangaroos, goats, or stray livestock.	Likely	Moderate	High	Grazing damage to seedlings >15% is identified during monitoring	Implement feral control as needed and monitor grazing pressure for follow up control. Infill revegetation.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium
Soil constraints	Compaction or hard setting soils limiting root growth and establishment.	Likely	Moderate	High	Modified soil profile impacted by long term agricultural use.	Mechanical ripping along planting lines.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Erosion risk	Wind or water erosion removing topsoil or exposing seedlings.	Likely	Moderate	High	Following 20mm of effective growing season rainfall, mild autumn/ winter condition	Rip to contours, maintain soil cover. Correct timing for site works to reduce risk.	Unlikely	Insignifi- cant	Low
Inadequate staffing or contractor availability	Labour shortages delay planting and or maintenance and infill planting.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	When key team members, subcontractors, or required materials become unavailable. Sudden changes in weather or site access.	Secure contractors early, maintain contingency plans, keep scheduling flexible.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Operational safety	Machinery, chemical handling,	Possible	Major	High	Before starting work with new machinery,	Apply safe work procedures, ensure operator training, use PPE, maintain	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium

Risk	Description	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating	Trigger	Contingency	Likelihood	Consequence	Residual risk
	and remote fieldwork hazards.				equipment, chemicals, substances, or new work processes.	communications and emergency plans.			
Vehicle access issues	Waterlogged site unable to undertake mechanical soil amelioration activities	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Inability to access work areas due to standing water or saturated soil, posing safety hazards for personnel or machinery.	Avoid wet conditions, use suitable vehicles.	Rare	Minor	Low
Seedling survival below 75% survival rate threshold	Loss of seedlings in the first or second year due to grazing, drought, extreme weather, or poor quality stock.	Possible	Major	High	If seedling survival count is <50%	Include a budget for infill planting	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium
Failure of Malleefowl to utilise the revegetation site within 10 years post site revegetation	Loss of nearby seed populations of Malleefowl (local extinctions)	Possible	Major	High	If the planted area fails to achieve the required structural complexity, species richness, or density of cover after consecutive monitoring periods across 10 years.	Consider alternative revegetation site to implement revegetation works. Utilise Malleefowl neighbourhoods' data set to identify sites associated Malleefowl populations Investigation into absence of Malleefowl individuals Application of remedial actions based on investigation findings	Unlikely	Major	Medium

HEAT MAP RISK RATINGS TABLE

Likelihood	Almost Certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Pivotal
		Consequence				

