

Native Vegetation Clearance

Mt Bold Dam Upgrade

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

6 September 2022

Report version AH055-2-B

Prepared by Sarah Telfer & Tim Milne (T&M Ecologists) and

Angela Carpenter & Ned Piscioneri (EBS Ecology)

Compiled by Renate Faast and Marcus Cooling (Ecological Associates)



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1. Application information

Application Details

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|--------------------|
| Applicant: | | | |
| Key contact: | | | |
| Landowner: | | | |
| Site Address: | Mount Bold Road , Kangarilla | | |
| Local Government Area: | CITY OF ONKAPARINGA | Hundred: | H105500 H105300 |
| Title ID: | CR/5757/788 Parcel ID H105500S227 CR/5757/784 Parcel ID H105300S535 | | |

Summary of proposed clearance

| | |
|--|--|
| Purpose of clearance | <p>Clearance is required to support works to upgrade the safety of the Mount Bold Dam and to increase the flood mitigation capacity of the reservoir. .</p> <p>Increasing the flood attenuation capacity of the dam is anticipated to result in a degree of impact to terrestrial vegetation in a band around the perimeter of the reservoir.</p> |
| Native Vegetation Regulation | Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 34, Infrastructure |
| Description of the vegetation under application | <p>Clearance impacts for construction works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.75 ha of eucalyptus woodland in good to excellent condition (UBS >60) 6.61 ha of eucalyptus woodland in moderate condition (UBS >40-60) 5.86 ha of planted or previously cleared regenerating shrubland or woodland in poor condition (UBS 0-40) <p>The vegetation comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.28 ha of riparian vegetation 18.6 ha of terrestrial vegetation <p>Clearance impacts for flood mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64.91 ha of 10 plant communities at the reservoir perimeter |
| Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees | <p>23.89 ha are proposed to be cleared.</p> <p>64.91 ha are proposed to be impacted by short-term inundation.</p> |
| Level of clearance | Level 4 |
| Overlay (Planning and Design Code) | N/A |

Map of proposed clearance area for construction works

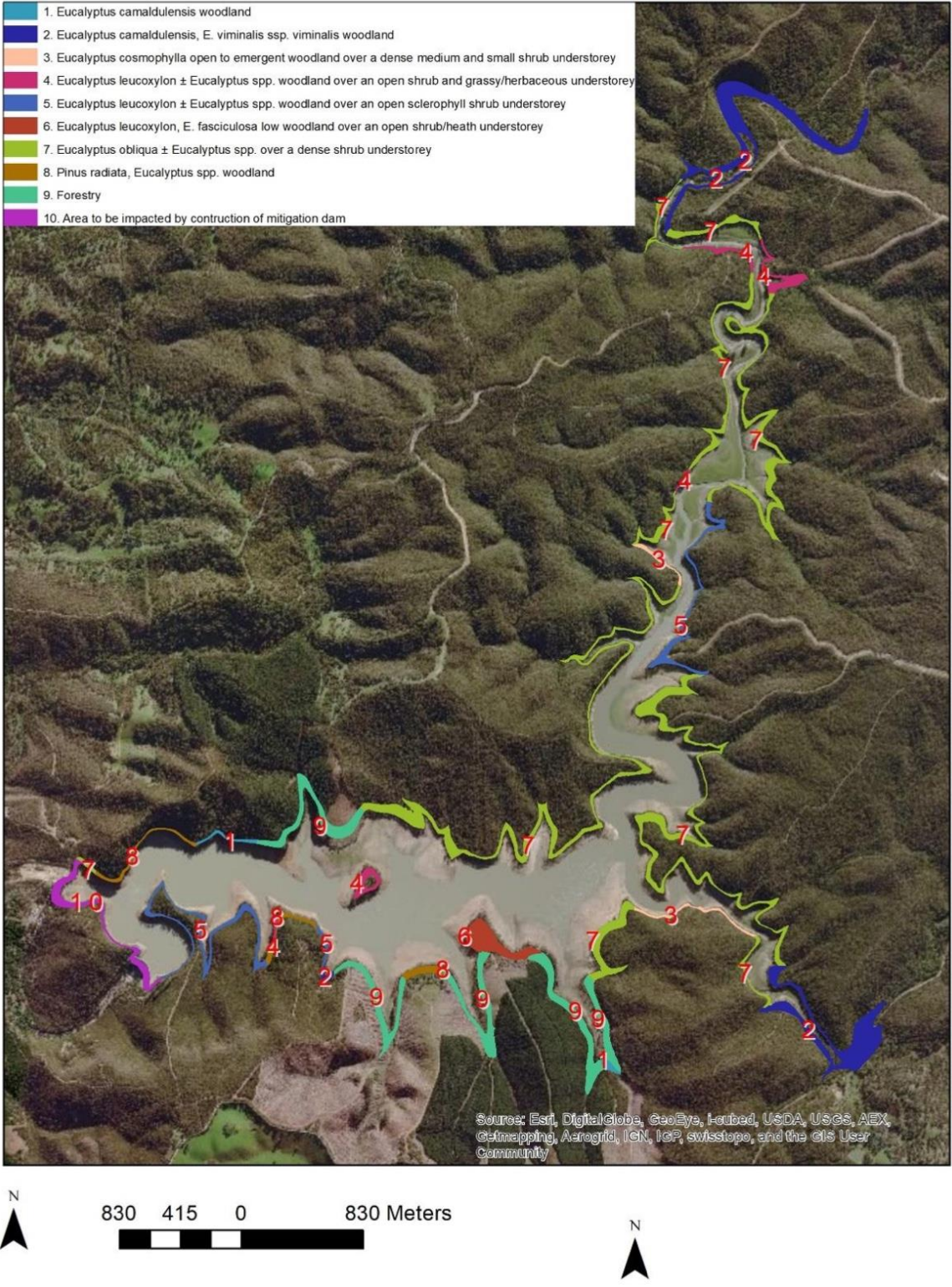


Legend

Community

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland | 29. <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> low woodland with emergent native and introduced trees |
| 2. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> Woodland | 30. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> woodland |
| 3. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Woodland | 31. <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> open woodland |
| 4. <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp., <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> Shrubland with emergent <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>A. pycnantha</i> | 32. * <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland |
| 5. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland | 33. * <i>Pinus radiata</i> woodland |
| 6. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Woodland | 34. +/- <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (planted) shrubland with emergent planted |
| 7. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , * <i>Acacia decurrens</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. Woodland | 39. <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (planted) low shrubland with emergent <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> |
| 8. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Woodland | 40. <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> , * <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland |
| 9. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Woodland | 41. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland |
| 10. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , * <i>Acacia decurrens</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> Woodland | 42. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland |
| 11. * <i>Pinus halepensis</i> Plantation +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. | 43. Open quarry with emergent <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> |
| 15. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Low woodland | 44. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland |
| 16. <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Low woodland | 45. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland |
| 18. <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> open woodland | 46. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland |
| 19. * <i>Pinus radiata</i> over * <i>Acacia decurrens</i> Plantation | A1 <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Spyridium parviflorum</i> |
| 23. Ephemeral herbland | A2 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland over <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> and exotics |
| 24. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> viminalis, <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland | A2b <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland over <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> and exotics |
| 25. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. woodland | A3 <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> open woodland over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Spyridium parviflorum</i> |
| 26. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. woodland | B1 <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland over <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> |
| 27. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland | B1b <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> closed forest over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>A. paradoxa</i> . |
| 28. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland | Disturbance Footprint |

Extent of increased inundation from flood attenuation works



Mitigation hierarchy

- Impacts to native vegetation have been avoided and minimised by:
- relocating works to minimise disturbance to areas of high conservation significance
 - maximising the use of areas of degraded or non-native vegetation areas in the design of the works
 - avoiding large hollow-bearing habitat trees where possible
 - designing roadworks to widen existing roads and minimise their footprint
 - designing batter slopes to minimise vegetation clearance

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| | - increasing the capacity of hollow jets to minimise the duration of inundation during flood mitigation events |
| SEB Offset proposal | Offset through on-ground works equivalent to 1,320.93 SEB Points for vegetation clearance works and 345.31 SEB Points for anticipated inundation at the reservoir perimeter (resulting from a modelled 1-in-100-year AEP event) |

2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description

SA Water is proposing to undertake safety upgrade works to Mount Bold dam that require the removal of native vegetation.

2.2 Background

Mount Bold is the largest reservoir in South Australia with a capacity of 46.6 GL. The reservoir is located in a reserve 24 km south of Adelaide on the Onkaparinga River in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges ([Figure 1](#)). The dam was constructed in 1937 to supply the Adelaide metropolitan area and stores water captured from the Onkaparinga River and transferred from the River Murray.

The 5,500 ha Mount Bold Reservoir Reserve includes the immediate catchment area around the reservoir and extends from Mylor to Kangarilla. The reserve shares a common boundary with Scott Creek Conservation Park to the north-west and Heritage Agreement 1275 in the north-east. Over half the reserve supports native vegetation in moderate to excellent condition (AWE 2010 - see Appendix 1 References). The reserve also includes areas of pasture and timber plantations. The reservoir itself occupies 308 ha.

Land surrounding the reserve is managed for conservation, plantation forestry, grazing, dryland agriculture, horticulture and rural lifestyle.

SA Water is planning to upgrade Mount Bold Dam to comply with the Australian National Committee of Large Dams (ANCOLD) guidelines. The upgrade will ensure that the dam is able to withstand the "maximum design earthquake" and the probable maximum flood. The upgraded dam will also provide flood attenuation to the downstream community. Increased temporary storage of floodwater will result in infrequent and short-term inundation of periphery vegetation above the full supply level (FSL). Neither the water supply volume nor full supply level of the dam will be increased.

In early May 2022, the Commonwealth Government announced additional funding to implement the F1 flood mitigation option for the project. As such, the F1 option is SA Water's preferred design. Flooding will be attenuated via a slot 5.6 m deep by 3.4 m wide in the primary spillway to provide protection against the 1 in 100 year Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) protection flood event when the dam is at full supply level at the beginning of the flood. The existing dam affords 1:10 AEP and can include pre-releases by gate operation that is informed by current and on-time weather forecast and extensive levels of operator intervention. The upgraded dam will help prevent impact on downstream assets, by regulating flow past the Mount Bold Dam wall such that the outflow from the dam would be limited to 120 m³/s to prevent flooding downstream at Old Noarlunga. During a flood event, capacity in the reservoir would increase temporarily to achieve a controlled outflow from the dam. For a 1:100 AEP flood event the additional water capacity would gradually drain over a 5-6 day period, until the reservoir reaches FSL again.

Key design elements of Option F1 include:

- Ability to withstand the Probable Maximum Flood;
- Ability to withstand the design earthquake (1 in 10,000 AEP event);

- Removal of spillway gates;
- Reinforcing of the dam wall, through construction of a concrete buttress downstream of the dam wall;
- Construction of a saddle dam;
- Providing 1:100 AEP flood attenuation when the dam is at full supply at the beginning of a flood event;
- Maintaining the same maximum storage level (Full Supply Level); and

2.3 General location map

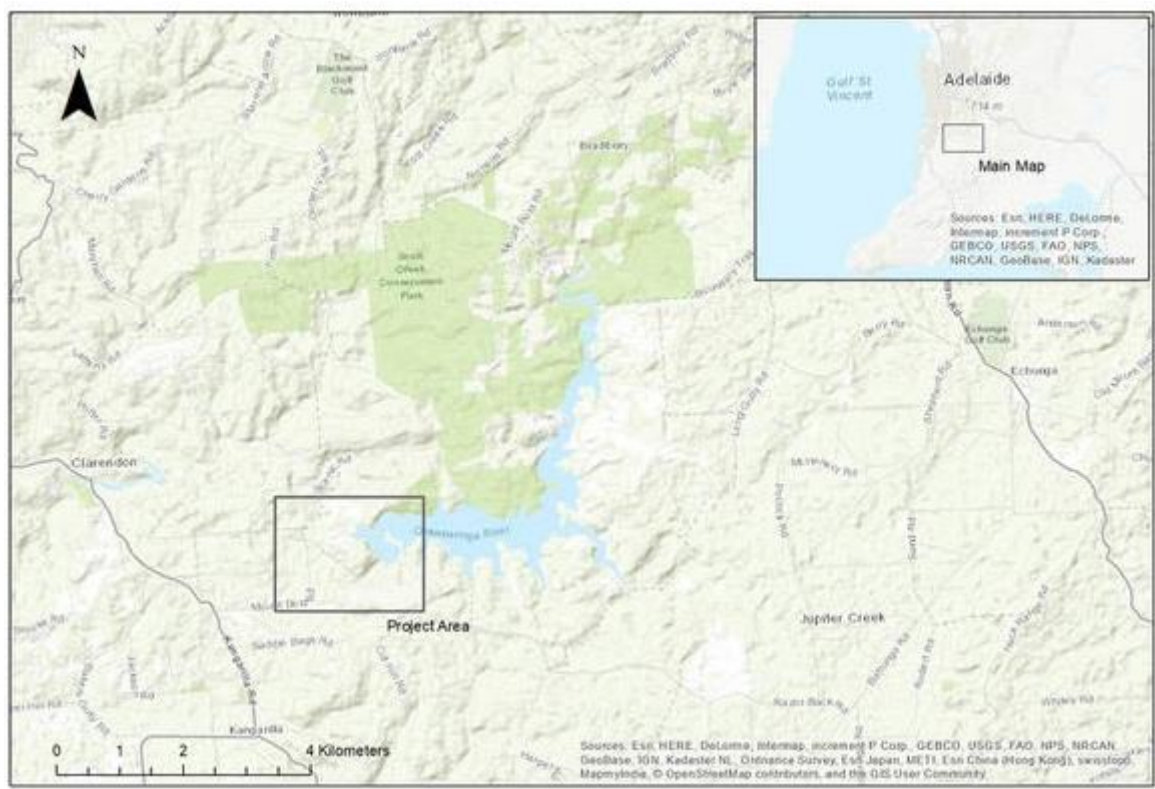


Figure 1. General Location Map

2.4 Details of the proposal

The proposed safety upgrade involves works in the vicinity of the dam wall (**Figure 2**).

The dam wall will be modified and strengthened. A new stepped spillway will be constructed on the crest of the dam to replace the manually operated flood gates. The dam wall will be strengthened by the addition of a concrete buttress and post tension anchors will be installed to the raised abutments for stability. A new saddle dam will be constructed to the north-east of the dam to contain water when the dam operates at higher water levels under temporary flood conditions. Existing access roads will be widened, and some new roads will be required. Four new bridges will be constructed to provide access and cross the Onkaparinga River.

A temporary concrete batching plant will be constructed within the assessed clearance footprint to supply the concrete for the dam wall. It is likely to be located within the existing quarry at the Saddle Dam Compound.

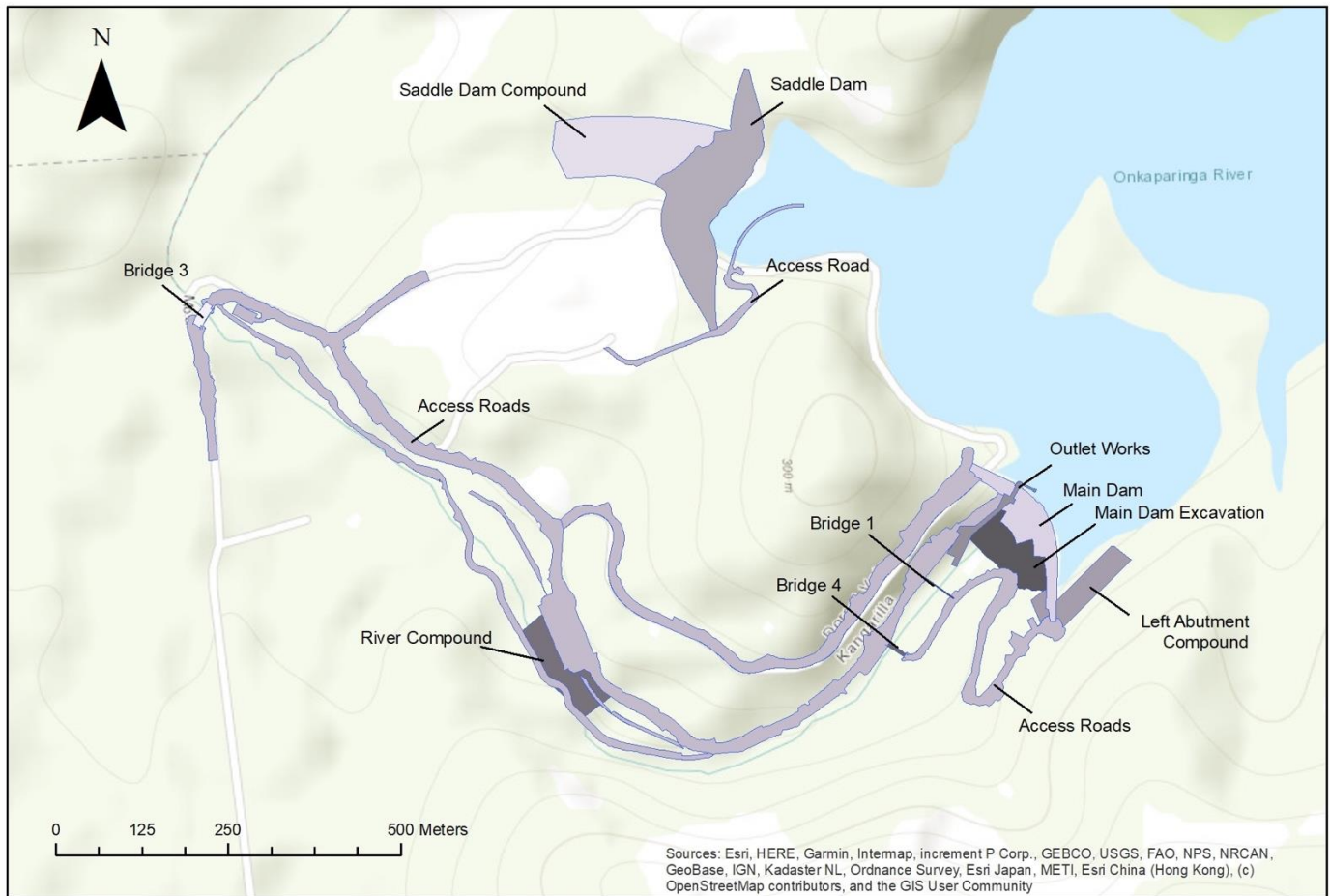


Figure 2. Extent of Works

2.5 Approvals required or obtained

Native Vegetation Act 1991 (SA)

Under the Native Vegetation Act approval is required to remove native vegetation for this project.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)

Matters of National Environmental Significance have been identified in the vicinity of the site. SA Water has completed an EPBC self-assessment and has determined that a referral under the Act is not required (Appendix 2).

Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (SA)

A Crown development application for the saddle dam is currently being prepared for lodgment with the State Commission Assessment Panel.

Heritage Act 1993 (SA)

The project does not impact on matters of State Heritage Significance.

Environmental Protection Act 1993 (SA)

The construction contractor will be required to hold EPA licenses for each relevant activity including an Earthworks and Drainage License and Dredging License. A license will be required to operate the concrete batching plant.

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1998 (SA)

A desktop risk assessment has been conducted by Independent Heritage Consultants in February 2020 and found the works did not present a significant risk to matters protected under the Act.

Due to amendments in the most recent concept design a further desktop risk assessment was completed in August 2022 and found the additional areas to be of low risk. A single Culturally Modified Tree was identified downstream of the dam wall adjacent the Onkaparinga River, however this will not be impacted by the works.

Landscape South Australia Act 2019 (SA)

Under Part 175 of the Act consultation is required if transporting declared plants.

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

The proposed dam wall safety upgrade works will require approval to clear native vegetation under *Regulation 12(34) – Infrastructure* of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. This Regulation allows for clearance of vegetation incidental to the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure (and associated services) where the Minister has declared that the clearance is in the public interest.

2.7 Development Application information (if applicable)

Not applicable.

3. Method

3.1 Flora assessment

A vegetation assessment was undertaken to inform planning and development of the proposed upgrade project and to determine the extent of impacts.

A desk-top review of existing flora records was conducted to identify threatened species and ecological communities within a 5 km search of the impact area. The databases interrogated were NatureMaps and the EPBC protected matters search tool (8th April 2022). Records prior to 1995 were excluded.

The vegetation survey followed the methods set out by the Native Vegetation Council to report the impacts of vegetation clearance. Plant associations were classified according to composition and condition and mapped ([Figure 3](#)). The survey data was collected over a period of 12 months, to provide a comprehensive survey of the areas potentially impacted by the works, and to sample at optimal times for the identification of seasonal species. Vegetation surveys were undertaken for sites 1-23 in Spring 2018, Summer 2018/2019 and early Winter (June) 2019 (T&M Ecologists 2019). Sites 24-46 were assessed on the 26th and 30th October 2020 (T&M Ecologists 2020).

Additional vegetation assessments were carried out by EBS Ecology on 12 April 2022 at three locations: Block A south-west of the Dam Wall); Block B (east of the site office); and, Block C for a proposed walking track and bridge over the Onkaparinga River (EBS 2022).

A final field survey was conducted (Ecological Associates) on 8 August 2022 to assess vegetation within the expanded footprint of the proposed works. Additional species observed were added to existing species lists for each plant association and noted as occurring outside of the Bushland Assessment Quadrats.

Data from all previous reports was collated, consolidated, and mapped to calculate the area of impact for each vegetation association.

State Conservation Ratings are reported in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

3.2 Fauna assessment

A desk-top review was conducted to identify threatened species and ecological communities within a 5 km search of the impact area. Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) known to occur within a 5 km search radius were identified using the EPBC protected matters search tool (8th April 2022). Records of threatened fauna reported since 1995 were reviewed using NatureMaps and Atlas of Living Australia (AoLA: 10th April 2022). Records of aquatic species were excluded.

Fauna surveys were undertaken in Spring 2018, Summer 2018/2019 and early Winter (June) 2019 to assess the presence of species of conservation significance within the proposed impact areas (T&M Ecologists 2019) ([Figure 3](#)). The following methodologies were utilised within the areas of impact (with reference to target species of conservation significance):

- Standard Biological Survey of SA survey for bird species of conservation significance
- Elliott trapping for the State Vulnerable Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*)
- Cage traps and scat searches for the State Rare Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)
- Motion-detecting cameras for Southern Brown Bandicoots (*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*), Common Brushtail Possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) and Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*)
- Anabat survey for bat species
- Searching for diggings and signs for the presence of the Nationally Endangered Southern Brown Bandicoots (*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*) and State Rare Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)
- Focused searching of appropriate rocky/cliff habitats for the State Endangered Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami*). This incorporated searching on days where conditions were suitable (sunshine, low wind, during spring) for 2 hours per occasion, using:

- Searches for scat piles outside crevices
- Using penlight torches and inspection cameras to look inside suitable crevices
- Using binoculars to look for basking animals outside crevices
- Call identification for frog species, especially the State Rare Bibron's Toadlet (*Pseudophryne bibronii*)
- Opportune searching for reptiles (observation, raking, lifting rocks and logs etc.)

Six primary sites were surveyed (**Figure 3**). These fauna survey sites were chosen to provide broad coverage of the habitat types present in the assessment area. In addition, a control site was included to act as a test for the detectability of the Southern Brown Bandicoot. Comprehensive detail of the methods employed is provided in T&M Ecologists (2019).

National conservation ratings are in accordance with the most recent *EPBC Act* Listing Status available in the Species Profile and Threats Database. State Conservation Ratings are in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.