Figure 9 Risk matrix

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12 Appendices

12.1 Buntine Nature Reserve – Satellite Imagery

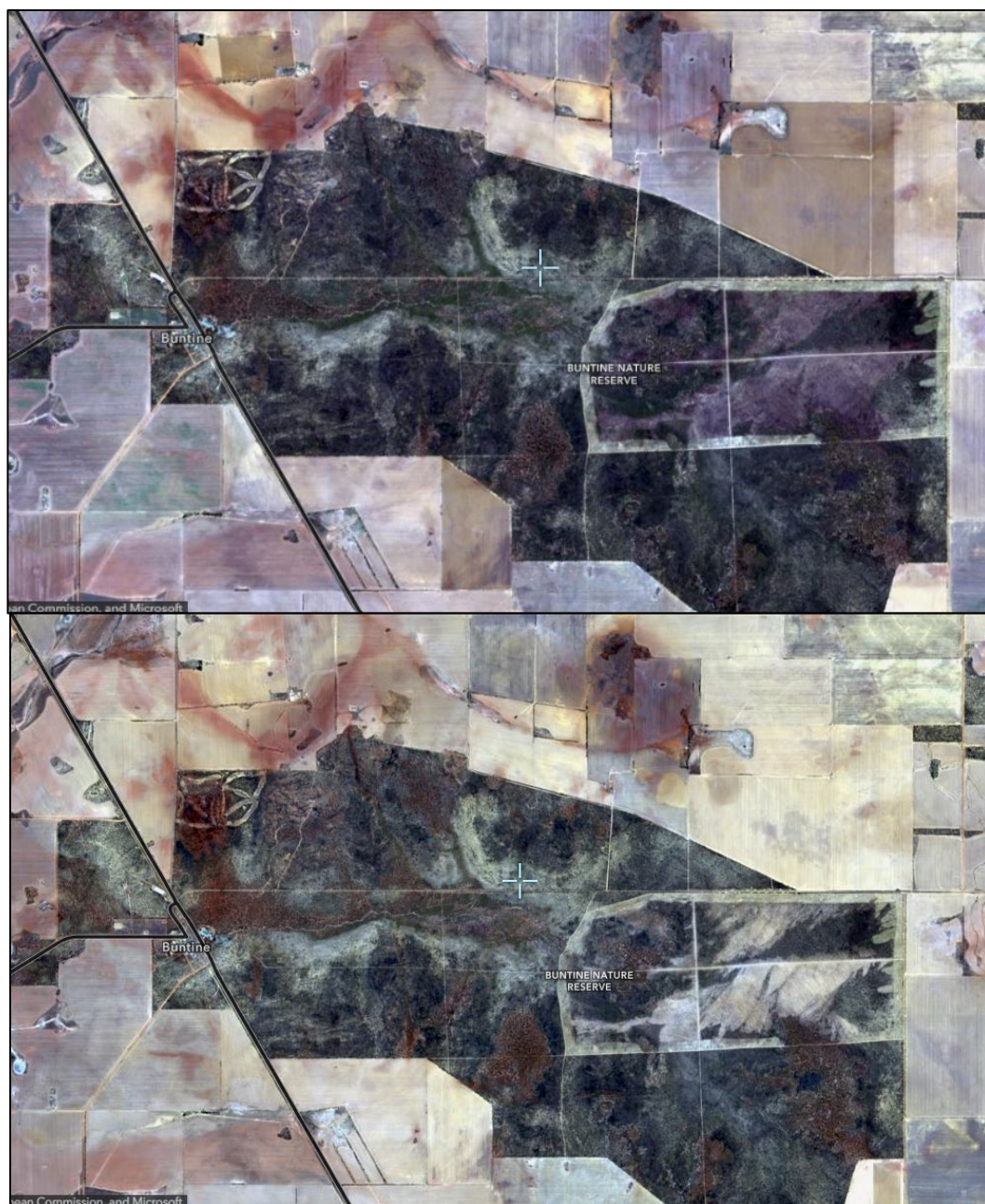


Figure 10- Buntine Nature Reserve June 2023 & December 2023 showing impact of controlled burns completed by DBCA on available foraging grounds for Malleefowl

12.2 Habitat Quality Scoring System for Malleefowl

This habitat scoring system describes elements indicative of suitable foraging habitat for the Malleefowl in WA. It does not replace robust and appropriate survey information (i.e. indicators of species presence, such as mounds, vegetation type and condition), which must be provided to support Crimson Metals offsets. Surveys must be undertaken by suitably experienced experts.

Appropriate scores will best fit a description. Not all components of the 'detail' column must be met, but a majority should be.

Habitat scores are for site condition (score out of 3), site context (score out of 3) and species stocking rate (score out of 4). The total makes a score out of 10, which can be used in the EPBC Offset Assessment Guide (the calculator).

Table 18 Habitat Quality Score for Malleefowl

Indicator	Score	Site Condition
Vegetation condition and structure. Diversity of habitat species present. Habitat features	3	Habitat quality: Very High - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), no habitat damage by herbivores, no fire for at least 20 years
	2.5	Habitat quality: High - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, largely intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), foraging available (seeds, insects), little evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), no fire for at least 15 years
	2	Habitat quality: Medium - Suitable substrate with leaf litter, largely intact habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), some evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), no fire for at least 10 years
	1.5	Habitat quality: Low – little substrate with leaf litter, some gaps in habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), evidence of habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 10 years
	1.0	Habitat quality: Very Low - little substrate with leaf litter, large gaps in habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey, trees for roosting), considerable habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 5 years
	0.5	Habitat quality: Marginal - no substrate/ leaf litter, missing habitat structure (groundcover, mid-storey and trees for roosting), severe habitat damage by herbivores (e.g. rabbits, goats, stock), fire within last 5 years
	0	Habitat quality: Absent , no vegetation and/or suitable habitat on site - no leaf litter, no habitat structure
Site context	3	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to more than one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat.

Indicator	Score	Site Condition
		Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat.
	2	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to at least one area of contiguous preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one patch of preferred breeding habitat.
	1	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Site is connected by suitable vegetation to at least one patch of preferred breeding habitat. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is connected by dispersal to at least one patch of known habitat.
	0	Remnant vegetation/baseline offset site: Sub-project site is separated from other suitable habitat by cleared areas of up to 5 km. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Sub-project site is separated from other suitable habitat by cleared areas of up to 5 km.
Usage and/or density of a species. Role of the site population in regard to overall species population viability.	4	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: Over 25% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl mound/s present and used for breeding (Rank 1 or 2)
	3	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: 16-25% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl mound/s present (may or may not be used for breeding)
	2	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: 6-15% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl activity at revegetated site for transit/ foraging
	1	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: Up to 5% of active mounds in last breeding season recorded in VSA Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: Malleefowl using areas immediately adjacent to revegetated site/ connected corridors
	0	Remnant vegetation/Baseline offset site: No record of species presence on site. Revegetation/Rehabilitation sites: No evidence of Malleefowl at revegetated site or immediately adjacent/ connected corridors

Habitat suitability categories for Malleefowl

Total Score (Max 10)	Habitat Class	Comments
0-2	Limited to Unsuitable	Little to no mound construction resources available, non-preferred habitat type that may be utilised for foraging during transit, mounds with no signs of activity/use.
3-6	Marginal	Limited/infrequent mound construction resources available, non-preferred habitat type that may be utilised for foraging during transit, mounds with no signs of activity/use in the last 1-2 breeding seasons.
7-10	Optimal	High mound construction resources available, preferred habitat type (VSA 1 or VSA 2), Rank 1 or 2 mounds recorded during last breeding season.

12.3 Fauna list

Table 19 includes data sourced from the [Danjoo biodiversity data](#) repository and the Atlas of Living Australia. It should be noted that this data may have some inaccurate identifications. This is due to the open-source nature of the Atlas of Living Australia's data repository and the likelihood that taxonomic revision may have occurred for some species.

Table 19 fauna species list for Buntine Nature Reserve and adjacent properties

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked honeyeater
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped thornbill
<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped thornbill
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-Nightjar
<i>Anarhynchus ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped plover
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey teal
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red wattlebird
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed eagle
<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced woodswallow
<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked woodswallow
<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian ringneck
<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	Western corella
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little corella
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed cuckoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red-tailed black cockatoo
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck
<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed swallow
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown songlark
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous songlark
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted harrier
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded stilt
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey shrikethrush
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced cuckooshrike
<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little crow
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian raven
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied butcherbird
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey butcherbird
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered kite
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	Western yellow robin
<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	Crimson chat
<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	Red-kneed dotterel
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen kestrel
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby
<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing honeyeater
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little eagle
<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied stilt
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged triller
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown honeyeater
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared duck
<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged fairywren
<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	Blue-breasted fairywren
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated miner

<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed honeyeater
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow bee-eater
<i>Microeca fascians</i> (Latham, 1802)	Jacky winter
<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Scarlet-chested parrot
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared honeyeater
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Australian boobook
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested pigeon
<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested bellbird
<i>Pachycephala occidentalis</i>	Western whistler
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous whistler
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree martin
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped robin
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common bronzewing
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny frogmouth
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Regent parrot
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed babbler
<i>Psephotellus varius</i>	Mulga parrot
<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	White-fronted honeyeater
<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie wagtail
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed scrubwren
<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>	Weebill
<i>Sugomel niger</i>	Black Honeyeater
<i>Tachyspiza cirrocephala</i>	Collared sparrowhawk
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian shelduck
<i>Taeniopygia castanotis</i>	Australian zebra finch
<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed nativehen
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded lapwing
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
<i>Ahamitermes hillii</i>	Termite
<i>Amitermes dentosus</i>	Termite
<i>Amitermes modicus</i>	Termite
<i>Coptotermes acinaciformis raffrayi</i>	Subterranean termite
<i>Drepanotermes tamminensis</i>	Harvester termite
<i>Microcerotermes serratus</i>	No common name
<i>Paracaprimermes kraepelinii</i>	Termite
<i>Tumulitermes apiocephalus</i>	Termite
<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland thornbill
<i>Apocyclops dengizicus</i>)	Copepod
<i>Australocypris insularis</i>	Seed shrimp
<i>Austrochiltonia subtenuis</i>	Amphipod
<i>Brachionus plicatilis</i>	Rotifer
<i>Calamanthus cautus</i>	Shy heathwren
<i>Ceratopogonidae</i>	Biting midge
<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied honeyeater
<i>Chalcites basal</i>	Horsfield's bronze cuckoo
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining bronze cuckoo
<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared cuckoo
<i>Chironomidae</i>	Non-biting midge
<i>Chironomus occidentalis</i>	No common name
<i>Culicidae</i>	Mosquito
<i>Daphnia</i>	Common water flea
<i>Daphnia truncata</i>	Water flea
<i>Diacypris compacta</i>	No common name
<i>Diacypris</i>	No common name