Legend

● Fauna Survey Locations Spring 2018

Vegetation Communities

Bushland Assessment Site Reference

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Eucalyptus obliqua, E. camaldulensis +/- E. fasciculosa Woodland | 22. Eucalyptus cosmophylla +/- Exocarpus cupressiformis Very low woodland |
| 2. Eucalyptus camaldulensis +/- E. obliqua Woodland | 23. Ephemeral herbland |
| 3. Eucalyptus camaldulensis +/- E. fasciculosa Woodland | 24. Eucalyptus camaldulensis +/- E. viminalis viminalis, E. obliqua woodland |
| 4. Dodonaea viscosa ssp., Olearia ramulosa Shrubland with emergent E. fasciculosa, A. pycnantha | 25. Eucalyptus camaldulensis +/- E. viminalis ssp. woodland |
| 5. Eucalyptus obliqua, E. fasciculosa +/- E. viminalis +/- E. camaldulensis Woodland | 26. Eucalyptus camaldulensis +/- E. viminalis ssp. woodland |
| 6. Eucalyptus obliqua +/- E. leucoxylon Woodland | 27. Eucalyptus obliqua +/- E. fasciculosa woodland |
| 7. Eucalyptus obliqua, *Acacia decurrens +/- E. fasciculosa +/- E. leucoxylon ssp. Woodland | 28. Eucalyptus leucoxylon +/- E. camaldulensis woodland |
| 8. Eucalyptus obliqua, E. fasciculosa Woodland | 29. Acacia pycnantha low woodland with emergent native and introduced trees |
| 9. Eucalyptus camaldulensis +/- E. viminalis +/- E. obliqua +/- E. leucoxylon Woodland | 30. Eucalyptus leucoxylon woodland |
| 10. Eucalyptus obliqua, *Acacia decurrens +/- E. camaldulensis +/- E. viminalis Woodland | 31. Eucalyptus cosmophylla open woodland |
| 11. *Pinus halepensis Plantation +/- E. obliqua +/- E. leucoxylon ssp. | 32. *Eucalyptus spp., Eucalyptus obliqua woodland |
| 12. *Eucalyptus spp. (planted) Open woodland | 33. *Pinus radiata woodland |
| 13. Eucalyptus obliqua, E. cosmophylla +/- E. fasciculosa Low woodland | 34. +/- Leptospermum myrsinoides +/- Melaleuca decussata (planted) shrubland with emergent planted |
| 14. Eucalyptus cosmophylla, E. fasciculosa +/- E. leucoxylon Low woodland | 35. Acacia pycnantha, Eucalyptus cosmophylla, E. fasciculosa low woodland |
| 15. Eucalyptus leucoxylon, E. fasciculosa Low woodland | 36. Eucalyptus obliqua low woodland |
| 16. Eucalyptus fasciculosa +/- E. leucoxylon Low woodland | 37. Eucalyptus obliqua, E. fasciculosa woodland |
| 17. Allocasuarina verticillata, E. fasciculosa Low woodland | 38. Acacia pycnantha low forest with emergent planted Eucalyptus leucoxylon, E. fasciculosa |
| 18. Eucalyptus fasciculosa, E. leucoxylon +/- E. camaldulensis Open Woodland | 39. Melaleuca decussata (planted) low shrubland with emergent Eucalyptus fasciculosa |
| 18a. Acacia decurrens +/- Acacia pycnantha open to emergent woodland | 40. Eucalyptus fasciculosa, E. obliqua, *Eucalyptus spp. woodland |
| 19. *Pinus radiata over *Acacia decurrens Plantation | 41. Eucalyptus obliqua woodland |
| 20. Eucalyptus fasciculosa Low woodland | 42. Eucalyptus camaldulensis open woodland |
| 21. *Eucalyptus leucoxylon (planted) Woodland | 43. Open quarry with emergent Acacia pycnantha |
| | 44. Eucalyptus obliqua woodland |
| | 45. Eucalyptus camaldulensis woodland |
| | 46. Eucalyptus camaldulensis, E. leucoxylon woodland |

Figure 3. Fauna Survey Sites and Vegetation Survey Extent (from T&M Ecologists (2019)).

3.3 Inundation assessment

SA Water is upgrading the dam wall at Mount Bold Reservoir, and this will bring changes in the reservoir's retention and discharge hydrology. After the upgrade, the reservoir will have increased capacity to retain flood events, and these changes will increase the frequency of sporadic and short duration inundation events upstream of the dam wall. With increased exposure to inundation stress, some dieback of vegetation fringing the reservoir is anticipated, and this loss of vegetation is subject to the Native Vegetation Act.

The impacts of increased inundation to terrestrial plant communities at the perimeter of the reservoir were based on inundation for up to 6 days above full supply level in a 1 in 100-year AEP event.

To calculate the SEB impact of increased inundation the SA Water's Sciences Research team have:

- Developed a framework for estimating the extent to which inundation will affect fringing vegetation around Mount Bold reservoir, and an appropriate Loss Factor for calculating SEB points of loss,
- Used a simple conceptual model within this framework to predict how vegetation assemblages will respond to different flood events, and how the assemblages will respond to realistic sequences of flood events over the long-term future,
- Applied the model separately across different elevation bands to consider how flood impact reduces at higher positions along elevation gradient, and
- Conducted a research program, including literature reviews, native vegetation surveys and experimental trials that tested the relative sensitivity of a limited sample of typical woodland species to inundation. The aim of this research program was to understand the amount of dieback that is likely, for the purpose of specifying this plant response model.

Vegetation mapping and Bushland Assessments have been undertaken for the inundated area by T&M Ecologists (2020, updated 2022).

Details of the inundation impact assessment methodology are provided in SA Water (2022).

4. Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment - Inundation of Reservoir Perimeter

The Data Report information for inundation impacts at the reservoir perimeter is provided in the accompanying reports:

- T&M Ecologists (May 2020): Proposed Mt Bold Flood Mitigation Dam Vegetation Inundation Assessment
- T&M Ecologists (June 2022): Proposed Mt Bold Flood Mitigation Dam Vegetation Inundation Assessment: updated SEB offsets for new inundation models related to dam design; and
- SA Water (2022): How inundation will affect the environmental benefit of vegetation at Mount Bold Reserve

This data report does not repeat the reporting and analysis in these documents. A summary is presented here. Refer to **Appendix 7** for detailed investigation reports.

Twenty-nine bushland assessment sites were surveyed at the reservoir perimeter (**Figure 4Figure 5**). Ten plant associations were identified and mapped (**Figure 5**). Plant association descriptions have been completed and clearance has been assessed against the principles of clearance (Table 4 T&M Ecologists 2020). A total of 64.91 ha is inundated during a flood event rising 6 m above the Full Supply Level (Table N). SEB points required for complete clearance of this vegetation has been assessed for vegetation classified as good/excellent and poor/moderate (**Table 1**).

Based on further investigations undertaken by SA Water which concluded natural regeneration of any flood-impacted vegetation will occur over time, as the ecosystem at Mount Bold Reservoir reserve is in very good condition and is expected to naturally restore quite well from a flood disturbance (SA Water, 2022). The SEB offset requirement was therefore calculated from the likely degradation to the vegetation. SEB points were determined for each of the ten plant associations in 1 m contour intervals above Full Supply Level up to 6 m, which represents a total potential SEB value of 4758.89 points (**Table 2**). The offset required was based on the impact of a 1-in-100-year flood event where inundation above the FSL would occur for up to 6 days with a peak height of 6 m above the FSL, reduced by 50% to account for the likely regeneration of vegetation between flood events.

This provides a total SEB offset in anticipation of inundation impacts at the reservoir perimeter of 345.31 (Table 3).

The impact will be offset with on-ground works in proposed SEB offset areas. Refer to Section 6.

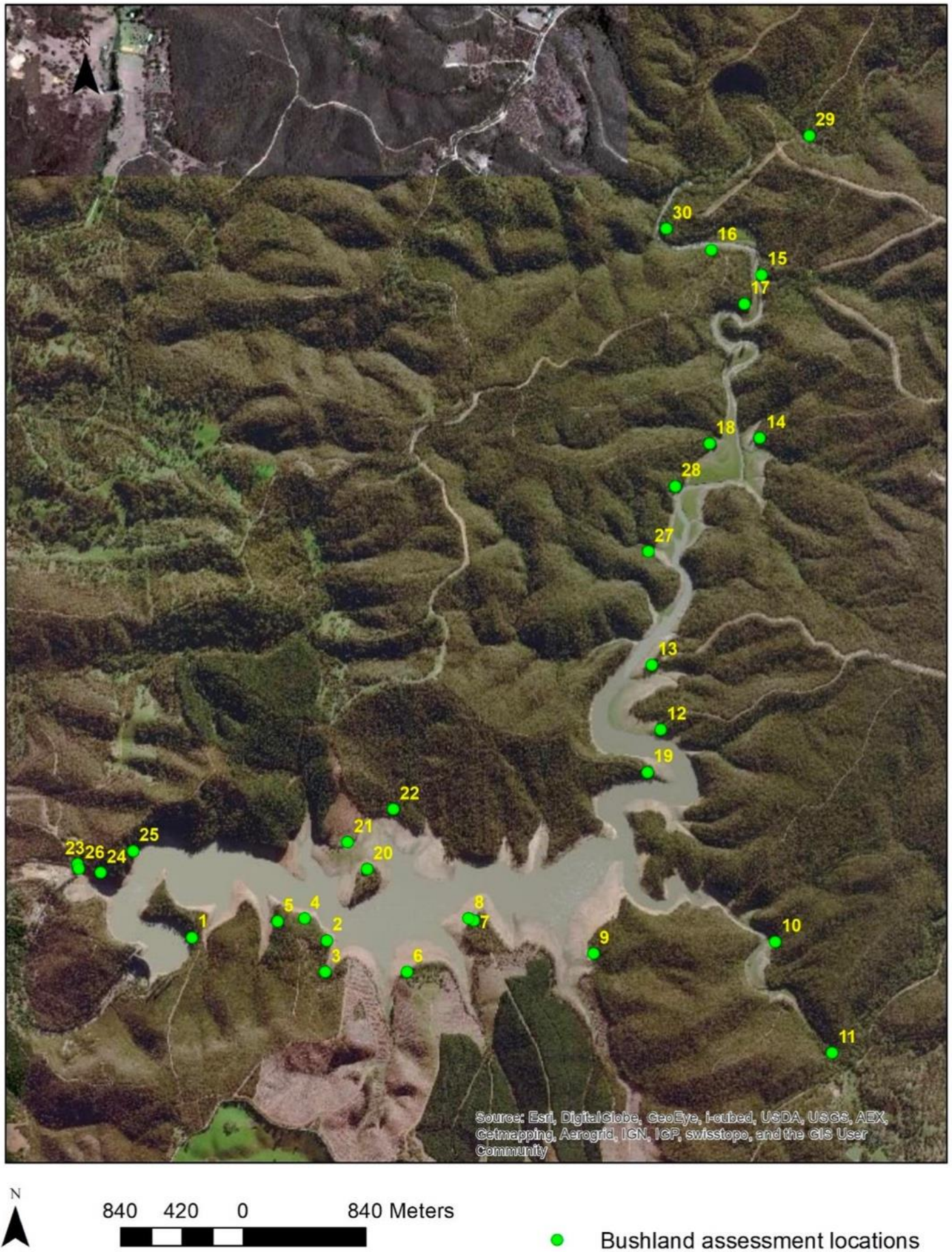


Figure 4. Bushland assessment sites surveyed at the reservoir perimeter

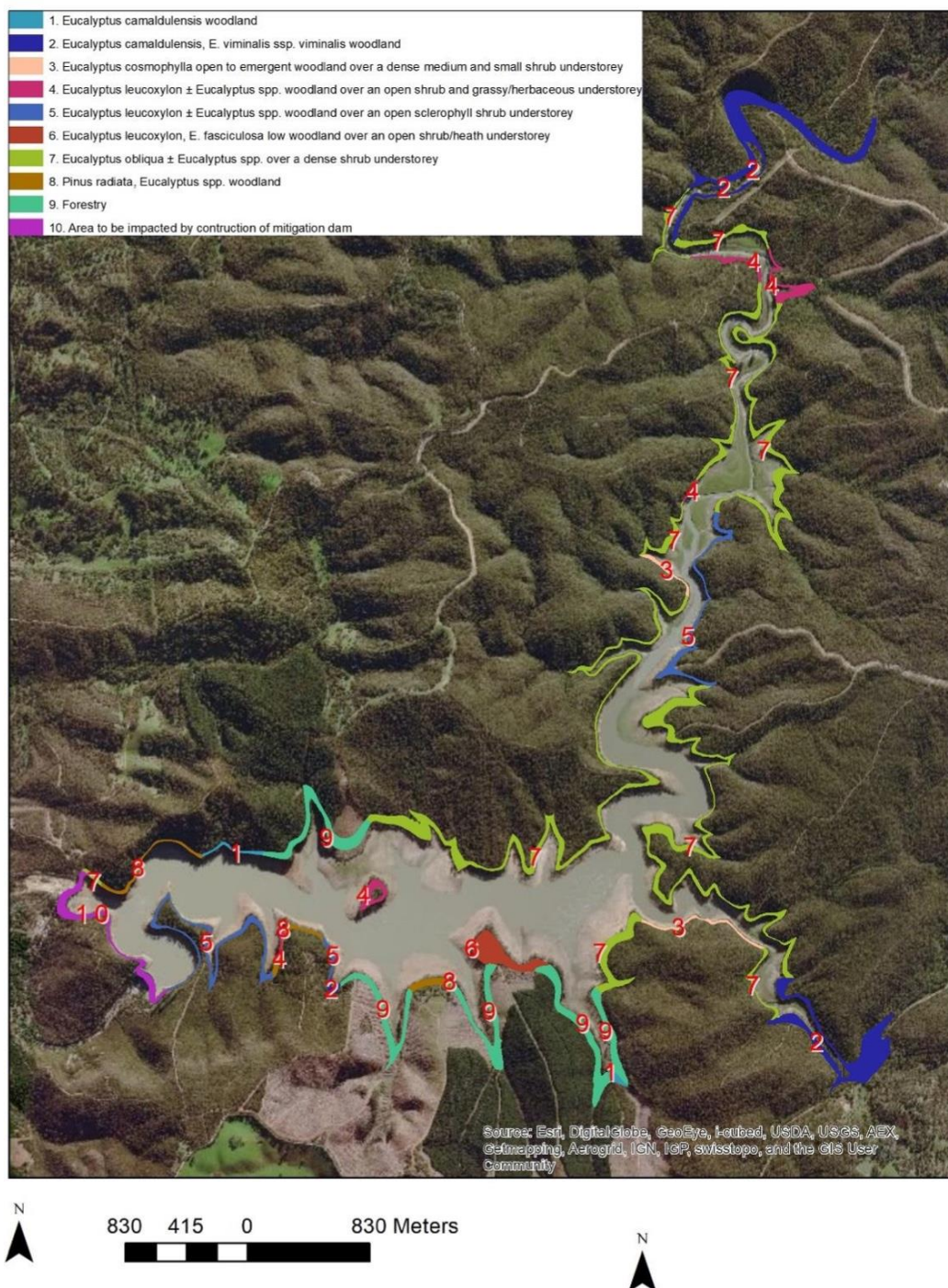


Figure 5. Plant associations mapped at the reservoir perimeter

Table 1. Area of vegetation inundated by augmented flood attenuation capacity up to 6 m above Full Supply Level

| Name of vegetation type | Inundation level (m above FSL) | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 8. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.81 |
| 30. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> woodland | 1.71 | 2.79 | 2.22 | 3.12 | 2.88 | 3.27 | 15.99 |
| 27. <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> open to emergent woodland over a dense medium and small shrub understorey | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 1.37 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland over an open shrub and grassy/herbaceous understorey | 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.61 | 3.39 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland over an open sclerophyll shrub understorey | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 5.61 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> low woodland over an open shrub/heath understorey | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.49 | 0.61 | 3.17 |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. over a dense shrub understorey | 5.45 | 5.38 | 5.4 | 5.34 | 5.34 | 5.34 | 32.25 |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.4 | 0.44 | 2.32 |
| Forestry | 2.29 | 2.35 | 2.39 | 2.46 | 2.57 | 2.42 | 14.48 |
| Area to be impacted by construction of mitigation dam | 0.3 | 0.83 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.48 | 2.86 |
| Total native vegetation for that band of inundation | 9.98 | 10.92 | 10.28 | 11.13 | 11.01 | 11.59 | 64.91 |
| Cumulative area of native vegetation (ha.) | 9.98 | 20.9 | 31.18 | 42.31 | 53.32 | 64.91 | |

Table 2. SEB points of vegetation inundated by augmented flood attenuation capacity up to 6 m above Full Supply Level

| Name of vegetation type | Mean SEB points required (/ha.) good/excellent condition sites | Mean SEB points required (/ha.) poor/moderate condition sites |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland | | 42.57 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> woodland | 107.26 | 70.34 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> open to emergent woodland over a dense medium and small shrub understorey | 71.71 | |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland over an open shrub and grassy/herbaceous understorey | 82.88 | 55.83 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland over an open sclerophyll shrub understorey | 69.49 | 49.43 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> low woodland over an open shrub/heath understorey | 92.61 | |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. over a dense shrub understorey | 70.33 | |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland | | 23.13 |

Table 3. Offsetting required in SEB points on the basis of a 1 in 100 year AEP storm event

| Name of vegetation type | SEB points for vegetation on elevation bands up to 6m above the FSL | | | | | | 1 in 100 AEP flood reduction in SEB points (with additional 50% reduction to account for regeneration) | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 0 to 1 m above FSL | 1 to 2 m above FSL | 2 to 3 m above FSL | 3 to 4 m above FSL | 4 to 5 m above FSL | 5 to 6 m above FSL | 0 to 1 m above FSL | 1 to 2 m above FSL | 2 to 3 m above FSL | 3 to 4 m above FSL | 4 to 5 m above FSL | 5 to 6 m above FSL |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland | 4.85 | 4.82 | 4.81 | 5.35 | 7.78 | 7.06 | 0.50 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.35 | 0.39 | 0.31 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> woodland – poor/moderate condition | 74.04 | 94.83 | 89.78 | 145.87 | 112 | 132.16 | 3.86 | 1.64 | 1.93 | 2.13 | 1.64 | 1.93 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> woodland – good/excellent condition | 70.64 | 154.51 | 100.83 | 111.7 | 138.18 | 149.25 | 8.18 | 6.46 | 5.00 | 3.74 | 4.63 | 3.03 |
| <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> open to emergent woodland over a dense medium and small shrub understorey | 15.84 | 16.16 | 16.25 | 16.31 | 16.33 | 16.39 | 2.04 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.30 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Woodland over an open shrub and grassy/herbaceous understorey – poor/moderate condition | 12.01 | 10.49 | 9.35 | 8.32 | 7.49 | 6.69 | 0.63 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.48 | 0.30 | 0.26 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Woodland over an open shrub and grassy/herbaceous understorey – good/excellent condition | 29.24 | 29.56 | 31.19 | 33.16 | 36.65 | 40.8 | 2.45 | 1.92 | 2.14 | 1.49 | 1.39 | 1.55 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Woodland over an open sclerophyll shrub understorey– poor/moderate condition | 3.2 | 3.25 | 3.17 | 2.93 | 2.65 | 2.45 | 0.32 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.12 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Woodland over an open sclerophyll shrub understorey– good/excellent condition | 62.6 | 63.42 | 59.28 | 59.11 | 59.71 | 60.82 | 6.51 | 5.13 | 4.73 | 4.60 | 3.68 | 2.76 |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> low woodland over an open shrub/heath understorey | 53.85 | 49 | 45.58 | 43.84 | 45.21 | 56.4 | 3.80 | 1.69 | 2.11 | 1.64 | 0.58 | 0.72 |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Over a dense shrub understorey | 383.13 | 378.29 | 379.64 | 375.72 | 375.36 | 375.67 | 71.05 | 37.06 | 36.38 | 33.02 | 28.84 | 28.14 |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. Woodland | 8.67 | 8.43 | 8.54 | 8.75 | 9.33 | 10.19 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.48 |
| TOTAL | 718.07 | 812.77 | 748.42 | 811.05 | 810.69 | 857.89 | 99.99 | 57.12 | 55.41 | 49.35 | 43.07 | 40.37 |
| CUMULATIVE TOTAL | 718.07 | 1530.84 | 2279.26 | 3090.31 | 3901 | 4758.89 | 99.99 | 157.11 | 212.53 | 261.88 | 304.95 | 345.31 |

4.2 Vegetation Assessment - Works at Dam Wall

General description of the vegetation, the site and matters of significance

Mount Bold Reservoir is located at the descent of the Onkaparinga River from the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges to the coastal plain of the Noarlunga Embayment. The ranges are characterised by shallow valleys and subparallel hilly ridges. The Onkaparinga River valley becomes increasingly incised as it descends to the coastal plain creating a moderately steep to steep topography.

The geology comprises fine grained weakly metamorphosed basement rock of the Saddleworth, Balhannah and Castambul Formations. The basement frequently outcrops in cliffs and ridge crests. Unconsolidated alluvial sediments are confined to narrow drainage depressions.

The majority of soils are moderately deep over basement rock. Loamy surface soils, usually with red or brown clayey subsoils are most common but there are sandier soils formed on sandstones and shallow stony profiles on steeper slopes. There are minor areas of ironstone soils and deep sandy clay loamy and texture contrast soils on alluvium.

The surface elevation at the site ranges between approximately 200 and 250 m AHD. Average annual rainfall at Mount Bold Reservoir is 772.0 mm (1938 to present, BOM data).

Details of the vegetation associates/scattered trees proposed to be impacted

The vegetation surveys by T&M Ecologists identified 46 plant associations. The main categories are:

- Hill slope vegetation in rocky soils dominated by *E. cosmophylla*
- Hill slope vegetation in shallow soils dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *E. fasciculosa*
- Hill slope vegetation in deep soils dominated by *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*
- Gully and valley floor vegetation dominated by *Eucalyptus camladulensis* with *E. viminalis*.
- Planted *Pinus halepensis*, *P. radiata* and *Melaleuca desussata* with native vegetation

Eight plant associations were described by EBS Ecologists: Associations A1, A2, A2b, A3, A4, B1, B1b, C1. Of these, the proposed works involve clearance to a total of 40 plant associations.

Vegetation communities were classified in two Blocks: Block A represents dryland vegetation (30 plant associations), refer to [Figure 6](#) and Block B represents vegetation associated with riparian environments (10 plant association), refer to [Figure 7](#).

Highest scoring sites were generally to the south of the dam wall, with areas of impact on the north facing scarp, notably the track to the proposed quarry area and areas adjacent to track 47, representing the highest UBS scores. In addition, the north-western side of the proposed laydown area (west of Track 1d and south of track 1a) also scored highly (site 26).

Descriptions of the affected associations follow. A total of 223 native plant species was recorded within the areas of impact across the surveys undertaken. Flora lists are provided in [Appendix 4](#).