<i>Diptera</i>	Fly
<i>Dolichopodidae</i>	Long-legged fly
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu
<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	Southern scrub robin
<i>Ephydriidae</i>	Shore fly
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown falcon
<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western gerygone
<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo
<i>Hexarthra fennica</i>	Rotifera
<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	White-shouldered triller
<i>Leioproctus</i>	Native bee
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed kite
<i>Malurus</i>	Wren
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded robin
<i>Mytilocypris mytiloides</i>	Seed shrimp
<i>Necterosoma</i>	Beetle
<i>Neobatrachus kunapalari</i>	Kunapalari frog
<i>Neobatrachus sutor</i>	Shoemaker frog
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel
<i>Pachycephala fuliginosa</i>	Western whistler
<i>Procladius paludicola</i>	Midge
<i>Tachyspiza fasciata</i>	Brown goshawk
<i>Tanytarsus barbitarsis</i>	Midge
<i>Aphis (Aphis) craccivora</i>	Cowpea aphid
<i>Acari</i>	Mite
<i>Aname</i>	Mygalomorph spider
<i>Antichiropus</i>	Millipede
<i>Ariadna</i>	Tube-web spider
<i>Artoria impedita</i>	Wolf spider
<i>Asadipus phaleratus</i>	White tailed spider
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped free-tailed bat
<i>Backobourkia heroine</i>	Heroic orb-weaver
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Australian ringneck
<i>Barychelinae</i>	Brushed trapdoor spiders
<i>Beierolpium H</i>	Pseudoscorpions
<i>Blackburnium reichei</i>	Beetle
<i>Bothriembryon</i>	Snail
<i>Bungulla bertmaini</i>	Mygalomorph spider
<i>Cercophonius</i>	Wood scorpion
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat
<i>Choristus Walker</i>	Bee fly
<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>	Southwestern clawless gecko
<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>	Buchanan's Snake-Eyed Skink
<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	Lozenge marked dragon
<i>Ctenotus pantherinus</i>	Leopard skink
<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	Barred wedge-snout ctenotus
<i>Ctenotus uber uber</i>	Spotted ctenotus
<i>Delias aganippe</i>	Spotted Jezabel
<i>Delma australis</i>	Marble-faced delma
<i>Delma grayii</i>	Side-Barred Delma
<i>Desidae</i>	Intertidal spiders
<i>Diplodactylus granariensis granariensis</i>	Western Stone Gecko
<i>Diplodactylus</i>	Gecko
<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>	Fine-faced gecko
<i>Erythracarinae</i>	Mites
<i>Eucyrtops</i>	Australian armoured trapdoor spiders
<i>Euoplos saplan</i>	Mygalomorph spider
<i>Euryopis</i>	Comb-footed spiders