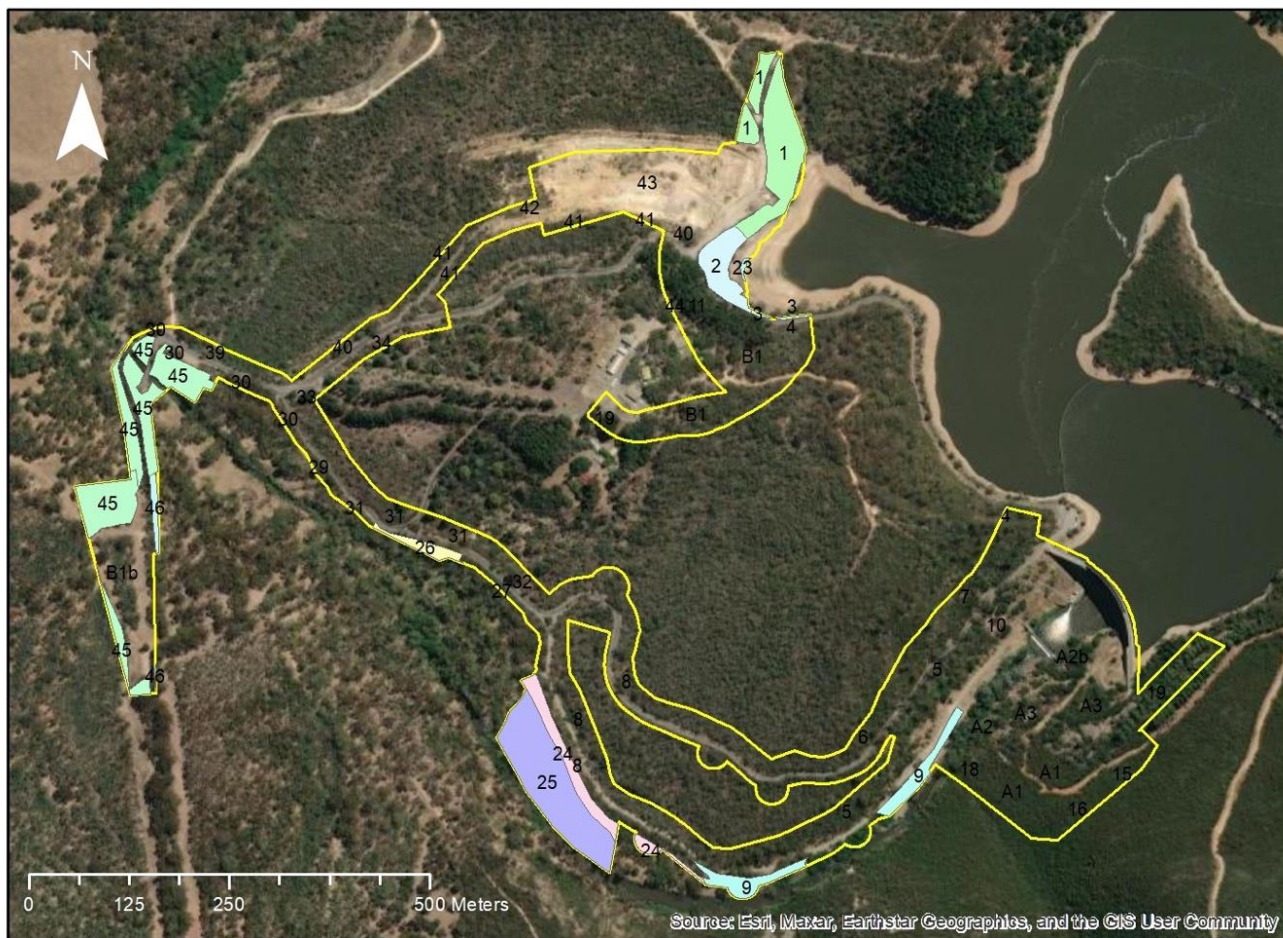


Legend

Community

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp., <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> Shrubland with emergent <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>A. pycnantha</i> | 34. +/- <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> +/- <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (planted) shrubland with emergent planted |
| 5. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland | 39. <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (planted) low shrubland with emergent <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> |
| 6. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Woodland | 40. <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> , "Eucalyptus spp. woodland |
| 7. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , "Acacia decurrens +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. Woodland | 41. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland |
| 8. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Woodland | 42. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland |
| 10. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , "Acacia decurrens +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> Woodland | 43. Open quarry with emergent <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> |
| 11. "Pinus halepensis Plantation +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. | 44. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland |
| 15. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Low woodland | 45. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland |
| 16. <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Low woodland | 46. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland |
| 18. <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> open woodland | A1 <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Spyridium parviflorum</i> |
| 19. "Pinus radiata over "Acacia decurrens Plantation | A2 <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland over <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> and exotics |
| 27. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland | A2b <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland over <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> and exotics |
| 29. <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> low woodland with emergent native and introduced trees | A3 <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> open woodland over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Spyridium parviflorum</i> |
| 30. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> woodland | B1 <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland over <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> |
| 31. <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> open woodland | B1b <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> closed forest over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>A. paradoxa</i> |
| 32. "Eucalyptus spp., <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland | |
| 33. "Pinus radiata woodland | |
- Disturbance Footprint

Figure 6. Terrestrial Vegetation to be Cleared (Block A)




Legend

Community

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland | 25. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. woodland |
| 2. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> Woodland | 26. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. woodland |
| 3. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Woodland | 45. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland |
| 9. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Woodland | 46. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland |
| 23. Ephemeral herbland | Disturbance Footprint |
| 24. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis viminalis</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland | |

Figure 7. Riparian Vegetation to be Cleared (Block B)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Vegetation Association | 1. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland |
| |  <p>Saddle Dam – north of boat ramp, facing south at 288537 / 6111348 (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> |
| General description | <p>This association occurs on Saddle Dam, north of the boat ramp.</p> <p>The canopy is dominated by <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (Messmate Stringybark) and regenerating <i>E. camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) with scattered <i>E. fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum). Understory shrubs include <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (Sticky Hop Bush), <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (Golden Wattle), <i>A. myrtifolia</i> (Myrtle Wattle) and <i>Hibbertia</i> species (Guinea-flowers).</p> <p>The most abundant exotic species is <i>Watsonia meriana</i> (Bulbil Watsonia), a State Declared weed. Cover of other introduced plants is low (<1%) and the most commonly encountered species included <i>Aira cupaniana</i> (Small Hair-grass), <i>Hypochaeris</i> species (Cat's Ear), <i>Ixia</i> (cultivar), <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Bridal Creeper – SA Declared) and <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> (Boneseed – SA Declared). Two other Declared weeds <i>Genista monspessulana</i> (Montpellier Broom) and <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> (Desert Ash) were encountered infrequently.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in excellent condition and of high habitat value. It has a very high diversity of native species, high density of mature trees providing hollows, and dense understory vegetation and fallen debris.</p> |
| Threatened species or community | <p>Two plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> - <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> (Annual Bittercress) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (see section 4.2). They comprise 5 mammal species, 18 bird species, 2 reptile species and 1 amphibian species.</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018 (T&M Ecologists (2019), detected four state-listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bibron's Toadlet (Rare) - Brushtail Possum (Rare) - Peregrine Falcon (Rare) - Scarlet Robin (Rare) |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Other state-listed species that may use the association are the Yellow-footed Antechinus (Vulnerable), Black-chinned Honeyeater (Vulnerable), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable), Heath Goanna (Vulnerable), Australasian Darter (Rare), Square-tailed Kite (Endangered), White-winged Chough (Rare), Eastern Shrikebird (Rare), Jacky Winter (Rare), Elegant Parrot (Rare), Hooded Robin (Rare), Swamp Rat (Rare), Beautiful Firetail (Rare) and Painted Button-quail (Rare). | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 61.24 | Conservation significance score | 1.18 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 85.27 | Area (ha) | 0.9213 | Total biodiversity Score | 78.56 |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Vegetation Association | 2. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland |
|------------------------|---|




Saddle Dam – south of boat ramp. Facing south-east at 288484 / 6111228 (WGS84, Zone 54).

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| General description | <p>This association occurs south of the boat ramp, on Saddle Dam, and is dominated by a canopy of River Red Gum with scattered Messmate Stringybarks.</p> <p>Understory shrubs include Sticky Hop Bush, Golden Wattle, <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (Totem Poles), <i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> (Dusty Miller), and the introduced <i>Acacia decurrens</i> (Early Black Wattle).</p> <p>The understory is dominated by <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> (Soursob) and other exotic species such as <i>Agapanthus</i> sp. and <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> (Annual Veldt Grass). Three SA Declared weeds Bridal Creeper, Boneseed and <i>Echium plantagineum</i> (Salvation Jane) were also present.</p> <p>The vegetation is in moderate condition, with low regeneration and a medium level of native species diversity relative to the benchmark community.</p> |
|---------------------|---|

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened plant species were found in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two State-listed species in association A2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peregrine Falcon (Rare) - Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the association are the Yellow-footed Antechinus, Brushtail Possum, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Australasian Darter, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail, Painted Button-quail and Bibron's Toadlet.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 30.64 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 39.77 | Area (ha) | 0.3481 | Total biodiversity Score | 13.84 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Vegetation Association | 3. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland |
|  | |
| Northern (downslope) side of paved one-way road to dam wall lookout. Facing west at 288599 /6111134 (WGS84, Zone 54). | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation Association 3 occurs within a narrow strip along the northern slope between the road (to the dam wall lookout) and the reservoir.</p> <p>The community is in moderate condition and comprises a canopy of River Red Gum with scattered Pink Gums, over a shrubby understory including Sticky Hop Bush, Golden Wattle, Myrtle Wattle, <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> (Twiggy Daisy-bush) and <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (Totem Poles).</p> |


| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| | <p>Introduced trees and shrubs (<i>Pinus radiata</i> (Radiata Pine), <i>Acacia baileyana</i> (Cootamundra Wattle) and Early Black Wattle) are a minor component of the overstorey.</p> <p>Dominant exotic species in the groundlayer are <i>Avena barbata</i> (Bearded Oat), Annual Veldt Grass, <i>Senecio pterophorus</i> (African Daisy) and <i>Bromus diandrus</i> (Great Brome). Five SA Declared weeds Montpellier Broom, Bridal Creeper, <i>Olea europaea</i> (Olive), Boneseed and Salvation Jane were also present.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum), listed as Rare in South Australia, occurs in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two State-listed species in association A3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peregrine Falcon (Rare) - Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the association are the Yellow-footed Antechinus, Brushtail Possum, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Australasian Darter, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail, Painted Button-quail and Bibron's Toadlet.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 42.00 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 56.50 | Area (ha) | 0.0191 | Total biodiversity Score | 1.08 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Vegetation Association | 4. (Block A) <i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata</i> , <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> Shrubland with emergent <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> and <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> |
|  | |
| Upslope side of paved one-way road to dam wall lookout. Facing west at 288866E/6110880N (WGS84, Zone 54). | |


| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 4 occurs north of the dam wall, on the southern (upslope) side of the paved one-way road to the existing dam wall lookout. The vegetation is growing on a sheer rock face with a gentler slope towards the south-western end. The proposed works involves the clearance of two small areas at the most northern and southern ends of the association.</p> <p>The community is comprised of a shrub layer dominated by Sticky Hop-bush and Twiggy Daisybush with scattered emergent Pink Gum and Golden Wattle. Other native understory plants include Dusty Miller, Totem Poles, Spiny Wattle (<i>Acacia spinescens</i>), as well as a variety of lilies and grasses.</p> <p>Exotic species are dominated by Annual Veldt Grass and Great Brome, with <i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i> (Broad-leaf Cotton-bush) and African Daisy. Two SA Declared weed species, Bone Seed and Salvation Jane are a minor component of the association.</p> <p>The vegetation is in moderate condition.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two State-listed species in association A5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow-footed Antechinus (Vulnerable) - Scarlet Robin (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the association are the Brushtail Possum, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Eastern Shrike-tit and Jacky Winter.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 38.97 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 51.53 | Area (ha) | 0.0802 | Total biodiversity Score | 4.13 |


| | |
|---|--|
| Vegetation Association | 5. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> woodland |
|  | |
| <p>Downslope side of one-way road between dam wall and Gate 1D. Facing south-west at 288679 / 6110632 (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> | |
| General description | Vegetation association 5 occurs on the southern slope below the one-way road that runs between the dam wall and Gate 1D. The proposed works involves the clearance of a narrow strip of woodland along the roadside. The canopy is comprised mostly of Messmate Stringybark and Pink Gum, with <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> (Rough-bark Manna Gum), River Red Gum and scattered <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> (SA Blue Gum). |


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| | <p>The shrubby understory contains a diversity of native species including Golden Wattle, Sticky Hop-bush, Twigg Daisybush, <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> (Large-leaf Bush Pea) and Guinea-flowers.</p> <p>The vegetation is in good condition, with low abundance of introduced species. Exotic grasses most commonly encountered included <i>Briza maxima</i> (Large Quaking-grass), Bearded Oat, <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (Annual Beard-grass) and Small Hair-grass. Two SA Declared weed species (<i>Silybum marianum</i> (Variegated Thistle) and Bone Seed) were a minor component of the association.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>Two plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) - <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected three State-listed species in association A5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow-footed Antechinus (Vulnerable) - Peregrine Falcon (Rare) - Scarlet Robin (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the association are the Brushtail Possum, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 49.95 | Conservation significance score | 1.18 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 68.37 | Area (ha) | 1.3529 | Total biodiversity Score | 92.50 |

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| Vegetation Association | 6. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland |
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| Upslope side of one-way road between dam wall and Gate 1D. Facing west at 288743/6110712 (WGS84, Zone 54). | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 6 occurs on the northern slope above the one-way road that runs between the dam wall and Gate 1D. The proposed works involves clearance of a narrow strip of woodland along the roadside.</p> <p>The woodland consists of a canopy dominated by Messmate Stringybark with scattered SA Blue Gum, over a shrubby understory that includes Golden Wattle, Sticky Hop-bush, Large-leaf Bushpea, <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> (Yacca), <i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> (Common Oak-bush) and Dusty Miller. Sections of steep embankment have been stabilised with coir matting and revegetated.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in good condition, with a high diversity of native species and low abundance of introduced species.</p> <p>Exotic groundlayer species commonly encountered include grasses (Large Quaking-grass, Small Hair-grass, Bearded Oat and <i>Bromus diandrus</i> (Great Brome) and African Daisy. Three SA Declared weed species <i>Rubus</i> sp. (Blackberry), Montpellier Broom and Bone Seed were recorded as a minor component of the association.</p> |


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| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> (Annual Bittercress), listed as Rare in South Australia, was found in the association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four species of conservation significance in vegetation association A6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered) - Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable) - Black-chinned Honeyeater (SA Vulnerable) - Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the association are the Brushtail Possum, Peregrine Falcon, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 53.55 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 70.81 | Area (ha) | 0.3674 | Total biodiversity Score | 26.02 |


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| Vegetation Association | 7. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , * <i>Acacia decurrens</i> +/- <i>E. fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> woodland | | | | |
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| Steep slopes above public toilets. Facing south-east at 288826 / 6110835 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>The vegetation association occurs along steep south-facing slopes above the public toilets. It is characterised by an overstorey of Messmate Stringybark and the introduced Early Black Wattle. Pink Gum and SA Blue Gum are also found in parts of the community. The vegetation is in moderate condition with medium to high native species diversity. Native understory species include Golden Wattle, <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (Drooping Sheoak), Sticky Hop-bush, Twigggy Daisybush, Dusty Miller, Totem-poles and <i>Myoporum petiolatum</i> (Sticky Boobialla).</p> <p>The groundlayer has significant cover of exotic annual grasses and herbs, but also contains a diverse range of native herbs, orchids, lilies, ferns and grasses.</p> <p>Three SA Declared weeds: Boneseed, <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum) and Variegated Thistle were recorded in the association.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>Two plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum)- <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four species of conservation significance in A7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered)- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 42.98 | Conservation significance score | 1.18 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 58.84 | Area (ha) | 0.9477 | Total biodiversity Score | 55.76 |


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| Vegetation Association | 8. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland | | | | |
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| Roadsides from Gate 1D towards the dam wall. Facing north at 288236 / 6110673 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>The vegetation association occurs on both sides of the first section of track between Gate 1D and the dam wall and continues along the northern side of track 1D for ~400 m. The canopy is dominated by Pink Gum and Messmate Stringybark, with scattered River Red Gum and Cup Gum, over an understory of medium and small shrubs and tussocks, including <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> (Native Cherry), Wattles, Sticky Hop-bush, Yacca, Totem-poles and <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> (Bracken Fern). The groundlayer contains a diverse range of native herbs, orchids, lilies, ferns, sedges and grasses.</p> <p>The vegetation is in good condition with medium-high diversity of native species. Exotic species are a minor component and include three SA Declared weeds (Boneseed, Montpellier Broom and Salvation Jane), as well as African Daisy, exotic grasses and herbs.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>Two plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum)- <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys in 2018, detected four species of conservation significance in association A8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered)- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare)- Peregrine Falcon (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the vegetation community are the Chestnut-rumped Heathwren, Brushtail Possum, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 53.38 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 73.07 | Area (ha) | 2.7731 | Total biodiversity Score | 202.63 |


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| Vegetation Association | 9. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> +/- <i>E. obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland |
|  <p>Second section of track between Gate 1D and the dam wall at 288580 / 6110471 (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 9 occurs along the second section of the track that runs between Gate 1D and the dam wall. The woodland canopy is dominated by River Red Gum, with patches of Rough-barked Manna Gum, Messmate Stringybark and SA Blue Gum. Native understory species are characteristic of a shrub layer growing in moist situations, and include <i>Acacia provincialis</i> (Swamp Wattle), <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> (River Bottlebrush), Native Cherry, Totem-poles, as well as a <i>Phragmites australis</i> (Common Reed) and a variety of sedges and rushes (e.g. <i>Carex appressa</i> (Tall Sedge), <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> (Stiff-Flat-sedge), <i>Juncus pallidus</i> (Pale Rush), <i>J. subsecundus</i> (Finger Rush)).</p> <p>The vegetation community is in moderate condition with parts of the understory dominated by introduced species such as Blackberry (SA Declared), exotic grasses, and <i>Populus nigra</i> (Lombardy Poplar). Other state declared weeds encountered were Boneseed, Montpellier Broom, <i>Salix</i> sp. (Willow), Variegated Thistle, Salvation Jane and <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (English Broom).</p> |
| Threatened species or community | One plant species <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> (Annual Bittercress), listed as Rare in South Australia, was found in the association. |

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| | <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four state-listed species in association B9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable) - Black-chinned Honeyeater (SA Vulnerable) - Peregrine Falcon (SA Rare) - Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the association are the Brushtail Possum, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shriketit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail, Painted Button-quail and Bibron's Toadlet.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 28.55 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 38.40 | Area (ha) | 0.4039 | Total biodiversity Score | 15.51 |

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| Vegetation Association | 10. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , * <i>Acacia decurrens</i> +/- <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> woodland | | | | |
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| Steep slopes adjacent to Track 1D (towards the dam wall) facing north-west at 288719/6110598 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Association 10 occurs on the steep slopes south-west of the dam wall, adjacent to Track 1D.</p> <p>The canopy is dominated by Messmate Stringybark and the introduce Early Black Wattle, with scattered Rough-barked Manna Gum and River Red Gum. The diversity of native understory is medium compared to the benchmark community, and includes wattles, Sticky Hop-bush, Native Cherry, Large-leaf Bush Pea, low shrubby species such as <i>Acrotriche fasciculiflora</i> (Mount Lofty Ground-berry), <i>Indigofera australis</i> (Austral Indigo), <i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i> (Prickly Guinea-flower) as well as a variety of herbs, lilies, ferns and native grasses.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in moderate condition with much of the understory dominated by introduced species such as Blackberry, Montpellier Broom, Salvation Jane (all SA Declared weeds) and exotic grasses. Other state declared weeds encountered were Boneseed, Desert Ash, Bridal Creeper, Olive, Sweet Pittosporum and Variegated Thistle.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>The state Rare plant <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> (Annual Bittercress) occurs in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four species of conservation significance in A10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered)- Peregrine Falcon (SA Rare)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may use the vegetation community are the Brushtail Possum, Yellow-footed Antechinus, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shriketit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 31.01 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 41.00 | Area (ha) | 1.3879 | Total biodiversity Score | 56.91 |

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| Vegetation Association | 11. (Block A) * <i>Pinus halepensis</i> Plantation +/- <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> | | | | |
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| First section of proposed haul road (near depot). Facing north-east at 288384 / 6111131 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>The association occurs is part of a <i>Pinus halapensis</i> (Aleppo Pine) plantation near the SA Water depot, within the first section of the proposed haul road. It includes areas with some remnant native canopy species (Messmate Stringybark, SA Blue Gum and River Red Gum).</p> <p>The vegetation association is in poor condition, lacking a mid-stratum. The understory consists of sparse regeneration of native and introduced wattles. The groundlayer is sparse but contains a diversity of native low shrubs, sedges, herbs, lilies, orchids and grasses, as well as introduced grasses and herbs. Two SA Declared weeds (Bridal Creeper and Boneseed) were recorded as a minor component of the association.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened plant species were found in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two State-listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Given the poor condition of the vegetation and limited structural diversity, it is unlikely to provide habitat for many other threatened species, other than the White-winged Chough which is known to utilise pine forests.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 11.25 | Conservation significance score | 1.04 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 13.57 | Area (ha) | 0.6244 | Total biodiversity Score | 8.47 |

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| Vegetation Association | 15. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> Low woodland | | | | |
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| Track 47B. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> low woodland. Facing east at 289131E/6110271N. | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 15 occurs along the Haul Road (Track 47B) on the southern side of the dam wall.</p> <p>It consists of a low woodland with a canopy of Pink Gum and SA Blue Gum, over a dense shrublayer dominated by Golden Wattle, Spoon-leaf Spyridium and Sticky Hopbush. The community is in good condition with an understory that supports a high diversity of native shrubs, groundcovers, lilies, orchids, ferns, grasses and other herbaceous species.</p> <p>Scattered Radiata Pine trees occur in the canopy layer but cover of exotic species is generally low. One SA Declared weed (Boneseed) was found in the association.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>The association belongs to the ecological community "<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes" which is provisionally listed as Vulnerable in South Australia.</p> <p>Two plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum)- <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two State-listed species in association 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Brushtail Possum, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shriketit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 49.88 | Conservation significance score | 1.38 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 79.84 | Area (ha) | 0.1899 | Total biodiversity Score | 15.16 |

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| Vegetation Association | 16. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> low woodland |
|  <p>Proposed haul road to old quarry. Facing south at 288886 / 6110466 (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> | |
| General description | <p>The woodland in association 16 comprises a canopy dominated by Pink Gum, with scattered SA Blue Gum, over a highly diverse and dense shrubby understory of native species.</p> <p>The vegetation association is in excellent condition. There is good regeneration of canopy and understory species such as eucalypts, Golden Wattle, <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (Black-anther Flax Lily), <i>Pelargonium australe</i> (Austral Stork's Bill) and <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium). Other native shrubs include <i>Hakea rostrata</i> (Beaked Hakea), Twiggy Daisy-bush, Mount-lofty Groundberry, <i>Allocasuarina striata</i> (Stalked Oak-bush), <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (Sweet Bursaria), <i>Correa decumbens</i> (Spreading Correa), <i>Prostanthera behriana</i> (Downy Mintbush) and <i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i> (Twiggy Bush-pea). The groundlayer supports a range of native herbs, lilies, orchids, sedges, ferns and grasses.</p> <p>The number and abundance of exotic species in the vegetation association is low, and includes four SA Declared weeds (Desert Ash, Olive, Boneseed and <i>Rosa canina</i> (Dog Rose)).</p> |
| Threatened species or community | <p>The ecological community "<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes" is provisionally listed as Vulnerable in South Australia.</p> <p>Three plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) - <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) - <i>Logania saxatilis</i> (Rock Logania) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> |

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| | <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four species of conservation significance in vegetation association A16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered) - Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable) - Black-chinned Honeyeater (SA Vulnerable) - Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>In addition, the high diversity of species, and dense understory could provide suitable habitat for a number of other state-listed species: Brushtail Possum, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, Peregrine Falcon, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shriketit, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Bibron's Toadlet, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 63.00 | Conservation significance score | 1.38 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 100.85 | Area (ha) | 0.1295 | Total biodiversity Score | 13.06 |


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| Vegetation Association | 18. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> Low open woodland |
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Lower slopes south of dam wall on south-eastern side of watercourse at 288951 / 6110648 (WGS84, Zone 54).


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| General description | <p>Vegetation association 18 occurs on the lower slopes south of the dam wall on the south-eastern side of the watercourse and consists of a low open woodland with a canopy dominated by Pink Gum and SA Blue Gum, and scattered River Red Gum.</p> <p>The understory contains large amounts of fallen timber and supports a very high diversity of native shrubs, groundcovers, sedges, rushes, orchids, ferns, grasses, lilies and other herbaceous species.</p> <p>The introduced Early Black Wattle, Cootamundra Wattle and Cypress Pine also make a significant contribution to the canopy and midstory layers and the groundlayer contains a range of exotic grasses and herbs. Four SA Declared weeds occur in the association: Boneseed, Blackberry, Variegated Thistle and Salvation Jane.</p> |
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| Threatened species or community | <p>The association belongs to the ecological community "<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes" which is provisionally listed as Vulnerable in South Australia.</p> <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected five species of conservation significance in vegetation association 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered) - Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable) - Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (SA Vulnerable) - Peregrine Falcon (SA Rare) - Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Brushtail Possum, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Bibron's Toadlet, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 52.70 | Conservation significance score | 1.34 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 81.92 | Area (ha) | 0.1592 | Total biodiversity Score | 13.04 |

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| Vegetation Association | 19. (Block A) * <i>Pinus radiata</i> Plantation over * <i>Acacia decurrens</i> , * <i>A. baileyana</i> +/- <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> +/- <i>E. camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i> |
|  | |
| Upper slopes south of dam wall on south-eastern side of watercourse. Facing south-west at 289056 / 6110668 (WGS84, Zone 54). | |

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| General description | <p>Association 19 occurs on the upper slopes south of the dam wall, on the south-eastern side of the watercourse. The vegetation consists of a Radiata Pine plantation over exotic wattles (<i>Acacia decurrens</i> Early Black Wattle and <i>A. baileyana</i> Cootamundra Wattle), with occasional SA Blue Gum and River Red Gum. Native understory is sparse but contains a relatively high diversity of species, including wattles, Sticky Hop-bush, Native Cherry, Sticky Boobialla, Bush-peas, Daisies, lilies, sedges, herbs and grasses.</p> <p>The understory contains a large amount of fallen timber but is highly degraded and dominated by exotic species such as Boneseed (SA Declared), African Daisy and annual grasses. Five other Declared weeds grow in the association: Salvation Jane, Bridal Creeper, Olive, Sweet Pittosporum and Dog Rose.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia was recorded in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys in 2018, detected four species of conservation significance in vegetation association A19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered) - Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (SA Vulnerable) - Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) - Peregrine Falcon (SA Rare) <p>The plant community could also provide suitable habitat for White-winged Chough which is known to utilise pine forests.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 35.58 | Conservation significance score | 1.12 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 46.22 | Area (ha) | 0.7403 | Total biodiversity Score | 32.88 |

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| Vegetation Association | 23. (Block B) <i>*Dittrichia graveolens</i> , <i>*Conyza bonariensis</i> over <i>Eclipta platyglossa</i> ephemeral herbland. | | | | |
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| Ephemeral herbland on the edge of the reservoir water body. Facing North at 288518 /6111167 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>This highly degraded vegetation association occurs on the edge of the reservoir body, adjacent to the Saddle Dam. It consists of an ephemeral herbland dominated by introduced Stinkweed (<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>) and Flax-leaf Fleabane (<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>) over a low cover of native herbs (Yellow Twin-heads (<i>Eclipta platyglossa</i>), Common Sneezeweed (<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>), Jersey Cudweed (<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>)) and Kneed Wallaby-grass (<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>).</p> <p>Other exotic species include Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Woody Toadflax (<i>Kickxia elatine</i>) and two SA Declared weeds (Boneseed and Salvation Jane).</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora occur in the association.</p> <p>Bibron's Toadlet (SA Rare) has been recorded nearby in Association B1.</p> <p>The degraded habitat is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for any of the EPBC or other state-listed species recorded in the vicinity.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 5.05 | Conservation significance score | 1.02 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 6.03 | Area (ha) | 0.0147 | Total biodiversity Score | 0.09 |

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| Vegetation Association | 24. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> woodland |
|  | |
| Facing north-west at 288411 / 6110433 (WGS84, Zone 54). | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 24 occurs on the southern side of Track 1a and west of Track 1d, in a proposed laydown and future picnic area.</p> <p>The woodland overstorey is dominated by River Red Gum, with emergent <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> (Manna Gum) and occasional Messmate Stringybark, over an open sclerophyll shrubland. Native understory species include Sticky Hop-bush, Twiggy Daisy-bush, Prickly Guinea-flower, Golden Wattle, Swamp Wattle and <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> (Weeping Rice-grass).</p> <p>The understory biomass however is dominated by exotic species such as Salvation Jane, Montpellier Broom, Boneseed, Olive (all SA Declared weeds) as well as African Daisy and a variety of introduced grasses and herbs.</p> <p>Overall, the vegetation is in good condition, with a moderate-high diversity of native species, good regeneration, high tree canopy cover and good habitat value provided by tree hollows and fallen timber.</p> |
| Threatened species or community | <p>Two eucalypt species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) - <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> (Manna Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four State-listed species in association 24:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable) - Brushtail Possum (Rare) - Peregrine Falcon (Rare) - Scarlet Robin (Rare) |

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| | Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Yellow-footed Antechinus, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail. | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 50.71 | Conservation significance score | 1.18 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 70.6 | Area (ha) | 0.3561 | Total biodiversity Score | 25.14 |

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| Vegetation Association | 25. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ± <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. woodland over degraded understory |
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Facing north-west 288310 / 6110445 (WGS84, Zone 54).


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| General description | <p>Vegetation association 25 occurs on the south-western side of Track 1a and west of Track 1d, in a proposed laydown and future picnic area.</p> <p>The area is low-lying and supports a woodland dominated by River Red Gum with emergent Manna Gums. The groundlayer is dominated by Salvation Jane (SA Declared), Soursob and exotic grasses and herbs. Six additional Declared weeds occur in the association (Bridal Creeper, Montpellier Broom, Boneseed, Desert Ash and Variegated Thistle). The native component of the understory comprises species characteristic of moist habitats and includes Swamp Wattle, River Bottlebrush, Common Reed, Weeping Rice-grass and a variety of sedges and rushes.</p> <p>Overall, the vegetation is in moderate condition, with a medium-high diversity of native species, high tree canopy cover and good habitat value provided by fallen timber and numerous hollow-bearing trees.</p> |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One eucalypt species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> (Manna Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> |


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| | <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four State-listed species in association 25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable) - Brushtail Possum (Rare) - Peregrine Falcon (Rare) - Scarlet Robin (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Yellow-footed Antechinus, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, Bibron's Toadlet, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrikeit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 39.42 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 53.03 | Area (ha) | 1.1548 | Total biodiversity Score | 61.23 |


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| Vegetation Association | 26. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. woodland |
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| Facing north-west at 288183 / 6110617 (WGS84, Zone 54). | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 26 occurs on the south-western side of Track 1a and west of Track 1d, in a proposed laydown and future picnic area and bridge.</p> <p>The woodland canopy is made up of River Red Gum and Rough-barked Manna Gum with occasional Pink Gum, Messmate Stringybark, SA Blue Gum and Manna Gum. Native understory is dominated by Bracken Fern and with scattered shrubs (e.g. Golden Wattle, Varnish Wattle, <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> (Pale Tupentine Bush), Sticky Hop-bush, Native Cherry).</p> <p>The groundlayer comprises native grasses, daisies and herbs. Sedges and rushes increase in abundance along the edge of the creek line.</p> |


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| | <p>Exotic species cover is generally low and includes several state Declared weeds (Salvation Jane, Montpellier Broom, Bridal Creeper, Boneseed, and Variegated Thistle) as well as a range of exotic grasses and herbs.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in very good condition, with a high diversity of native species, a high density of mature trees and offers good quality habitat through fallen timber and tree hollows.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>The association belongs to the ecological community "<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> and/or <i>E. viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> Woodland on alluvial soils in moist areas" which is provisionally listed as Vulnerable in South Australia.</p> <p>Two eucalypt species listed as Rare in South Australia occur in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) - <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> (Manna Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four State-listed species in association 26:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable) - Brushtail Possum (Rare) - Peregrine Falcon (Rare) - Scarlet Robin (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Yellow-footed Antechinus, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 59.43 | Conservation significance score | 1.38 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 96.78 | Area (ha) | 0.1089 | Total biodiversity Score | 10.54 |


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| Vegetation Association | 27. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> ± <i>E. fasciculosa</i> woodland | | | | |
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| Facing north-west at 288198 / 6110773 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Association 27 occurs on the southern side of Track 1a, and is characterised by an overstorey of Messmate Stringybark with Pink Gum, with a dense shrub layer dominated by Varnish Wattle, Twiggy Daisy-bush and Sticky Hop-bush. Other native shrubs include Myrtle Wattle, Beaked Hakea, Spreading Correa, Dusty Miller and Guinea-flowers, and the ground-layer supports a diversity of ferns, sedges, lilies, forbs and grasses.</p> <p>Cover of exotic species is very low, largely made up of introduced grasses and herbs. Two SA Declared weeds (Boneseed and Sweet Pittosporum) were recorded.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in good condition with a medium-high diversity of native species and offers high quality habitat with mature hollow-bearing trees and dense undergrowth containing fallen timber and debris.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected three species of conservation significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC Endangered)- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Heath Goanna, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 52.47 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 69.38 | Area (ha) | 0.1069 | Total biodiversity Score | 7.42 |


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| Vegetation Association | 29. (Block A) <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> low woodland with emergent native and introduced trees | | | | |
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| Facing north-west at 287979 / 6110910 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Association 29 occurs along the roadside on the south-western side of Track 1a. It consists of a low woodland with an overstorey of Golden Wattle with emergent Messmate Stringybark, planted Eucalypts and introduced Radiata Pine. The shrub layer is dominated by native species such as Spreading Correa, Sticky Hop-bush, Twiggy Daisy-bush, Myrtle Wattle and Varnish Wattle. Native groundlayer species include <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> (Cushion Groundberry), <i>Astroloma humifusum</i> (Cranberry Heath), Black-anther Flax-lily and <i>Pimelea humilis</i> (Low Riceflower), as well as a diversity of lilies, grasses and herbs.</p> <p>Overall exotic species cover is low (mostly annual grasses and herbs), but there are patches dominated by <i>Agapanthus</i>. The SA Declared weed, Boneseed, was also recorded.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in moderate condition with a medium-high diversity of native species, good cover of fallen timber but has low tree canopy cover and few mature trees.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora species were recorded in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two state-listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Yellow-footed Antechinus, Heath Goanna, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 34.13 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 43.54 | Area (ha) | 0.1085 | Total biodiversity Score | 4.72 |


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| Vegetation Association | 30. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> woodland | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north-west at 287923 / 6110985 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Association 30 occurs along the roadside on the southern side of Tracks 1 and 1a. It consists of an overstorey of SA Blue Gum with scattered Pink Gum and occasional Radiata Pine, over an open sclerophyll shrub layer dominated by Golden Wattle, Twiggy Daisy-bush, Sticky Hop-bush, Black-anther Flax-lily and <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> (Small-leaf Raspwort).</p> <p>Exotic species cover is generally low, comprised largely of annual grasses and herbs. Two SA Declared weeds (Boneseed and Bridal Creeper) were recorded in the association.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in good condition, with medium-high diversity of native species, a high density of mature trees and canopy cover, offering good quality habitat through fallen timber and tree hollows.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected three state-listed species in this habitat type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Black-chinned Honeyeater (Vulnerable)- Peregrine Falcon (Rare)- Scarlet Robin (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Yellow-footed Antechinus, Heath Goanna, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 54.38 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 71.91 | Area (ha) | 0.2094 | Total biodiversity Score | 15.06 |


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| Vegetation Association | 31. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> open woodland | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing south-east at 287935 / 6110998 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 31 occurs on the northern side of Track 1a, with a small section also located on the southern side between associations A28 and A29.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in very good condition with a very high species diversity, consisting of an overstorey of <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> (Cup Gum) over a dense sclerophyll shrub understory. Commonly encountered native shrubs include Varnish Wattle, Twiggy Daisy-bush, Heath Tea Tree, Sticky Hop-bush, Yacca, Native Cherry, Totem Poles, Stalked Oak-bush and Myrtle Wattle. The groundlayer supports a diversity of low shrubs, lilies, sedges, mat-rushes, orchids, grasses and other herbaceous species.</p> <p>The number and abundance of exotic species is very low (mostly grasses and herbs) but includes two SA Declared weeds, Boneseed and Sweet Pittosporum. The vegetation community provides high quality habitat, with high canopy cover, high density of mature trees (some with hollows), and dense understory cover of vegetation and fallen logs.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected three species of conservation significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bassian Thrush (EPBC Endangered)- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Heath Goanna, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shrike-tit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 57.69 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 76.29 | Area (ha) | 0.9904 | Total biodiversity Score | 75.55 |


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| Vegetation Association | 32. (Block A) * <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing south-east at 288170 / 6110812 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 31 occurs alongside the roadside on the north-eastern side of Track 1a. The canopy layer is a mix of planted non-indigenous eucalypts and Messmate Stringybark, over wattles, Twiggie Daisy-bush, Heath Tea Tree, Spreading Correa, and a diversity of low heathy shrubs, lilies, orchids, mat-rushes and grasses.</p> <p>The number and abundance of exotic species in the understory is low, and includes one SA Declared Weed, Boneseed.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in poor to moderate condition, with a low density of mature indigenous trees, and medium native species diversity.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora species were recorded in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected one species of conservation significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Heath Goanna, Yellow-footed Antechinus, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shriketit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 30.40 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 38.79 | Area (ha) | 0.2221 | Total biodiversity Score | 8.61 |


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| Vegetation Association | 33. (Block A) * <i>Pinus radiata</i> woodland | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing west at 288005 / 6111003 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 33 is located south-west of the depot and on the southern side of Track 1. It consists of a Radiata Pine plantation over a highly degraded understory of exotic grasses and herbs, with sparse native shrubs. There is a medium diversity of native species in the understory and groundlayer, including scattered wattles, Sticky Hop-bush, Twiggy Daisy-bush, with low heathy shrubs and groundcovers, lilies, grasses and orchids. Introduced species in the groundlayer are dominated by <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (Cape Weed) and <i>Pentameris pallida</i> (Pussytail Grass), and the association contains three SA Declared weeds (Salvation Jane, Boneseed and Olive). The woodland is in poor condition providing limited native habitat.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora were recorded in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two state-listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (Rare) <p>The plant community could also provide suitable habitat for the White-winged Chough which is known to utilise pine forests, and the Peregrine Falcon which was recorded in a similar vegetation association (A19).</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 8.08 | Conservation significance score | 1.06 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 9.93 | Area (ha) | 0.0536 | Total biodiversity Score | 0.53 |


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| Vegetation Association | 34. (Block A) ± <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> ± <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (planted) shrubland with emergent planted non-indigenous Eucalypts and pines | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing west at 288060E / 6111052S (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 34 occurs north of the dam wall along the Haul Road between track 1 and track 1a. It is a potential laydown area for the proposed works.</p> <p>The community consists of a low shrubland of Heath Tea Tree, Sticky Hop Bush and planted Totem Poles, with regenerating Golden Wattle and Myrtle Wattle. The ground layer includes a variety of native forbs, sedges, grasses, lilies, orchids and sundews.</p> <p>Introduced (planted) eucalypts and pine trees provide an emergent canopy, along with Cootamundra Wattle and Black Wattle. Two Declared weeds were recorded (<i>Boneseed</i> and <i>Moraea flaccida</i> (One-leaf Cape Tulip)) as minor components of the association.</p> <p>While there is a moderate level of native species diversity, the community is in poor condition, dominated by planted and/or exotic species and lacks mature trees, leaf litter and fallen timber.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora species were recorded in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two State-listed species in association A20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Brushtail Possum, Heath Goanna, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Bibron's Toadlet, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 17.89 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 22.82 | Area (ha) | 0.2211 | Total biodiversity Score | 5.05 |


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| Vegetation Association | 39. (Block A) <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> (planted) low shrubland with emergent <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing east at 287809 / 6111077 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Association A39 occurs along the roadside on the northern side of Track 1. It consists of a dense low shrub layer of planted and regenerating Totem Poles (<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>) with emergent Pink Gum. The shrub layer contains a diversity of native species such as Golden Wattle, Varnish Wattle, Yacca, Twiggy Daisy-bush, Stalked Oak-bush, Hakeas, Guinea-flowers, <i>Lasiopetalum behrii</i> (Pink Velvet-bush) along with lilies, vines, grasses and other herbaceous species.</p> <p>The abundance and number of exotic species is low, (mostly annual grasses and herbs) but includes two State Declared weeds (Bridal Creeper and Olive).</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected one state-listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Swamp Rat, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shrike-tit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 34.17 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 45.19 | Area (ha) | 0.21 | Total biodiversity Score | 3.83 |


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|--|--|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vegetation Association | 40. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. obliqua</i> , * <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. woodland | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north-east at 287877 / 6111051 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 40 occurs north of Tracks 1 and 1a.</p> <p>The dominant canopy species are Pink Gum and Messmate Stringybark, with scattered Cup Gum and SA Blue Gum. The predominantly native understory is dense and diverse, comprised of native shrubs (e.g. Stalked Oak-bush, Yacca, Sticky Hop-bush, wattles, Beaked Hakea, Heath Tree Ree, <i>Persoonia juniperina</i> (Prickly Geebung), Cranberry Heath), along with various lilies, twining plants, raspworts, and other herbaceous species.</p> <p>Cover of exotic species is low (largely annual grasses and herbs). Four SA Declared weeds were recorded as a minor component of the association: Bridal Creeper, Boneseed, Salvation Jane and Dog Rose.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in good condition, providing good value habitat with medium-high native species diversity, high tree canopy cover, dense undergrowth and fallen debris.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected one state-listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Heath Goanna, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shrike-tit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 50.85 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 67.24 | Area (ha) | 0.389 | Total biodiversity Score | 26.16 |


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|--|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vegetation Association | 41. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland | | | | |
| <div></div> <p>Facing south-east at 288166E / 6111231S (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 41 occurs along the Haul Road (north of track 1a).</p> <p>The canopy layer is dominated by Messmate Stringybark, with scattered Cup Gum and Pink Gum. The predominantly native understory is comprised of shrubs (e.g. Heath Tea Tree, Guinea-flowers, <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> (Holly Flat-pea), Wattles, Oak-bushes, Dusty Miller, Spoon-leaf Spyridium, Yacca) and a diversity of sedges, lilies, grasses and small forbs.</p> <p>Cover of exotic species is very low (sparse Cootamundra Wattle and small annual grasses). No Declared weeds were recorded.</p> <p>The community is in good condition, providing good value habitat with medium-high species diversity, good regeneration, high tree canopy cover, tree hollows and fallen debris.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>Two SA Rare plant species are growing and regenerating in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum)- <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Three species of conservation significance were detected in the 2018 fauna surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC Endangered)- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Heath Goanna, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shrike-tit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 58.99 | Conservation significance score | 1.18 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 80.74 | Area (ha) | 0.5137 | Total biodiversity Score | 41.48 |


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|---|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vegetation Association | 42. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland | | | | |
| <div></div> <p>Facing north at 288211E / 6111254S (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association 42 occurs west of the old quarry (north of track 1a).</p> <p>It consists of a regenerating community, dominated by River Red Gum, Totem Poles, <i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i> (Wire Rapier-sedge), Golden Wattle, Stalked Oak-bush and Sticky Hop-bush. Other understory species include Varnish Wattle, <i>Callistemon rugulosus</i> (Scarlet Bottlebrush), Guinea-flowers, Heath Tea-tree and Yacca, along with a variety of native grasses, lilies and small forbs.</p> <p>Dominant exotic species include Sour-sob, <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>(Pincushion), <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>(Pimpernel) with scattered Cootamundra Wattle. One-leaf Cape Tulip and Blackberry (both SA Declared weeds) also occur as a minor component of the community.</p> <p>The community is in moderate to good condition, with medium-high species diversity and good regeneration but has limited mature trees that provide hollows and fallen debris.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Two SA Rare species were detected in this association in the 2018 fauna surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scarlet Robin- Peregrine Falcon <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Heath Goanna, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shriketit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 50.23 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 66.43 | Area (ha) | 0.1616 | Total biodiversity Score | 10.73 |


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|---|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vegetation Association | 43. (Block A) Open quarry with emergent <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing east-north-east at 288242 / 6111299 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | Association A43 is in the old quarry located north of the dam, and consists of a highly degraded area of bare ground with scattered regenerating native trees, shrubs and herbaceous groundcover species (e.g. eucalypts, wattles, Totem Poles, Stalked Oak-bush, River Bottlebrush). All strata of vegetation are heavily impacted, and there are no trees greater than 5m tall. The community is in very poor condition. Cover of exotic species is moderate and includes one SA Declared weed (Boneseed), as well as Radiata Pine and African Daisy. | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia is regenerating in this association: - <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) The highly degraded association lacks structural diversity and vegetation cover. It is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for threatened fauna. | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 8.11 | Conservation significance score | 1.04 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 9.79 | Area (ha) | 2.2079 | Total biodiversity Score | 21.61 |


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|--|-------|---|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| Vegetation Association | | 44. (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north-west towards <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland at 288359E / 6111137S (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | | <p>Vegetation association 44 occurs along the edge of a potential laydown area north of the SA Water depot between track 1 and 1a.</p> <p>The community consist of a canopy of Messmate Stringybark over a shrubby understory dominated by Twiggy Daisy-bush, Large-leaf Bush Pea, Wire Rapier-sedge, Wattles and Yacca. Other native species include Smooth Guinea-flower, <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (Native Lilac), Sticky Hop-bush, Black-anther Flax-lily, Holly Flat-pea, Bush Peas and a variety of native grasses, lilies, orchids and herbs.</p> <p>Exotic species are dominated by <i>Allium</i> sp. (Wild Onion), African Daisy and Soursob. Scattered individuals of the SA Declared weeds, Sweet Pittosporum and Boneseed, were also found.</p> <p>The community is in good condition, providing good value habitat with medium-high species diversity, good regeneration, high tree canopy cover, tree hollows and fallen debris.</p> | | | |
| Threatened species or community | | <p>No threatened flora species were recorded in this association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Three species of conservation significance were detected in the 2018 fauna surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC Endangered)- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Heath Goanna, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shriketit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 49.50 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 63.16 | Area (ha) | 0.0472 | Total biodiversity Score | 2.98 |


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|--|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Vegetation Association | 45. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> woodland | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north-west at 287726 / 6111031 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Association 45 occurs on both sides of Track 1 near the entrance to the Mt Bold Reservoir area. It is a River Red Gum woodland with occasional Pink Gums over a largely exotic understory. Common Reed grows in the wetter areas along a creek line.</p> <p>The remaining native understory consists of scattered shrubs, rushes and herbs including regenerating wattles, Twiggy Daisy-bush, Sticky Hop-bush, Yaccas and Bracken Fern.</p> <p>The vegetation is in moderate to good condition, with most of the understory comprising exotic grasses, <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> (Long-fruited Wild Turnip), Salvation Jane (SA Dedicated), <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> (White Fumitory), African Daisy, Bridal Creeper (SA Declared) and a range of introduced bulbs and herbs.</p> <p>While the understory provides little ground cover, the canopy cover and density of mature hollow-bearing trees provides high quality food, shelter and nesting resources.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species (Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (EN), Grey-headed Flying Fox (VU) and Bassian Thrush (EN)) have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four state-listed species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (Rare)- Brushtail Possum (Rare)- Peregrine Falcon (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Jacky Winter, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shriketit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin and Bibron's Toadlet.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 44.97 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 60.50 | Area (ha) | 1.8774 | Total biodiversity Score | 113.58 |


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|---|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| Vegetation Association | 46. (Block B) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. leucoxylon</i> woodland | | | | |
| <div></div> <p>Facing south-east at 287737 / 6110926 (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Association 46 occurs along the eastern side of the entrance track (Track 1) to the Mt Bold Reservoir area.</p> <p>The woodland consists of River Red Gum and SA Blue Gum over a largely exotic groundlayer. Native midstory shrubs are very sparse, and include Golden Wattle, Twiggy Daisy-bush and Oak-bushes.</p> <p>The vegetation is in moderate condition, with the understory dominated by exotic annual grasses and herbs. One SA Declared weed (Bridal Creeper) was recorded as a minor component of the community.</p> <p>While the understory provides little ground cover, the canopy cover and density of mature hollow-bearing trees provides good quality food, shelter and nesting resources.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>One plant species listed as Rare in South Australia occurs in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected four state-listed species in this habitat type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Black-chinned Honeyeater (Vulnerable)- Peregrine Falcon (Rare)- Scarlet Robin (Rare)- Brushtail Possum (Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Hooded Robin, Jacky Winter, Eastern Shriketit and Elegant Parrot.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.18 | Vegetation Condition Score | 38.95 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 52.39 | Area (ha) | 0.0787 | Total biodiversity Score | 4.12 |

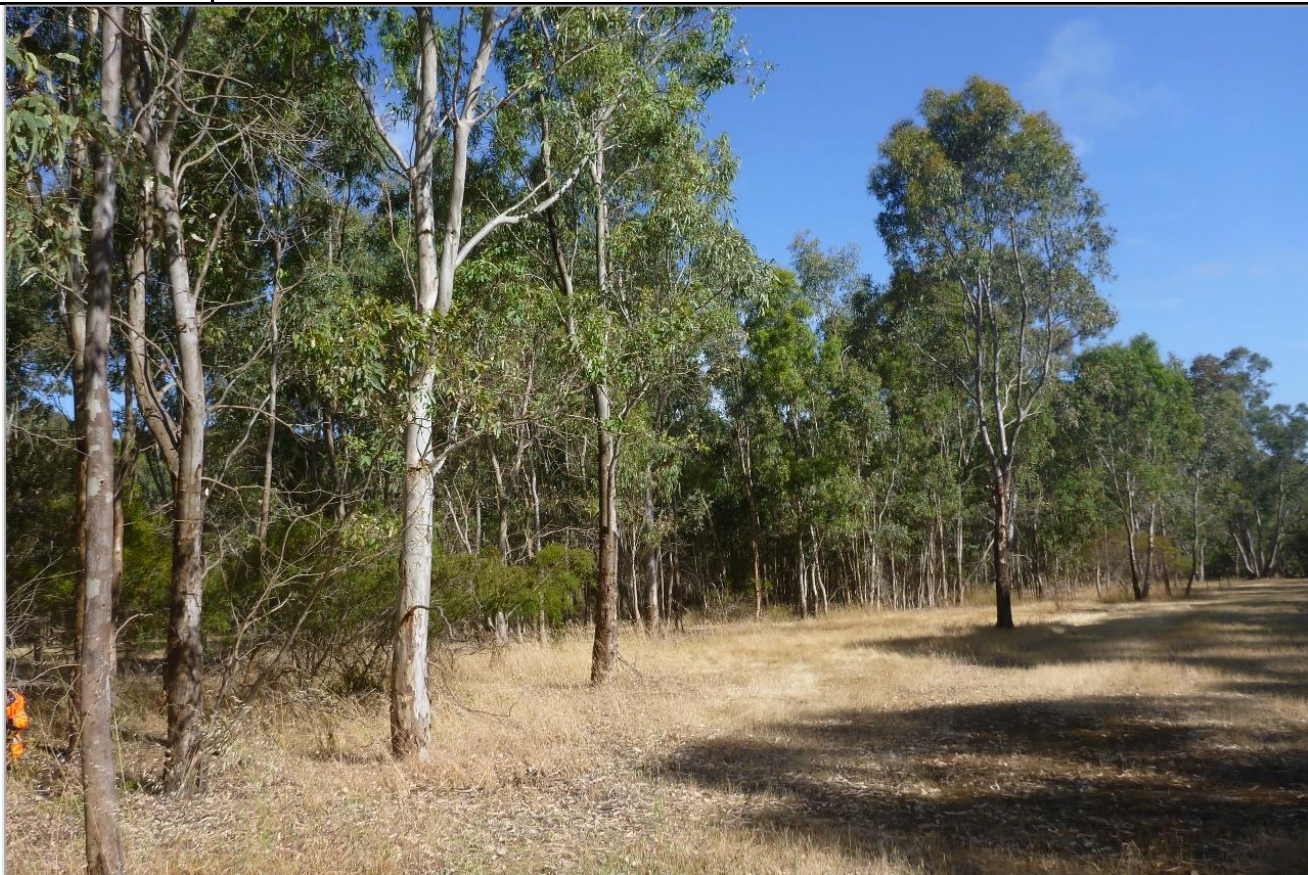
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|--|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vegetation Association | A1 (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> woodland over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> | | | | |
| <div></div> <p>Facing south-west at 288806.72 / 6110565.79 (WGS84, Zone 54).</p> | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association A1 occurs south of the Dam Wall and overlaps with Vegetation Association 20 mapped by T&M Ecologists (2020). The canopy consists of Pink Gum, with SA Blue Gum, over a shrub layer dominated by Golden Wattle and Dusty Miller with Heath Tea-tree, Guinea-flowers, Wire Rapier-sedge and Twiggy Daisy-bush.</p> <p>The community comprises high quality native vegetation with very low abundance of exotic species. Two SA Declared weeds (Sweet Pittosporum and Boneseed) were detected (T&M Ecologists 2020).</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>The association belongs to the ecological community "<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes" which is provisionally listed as Vulnerable in South Australia.</p> <p>Two SA Rare plant species are growing and regenerating in this association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum)- <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> (Spoon-leaf Spyridium) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected two State-listed species in association 20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yellow-footed Antechinus (Vulnerable)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community include: Heath Goanna, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Peregrine Falcon, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Eastern Shrikeit, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Brushtail Possum, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Buttonquail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 41.44 | Conservation significance score | 1.38 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 66.33 | Area (ha) | 1.0967 | Total biodiversity Score | 72.75 |