<i>Gaius villosus</i>	Armoured trapdoor spiders
<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Tree dtella
<i>Grymeus</i>	Goblin spider
<i>Heleioporus albopunctatus</i>	Western spotted frog
<i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i>	Reticulated velvet gecko
<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's gecko
<i>Hoggicosa forresti</i>	Two-toned wolf spider
<i>Hogna crispipes</i>	
<i>Idiommata blackwalli</i>	Mygalomorph spider
<i>Isometroides</i>	Spider hunting scorpion
<i>Isopeda magna</i>	Huntsman spider
<i>Isopedella cerussata</i>	Southern grey huntsman
<i>Isopedella saundersi</i>	Gold-spotted huntsman
<i>Ixodidae</i>	Scale tick
<i>Lerista kingi</i>	Kings slider
<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless lizard
<i>Liopholis inornata</i>	Desert egernia
<i>Longrita yuinmery</i>	Ground spiders
<i>Lucasium maini</i>	Main's ground gecko
<i>Lychas</i>	Scorpion
<i>Lycosa ariadnae</i>	Wolf spiders
<i>Lycosa</i>	Wolf spiders
<i>Macropus fuliginosus melanops</i>	Western grey kangaroo
<i>Maratus chrysomelas</i>	Variable peacock spider
<i>Marmasoma</i>	Bee fly
<i>Megalopsalis</i>	Australian harvestmen
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Common Dwarf Skink
<i>Missulena</i>	Mouse spider
<i>Miturgidae</i>	Prowling Spiders
<i>Moloch horridus</i>	Thorny mountain devil
<i>Molycris vokes</i>	Australian ground spiders
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse
<i>Myandra bincincta</i>	no common name spider
<i>Neobatrachus pelobatoides</i>	Humming frog
<i>Neobatrachus</i>	Burrowing frogs
<i>Neon</i>	Small spider
<i>Neopilionidae</i>	Harvestmen
<i>Neosparassus</i>	Badge huntsman spiders
<i>Nomindra leeuweni</i>	Australasian ground spiders
<i>Notomys mitchellii</i>	Mitchell's hopping mouse
<i>Opopaea</i>	Goblin spider
<i>Oxyopes</i>	Lynx spider
<i>Pararchaeinae</i>	Australian shield spiders
<i>Pediana occidentalis</i>	Western bark huntsman
<i>Pelcinus</i>	Goblin spiders
<i>Peltohyas australis</i>	Inland dotterel
<i>Periclystus aureolatus</i>	Australian Megaloptera
<i>Phryssonotus novaehollandiae</i>	Australian millipede
<i>Pogona minor minor</i>	Dwarf western bearded dragon
<i>Pseudonaja mengdeni</i>	Mengden's Brown Snake
<i>Pseudophryne guentheri Boulenger, 1882</i>	Günther's toadlet
<i>Salticidae</i>	Jumping spiders
<i>Scolopendra laeta Haase, 1887</i>	Centipede
<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	Little long-tailed dunnart
<i>Sminthopsis</i>	Dunnart
<i>Stephanopsis</i>	Crab spiders
<i>Suta fasciata</i>	Rosen's Snake

<i>Suta monachus</i>	Monk snake
<i>Tasmanicosa godeffroyi</i>	Garden wolf spider
<i>Tasmanicosa leuckarti</i>	Union-Jack wolf spider
<i>Tercentenarium linnaei</i>	No common name
<i>Teyl luculentus</i>	Mygalomorph spider
<i>Tharpyna venusta</i>	Beautiful crab spider
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western blue tongued lizard
<i>Tiliqua rugosa rugosa</i>	Bobtailed lizard
<i>Urodacus novaehollandiae</i>	Black sand scorpion
<i>Venator</i>	Wolf spiders
<i>Wesmaldra talgomine</i>	Australian ground spiders
<i>Zentamyia</i>	Australian bee fly

12.4 Flora list

A list of flora identified as occurring on or adjacent to the landholder's property is outlined in table 20. Data was sourced from the [Danjoo biodiversity data repository](#) and includes data from the [Atlas of Living Australia](#). It should be noted that this data may have some inaccurate identifications or location data. This is due to the open-source nature of the Atlas of Living Australia's data repository, age of some collections and the likelihood that taxonomic revision may have occurred for some species.

Table 20 List of flora identified on or adjacent to the revegetation site

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia acuaria</i>	
<i>Acacia acuminata</i>	Jam
<i>Acacia andrewsii</i>	
<i>Acacia assimilis</i> subsp. <i>assimilis</i>	
<i>Acacia bidentata</i>	
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	Wait-a-while
<i>Acacia coolgardiensis</i>	
<i>Acacia daviesioides</i>	
<i>Acacia desertorum</i>	
<i>Acacia erinacea</i>	
<i>Acacia fragilis</i>	
<i>Acacia hemiteles</i>	
<i>Acacia hopperiana</i>	
<i>Acacia lasiocalyx</i>	Silver Wattle
<i>Acacia longiphyllodinea</i>	Long-leaved Wattle
<i>Acacia mackeyana</i>	
<i>Acacia multispicata</i>	
<i>Acacia neurophylla</i> subsp. <i>erugata</i>	
<i>Acacia nigripilosa</i> subsp. <i>nigripilosa</i>	
<i>Acacia resinosa</i>	Summer Wattle
<i>Acacia</i> sp. Wubin	
<i>Acacia stereophylla</i> var. <i>stereophylla</i>	
<i>Acacia yorkkrakensis</i> subsp. <i>acrita</i>	
<i>Actinobole uliginosum</i>	Flannel Cudweed
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> *	Silvery Hairgrass
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> subsp. <i>acutivalvis</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina campestris</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina corniculata</i>	
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Dysentery Bush