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|--|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| Vegetation Association | A2 (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> open woodland over <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> and exotics | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north-west at 288774.66 / 6110608.67 (WGS84, Zone 54). Facing towards Onkaparinga River below dam wall. Logs all <i>Pinus radiata</i> . | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association A2 occurs south of the Dam Wall along the southern side of the river. The community consists of an open River Red Gum canopy over Sticky Hop-bush with Golden Wattle, Dusty Miller, <i>Acacia retinodes</i> (Wirilda) and Twigg Daisy-bush.</p> <p>The area has been cleared of Radiata Pine which have been left as fallen logs. Cover of exotic species is high, and includes four SA Declared Weeds: Boneseed, <i>Genista linifolia</i> (Flax-leaf Broom), Olive and Blackberry.</p> <p>The association is in poor condition with low native species diversity and high weed cover.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora species were noted.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>No fauna surveys have been conducted in this association.</p> <p>The area is highly degraded and unlikely to provide critical habitat for many threatened species, however fauna that favour riparian habitat with fallen logs may be supported (e.g. White-winged Chough, Swamp Rat and Brown Toadlet).</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 10.24 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 13.06 | Area (ha) | 0.2199 | Total biodiversity Score | 2.87 |

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|---|---|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|
| Vegetation Association | A2b (Block A) * <i>Pinus radiata</i> , <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> shrubland over <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north at 288860.21 / 6110696.79 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association A2b occurs south-east of the Dam Wall along the southern side of the weir pool.</p> <p>The community consists of Radiata Pine over Golden Wattle and Sticky Hop-bush. Scattered River Red Gum and SA Blue Gums form a small component of the canopy and other native understory plants include Dusty Miller, <i>Correa decumbens</i> (Spreading Correa), <i>Acacia provincialis</i> (Swamp Wattle) and Twiggy Daisy-bush.</p> <p>Cover of exotic groundlayer species is low and includes one SA Declared Weed (Boneseed) and African Daisy.</p> <p>The association is in poor condition with low species diversity.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora species were noted.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>No fauna surveys have been conducted in this association.</p> <p>The area may support threatened species that favour riparian habitat with fallen logs (e.g. White-winged Chough, Swamp Rat and Brown Toadlet).</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 18.14 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 23.15 | Area (ha) | 0.132 | Total biodiversity Score | 3.06 |

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|---|--|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|
| Vegetation Association | A3 (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> open woodland over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north at 288896.98 / 6110632.93 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation association A3 occurs south of the Dam Wall and overlaps Vegetation Association 18 mapped by T&M Ecologists (2020).</p> <p>The canopy is dominated by SA Blue Gum, with the introduced Early Black Wattle and Radiata Pine, over a shrub layer of Native Cherry, Dusty Miller, Sticky Hop-bush and Golden Wattle.</p> <p>Exotic species recorded in the ground layer were Boneseed (SA Declared) and African Daisy.</p> <p>The association is in poor condition with low species diversity and a moderate level of exotic species.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened flora species were noted.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>Fauna surveys conducted in 2018, detected five species of conservation significance in vegetation association 18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- South Australian Bassian Thrush (EPBC – Endangered)- Yellow-footed Antechinus (SA Vulnerable)- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (SA Vulnerable)- Peregrine Falcon (SA Rare)- Scarlet Robin (SA Rare) <p>Other state-listed species that may be supported by this vegetation community are: Brushtail Possum, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shriketit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 18.68 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 23.83 | Area (ha) | 1.074 | Total biodiversity Score | 25.6 |

| Vegetation Association | | B1 (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> woodland over <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> | | | |
|---|-------|--|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north-west at 288520.56 / 6111063.02 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | | <p>Vegetation association B1 occurs east of the SA Water Depot and is characterised by an overstory of Messmate Stringybark with scattered Cup Gum and Pink Gum. Dominant understory plants include Yacca, Golden Wattle, Dusty Miller, Heath Tea-tree, Twiggy Daisy-bush and Sticky Hopbush.</p> <p>Very few exotic species were recorded within B1 apart from several individuals of Radiata Pine that had self-seeded from the planted stand nearby and one small Boneseed (SA Declared).</p> <p>The association is in moderate condition.</p> | | | |
| Threatened species or community | | <p>One SA Rare plant species was recorded in the association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> (Pink Gum) <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>No fauna surveys have been conducted in this vegetation association.</p> <p>Threatened species that may be supported by the community include: South Australian Bassian Thrush, Yellow-footed Antechinus, Scarlet Robin, Brushtail Possum, Heath Goanna, Square-tailed Kite, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shriketit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Swamp Rat, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 33.53 | Conservation significance score | 1.14 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 44.33 | Area (ha) | 1.5379 | Total biodiversity Score | 68.18 |

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|---|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vegetation Association | B1b (Block A) <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> closed forest over <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> and <i>A. paradoxa</i> with planted natives | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Facing north at 287720.23 / 6110795.5 (WGS84, Zone 54). | | | | | |
| General description | <p>Vegetation Association B1b occurs north of the entrance gate (west of the road) into Mt Bold Reservoir.</p> <p>It consists of a dense forest of regenerating River Red Gum over Golden Wattle, <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (Kangaroo Thorn) and a variety of planted native understory species.</p> <p>The ground layer is dominated by exotic grasses.</p> <p>The vegetation community is in poor condition, with low native species diversity.</p> | | | | |
| Threatened species or community | <p>No threatened plant species were noted in the association.</p> <p>Four EPBC-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the site along with an additional 22 species listed at the state level (section 4.2).</p> <p>No fauna surveys have been conducted in this vegetation association.</p> <p>Threatened species that may be supported by the community include: Scarlet Robin, Brushtail Possum, White-winged Chough, Eastern Shrike-tit, Jacky Winter, Elegant Parrot, Hooded Robin, Beautiful Firetail and Painted Button-quail.</p> | | | | |
| Landscape context score | 1.16 | Vegetation Condition Score | 24.15 | Conservation significance score | 1.10 |
| Unit biodiversity Score | 30.82 | Area (ha) | 0.3432 | Total biodiversity Score | 10.58 |

Site map showing areas of proposed impact

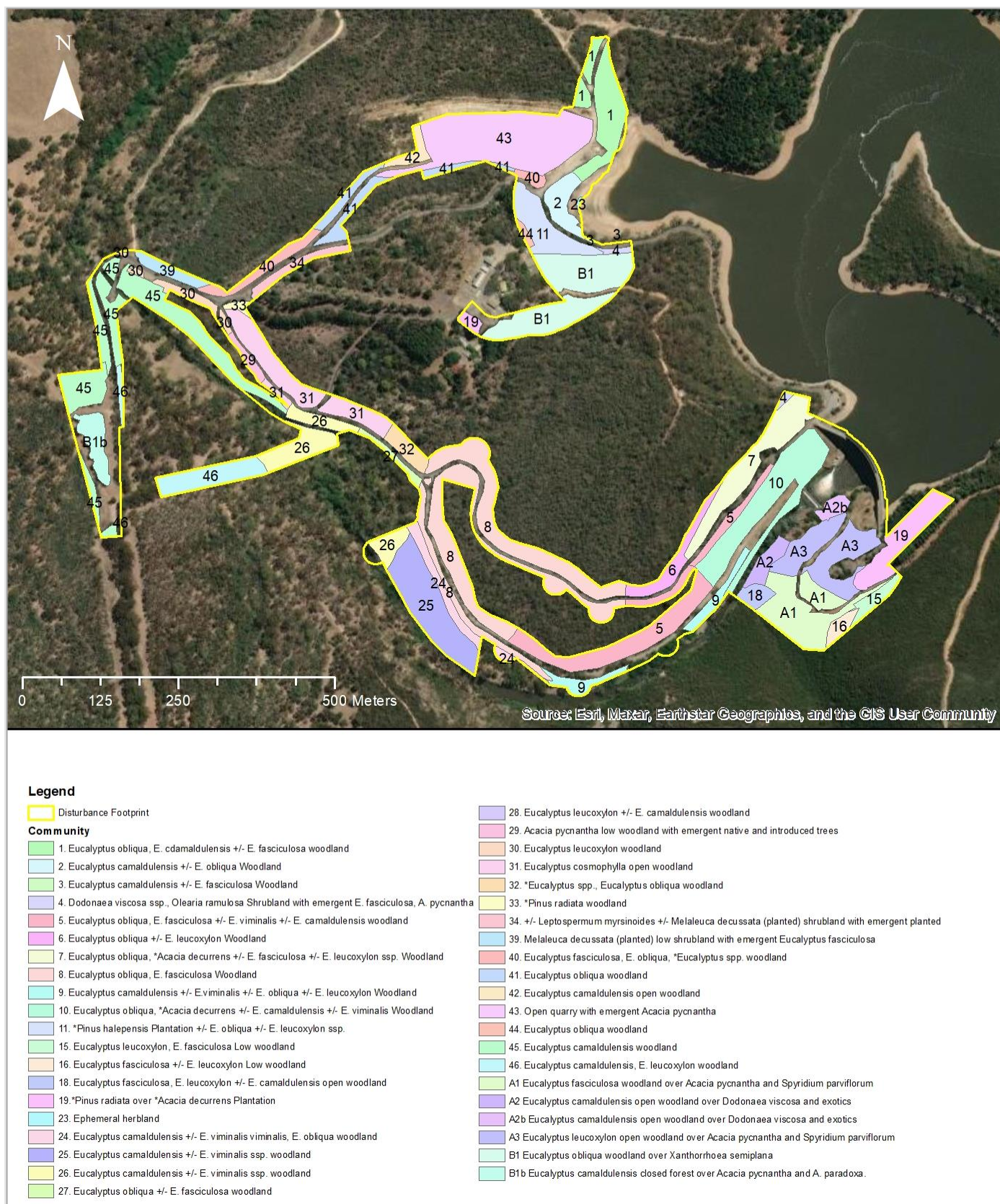


Figure 8. Proposed vegetation clearance extent

Photo log

| Photo ID | Description | Photo direction | Location Coordinates (UTM WGS84 54H) |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| VA1 | Association 1 | South | 288537 / 6111348 |
| VA2 | Association 2 | South-east | 288484 / 6111228 |
| VA3 | Association 3 | West | 288599 / 6111134 |
| VA4 | Association 4 | West | 288866 / 6110880 |
| VA5 | Association 3 | South-west | 288679 / 6110632 |
| VA6 | Association 6 | West | 288743 / 6110712 |
| VA7 | Association 7 | South-east | 288826 / 6110835 |
| VA8 | Association 8 | North | 288236 / 6110673 |
| VA9 | Association 9 | | 288580 / 6110471 |
| VA10 | Association 10 | North-west | 288719 / 6110598 |
| VA11 | Association 11 | North-east | 288384 / 6111131 |
| VA15 | Association 15 | East | 289131 / 6110271 |
| VA16 | Association 16 | South | 288886 / 6110466 |
| VA18 | Association 18 | | 288951 / 6110648 |
| VA19 | Association 19 | South-west | 289056 / 6110668 |
| VA23 | Association 23 | North | 288518 / 6111167 |
| VA24 | Association 24 | North-west | 288411 / 6110433 |
| VA25 | Association 25 | North-west | 288310 / 6110445 |
| VA26 | Association 26 | North-west | 288183 / 6110617 |
| VA27 | Association 27 | North-west | 288198 / 6110773 |
| VA29 | Association 29 | North-west | 287979 / 6110910 |
| VA30 | Association 30 | North-west | 287923 / 6110985 |
| VA31 | Association 31 | South-east | 287935 / 6110998 |
| VA32 | Association 32 | South-east | 288170 / 6110812 |
| VA33 | Association 33 | West | 288005 / 6111003 |
| VA34 | Association 34 | West | 288060 / 6111052 |
| VA39 | Association 39 | East | 287809 / 6111077 |
| VA40 | Association 40 | North-east | 287877 / 6111051 |
| VA41 | Association 41 | South-east | 288166 / 6111231 |
| VA42 | Association 42 | North | 288211 / 6111254 |
| VA43 | Association 43 | East-north-east | 288242 / 6111299 |
| VA44 | Association 44 | North-west | 288359 / 6111137 |
| VA45 | Association 45 | North-west | 287726 / 6111031 |
| VA46 | Association 46 | South-east | 287737 / 6110926 |
| A1 | Association A1 | South-west | 288806.72 / 6110565.79 |
| A2 | Association A2 | North-west | 288774.66 / 6110608.67 |
| A2b | Association A2b | North | 288860.21 / 6110696.79 |
| A3 | Association A3 | North | 288896.98 / 6110632.93 |
| B1 | Association B1 | North-west | 288520.56 / 6111063.02 |
| B1b | Association B1 | North | 287720.23 / 6110795.5 |

4.2 Threatened Species assessment

Vegetation communities of conservation significance

No nationally (EPBC) listed vegetation communities occur within the areas of impact.

Two provisionally listed vegetation communities in South Australia are present:

- *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* +/- *E. leucoxylon* Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes
- *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnetensis* and/or *E. viminalis* ssp. *viminalis* Woodland on alluvial soils in moist areas.

These communities, recorded in Sites 15, 16, 18, A1 and 26, are listed as Vulnerable in South Australia because reserved examples are mostly small and in poor condition.

Flora of conservation significance

Ten flora species of national conservation significance were identified as "Known to Occur" by the Protected Matters Search Tool within a 5 km radius of the impact site. A search of the Nature Maps Database identified a further three nationally-listed and 86 state-listed flora species recorded within a 5 km radius since 1995 (Appendix 4).

No flora species of national conservation significance were detected during field survey work, and it is considered unlikely that any significant populations of flora of national conservation significance occur in the proposed impact areas.

Five State Rare species were recorded during field surveys (T&M Ecologists 2019).

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Location |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|------|--|
| | | EPBC | SA | |
| <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | Annual Bittercress | | Rare | Sites 1, 6, 9 and 10 |
| <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | Pink Gum | | Rare | Sites 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 15, 16, 19, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, A1 & B1 |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> | Manna Gum | | Rare | Sites 24, 25, 26 |
| <i>Logania saxitilis</i> | Rock Logania | | Rare | Site 16 |
| <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> | Spoon-leaf Spyridium | | Rare | Sites 5, 7, 8, 15, 16, 19, 41, 42 & A1 |

Two additional State threatened species were recorded in sites that are no longer within the footprint of the proposed works: *Thelymitra grandiflora* Great Sun-orchid (SA-Rare) and *Pterostylis* sp. "Rock-ledges" Rock-ledge Rufoushood (SA-Endangered).

Fauna of conservation significance

The desktop assessment identified two nationally threatened mammals as potentially occurring within 5km of the impact area:

- Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus obesulus*) – EPBC Endangered
- Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) - EPBC Vulnerable

Neither species was observed during the 2018 field survey. Whilst there is a small possibility that the Grey-headed Flying-fox may occur in the impact area at some time, the site would provide no key habitat or essential features required by this species, and as such this development will not significantly impact on this species.

The Southern Brown Bandicoot is known from the Mount Bold Reserve, and has been previously trapped in other survey work. There were no observations of Southern Brown Bandicoots on any cameras, and no other definitive observations were made. It appears unlikely that a significant population occurs within the proposed impact areas, and as such it is unlikely that proposed works would have a significant impact on this species.

The desktop assessment identified two Nationally listed bird species that occur within 5 km of the impact area:

- Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (*Calamanthus pyrrhopygius parkeri*) – EPBC Endangered
- Bassian Thrush (South Australian) (*Zoothera lunulata halmaturina*) – EPBC Endangered

Both species were found within the impact areas during the site assessments.

The Chestnut-rumped Heathwren is a sedentary small bird of south-eastern Australia, with the Mt Lofty Ranges population considered its own endemic subspecies. In the Mount Lofty Ranges it is recorded from Mount Crawford to Mount Bold, and further south through Fleurieu Peninsula. It occurs in heath and dense undergrowth of eucalypt open forest, woodland, and Mallee, often in rocky areas. It feeds on invertebrates, occasionally seed, mainly on the ground beneath dense, low vegetation. Chestnut-rumped Heathwrens live in heath and dense undergrowth within eucalypt forests and woodlands, most commonly in rocky areas. Although the vegetation type varies throughout their range the presence of a dense understory appears to be a primary habitat preference. They are secretive birds which are often hard to observe as they remain in cover. Their nest is a well-concealed dome placed on or low to the ground. The species has been described as being sedentary or resident. The Mt Bold Reservoir area provides suitable habitat for viable populations of the subspecies. Seven individuals of this species were observed at four locations within Mount Bold Reservoir Reserve in a previous survey (EBS Ecology 2009), and there are a total of over 20 discrete locations in the Mount Bold Reservoir Reserve along with numerous other records in surrounding vegetation in the landscape. This species was only observed at one of eight camera sites, on two occasions as part of the previous surveys undertaken for this project. It is considered likely that the species is present at times in rocky, low woodland/shrubland habitats on the north facing slope on the southern side of the dam wall.

The Bassian Thrush is a secretive, sedentary bird, usually found in damp, densely forested areas and gullies often with a thick overhead canopy, and dense leaf-litter below. It feeds on the ground, scratching under the leaf-litter for small invertebrates. It builds a cup-shaped nest in tree fork or stump. This species was observed at four widespread locations within Mount Bold Reservoir Reserve (EBS Ecology 2009), and there are a total of 12 discrete locations within Mount Bold landholdings, along with numerous other records in surrounding vegetation in the landscape. The Bassian Thrush was observed in two of the trapping sites between 2nd December 2018 and 12th January 2019.

An additional 22 state-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the impact area. They comprise 5 mammal, 18 bird, 2 reptile and 1 amphibian species.

Seven state-listed species were recorded during the site assessments:

- Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*) – Vulnerable
- Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*) – Vulnerable
- Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Zanda funerea whiteae*) - Vulnerable
- Bibron's Toadlet (*Pseudophryne bibronii*) – Rare
- Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) – Rare
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*) – Rare
- Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang boodang*) – Rare

Species observed on site, or recorded within 5km of the application area since 1995, or the vegetation is considered to provide suitable habitat

| Species (common name) | NP&W Act | EPBC Act | Data source | Date of last record | Species known habitat preferences | Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> (Grey-headed Flying-fox) | R | VU | 2, 3 | 2020 | Fruiting and flowering trees in native forests, woodlands, urban areas. The species has been recorded intermittently in South Australia for many decades, with a permanent camp becoming established in Adelaide from 2010. Most records are from the Adelaide plains and hills-face zone. | Highly Likely. Numerous records in the vicinity of the impact area, and the vegetation would provide suitable habitat and food resources. |
| <i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i> (South Australian Bassian Thrush) | R | EN | 2, 3, 5, 7 | 2019 | Secretive, sedentary bird, usually found in damp, densely forested areas and gullies often with a thick overhead canopy, and dense leaf-litter below. It feeds on the ground, scratching under the leaf-litter for small invertebrates. It builds a cup-shaped nest in tree fork or stump. | Highly Likely. The species would be present in vegetation communities where dense understory is present, cooler shaded slopes or where there is significant fallen timber/leaf litter. Recorded in 2018 surveys within Associations 6, 7, 8, 10, 16, 18, 19, 27, 31, 41 & 44. |
| <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i> Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) | E | EN | 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 | 2021 | Sedentary small bird of south-eastern Australia, with the Mt Lofty Ranges population considered its own endemic subspecies. It occurs in eucalypt forest, woodland and mallee, often in rocky areas. It feeds on invertebrates, occasionally seed, mainly on the ground beneath dense, low vegetation. Nest is a well-concealed dome placed on or low to the ground. | Highly Likely. Rocky areas within the Mt Bold Reservoir area provides suitable habitat for viable populations of the subspecies. Recorded during 2018 fauna surveys in site 22 and is also likely to be present in sites 35, 36. These sites are not within the impact area. |
| <i>Isodon obesulus</i> (SA Southern Brown Bandicoot) | V | EN | 2, 5, 6 | 2021 | Dense undergrowth, including wetland fringes and heathland. Native bushland and areas with exotic shrubby species such as blackberry. | Highly Likely. Recently recorded within 5km. Suitable habitat present at sites with dense understory. Not recorded in 2018 fauna surveys. |
| <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> (Square-tailed Kite) | E | | 3 | 2018 | Widespread in open eucalypt forest and woodland (often stringybark), ranging into the adjacent open habitat. They specialise in hunting among trees, for birds or insects. They build a stick nest on horizontal branches in mature eucalypt trees, often near water. | Highly Likely. Suitable habitat present. |
| <i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> (Australasian Darter) | R | | 3, 6, 7 | 2021 | Primarily found in smooth, open permanent and temporary freshwater wetlands, at least half a metre deep, and at times, sheltered coastal water. | Highly Likely. The species would use the reservoir deep water for fishing, and fringing vegetation |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------|------|---|---|
| | | | | | Roosts and dries out on tree trunks, branches, stumps or posts fringing or in standing water. Nests in trees in standing water. | communities for roosting (Vegetation associations 1, 2, 3, 19). |
| <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i> (White-winged Chough) | R | | 3, 6 | 2021 | Largely sedentary colonial bird in groups of up to 20 birds, found in eastern and south-eastern Australia. They occur in open forest and woodlands, often preferring wetter areas with plentiful leaf-litter and available mud for nest building. Habitat in SA includes <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , <i>E. fasciculosa</i> , <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodlands and pine forests. It feeds mainly on the ground on insects and seeds. | Highly Likely. Suitable habitat present. |
| <i>Falco peregrinus Macropus</i> (Peregrine Falcon) | R | | 3, 6, 7 | 2021 | Sparsely sedentary bird of prey that occurs across Australia in widespread habitats. It is most common where there is abundant prey and secure nest sites, preferring coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water. It usually nests on cliff faces or tree hollows. | Highly Likely. Suitable habitat present. Recorded in 2018 Surveys: Bushland Assessment sites 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 30, 42, 45 & 46. |
| <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> (Crested Shriketit / Eastern Shriketit) | R | | 3, 6 | 2016 | A sedentary subspecies is found in eastern and south eastern Australia in eucalypt forest and woodland. It feeds in trees, probing bark for invertebrates, but will sometimes eat fruits and seeds. It builds a deep cone-shaped nest from dry grass and bark strips, high up in forked branches. | Highly Likely. Suitable habitat present. |
| <i>Microeca fascinans</i> (Jacky Winter) | R | | 2, 3 | 2020 | Sedentary bird, preferring open Eucalypt and mallee woodland with an open shrub layer and bare ground. Often seen in farmland and parks. They feed from low perches, snatching flying insects. They build a small cup-shaped nest usually on the fork of a dead branch. | Highly Likely. Recorded nearby and suitable habitat and food resources are present. |
| <i>Neophema elegans</i> (Elegant Parrot) | R | | 3, 6 | 2021 | A mobile parrot of southern and south-western Australia, found in mallee and woodlands (mainly for breeding), and a wide variety of open habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, bluebush plains, heathlands, saltmarsh and farmland post-breeding. It is primarily ground feeding on seeds of grasses or low-growing shrubs. It nests in the hollow branches of trees. | Highly Likely. The Mt Lofty Ranges is considered one of its important breeding areas, which may include the Mt Bold area. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------|------|--|--|
| <i>Petroica boodang</i> (Scarlet Robin) | R | | 3, 6, 7 | 2021 | Sedentary territorial bird, observed in eucalypt forest, mallee and woodlands with an open understory of shrubs and/or grasses. Lives in both mature and regrowth vegetation with abundant logs and fallen timber. It feeds mainly on or near the ground on insects. Its nest is a compact open cup nest built in the fork of a tree. | Highly Likely. The species would be present in good, viable numbers in the Mt Bold open forest and woodland. It was recorded in 2018 Fauna Surveys in most woodland habitats – Bushland Assessment sites 1-43, 45-46. |
| <i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i> Bibron's Toadlet / Brown Toadlet | R | | 2, 3, 6, 7 | 2020 | Distribution within AMLR is extremely restricted with subpopulations occurring in Belair NP, Scott Creek CP, Horsnell Gully CP, Morialta CP and Para Wirra CP. The species lives in forests, heathlands and grasslands, under rocks and logs and in grassy areas beside creeks. Often associated with leaf-litter and grassy-debris near the edges of small ephemeral creeks and depressions, but they can also use small, temporary dams and vegetated roadside drainage lines and ditches. | Highly Likely. Suitable habitat present in riparian sites. Call recorded in 2018 fauna survey – site 1. |
| <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> (Brush-tail Possum) | R | | 3, 6, 7 | 2021 | The species lives in across a wide range of habitats from forest to urban areas, including paddock trees. They feed on leaves, flowers and fruit, and make dens in large tree hollows. | Highly Likely. Recorded in 2018 Surveys where there are trees with moderate - large hollows - Bushland Assessment sites 1, 24-26, 45, 46. |
| <i>Antechinus flavipes</i> (Yellow-footed Antechinus) | V | | 2, 3, 6, 7 | 2021 | A short-lived small marsupial that inhabits scrubland and sclerophyll forest, preferring areas with a moderate to dense shrub layer. They feed on insects, small reptiles and nectar. They nest in hollows, in a roughly constructed nest lined with dry leaves and other vegetation. | Highly Likely. Previous surveys (EBS 2009) found the species to be widespread in the area. Recorded in 2018 surveys in areas with moderate to dense understory – Bushland Assessment sites 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 27, 31, 41 & 44 |
| <i>Melithreptus gularis</i> (Black-chinned Honeyeater) | V | | 3, 7 | 2019 | Forages in the outer canopy of eucalypts for nectar and honeydew. Favoured habitats incorporate a mixture of mature and regenerating woodland Eucalypts, although adjacent scattered paddock trees are also used. | Highly Likely. Recorded in Mt Bold area and suitable habitat and food resources present. Heard calling during 2019 field survey. <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> would be most likely habitat – in sites 6, 9, 16, 30 & 46. |
| <i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> (Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo) | V | | 3, 6, 7 | 2021 | Mobile cockatoo found in eastern and south-eastern Australia, at times forming flocks of many birds. They can inhabit coastal heath, eucalypt woodland and open forest, and increasingly pine plantations. They feed on seeds, including from exotic pine cones, and insect larvae. They nest in large tree hollows. | Highly Likely. The Mt Bold area provides suitable food and habitat for the species, and they may be breed in areas with suitable tree hollows. Observed in 2018 Surveys: Bushland Assessment sites 7, 11, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 45, 46. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|------|--|--|
| <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> (Hooded Robin) | R | | 2, 3 | 2007 | Territorial bird, found predominantly on the eastern and northern slopes of the MLR and the Adelaide plains with a widespread, but patchy, distribution. Prefers <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodland and mallee and <i>Acacia</i> shrubland, in remnants at least 50 ha in size. Have also been recorded in revegetated woodlands. They feed on and near the ground on invertebrates, skinks and seeds. They build a cup-shaped nest of leaves and bark in a tree crevice, hollow or stump. | Likely. Recorded within the previous 20 years and the area provides habitat and feeding resources for the species. |
| <i>Rattus lutreolus</i> (Australian Swamp Rat) | R | | 2, 3 | 2016 | A wide variety of habitats with dense undergrowth, including forests and woodlands, coastal heath, sedgeland, dune scrub and grassland areas. They feed on grass seeds and the stems of grasses and sedges. | Likely. Suitable habitat and food resources are present, however the species was not recorded during 2018 fauna surveys, and there is only one record of the species ~ 2 km south of the impact area. |
| <i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i> (Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)) | R | | 2, 3, 6 | 2010 | Small sedentary bird found in dense heath to thick forests especially near sheoaks and tea-trees; coastal and sub-coastal heaths; and heathy woodlands. Access to water and dense shrubs for nesting are considered essential habitat requirements. In the Mt Lofty Ranges, it historically occurred further north to Mt Crawford NFR, but now the Mt Bold reservoir seems to be its northern limit, where it is very rare. Its MLR stronghold now appears to be Newland Head CP. | Likely. Recorded within the previous 20 years and the area provides habitat and feeding resources for the species. |
| <i>Turnix varius</i> (Painted Buttonquail) | R | | 2, 3 | 2014 | Found in woodland and forest usually with a closed canopy and some shrubby understory and deep ground leaf litter. They feed in the litter, on seeds, fruit, leaves and insects, creating distinctive circular depressions. They build a domed nest of leaves, sticks and grasses beneath a tussock of grass or at the foot of a rock. | Likely. Recorded in Scott Creek CP. The area may provide habitat and feeding resources for the species. |
| <i>Varanus rosenbergii</i> (Heath Goanna) | V | | 1, 2 | 2000 | Shelters in burrows, hollow logs and rock crevices in heathy woodland habitats in the Mount Lofty Ranges. | Possible. Not recorded in 2018-19 fauna surveys. Last observed in 2000 from near the SA Water depot. |
| <i>Egernia cunninghami</i> (Cunningham's Skink) | E | | 3, 6 | 2021 | A large skink that occurs in higher rainfall open woodland. It is restricted to rocky outcrops with deep rocky crevices amongst steep rock faces and | Unlikely. Suitable habitat not present with vegetation communities under application. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------|------|--|--|
| | | | | | boulder slopes. They may benefit from blackberry cover in some situations. They feed on fruit and seeds, arthropods and small vertebrates. | Recorded recently within impact area, but would only occur at sites with suitable rocky outcrops. Fauna surveys conducted in 2018 only observed the species in rock crevices at a disused quarry (Bushland Assessment site 17) which is not under application. |
| <i>Ardea intermedia</i> (Intermediate Egret) | R | | 2 | 2015 | Primarily observed in shallow water of freshwater terrestrial wetlands with dense aquatic vegetation, such as swamps, floodplains and wet grasslands. Very occasionally seen on estuaries and intertidal flats. Feeds by stabbing fish and frogs. Builds stick platform nests on horizontal branches of trees, usually in standing water. | Unlikely. The vegetation under application is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for the species. |
| <i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i> (Great Crested Grebe) | R | | 3, 6 | 2021 | This mobile bird can be found on rivers, lakes, estuaries and sheltered bays, but favours deep, open permanent freshwater wetlands. It feeds on fish, caught by diving in clear water. Its nest is a mass of dead water-plants and mud, on or near the vegetated margins of large open waters, attached to reeds, fallen branches or a submerged stumps. | Unlikely. The species likely occurs on the reservoir and breeds in the area, however, it is unlikely to use the vegetation under application. |
| <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> (Diamond Firetail) | V | | 2 | 2002 | Largely sedentary small bird of open grassy woodland, heath and farmland with grassland with scattered trees. In the Mt Lofty Ranges, it is largely found on the drier eastern side of the ranges from the Barossa Valley to Newland Head CP. Habitat includes eucalypt woodland, but has a strong preference for <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (Drooping Sheoak) Low Open Woodland in the MLR. It feeds on the ground on grass and other seeds, and occasionally insects. It builds a nest of grass in trees and shrubs with dense foliage. | Unlikely. Unlikely to be resident or to occur in the Mt Bold area due to unsuitable habitat. |
| Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatureMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others (EBS Ecology 2009), 7 – T&M Ecologists (2019) NP&W Act; E= Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R= Rare EPBC Act; Ex = Extinct, CR = Critically endangered, EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable | | | | | | |

Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of species within the Study area.

| Likelihood | Criteria |
|---------------------|--|
| Highly Likely/Known | Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is present and falls within the known range of the species distribution or; The species was recorded as part of field surveys. |
| Likely | Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species and the area provides habitat or feeding resources for the species. |
| Possible | Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the area provides limited habitat or feeding resources for the species. Recorded within 20 -40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat and feeding resources present, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area. |
| Unlikely | Recorded within the previous 20 years, but the area provide no habitat or feeding resources for the species, including perching, roosting or nesting opportunities, corridor for movement or shelter. Recorded within 20 -40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort. |

4.3 Cumulative impact

This is a stand alone project that is not dependent on or contingent on other works that involve vegetation clearance.

4.4 Address the Mitigation Hierarchy

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must have regard to the mitigation hierarchy. The NVC will also consider, with the aim to minimize, impacts on biological diversity, soil, water and other natural resources, threatened species or ecological communities under the EPBC Act or listed species under the NP&W Act.

a) Avoidance – outline measures taken to avoid clearance of native vegetation

Sensitive Habitat

Early concept plans considered the use of the quarry site in the project. The quarry was developed in the 1930s to supply material for the construction of the original dam. T&M Ecologists investigated conservation values at this site and confirmed the presence of the state endangered Cunninghams Skink. SA Water decided not to reopen the old quarry on the basis of:

- avoiding impacts to Cunningham Skink
- avoiding impacts to high quality vegetation
- amenity issues associated with creating a prominent scar in the landscape from new and re-developed access\roads
- safety considerations.

Use of Cleared / Degraded Areas

Temporary laydown areas have been preferentially located at existing disturbed areas or areas containing planted and non-native vegetation. This includes the left abutment proposed laydown area being designated within a patch of pine plantation. Also the main site compound is proposed in a current SA Water fire break with adjacent planted vegetation (if additional area required). The planted vegetation is not protected under the Native Vegetation Act or a registered Carbon Estimation Area for Mt Bold.

Large Habitat Trees

T&M Ecologists identified numerous mature hollow-bearing trees (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp.), in Vegetation Associations 24-26, 45 and 46. These hollows are important nesting resources for birds, and the large trees would provide historic and amenity values. T&M Ecologists recommended that these larger trees are avoided, wherever possible and there being value in mapping the specific locations of these larger trees that contain hollows to help with future planning.

EBS Ecology mapped the trees November 2021, using the Scattered Tree Assessment Method to assess their habitat value (EBS Ecology 2022). This information has been provided to the concept designer (SMEC) and the Dual Early Contractor Involvement (DECI) construction contractors to use during design of the recreational picnic area and for sighting of temporary laydown and the main site compound locations. This process will aim to retain as many of the large habitat trees as possible.

Vegetation Association 26

T&M Ecologists advised that Vegetation Association 26 is a priority to avoid. The vegetation has a high Unit Biodiversity Score and is a vulnerable vegetation association in South Australia.

This vegetation association is present between Track 1 and the Onkaparinga River where a temporary laydown area and future picnic and parking area were planned. These works have been relocated to avoid impacts to Vegetation Association 26 in this area.

Road Design

Permanent access roads have been designed to comply with DIT technical standards and the Australian Road Design Code. For several roads with low design speeds, road width has been reduced to the minimum practicable. Temporary roads have been designed to minimise impacts on native vegetation with priority given to high quality plant associations and tree hollows. Some planned roads have been removed from the design because of their impact on high quality plant associations.

Batter Slope Extent

Batter slopes for roads will be constructed to minimise impacts on native vegetation. Batter slope angle design criteria will include minimising excavation volumes and vegetation removal while accounting for slope maintenance requirements, slope stability, slope protection and rock risk falls.

- b) *Minimization – if clearance cannot be avoided, outline measures taken to minimize the extent, duration and intensity of impacts of the clearance on biodiversity to the fullest possible extent (whether the impact is direct, indirect or cumulative).***

Reduction in Clearance Extent

SA Water engaged in a DECI program to allow contractors to identify opportunities to minimise impacts on flora and fauna values during the development phase of the project. Contractors were provided with flora and fauna survey reports which identified sensitive and high value ecological assets. Contractors undertook multi-criteria analyses to develop options that minimise ecological risks while addressing project requirements. These options have been further refined through workshops with SA Water for the design of

- temporary access roads
- concrete batching plant
- main site compound and
- laydown areas

These processes have resulted in a reduction in the clearance area for the dam wall works. The original concept design estimate of vegetation clearance was **35.33 ha** with a total biodiversity score of 1876.49. This has been reduced to an area of **23.88 ha** with a total biodiversity score of 1258.03.

Repurposed Impact Areas

The second stage of recreational access to Mt Bold will provide amenities including a picnic area and car parking approximately 1km downstream of the dam wall. This will be delivered following construction of the dam safety upgrade works. Temporary construction laydowns will be incorporated into the permanent footprint for the picnic area and car parking, avoiding disturbing new areas.

Permanent road upgrades and pedestrian tracks will be utilised for temporary construction access.

Minimising Inundation

The hollow jets, which drain water from the reservoir to the Onkaparinga River are being augmented to increase their capacity. This work will reduce the time the reservoir spends above the full supply level when being operated for flood mitigation and will reduce the time vegetation is inundated during flood events. The outlets will be opened on the recession limb of a flood when flow over the spillway is less than 120 cubic metres per second.

- c) *Rehabilitation or restoration – outline measures taken to rehabilitate ecosystems that have been degraded, and to restore ecosystems that have been degraded, or destroyed by the impact of clearance that cannot be avoided or further minimized, such as allowing for the re-establishment of the vegetation.***

Temporary clearance areas will be incorporated in the offset areas (see below).

- d) **Offset – any adverse impact on native vegetation that cannot be avoided or further minimized should be offset by the achievement of a significant environmental benefit that outweighs that impact.**

A significant environmental benefit will be achieved by establishing offset areas on SA Water land within the Mount Bold Reservoir Reserve. The offset proposal and management plan is currently under development and a concept (draft) plan is supplied with this application. A final version will be provided in time for the 18th October NVAP meeting.

4.5 Principles of Clearance (Schedule 1, Native Vegetation Act 1991)

| Principle of clearance | Considerations | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species | Number of plant species recorded (native & introduced) for each vegetation association. | | | | | |
| | Association | Native | Exotic | Association | Native | Exotic |
| | 1 | 82 | 14 | 29 | 32 | 9 |
| | 2 | 19 | 35 | 30 | 39 | 17 |
| | 3 | 26 | 34 | 31 | 65 | 12 |
| | 4 | 41 | 21 | 32 | 28 | 7 |
| | 5 | 44 | 17 | 33 | 25 | 18 |
| | 6 | 65 | 22 | 34 | 25 | 13 |
| | 7 | 46 | 20 | 39 | 33 | 8 |
| | 8 | 55 | 14 | 40 | 42 | 20 |
| | 9 | 37 | 48 | 41 | 38 | 4 |
| | 10 | 41 | 50 | 42 | 26 | 12 |
| | 11 | 34 | 12 | 43 | 19 | 9 |
| | 15 | 40 | 6 | 44 | 36 | 8 |
| | 16 | 60 | 12 | 45 | 17 | 27 |
| | 18 | 50 | 40 | 46 | 16 | 18 |
| | 19 | 33 | 35 | A1 | 28 | 6 |
| | 23 | 4 | 15 | A2 | 6 | 7 |
| | 24 | 35 | 15 | A2b | 13 | 3 |
| | 25 | 18 | 19 | A3 | 7 | 4 |
| | 26 | 33 | 19 | B1 | 17 | 2 |
| | 27 | 33 | 12 | B1b | 5 | 10 |
| | Bushland Plant Diversity Score | | | | | |
| | Association | Score | Association | Score | Association | Score |
| | 1 | 30 | 19 | 26 | 41 | 22 |
| | 2 | 14 | 23 | 6 | 42 | 26 |
| | 3 | 18 | 24 | 24 | 43 | 14 |
| | 4 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 44 | 20 |
| | 5 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 45 | 20 |
| | 6 | 28 | 27 | 20 | 46 | 18 |
| | 7 | 22 | 29 | 20 | A1 | 10 |
| | 8 | 24 | 30 | 24 | A2 | 4 |
| | 9 | 22 | 31 | 28 | A2b | 10 |
| | 10 | 20 | 32 | 18 | A3 | 4 |
| | 11 | 18 | 33 | 14 | B1 | 14 |
| | 15 | 22 | 34 | 14 | B1b | 10 |
| | 16 | 28 | 39 | 22 | | |
| | 18 | 30 | 40 | 24 | | |

| | <p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p>Seriously at Variance (Bushland Plant Diversity Score >20) Vegetation Associations: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41, 42</p> <p>At Variance (Bushland Plant Diversity Score 10-20) Vegetation Associations: 2, 3, 10, 11, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, B1</p> <p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>Much of proposed clearance area comprises a narrow strip surrounded by uncleared native vegetation. The vegetation to be impacted represents a very small area relative to the native vegetation within the local vicinity.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|---|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|----|------|------|---|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|---|-----|------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|----|----|-----|-------|----|------|-------|----|---|------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|--------|----|-----|------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|------|-------|----|-----|-------|----|------|------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife | <p>Four nationally threatened fauna species potentially occur within 5 km of the impact area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Southern Brown Bandicoot (<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>) – EPBC EndangeredGrey-headed Flying-fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>) - EPBC VulnerableChestnut-rumped Heathwren (<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius parkeri</i>) – EPBC EndangeredBassian Thrush (South Australian) (<i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>) – EPBC Endangered <p>An additional 22 state-listed fauna species have been recorded within 5 km of the impact area. They comprise 5 mammal, 18 bird, 2 reptile and 1 amphibian species (Section 4.2).</p> <p>Much of the vegetation is in good to very good condition and is likely to support a high diversity of fauna species.</p> <p>Seven state-listed species were recorded during the site assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Black-chinned Honeyeater (<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>) – VulnerableYellow-footed Antechinus (<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>) – VulnerableYellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>) - VulnerableBibron’s Toadlet (<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>) – RareCommon Brushtail Possum (<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>) – RarePeregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>) – RareScarlet Robin (<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>) – Rare <p>Threatened Fauna Score ; Unit biodiversity Scores (UBS)</p> <table><tr><th>Association</th><th>Fauna Score</th><th>UBS</th><th>Association</th><th>Fauna Score</th><th>UBS</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0.1</td><td>85.27</td><td>29</td><td>0.1</td><td>43.54</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0.1</td><td>39.77</td><td>30</td><td>0.1</td><td>71.91</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>0.1</td><td>56.5</td><td>31</td><td>0.1</td><td>76.29</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>0.1</td><td>51.53</td><td>32</td><td>0.1</td><td>38.79</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>0.1</td><td>68.37</td><td>33</td><td>0.06</td><td>9.93</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>0.1</td><td>70.81</td><td>34</td><td>0.1</td><td>22.82</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>0.1</td><td>58.84</td><td>39</td><td>0.1</td><td>45.19</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>0.1</td><td>73.07</td><td>40</td><td>0.1</td><td>67.24</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>0.1</td><td>38.4</td><td>41</td><td>0.1</td><td>80.74</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>0.1</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>0.1</td><td>66.43</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>0.04</td><td>13.57</td><td>43</td><td>0</td><td>9.79</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>0.1</td><td>79.84</td><td>44</td><td>0.1</td><td>63.16</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>0.1</td><td>100.85</td><td>45</td><td>0.1</td><td>60.5</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>0.1</td><td>81.92</td><td>46</td><td>0.1</td><td>52.93</td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>0.08</td><td>46.22</td><td>A1</td><td>0.1</td><td>66.33</td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>0.02</td><td>6.08</td><td>A2</td><td>0.1</td><td>13.06</td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>0.1</td><td>70.6</td><td>A2b</td><td>0.1</td><td>23.15</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>0.1</td><td>53.03</td><td>A3</td><td>0.1</td><td>23.83</td></tr><tr><td>26</td><td>0.1</td><td>96.78</td><td>B1</td><td>0.1</td><td>44.33</td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>0.1</td><td>69.38</td><td>B1b</td><td>0.1</td><td>30.82</td></tr></table> | Association | Fauna Score | UBS | Association | Fauna Score | UBS | 1 | 0.1 | 85.27 | 29 | 0.1 | 43.54 | 2 | 0.1 | 39.77 | 30 | 0.1 | 71.91 | 3 | 0.1 | 56.5 | 31 | 0.1 | 76.29 | 4 | 0.1 | 51.53 | 32 | 0.1 | 38.79 | 5 | 0.1 | 68.37 | 33 | 0.06 | 9.93 | 6 | 0.1 | 70.81 | 34 | 0.1 | 22.82 | 7 | 0.1 | 58.84 | 39 | 0.1 | 45.19 | 8 | 0.1 | 73.07 | 40 | 0.1 | 67.24 | 9 | 0.1 | 38.4 | 41 | 0.1 | 80.74 | 10 | 0.1 | 41 | 42 | 0.1 | 66.43 | 11 | 0.04 | 13.57 | 43 | 0 | 9.79 | 15 | 0.1 | 79.84 | 44 | 0.1 | 63.16 | 16 | 0.1 | 100.85 | 45 | 0.1 | 60.5 | 18 | 0.1 | 81.92 | 46 | 0.1 | 52.93 | 19 | 0.08 | 46.22 | A1 | 0.1 | 66.33 | 23 | 0.02 | 6.08 | A2 | 0.1 | 13.06 | 24 | 0.1 | 70.6 | A2b | 0.1 | 23.15 | 25 | 0.1 | 53.03 | A3 | 0.1 | 23.83 | 26 | 0.1 | 96.78 | B1 | 0.1 | 44.33 | 27 | 0.1 | 69.38 | B1b | 0.1 | 30.82 |
| Association | Fauna Score | UBS | Association | Fauna Score | UBS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0.1 | 85.27 | 29 | 0.1 | 43.54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0.1 | 39.77 | 30 | 0.1 | 71.91 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 0.1 | 56.5 | 31 | 0.1 | 76.29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0.1 | 51.53 | 32 | 0.1 | 38.79 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 0.1 | 68.37 | 33 | 0.06 | 9.93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 0.1 | 70.81 | 34 | 0.1 | 22.82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 0.1 | 58.84 | 39 | 0.1 | 45.19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 0.1 | 73.07 | 40 | 0.1 | 67.24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 0.1 | 38.4 | 41 | 0.1 | 80.74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 0.1 | 41 | 42 | 0.1 | 66.43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 0.04 | 13.57 | 43 | 0 | 9.79 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 0.1 | 79.84 | 44 | 0.1 | 63.16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 0.1 | 100.85 | 45 | 0.1 | 60.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 0.1 | 81.92 | 46 | 0.1 | 52.93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 0.08 | 46.22 | A1 | 0.1 | 66.33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 0.02 | 6.08 | A2 | 0.1 | 13.06 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 0.1 | 70.6 | A2b | 0.1 | 23.15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 0.1 | 53.03 | A3 | 0.1 | 23.83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 0.1 | 96.78 | B1 | 0.1 | 44.33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 0.1 | 69.38 | B1b | 0.1 | 30.82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | <p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p>Seriously at Variance (Threatened Fauna Score of ≥ 0.05 OR Unit Biodiversity Score > 50) Vegetation Associations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, A1, A2, A2b, A3, B1, B1b</p> <p>At Variance (Threatened Fauna Score of < 0.05) Vegetation Associations: 11, 23</p> <p>Not at Variance: (Threatened Fauna Score = 0) Vegetation Associations: A43</p> <p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>Both the Chestnut-rumped Heathwren and Bassian Thrush are likely to have substantial areas of suitable habitat within the Mount Bold Reserve. There is over 3000 hectares of remnant vegetation in Mount Bold SA Water landholdings, and the current estimated impact is an area of approximately 10 hectares. As such, it is considered unlikely that the proposed activities would significantly impact on either of these threatened species.</p> <p>Whilst there is a small possibility that the Grey-headed Flying-fox may occur in the impact area at some time, the site would provide no key habitat or essential features required by this species, and as such this development will not significantly impact on this species.</p> <p>There were no observations of Southern Brown Bandicoots during the fauna surveys. It appears unlikely that a significant population occurs within the proposed impact areas, and as such it is unlikely that proposed works would have a significant impact on this species.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------|--------------------|---|-------|--------------------|---|------|---|----|---|--|---|---|--|----|------|-------------------------------|---|------|-------------------------------|----|------|-------------------------------|---|------|-------------------------------|----|---|--|---|------|---|----|---|--|---|------|----------------------------|----|---|--|---|------|---|----|------|-------------------------------|---|------|-------------------------------|----|------|-------------------------------|---|------|----------------------------|----|------|---|----|------|----------------------------|----|------|------------------------------|----|---|--|----|------|-------------------------------|----|------|---|----|---|--|----|------|---|----|------|-------------------------------|----|------|-------------------------------|----|------|-------------------------------|----|------|------------------------------|----|------|---|----|---|--|----|---|--|----|------|--|-----|---|--|
| Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species | <p>Five State Rare Flora species were recorded during field surveys (Section 4.2)</p> <p>Threatened Flora Scores</p> <table><tr><th>Association</th><th>Score</th><th>Threatened Species</th><th>Association</th><th>Score</th><th>Threatened Species</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>29</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>30</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>31</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>32</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>33</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Cardamine paucijuga</i></td><td>34</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>39</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>40</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Cardamine paucijuga</i></td><td>41</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Cardamine paucijuga</i></td><td>42</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Spyridium spathulatum</i></td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>43</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>44</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Logania saxatilis</i> <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>45</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td><td>46</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>19</td><td>0.04</td><td><i>Spyridium spathulatum</i></td><td>A1</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>A2</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>24</td><td>0.08</td><td><i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>ssp. viminalis</i></td><td>A2b</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr></table> | Association | Score | Threatened Species | Association | Score | Threatened Species | 1 | 0.08 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 29 | 0 | | 2 | 0 | | 30 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 3 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 31 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 4 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 32 | 0 | | 5 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 33 | 0 | | 6 | 0.04 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | 34 | 0 | | 7 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 39 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 8 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 40 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 9 | 0.04 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | 41 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 10 | 0.04 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | 42 | 0.04 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> | 11 | 0 | | 43 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 15 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 44 | 0 | | 16 | 0.08 | <i>Logania saxatilis</i> <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 45 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 18 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 46 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 19 | 0.04 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> | A1 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 23 | 0 | | A2 | 0 | | 24 | 0.08 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>ssp. viminalis</i> | A2b | 0 | |
| Association | Score | Threatened Species | Association | Score | Threatened Species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0.08 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 29 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | | 30 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 31 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 32 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 33 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 0.04 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | 34 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 39 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 40 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 0.04 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | 41 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 0.04 | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | 42 | 0.04 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 0 | | 43 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 44 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 0.08 | <i>Logania saxatilis</i> <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 45 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 46 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 0.04 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> | A1 | 0.08 | <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 0 | | A2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 0.08 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>ssp. viminalis</i> | A2b | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------|---|-------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | | | |
| | 25 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>ssp. viminalis</i> | A3 | 0 | |
| | 26 | 0.08 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> <i>ssp. viminalis</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | B1 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> |
| | 27 | 0.04 | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | B1b | 0 | |
| <u>Assessment against the principles</u> Seriously at Variance (Threatened Flora Score of ≥0.1) Vegetation Associations: None At Variance (Threatened Flora Score of <0.1) Vegetation Associations: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, A1, B1 Not at Variance (Threatened Flora Score =0) Vegetation Associations: 2, 11, 23, 29, 32, 33, 34, 44, A2, A2b, A3, B1b | | | | | | |
| <u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> No flora species of national conservation significance were detected during field survey work, and it is considered unlikely that any significant populations of flora of national conservation significance occur in the proposed impact areas. For State-listed species, the proposed clearance represents less than 1% of the individual plants within a 1km radius. | | | | | | |
| Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered: | <u>Relevant information</u> No nationally (EPBC) listed vegetation communities occur within the areas of impact. Two provisionally listed vegetation communities in South Australia are present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes - present at sites 15, 16, 18 and A1<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. cygnetensis</i> and/or <i>E. viminalis ssp. viminalis</i> Woodland on alluvial soils in moist areas - Present at Site 26 These communities are listed as Vulnerable in South Australia because reserved examples are mostly small and in poor condition. | | | | | |
| | Threatened Community Score – | | | | | |
| | Association | Score | Association | Score | Association | Score |
| | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 41 | 1 |
| | 2 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 42 | 1 |
| | 3 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 43 | 1 |
| | 4 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 44 | 1 |
| | 5 | 1 | 26 | 1.2 | 45 | 1 |
| | 6 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 46 | 1 |
| | 7 | 1 | 29 | 1 | A1 | 1.2 |
| 8 | 1 | 30 | 1 | A2 | 1 | |
| 9 | 1 | 31 | 1 | A2b | 1 | |
| 10 | 1 | 32 | 1 | A3 | 1 | |
| 11 | 1 | 33 | 1 | B1 | 1 | |
| 15 | 1.2 | 34 | 1 | B1b | 1 | |
| 16 | 1.2 | 39 | 1 | | | |
| 18 | 1.2 | 40 | 1 | | | |
| <u>Assessment against the principles</u> Seriously at Variance Vegetation Associations: 16, 18, 20, 26 and A1 | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1.58 ha of <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> +/- <i>E. leucoxylon</i> community is proposed for clearance A total of 0.86 ha of <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> community is proposed for clearance. <p>The proposed clearance occurs as a narrow strip along the edge of vegetation and is unlikely to significantly fragment, reduce the extent of, or lead to long-term adverse effects on threatened communities.</p> |
| Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared. | <p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>Clarendon IBRA Association percent vegetation remnancy (%): 34%</p> <p>Mount Lofty Ranges IBRA Subregion percent vegetation remnancy (%): 15%</p> <p>Block A - Biodiversity Score = 934.33</p> <p>Block B - Biodiversity Score = 323.7</p> <p>Total = 1,360.71</p> |
| | <p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p>Seriously At Variance (Total Biodiversity Score > 500 and IBRA Subregion remnancy > 10 – 30%)</p> |
| | <p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> |
| Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment. | <p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>Vegetation associations 1, 2, 3 and 23 are adjacent to the water's edge of Mount Bold Reservoir. These are all terrestrial plant communities and do not contain flora species that rely on the fringing wetland habitat but may support some wetland-associated fauna (e.g. frogs and waterbirds).</p> <p>Vegetation associations 9, 24-26, 45 and 46 contain riparian zones associated with deep River Red Gum channels. Of these, only 26 and 46 contain species characteristic of an ephemeral wetland.</p> |
| | <p><u>Assessment against the principles</u></p> <p>Clearance of vegetation growing in, on the edge of, or in association with a wetland will be considered to be 'Seriously at variance' with this principle, if the clearance will have a significant impact.</p> <p>Seriously at Variance – 1, 2, 3, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26, 45, 46</p> <p>At Variance</p> |
| | <p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>The proposed clearance will impact a very small area of wetland habitat within Vegetation Associations 26 and 46.</p> |
| Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated. | <p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>Mount Bold Reservoir is open to the public as a scenic, educational and recreational resource. Public access will be increased through government policy and as a result of these works. Clearance will reduce vegetation extent however overall it will facilitate public access and the amenity value of the site.</p> |
| | N/A |
| | <p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> |