<i>Amyema gibberula</i> var. <i>tatei</i>	
<i>Anthotroche pannosa</i>	Felted Anthotroche
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> *	Cape Weed
<i>Arthropodium dyeri</i>	
<i>Atriplex paludosa</i> subsp. <i>baudinii</i>	
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	
<i>Baeckea muricata</i>	
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. <i>Dudawa</i>	
<i>Beaufortia puberula</i>	Hairy-leaved Beaufortia
<i>Blennospora drummondii</i>	
<i>Borya constricta</i>	
<i>Borya laciniata</i>	
<i>Borya sphaerocephala</i>	Pincushions
<i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i>	Swan River Daisy
<i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i>	
<i>Briza maxima</i> *	Blowfly Grass
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> *	Madrid Brome
<i>Bromus rubens</i> *	Red Brome
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Native Cornflower
<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	Leek Lily
<i>Caladenia dimidia</i>	Chameleon Spider Orchid
<i>Caladenia flava</i>	Cowslip Orchid
<i>Calandrinia calyptrata</i>	Pink Purslane
<i>Calandrinia lehmannii</i>	
<i>Calotis hispidula</i>	Bindy Eye
<i>Calytrix depressa</i>	
<i>Calytrix gracilis</i>	
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Tangled Dodder Laurel
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	
<i>Centrolepis polygyna</i>	Wiry Centrolepis
<i>Centrolepis</i> sp. <i>Kalannie</i>	
<i>Chamaexeros fimbriata</i>	
<i>Chamelaucium drummondii</i>	
<i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> subsp. <i>Perenjori</i>	
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	
<i>Cheilanthes lasiophylla</i>	Woolly Cloak Fern
<i>Chrysitrix distigmatosa</i>	
<i>Chrysopogon</i>	
<i>Chthonocephalus pseudevax</i>	Woolly Groundheads
<i>Comesperma integerrimum</i>	
<i>Comesperma scoparium</i>	Broom Milkwort
<i>Conospermum brownii</i>	Blue-eyed Smokebush
<i>Conostylis androstemma</i>	Trumpets
<i>Crassula closiana</i>	
<i>Crassula colorata</i>	Dense Stonecrop
<i>Cryptandra myriantha</i>	
<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>	
<i>Cyanicula amplexans</i>	Dainty Blue Orchid
<i>Cyanostegia angustifolia</i>	Tinsel-flower
<i>Cyathostemon heterantherus</i>	
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> *	
<i>Cyphanthera racemosa</i>	
<i>Dampiera lavandulacea</i>	
<i>Dampiera wellsiana</i>	Wells' Dampiera
<i>Darwinia purpurea</i>	Rose Darwinia
<i>Dasymalla terminalis</i>	Native Foxglove
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Australian Carrot
<i>Daviesia nematophylla</i>	

<i>Daviesia nudiflora</i> subsp. <i>nudiflora</i>	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily
<i>Dichopogon capillipes</i>	
<i>Dichopogon fimbriatus</i>	Chocolate Lily
<i>Dichopogon preissii</i>	
<i>Dicrastylis globiflora</i>	
<i>Dicrastylis rugosifolia</i>	
<i>Diuris pallescens</i>	Pale Donkey Orchid
<i>Diuris porrifolia</i>	Small Flowered Donkey Orchid
<i>Drosera erythrorhiza</i>	Red Ink Sundew
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Pimpernel Sundew
<i>Drosera hirsuta</i>	
<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	Bridal Rainbow
<i>Drosera macrophylla</i>	Showy Sundew
<i>Drosera menziesii</i>	Pink Rainbow
<i>Drosera</i> sp. <i>Branched styles</i>	
<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>	
<i>Ecdeiocolea monostachya</i>	
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Barrier Saltbush
<i>Enekbatus sessilis</i>	
<i>Enekbatus stowardii</i>	
<i>Eremophila decipiens</i>	Slender Fuchsia
<i>Eremophila drummondii</i>	Drummond's Eremophila
<i>Ericomyrtus serpyllifolia</i>	
<i>Ericomyrtus tenuior</i>	
<i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i>	White Bunny Orchid
<i>Erodium cygnorum</i>	Blue Heronsbill
<i>Erymophyllum ramosum</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus arctata</i>	Narrow-leaved Sandplain Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus armillata</i>	Flanged Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus ebbanoensis</i> subsp. <i>ebbanoensis</i>	Sandplain mallee
<i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i>	Malallie
<i>Eucalyptus kochii</i> subsp. <i>kochii</i>	Oil Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i> subsp. <i>loxophleba</i>	York gum
<i>Eucalyptus moderata</i>	Redwood Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus pyriformis</i>	Pear-fruited Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i>	Stiff-leaved Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus rigidula</i> subsp. <i>rigidula</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus salubris</i>	Gimlet
<i>Eucalyptus stowardii</i>	Fluted Horn Mallee
<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>subangusta</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus subangusta</i> subsp. <i>pusilla</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus virella</i>	
<i>Ficinia marginata</i> *	Coarse Club Rush
<i>Gastrolobium laytonii</i>	Breelya
<i>Gastrolobium reflexum</i>	
<i>Gilberta tenuifolia</i>	
<i>Glischrocaryon angustifolium</i>	
<i>Glischrocaryon aureum</i>	Common Popflower
<i>Glycine canescens</i>	Silky Glycine
<i>Gompholobium obcordatum</i>	
<i>Gonocarpus nodulosus</i>	
<i>Goodenia berardiana</i>	
<i>Goodenia cynopotamica</i>	
<i>Goodenia discophora</i>	Cabbage Poison
<i>Goodenia helmsii</i>	
<i>Goodenia pinifolia</i>	Pine-leaved Goodenia
<i>Goodenia pusilliflora</i>	Smallflower Goodenia