4.6 Risk Assessment - works at dam wall

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Total clearance | No. of trees | 0 |
| | Area (ha) | 23.8806 ha |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Total biodiversity Score | 1,258.03 |
| Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d) | | 1 (a), 1(b), 1(c), 1 (d), 1(e) |
| Risk assessment outcome | | Level 4 |

4.7 NVC Guidelines

Provide any other information that demonstrates that the clearance complies with any relevant NVC guidelines related to the activity.

Not applicable

5. Clearance summary

Clearance Area(s) Summary table

| Block | Site | Native species diversity score | Threatened Ecological community Score | Threatened plant score | Threatened fauna score | UBS | Area (ha) | Total Biodiversity score | Loss factor | Loadings | Reductions | SEB Points required | SEB payment | Admin Fee |
|-------|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| B | 1 | 30 | 1 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 85.27 | 0.9213 | 78.56 | 1 | | | 82.49 | \$80,229.85 | \$4,412.64 |
| B | 2 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 39.77 | 0.3481 | 13.84 | 1 | | | 14.54 | \$14,138.33 | \$777.61 |
| B | 3 | 18 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 56.5 | 0.0191 | 1.08 | 1 | | | 1.13 | \$1,102.10 | \$60.62 |
| A | 4 | 22 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 51.53 | 0.0802 | 4.13 | 1 | | | 4.34 | \$4,220.59 | \$232.13 |
| A | 5 | 24 | 1 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 68.37 | 1.3529 | 92.50 | 1 | | | 97.12 | \$94,464.78 | \$5,195.56 |
| A | 6 | 28 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 70.81 | 0.3674 | 26.02 | 1 | | | 27.32 | \$26,568.83 | \$1,461.29 |
| A | 7 | 22 | 1 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 58.84 | 0.9477 | 55.76 | 1 | | | 58.55 | \$56,948.49 | \$3,132.17 |
| A | 8 | 24 | 1 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 73.07 | 2.7731 | 202.63 | 1 | | | 212.76 | \$206,939.44 | \$11,381.67 |
| B | 9 | 22 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 38.4 | 0.4039 | 15.51 | 1 | | | 16.29 | \$15,839.58 | \$871.18 |
| A | 10 | 20 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 41 | 1.3879 | 56.90 | 1 | | | 59.75 | \$58,113.99 | \$3,196.27 |
| A | 11 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0.04 | 13.57 | 0.6244 | 8.47 | 1 | | | 8.90 | \$8,653.29 | \$475.93 |
| A | 15 | 22 | 1.2 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 79.84 | 0.1899 | 15.16 | 1 | | | 15.92 | \$15,484.03 | \$851.62 |
| A | 16 | 28 | 1.2 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 100.85 | 0.1295 | 13.06 | 1 | | | 13.71 | \$13,337.80 | \$733.58 |
| A | 18 | 30 | 1.2 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 81.92 | 0.1592 | 13.04 | 1 | | | 13.69 | \$13,319.00 | \$732.55 |
| A | 19 | 26 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 46.22 | 0.7403 | 34.22 | 1 | | | 35.93 | \$34,944.30 | \$1,921.94 |
| B | 23 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0.02 | 6.08 | 0.0147 | 0.09 | 1 | | | 0.09 | \$91.28 | \$5.02 |
| B | 24 | 24 | 1 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 70.6 | 0.3561 | 25.14 | 1 | | | 26.40 | \$25,675.29 | \$1,412.14 |
| B | 25 | 22 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 53.03 | 1.1548 | 61.24 | 1 | | | 64.30 | \$62,541.32 | \$3,439.77 |
| B | 26 | 26 | 1.2 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 96.78 | 0.1089 | 10.54 | 1 | | | 11.07 | \$10,918.48 | \$600.52 |
| A | 27 | 20 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 69.38 | 0.1069 | 7.42 | 1 | | | 7.79 | \$7,574.44 | \$416.59 |
| A | 29 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 43.54 | 0.1085 | 4.72 | 1 | | | 4.96 | \$4,824.55 | \$265.35 |
| A | 30 | 24 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 71.91 | 0.2094 | 15.06 | 1 | | | 15.81 | \$15,378.17 | \$845.80 |
| A | 31 | 28 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 76.29 | 0.9904 | 75.55 | 1 | | | 79.33 | \$78,269.20 | \$4,304.81 |
| A | 32 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 38.79 | 0.2221 | 8.62 | 1 | | | 9.05 | \$8,798.47 | \$483.92 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|-----|------|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|--|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A | 33 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0.06 | 9.93 | 0.0536 | 0.53 | 1 | | 0.56 | \$543.57 | \$29.90 |
| A | 34 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 22.82 | 0.2211 | 5.05 | 1 | | 5.30 | \$5,152.80 | \$283.40 |
| A | 39 | 22 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 45.19 | 0.21 | 9.49 | 1 | | 9.96 | \$9,691.71 | \$533.04 |
| A | 40 | 24 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 67.24 | 0.389 | 26.16 | 1 | | 27.46 | \$26,712.59 | \$1,469.19 |
| A | 41 | 22 | 1 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 80.74 | 0.5137 | 41.48 | 1 | | 43.55 | \$42,358.15 | \$2,329.70 |
| A | 42 | 26 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 66.43 | 0.1616 | 10.74 | 1 | | 11.27 | \$10,963.37 | \$602.99 |
| A | 43 | 14 | 1 | 0.04 | 0 | 9.79 | 2.2079 | 21.62 | 1 | | 22.70 | \$22,075.00 | \$1,214.13 |
| A | 44 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 63.16 | 0.0472 | 2.98 | 1 | | 3.13 | \$3,044.55 | \$167.45 |
| B | 45 | 20 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 60.5 | 1.8774 | 113.58 | 1 | | 119.26 | \$115,998.09 | \$6,379.89 |
| B | 46 | 18 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 52.39 | 0.0787 | 4.12 | 1 | | 4.33 | \$4,271.40 | \$234.93 |
| A | A1 | 10 | 1.2 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 66.33 | 1.0967 | 72.74 | 1 | | 76.38 | \$74,291.05 | \$4,086.01 |
| A | A2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 13.06 | 0.2199 | 2.87 | 1 | | 3.02 | \$2,932.97 | \$161.31 |
| A | A2b | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 23.15 | 0.132 | 3.06 | 1 | | 3.21 | \$3,120.78 | \$171.64 |
| A | A3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 23.83 | 1.074 | 25.59 | 1 | | 26.87 | \$26,137.68 | \$1,437.57 |
| A | B1 | 14 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 44.33 | 1.5379 | 68.18 | 1 | | 71.58 | \$69,624.88 | \$3,829.37 |
| A | B1b | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 30.82 | 0.3432 | 10.58 | 1 | | 11.11 | \$10,802.36 | \$594.13 |
| | | | | | | Total | 23.8806 | 1258.03 | | | 1320.93 | \$1,286,096.55 | \$70,753.33 |

Totals summary table

| | Total Biodiversity score | Total SEB points required | SEB Payment | Admin Fee | Total Payment |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Application | 1258.03 | 1320.93 | \$1,286,096.55 | \$70,753.33 | \$1,356,849.88 |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| IBRA Association percent vegetation remnancy (%) | 34 |
| IBRA Subregion percent vegetation remnancy (%) | 15 |
| Is the vegetation associated with a Wetland | Block A: No; Block B: Yes |
| Economies of Scale Factor | 0.5 |
| Rainfall (mm) | 748 |

Risk level
Level 2, 3 or 4

4

| Principle | Seriously at variance | Vegetation Association | At variance | Vegetation Association |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------|--|
| a - Plant species diversity | Yes | B1, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, B9, A15, A16, A18, A19, B24, B25, B26, A30, A31, A39, A40, A41, A42 | Yes | B2, B3, A10, A11, A27, A29, A32, A33, A34, A43, A44, B45, B46, AB1 |
| b - Wildlife habitat | Yes | B1, B2, B3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, B9, A10, A15, A16, A18, A19, B24, B25, B26, A27, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A34, A39, A40, A41, A42, A44, B45, B46, AA1, AA2, AA2b, AA3, AB1, AB1b | Yes | A11, B23 |
| c - Rare plant species | | | Yes | B1, B3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, B9, A10, A15, A16, A18, A19, B24, B25, B26, A27, A30, A31, A39, A40, A41, A42, A43, B45, B46, AA1, AB1 |
| d - Rare plant communities | Yes | A15, A16, A18, B26, AA1 | | |
| e - Remnancy | Yes | All | | |
| f - Wetland | | Associated vegetation | | |

6. Significant Environmental Benefit

A Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) is required for approval to clear under Division 5 of the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*. The NVC must be satisfied that as a result of the loss of vegetation from the clearance that an SEB will result in a positive impact on the environment that is over and above the negative impact of the clearance.

ACHIEVING AN SEB

Indicate how the SEB will be achieved by ticking the appropriate box and providing the associated information:

X Establish a new SEB Area on land owned by the proponent.

SA Water has completed baseline assessment (BAM) on approximately 210 ha of owned land comprising up to 5 allotments (sites) which contain existing like for like biodiversity values and are amenable to high quality on ground restoration activities to be used as an SEB offset for this project ([Table 1 and 2 and Figure 9](#)).

The proposed SEB has been placed strategically within the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges adjoining remnant vegetation to the north and east surrounding the Mount Bold Reservoir.

Historically this region has been extensively cleared of pre European native vegetation (87%) due to proximity to Adelaide and high soil fertility and resultant agricultural value (Biological Survey SMLR DEH 2003). The SEB aims to fulfill on ground SEB credit obligations for the M.t bold Dam safety upgrades while delivering high value ecological outcomes for local declining flora and fauna through the establishment of strategic biodiversity corridors, fauna habitat (including hollows), wildlife refugia and control of feral fauna species, weeds and management of total grazing pressure (both introduced and native species).

Due to its position in the landscape, with close proximity to large blocks of remnant vegetation the proposed SEB has a high probability of providing a diverse mix of species habitats and resources suitable to encourage and support (long term) locally occurring state and federally rates fauna species.

The Proposed Mount Bold SEB would provide formal protection to an additional 210 hectares of native vegetation within the Clarendon Association which would see a significant increase in protection gain within the Clarendon Association of 8.3%.

Table 4. Proposed SEB sites

| Site Number | hectares |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 30.97 |
| 2 | 64.39 |
| 3 | 60.36 |
| 4 | 15.65 |
| 5 | 38.27 |
| TOTAL | 209.64 |

Table 5. Parcels whole or in part which comprise the SEB area

| Title (e.g. CT/CL) | Volume | Folio | Parcel ID | Hundred | Site ID |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| CR5757/784 | 5412 | 972 | H105300SE305 | KUITPO | Site 1 |
| CT5412/972 | 5412 | 972 | F6190AL319 | KUITPO | Site 2 |
| CT5412/970 | 5412 | 972 | F6190AL320 | KUITPO | Site 2 |
| CT6270/60 | 5491 | 9 | D127750QP201 | KUITPO | Site 3 |
| CT6270/60 | 5491 | 9 | D127750QP203 | KUITPO | Site 3 |
| CT6270/60 | 5491 | 9 | D127750QP205 | KUITPO | Site 3 |
| H105300SE184 | 5491 | 9 | H105300SE184 | KUITPO | Site 4 |
| CR5757/784 | 5491 | 9 | H105300SE185 | KUITPO | Site 4 |
| CT6218/47 | 5412 | 972 | D91614 A2 | KUITPO | Site 5 |

SA Water with assistance from Eco Logical Australia are preparing the SEB Vegetation Management Plan for consideration by NVAP in support this project. It is anticipated that this will be supported by the preparation of a detailed restoration management plan or similar following approval. A draft Native Vegetation Management Plan is provided in **Appendix 8**.

Currently the SEB area has a sufficient estimated gain score of what is required by the project. Refer to **Appendix 9**.

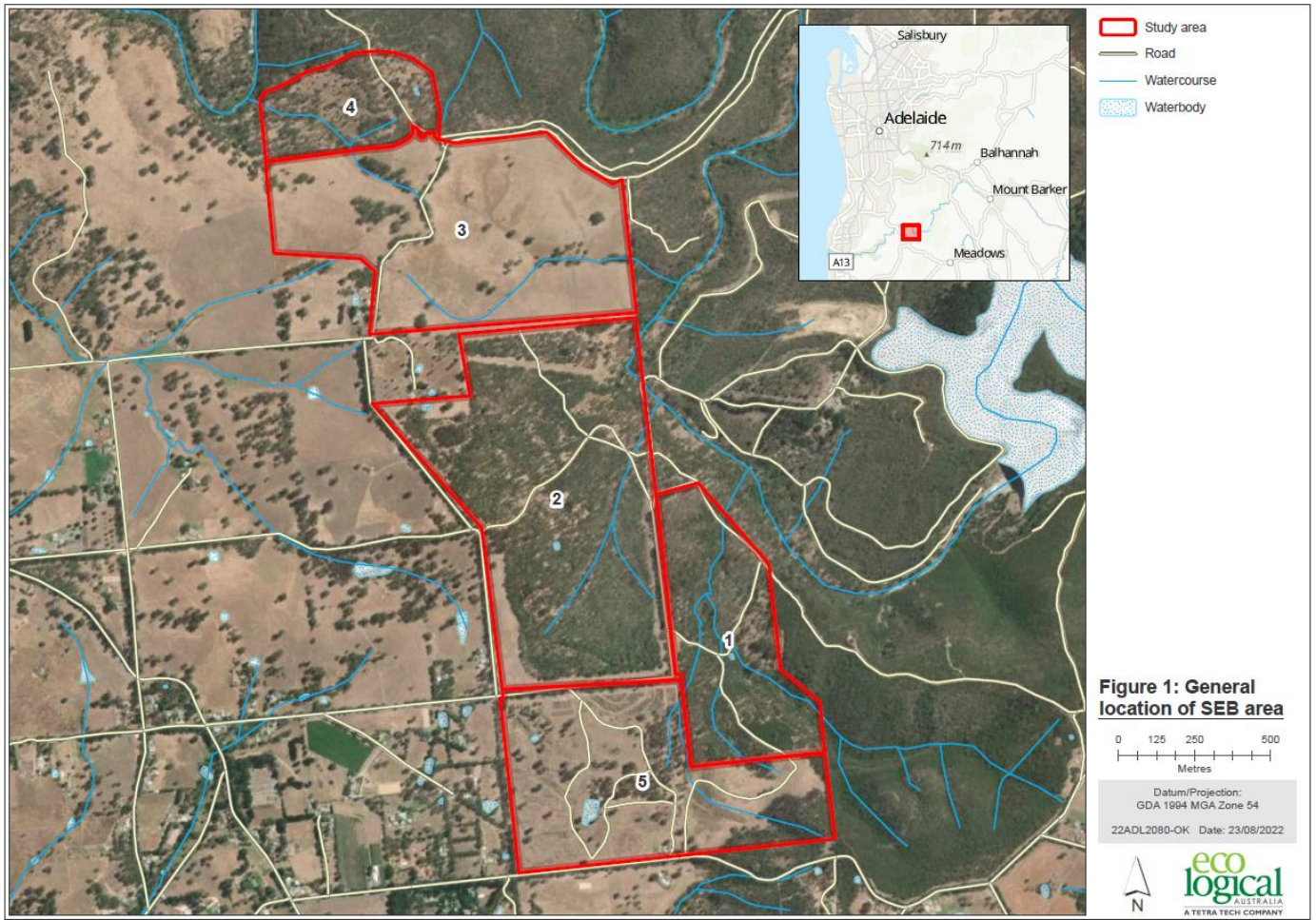


Figure 9. SEB offset location

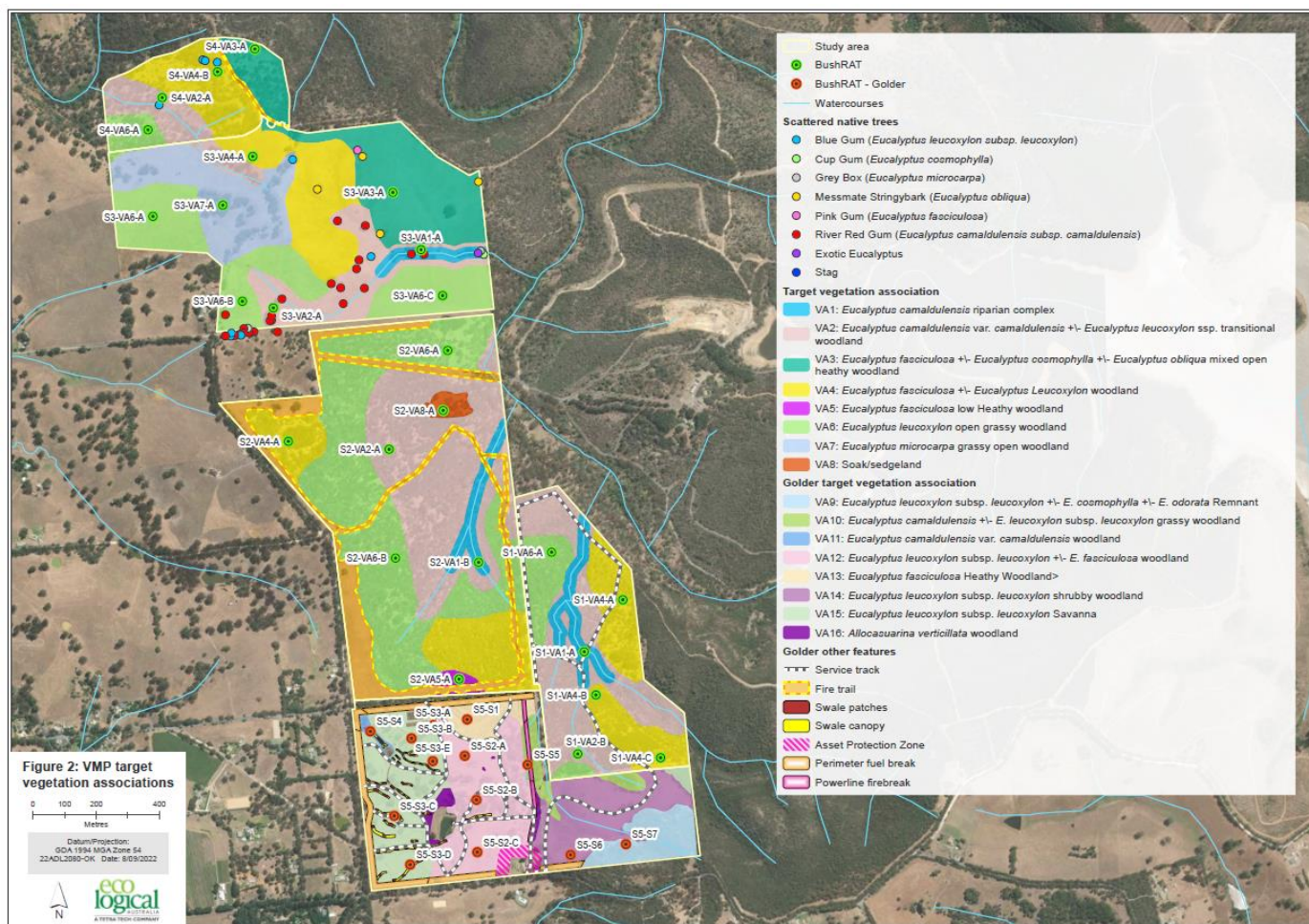


Figure 10 Target Vegetation Associations (draft)

7. Appendices

Appendix 1. References

Appendix 2. EPBC Self-Assessment

Appendix 3. Field Investigations – Dam Safety Upgrade Construction Footprint

T&M Ecologists (2019) Flora and Fauna Investigations

T&M Ecologists (2020) Additional Vegetation Investigations

EBS Ecology (2022) Habitat Tree Survey

EBS Ecology (2022) Left Abutment and additional Areas Survey

Appendix 4. Flora Species Lists – Native and exotic species recorded within each vegetation association

Appendix 5. Bushland, Rangeland or Scattered Tree Vegetation Assessment Scoresheets associated with the proposed clearance and SEB Area (to be submitted in Excel format)

Appendix 6. Threatened Flora Recorded with 5km of Impact Area

Appendix 7. Investigation Reports – Flood Attenuation

Appendix 8. DRAFT Native Vegetation Management Plan (not for public release).