<i>Goodenia rosea</i>	Pink Velleia
<i>Grevillea armigera</i>	Prickly Toothbrushes
<i>Grevillea biformis</i> subsp. <i>biformis</i>	
<i>Grevillea eryngioides</i>	Curly Grevillea
<i>Grevillea levis</i>	
<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>	
<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i> subsp. <i>petrophiloides</i>	
<i>Grevillea pterosperma</i>	
<i>Gunniopsis rubra</i>	
<i>Gyrostemon ramulosus</i>	Corkybark
<i>Hakea erecta</i>	
<i>Hakea invaginata</i>	
<i>Hakea recurva</i> subsp. <i>recurva</i>	
<i>Hakea scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>	
<i>Hannafordia bissillii</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>	
<i>Hemigenia botryphylla</i>	
<i>Hemigenia dielsii</i>	
<i>Hemiphora bartlingii</i>	Woolly Dragon
<i>Hemiphora uncinata</i>	
<i>Hibbertia ancistrophylla</i>	
<i>Hibbertia drummondii</i>	
<i>Hibbertia glomerosa</i>	Guinea-flower
<i>Hibbertia lineata</i>	
<i>Hibbertia pungens</i>	
<i>Hibbertia rostellata</i>	
<i>Homalocalyx coarctatus</i>	
<i>Hyalosperma glutinosum</i>	
<i>Hyalosperma glutinosum</i> subsp. <i>glutinosum</i>	
<i>Hyalosperma zacchaeus</i>	
<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Small Pennywort
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cats-ear
<i>Hysterobaeckea longipes</i>	
<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	Cushion Grass
<i>Isolepis cernua</i> var. <i>setiformis</i>	Nodding Club Rush
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i>	
<i>Isopogon teretifolius</i>	Nodding Coneflower
<i>Isotoma hypocrateriformis</i>	Woodbridge Poison
<i>Lawrencella rosea</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma costale</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma resinosum</i>	
<i>Leptomeria preissiana</i>	
<i>Leptosema daviesioides</i>	
<i>Leucopogon</i> sp. outer wheatbelt	
<i>Levenhookia stipitata</i>	Common Stylewort
<i>Lomandra collina</i>	Pale Mat Rush
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Small Leaf Bluebush
<i>Maireana planifolia</i>	Low Bluebush
<i>Malleostemon roseus</i>	
<i>Malleostemon tuberculatus</i>	
<i>Melaleuca acuminata</i> subsp. <i>websteri</i>	
<i>Melaleuca acutifolia</i>	
<i>Melaleuca adnata</i>	
<i>Melaleuca calyptroides</i>	
<i>Melaleuca conothamnoides</i>	
<i>Melaleuca cordata</i>	
<i>Melaleuca eleuterostachya</i>	
<i>Melaleuca fulgens</i> subsp. <i>steadmanii</i>	
<i>Melaleuca hamata</i>	Long-leaf uncinata

<i>Melaleuca lateriflora</i>	Gorada
<i>Melaleuca longistaminea</i>	
<i>Melaleuca nematophylla</i>	Wiry honey-myrtle
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>	
<i>Melaleuca stereophloia</i>	
<i>Melaleuca undulata</i>	Hidden Honey-myrtle
<i>Micromyrtus obovata</i>	
<i>Micromyrtus triptycha</i> subsp. <i>Maya</i>	
<i>Millotia myosotidifolia</i>	
<i>Monoculus monstrosus</i> *	Stinking roger
<i>Monotaxis grandiflora</i> var. <i>obtusifolia</i>	
<i>Morelotia microcarpa</i>	
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i> .	Foxtail Mulga Grass
<i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i>	Native Tobacco
<i>Olearia muelleri</i>	Goldfields Daisy
<i>Opercularia vaginata</i>	Dog Weed
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Adders Tongue
<i>Opuntia elata</i> *	Riverina pear
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> *	Smooth tree pear
<i>Panaetia lessonii</i>	
<i>Patersonia drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>	
<i>Patersonia drummondii</i>	Drummond's Patersonia
<i>Pauridia glabella</i>	Tiny Star
<i>Pentameris airoides</i> *	False hairgrass
<i>Persoonia quinquenervis</i>	
<i>Persoonia rufiflora</i>	
<i>Persoonia striata</i>	
<i>Persoonia stricta</i>	
<i>Petrophile incurvata</i>	
<i>Petrophile seminuda</i>	
<i>Phebalium ambiguum</i>	
<i>Phebalium multiflorum</i> subsp. <i>multiflorum</i>	
<i>Pheladenia deformis</i>	Blue Fairy Orchid
<i>Philotheca deserti</i>	
<i>Philotheca deserti</i> subsp. <i>deserti</i>	
<i>Phyllangium</i>	
<i>Pimelea avonensis</i>	
<i>Pityrodia lepidota</i>	
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	
<i>Platysace commutate</i>	
<i>Podolepis gardneri</i>	
<i>Podotheca gnaphalioides</i>	Golden Long-heads
<i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i>	
<i>Psammomoya choretroides</i>	
<i>Pterostylis galgula</i>	Dwarf Bird Orchid
<i>Pterostylis recurva</i>	Jug Orchid
<i>Pterostylis setulose</i>	Hairy-stemmed Snail Orchid
<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>	Cotton Bush
<i>Rhagodia drummondii</i>	
<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala</i>	Common Everlasting
<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala</i> subsp. <i>rosea</i>	Common Everlasting
<i>Rhodanthe chlorocephala</i> subsp. <i>splendida</i>	
<i>Rhodanthe laevis</i>	
<i>Rhodanthe manglesii</i>	
<i>Rhodanthe polycephala</i>	
<i>Rhodanthe spicata</i>	
<i>Ricinocarpos undulatus</i>	Wedding Bush
<i>Ricinocarpos velutinus</i>	

<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	
<i>Scaevola restiacea</i> subsp. <i>restiacea</i>	
<i>Schoenus calcatus</i>	
<i>Schoenus hexandrus</i>	
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>	Tiny Bog Rush
<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Slender Groundsel
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	
<i>Seringia velutina</i>	Velvet firebush
<i>Siemssenia microcephala</i>	
<i>Solanum nummularium</i>	Money-leaved Solanum
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sowthistle
<i>Spergularia brevifolia</i>	
<i>Spiculaea ciliata</i>	Elbow Orchid
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	
<i>Stenanthemum pomaderroides</i>	
<i>Stylidium confluens</i>	
<i>Stylidium limbatum</i>	Fringed-leaved Triggerplant
<i>Stylidium piliferum</i>	Common Butterfly Triggerplant
<i>Stylidium</i> sp. Mt Bayly	
<i>Styphelia serratifolia</i>	
<i>Thryptomene cuspidate</i>	
<i>Thysanotus manglesianus</i>	Mangles' Fringed Lily
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Paterson's Fringed Lily
<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>	
<i>Trachymene ornata</i>	Spongefruit
<i>Tribonanthes violacea</i>	Violet Tiurndin
<i>Triglochin</i> sp. A Flora of Australia	
<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i> *	Ursinia
<i>Verticordia auriculata</i>	
<i>Verticordia brachypoda</i>	
<i>Verticordia chrysantha</i>	
<i>Verticordia monadelpha</i> var. <i>monadelpha</i>	
<i>Verticordia picta</i>	Painted Featherflower
<i>Verticordia pritzelii</i>	Pritzel's Featherflower
<i>Verticordia rennieana</i>	
<i>Vulpia</i>	Squirrel Tail Fescue
<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i> *	Cape Bluebell
<i>Wahlenbergia preissii</i>	
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i>	Orange Immortelle
<i>Waitzia acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>	
<i>Waitzia nitida</i>	