Appendix 9. SEB Calculations Matrix

Appendix 1. References

AWE (2010). Mount Bold Reservoir Reserve Detailed Asset Management Plan. Part 1 Land Management Plan. Australian Water Environments report prepared for SA Water, Adelaide.

EBS Ecology (2009). Mt Bold Reservoir Flora and Fauna Baseline Assessment w2007-2008. EBS Ecology report to the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Adelaide.

EBS Ecology (2022). Mount Bold Reservoir Vegetation Survey: Habitat Trees Addendum. EBS Ecology report prepared for SA Water, Adelaide.

EBS Ecology (2022). Mount Bold Reservoir Vegetation Survey: Left Abutment and Additional Areas. EBS Ecology report prepared for SA Water, Adelaide.

SA Water (2022). How inundation will affect the environmental benefit of vegetation at Mount Bold Reserve. SA Water report.

T&M Ecologists (2019). Mt Bold Dam Upgrade Flora and Fauna Assessment Final Report June 2019. T&M Ecologists report prepared for SA Water, Adelaide.

T&M Ecologists (2020). Vegetation Survey Mt Bold Dam Upgrade Spring 2020 Report December 2020. T&M Ecologists report prepared for SA Water, Adelaide.

Appendix 4 Native plant species recorded within each vegetation community – adapted from (T&M Ecologists 2019 and EBS Ecology 2022).

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Annual | Conservation Status | EPBC | NPWSA | AMLR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Site | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 23 |
|--|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|------|-------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Acacia acinacea</i> | Wreath Wattle | | | | | RA | ✓ | | R | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Acacia myrtifolia</i> | Myrtle Wattle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Kangaroo Thorn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia provincialis</i> | Swamp Wattle | | | | | NT | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | R | | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> | Golden Wattle | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia spinescens</i> | Spiny Wattle | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia verniciflua</i> | Varnish Wattle | | | | | RA | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Acaena echinata</i> | Sheep's Burr | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Acianthus pusillus</i> | Mosquito Orchid | Y | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Acrotriche fasciculiflora</i> | Mount Lofty Ground-berry | | | | | RA | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Acrotriche serrulata</i> | Cushion Ground-berry | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> | Common Maiden-hair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Ajuga australis</i> f. A (A.G.Spooner 9058) | Australian Bugle | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| <i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp. <i>muelleriana</i> | Common Oak-bush | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | R | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Allocasuarina striata</i> | Stalked Oak-bush | | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> | Drooping Sheoak | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> | Lesser Joyweed | Y | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Amyema miquelii</i> | Box Mistletoe | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> | Native Wheat-grass | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aphanes australiana</i> | Australian Piort | Y | | | | RA | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aphelia pumilio</i> | Dwarf Aphelia | Y | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> | Common Vanilla-lily | Y | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Astroloma humifusum</i> | Cranberry Heath | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa mollis</i> | Soft Spear-grass | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa muelleri</i> | Tangled Spear-grass | | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i> | Fibrous Spear-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa sp.</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Austrostipa sp.</i> | Spear-grass | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> | Pale Tupentine Bush | | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> | Bulbine-lily | Y | | | | NT | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Burchardia umbellata</i> | Milkmaids | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i> | Sweet Bursaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Caesia calliantha</i> | Blue Grass-lily | Y | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Caladenia carnea</i> | Pink Fingers | Y | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Caladenia tentaculata</i> | King Spider-orchid | Y | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> | River Bottlebrush | | | | | VU | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | Annual Bittercress | Y | | | | Rare | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex appressa</i> | Tall Sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex breviculmis</i> | Short-stem Sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>dispar</i> | Slender Dodder-laurel | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> | Downy Dodder-laurel | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i> | Common Sneezeweed | | | | | RA | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>strigosa</i> | Hairy Centrolepis | Y | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i> | Blue Squill | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i> | Annual Rock-fern | Y | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Cheiranthra alternifolia</i> | Hand-flower | | | | | NT | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clematis microphylla</i> | Old Man's Beard | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Comesperma volubile</i> | Love Creeper | | | | | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Convolvulus remotus</i> | Grassy Bindweed | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Coronidium scorpioides</i> | Button Everlasting | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Correa decumbens</i> | Spreading Correa | | | | | RA | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Crassula colorata</i> var. <i>colorata</i> | Dense Crassula | Y | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | Stiff Flat-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i> | Small Gnat-orchid | Y | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Annual | Conservation Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | Site | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | EPBC | NPWSA | AMLR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 23 | | | | | | |
| <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> | Native Carrot | Y | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Daviesia brevifolia</i> | Leafless Bitter-pea | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> | Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> | Black-anther Flax-lily | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney Weed | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dillwynia hispida</i> | Red Parrot-pea | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i> | Sticky Hop-bush | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | ✓ | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Drosera auriculata</i> | Tall Sundew | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Drosera macrantha</i> ssp. <i>planchonii</i> | Climbing Sundew | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Drosera peltata</i> s.str. | Swamp Sundew | Y | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Drosera whittakeri</i> | Scented Sundew | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eclipta platyglossa</i> ssp. <i>platyglossa</i> | Yellow Twin-heads | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Epacris impressa</i> | Common Heath | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> ssp. <i>billardierianum</i> | Robust Willow-herb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Epilobium</i> sp. | Willow-herb | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> | River Red Gum | | | | NT | R | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | R | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> | Cup Gum | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | Pink Gum | | | Rare | NT | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | R | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> | South Australian Blue Gum | | | | NT | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> | Rough-bark Manna Gum | | | | NT | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | R | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euchiton involucratus</i> | Star Cudweed | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> s.str. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> | Native Cherry | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Galium migrans</i> | Loose Bedstraw | | | | RA | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Geranium retrorsum</i> | Grassland Geranium | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gonocarpus meizianus</i> | Broad-leaf Raspwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> | Small-leaf Raspwort | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia amplexans</i> | Clasping Goodenia | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia blackiana</i> | Native Primrose | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia geniculata</i> | Bent Goodenia | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodia medicaginea</i> | Western Golden-tip | | | | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> ssp. <i>lavandulacea</i> | Spider-flower | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hakea rostrata</i> | Beaked Hakea | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hakea rugosa</i> | Dwarf Hakea | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Haloragis</i> sp. | Raspwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> | Native Lilac | | | | NT | | | R | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia crinita</i> | Velvet-leaf Guinea-flower | | | | NT | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia devitata</i> | Smooth Guinea-flower | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i> | Prickly Guinea-flower | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia riparia</i> | Bristly Guinea-flower | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia sericea</i> | Silky Guinea-flower | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hyalosperma demissum</i> | Dwarf Sunray | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i> | Tiny Pennywort | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hypericum gramineum</i> | Small St John's Wort | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Indigofera australis</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> | Austral Indigo | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Isolepis</i> sp. | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> | Horny Cone-bush | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>achillaeoides</i> | Coast Ixodia | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus pallidus</i> | Pale Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus</i> sp. | Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> | Finger Rush | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> | Scarlet Runner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i> | Blown-grass | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Annual | Conservation Status | | | | | | | | | | Site | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | EPBC | NPWSA | AMLR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 23 |
| <i>Lagenophora gunniana</i> | Coarse Bottle-daisy | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Laxmannia orientalis</i> | Dwarf Wire-lily | Y | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i> | Black Rapier-sedge | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i> | Little Sword-sedge | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> | Tall Sword-sedge | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i> | Wire Rapier-sedge | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Leptoceras menziesii</i> | Hare-orchid | Y | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> | Prickly Tea-tree | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> | Heath Tea-tree | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>virgatus</i> | Common Beard-heath | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> ssp. <i>subulata</i> | Peach Heath | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Logania saxatilis</i> | Rock Logania | | | Rare | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Lomandra densiflora</i> | Soft Tussock Mat-rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Lomandra fibrata</i> | Mount Lofty Mat-rush | | | | NT | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>micrantha</i> | Small-flower Mat-rush | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> | Hard Mat-rush | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> | Common Wood-rush | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> ssp. <i>exocarpi</i> | Harlequin Mistletoe | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> | Lesser Loosestrife | Y | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> | Totem-poles | | | | NT | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> | Weeping Rice-grass | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Microtis arenaria</i> | Notched Onion-orchid | Y | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Microtis</i> sp. | Onion-orchid | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Myoporum petiolatum</i> | Sticky Boobialla | | | | NT | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Myosotis australis</i> | Austral Forget-me-not | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| <i>Neurachne alopecuroides</i> | Fox-tail Mulga-grass | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Olearia axillaris</i> | Coast Daisy-bush | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> | Twiggy Daisy-bush | | | | | ✓ | | R | ✓ | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Opercularia turpis</i> | Twiggy Stinkweed | | | | NT | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Opercularia varia</i> | Variable Stinkweed | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> | Native Sorrel | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Patersonia fragilis</i> | Short Purple-flag | | | | VU | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> | Long Purple-flag | | | | RA | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pelargonium australe</i> | Austral Stork's-bill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | |
| <i>Persicaria prostrata</i> | Creeping Knotweed | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Pheladenia deformis</i> | Bluebeard Orchid | Y | | | NT | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Pimelea humilis</i> | Low Riceflower | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i> | Slender Riceflower | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pimelea octophylla</i> | Woolly Riceflower | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> | Holly Flat-pea | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i> | Blanket Fern | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| <i>Poa clelandii</i> | Matted Tussock-grass | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Poa</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> | Small Poranthera | Y | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Prostanthera behriana</i> | Downy Mintbush | | | | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> | Jersey Cudweed | Y | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i> | Bracken Fern | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis nana</i> | Dwarf Greenhood | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> | Maroon-hood | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> | Large-leaf Bush Pea | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i> | Twiggy Bush-pea | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i> | Knead Wallaby-grass | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> | Slender Wallaby-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Annual | Conservation Status | | | | | | | | | Site | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | EPBC | NPWSA | AMLR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 23 |
| <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> | Small-flower Wallaby-grass | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma sp.</i> | Wallaby-grass | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Scaevola aemula</i> | Fairy Fanflower | | | | VU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola albida</i> | Pale Fanflower | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Schoenus apogon</i> | Common Bog-rush | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Schoenus breviculmis</i> | Matted Bog-rush | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio glomeratus ssp. glomeratus</i> | Swamp Groundsel | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio hispidulus</i> | Rough Groundsel | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio phelleus</i> | Woodland Groundsel | | | | NT | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio picridioides</i> | Purple-leaf Groundsel | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> | Cotton Groundsel | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Senecio spanomerus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> | Oriental Sigesbeckia | | | | NT | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i> | Small Wrinklewort | Y | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> | Dusty Miller | | | | NT | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> | Spoon-leaf Spyridium | | | Rare | RA | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | R | R | | ✓ | |
| <i>Stackhousia monogyne</i> | Creamy Candles | Y | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stenanthra conostephioides</i> | Flame Heath | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tetradlea pilosa</i> | Hairy Pink-bells | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thelymitra bracteata</i> | Slender Sun-orchid | Y | | | NT | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thelymitra rubra</i> | Salmon Sun-orchid | Y | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Thelymitra sp.</i> | Sun-orchid | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> | Twining Fringe-lily | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> | Yellow Rush-lily | Y | | | NT | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta</i> | Tall Bluebell | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. semiplana</i> | Yacca | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Xanthosia huegelii</i> | Hairy Xanthosia | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |

| Scientific name | Common name | Annual | Conservation Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Site | | | | | | | | | | A1 | A2 | A2b | A3 | B1 | B1b |
|--|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| | | | EPBC | NPWSA | AMLR | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | | | | | | | | | |
| Acacia myrtifolia | Myrtle Wattle | | | | | | | | R | R | R | R | R | ✓ | R | | R | R | R | R | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Acacia paradoxa | Kangaroo Thorn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acacia provincialis | Swamp Wattle | | | | NT | R | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acacia pycnantha | Golden Wattle | | | | | R | R | ✓ | R | RO | R | R | R | R | R | R | ✓ | R | UR | R | R | R | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Acacia retinodes | Wirilda | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acacia spinescens | Spiny Wattle | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acacia verniciflua | Varnish Wattle | | | | RA | | | ✓ | U | UR | | UR | UR | R | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | R | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acaena echinata | Sheep's Burr | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Acaena novae-zelandiae | Biddy-biddy | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acianthus pusillus | Mosquito Orchid | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acrotriche fasciculiflora | Mount Lofty Ground-berry | | | | RA | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acrotriche serrulata | Cushion Ground-berry | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Adiantum aethiopicum | Common Maiden-hair | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp. muelleriana | Common Oak-bush | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Allocasuarina striata | Stalked Oak-bush | | | | NT | | | | | ✓ | | R | | | | ✓ | R | R | R | R | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Allocasuarina verticillata | Drooping Sheoak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Amyema miquelii | Box Mistletoe | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Amyema preissii | Wire-leaf Mistletoe | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arthropodium strictum | Common Vanilla-lily | Y | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Astroloma humifusum | Cranberry Heath | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrostipa curtiscomae | Short-crest Spear-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrostipa mollis | Soft Spear-grass | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrostipa nodosa | Tall Spear-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrostipa sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrostipa sp. | Spear-grass | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beyeria lechenaultii | Pale Tupentine Bush | | | | NT | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billardiera cymosa ssp. cymosa | Sweet Apple-berry | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billardiera sp. | Apple-berry | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burchardia umbellata | Milkmaids | Y | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa | Sweet Bursaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caesia calliantha | Blue Grass-lily | Y | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caladenia tentaculata | King Spider-orchid | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callistemon rugulosus | Scarlet Bottlebrush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callistemon sieberi | River Bottlebrush | | | | VU | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calytrix tetragona | Common Fringe-myrtle | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carex appressa | Tall Sedge | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carex tereticaulis | Rush Sedge | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cassytha glabella f. dispar | Slender Dodder-laurel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cassytha pubescens | Downy Dodder-laurel | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Cassytha sp. | Dodder-laurel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Chamaescilla corymbosa var. corymbosa | Blue Squill | Y | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia | Annual Rock-fern | Y | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheilanthes alternifolia | Hand-flower | | | | NT | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chrysocephalum apiculatum | Common Everlasting | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comesperma volubile | Love Creeper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Coronidium (Helichrysum) scorpioides | Button Everlasting | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Correa decumbens | Spreading Correa | | | | RA | | | | ✓ | U | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Cryptandra tomentosa | Heath Cryptandra | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cullen australasicum | Tall Scurf-pea | | | | RA | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cymbopogon ambiguus | Lemon-grass | | | | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyperus vaginatus | Stiff Flat-sedge | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daucus glochidiatus | Native Carrot | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daviesia leptophylla | Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dianella revoluta var. revoluta | Black-anther Flax-lily | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Dichondra repens | Kidney Weed | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dillwynia hispida | Red Parrot-pea | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata | Sticky Hop-bush | | | UR | R | ✓ | | UR | U | UR | U | | | UR | OR | ✓ | R | R | R | | ✓ | R | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Drosera auriculata | Tall Sundew | Y | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drosera glanduligera | Scarlet Sundew | Y | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drosera hookeri | Pale Sundew | Y | | | NT | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Scientific name | Common name | Annual | Conservation Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Site | | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | A1 | A2 | A2b | A3 | B1 | B1b |
|---|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| | | | EPBC | NPWSA | AMLR | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Drosera pygmaea</i> | Tiny Sundew | Y | | | NT | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eleocharis acuta</i> | Common Spike-rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Epacris impressa</i> | Common Heath | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> | River Red Gum | | | | NT | OR | OR | OR | | | | | | | | | | | OR | | | OR | OR | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i> | Cup Gum | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | O | | | | ✓ | ✓ | R | | R | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | Pink Gum | | Rare | | NT | ✓ | | | ✓ | O | | ✓ | ✓ | | | OR | OR | R | | R | | ✓ | E | R | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> | South Australian Blue Gum | | | | NT | | | ✓ | | | | OR | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | | | | | E | | ✓ | O | E | | | O | | | ✓ | OR | O | | R | OR | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> | Rough-bark Manna Gum | | | | NT | | ER | OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> | Manna Gum | | Rare | | VU | ER | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> | Native Cherry | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Geranium retrorsum</i> | Grassland Geranium | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| <i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i> | Broad-leaf Raspwort | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> | Small-leaf Raspwort | | | | | | | | | | U | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia blackiana</i> | Native Primrose | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia geniculata</i> | Bent Goodenia | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodia medicaginea</i> | Western Golden-tip | | | | | RA | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> ssp. <i>lavandulacea</i> | Spider-flower | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hakea carinata</i> | Erect Hakea | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hakea rostrata</i> | Beaked Hakea | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Hakea rugosa</i> | Dwarf Hakea | | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> | Native Lilac | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia crinita</i> | Velvet-leaf Guinea-flower | | | | NT | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | R | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia devitata</i> | Smooth Guinea-flower | | | | NT | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | R | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia exulsioides</i> | Prickly Guinea-flower | | | | | R | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia sericea</i> | Silky Guinea-flower | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hibbertia</i> sp. | Guinea-flower | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> ssp. <i>floribundus</i> | Shrub Violet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i> | Tiny Pennywort | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Isolepis</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> | Horny Cone-bush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>achillaeoides</i> | Coast Ixodia | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus pallidus</i> | Pale Rush | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus pauciflorus</i> | Loose-flower Rush | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus</i> sp. | Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> | Finger Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> | Scarlet Runner | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lasiopetalum behrii</i> | Pink Velvet-bush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Laxmannia orientalis</i> | Dwarf Wire-lily | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i> | Black Rapier-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i> | Little Sword-sedge | | | | NT | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i> | Pithy Sword-sedge | | | | NT | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i> | Wire Rapier-sedge | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> | Heath Tea-tree | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | U | U | ✓ | O | ✓ | ✓ | UR | ✓ | R | | U | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>micrantha</i> | Small-flower Mat-rush | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> | Hard Mat-rush | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra nana</i> | Small Mat-rush | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> | Lesser Loosestrife | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> | Totem-poles | | | | NT | | | | | | R | R | | | ✓ | UR | R | ✓ | UR | R | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> | Weeping Rice-grass | | | | | U | U | U | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Microtis</i> sp. | Onion-orchid | Y | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Myoporum petiolatum</i> | Sticky Boobialla | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Neurachne alopecuroides</i> | Fox-tail Mulga-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> | Twiggy Daisy-bush | | | | | R | | ✓ | U | U | U | U | R | UR | ✓ | R | R | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Opercularia turpis</i> | Twiggy Stinkweed | | | | NT | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | UR | R | R | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> | Native Sorrel | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Persoonia juniperina</i> | Prickly Geebung | | | | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pimelea humilis</i> | Low Riceflower | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i> | Slender Riceflower | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | Conservation Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Site | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|--|--|--|
| Scientific name | Common name | Annual | EPBC | NPWSA | AMLR | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | A1 | A2 | A2b | A3 | B1 | B1b | | | |
| <i>Pimelea octophylla</i> | Woolly Riceflower | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Platylabium obtusangulum</i> | Holly Flat-pea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Poa cielandii</i> | Matted Tussock-grass | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Paranthera microphylla</i> | Small Paranthera | Y | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i> | Bracken Fern | | | | | ✓ | | | U | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pultenaea acerosa</i> | Bristly Bush-pea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> | Large-leaf Bush Pea | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | UR | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i> | Twiggy Bush-pea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i> | Black Fire-orchid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i> | Kneed Wallaby-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma</i> sp. | Wallaby-grass | | | | | | | | U | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola aemula</i> | Fairy Fanflower | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola albida</i> | Pale Fanflower | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Schoenus apogon</i> | Common Bog-rush | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Schoenus breviculmis</i> | Matted Bog-rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio phelleus</i> | Woodland Groundsel | | | | NT | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio picridioides</i> | Purple-leaf Groundsel | Y | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> | Cotton Groundsel | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> | Dusty Miller | | | | NT | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> | Spoon-leaf Spyridium | | | Rare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stenanthra conostephioides</i> | Flame Heath | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | UR | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> | Creamy Candles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> | Grass Trigger-plant | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tetralochea pilosa</i> | Hairy Pink-bells | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thelymitra</i> sp. | Sun-orchid | Y | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> | Twining Fringe-lily | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tricoryne elatior</i> | Yellow Rush-lily | Y | | | NT | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Viola</i> sp. | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia dissecta</i> var. <i>hirta</i> | Dissected New Holland Daisy | | | | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia gracilis</i> | Woolly New Holland Daisy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i> | Tall Bluebell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i> | Yacca | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | R | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | |
| <i>Xanthosia huegelii</i> | Hairy Xanthosia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | O = overstorey dominant, U = understorey dominant, E = emergent species, R = noted to be regenerating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Introduced plant species recorded within each vegetation community – adapted from (T&M Ecologists 2019 and EBS Ecology 2022)

| Species | Common Name | Declared? | Site | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| <i>Acacia baileyana</i> | Cootamundra Wattle | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1a | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| <i>Acacia decurrens</i> | Early Black Wattle | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> | Flinders Ranges Wattle | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Agapanthus sp.</i> | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 1a | | | 1a | | | | 2 | | | |
| <i>Agave americana</i> | Century Plant | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aira cupaniana</i> | Small Hair-grass | | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | | 1a | | 2 | 1a | 1a | 1 | 1a | 1a | | |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed | | | 1a | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i> | White Arctotis | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Asparagus asparagoides f. asparagoides</i> | Bridal Creeper | Declared | 1a | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | 1a | 1a | | | | 1 | | |
| <i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> | Onion Weed | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| <i>Avena barbata</i> | Bearded Oat | | | 1 | 2 | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 2 | 3 | | 1a | | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| <i>Bellardia latifolia</i> | Red Bartsia | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Briza maxima</i> | Large Quaking-grass | | | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| <i>Briza minor</i> | Lesser Quaking-grass | | | | | | | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | | | | | 1a | | 1 | |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Great Brome | | | 1a | 2 | 2 | | 1a | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 1a | 1 | | |
| <i>Bromus hordaceus</i> | Soft Brome | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bromus rubens</i> | Red Brome | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | |
| <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> | Slender Thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | |
| <i>Carpobrotus edulis ssp. edulis</i> | Hottentot Fig | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Casuarina glauca</i> | Grey Bulloak | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Casuarina sp.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | |
| <i>Cenchrus macrorus</i> | African Feather-grass | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> | Star Thistle | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i> | Branched Centaury | | | | | | | 1a | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> | Common Mouse-ear Chickweed | | | 1 | | 1a | 1 | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i> | Tree Lucerne | | | | | | | | 1a | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> | Boneseed | Declared | 1a | 1 | 1a | 1a | 1 | 1 | 1a | 1 | 2 | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 2 | 2 | 1a | 1 |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | 1 | | 1a | | 1a |
| <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> | Flax-leaf Fleabane | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Common Pampas Grass | | | 1 | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> | Red-flowering Gum | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cotoneaster sp.</i> | | | | | 1a | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| <i>Cupressus sp.</i> | Cypress Pine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Couch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | English Broom | Declared | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Disa bracteata</i> | South African Weed Orchid | | 1 | 1a | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> | Stinkweed | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1a | | 3 |
| <i>Echium candicans</i> | Pride of Madeira | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | Salvation Jane | Declared | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1a | 1a | | 1 |

| Species | Common Name | Declared? | Site | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> | Annual Veldt Grass | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 1a | | 1a | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1a | 1a | | |
| <i>Erodium botrys</i> | Long Heron's-bill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| <i>Erodium sp.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Euphorbia maculata</i> | Eyebane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | Petty Spurge | | | 1a | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1a | | |
| <i>Ficus carica</i> | Edible Fig | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia</i> | Desert Ash | Declared | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Freesia cultivar</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> | White-flower Fumitory | | | | 1a | 1a | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1a | | 1 | 1a | | | 1 | 1a | | | |
| <i>Gastridium phleoides</i> | Nit-grass | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Genista monspessulana</i> | Montpellier Broom | Declared | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i> | Broad-leaf Cotton-bush | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1a | | |
| <i>Gramineae sp.</i> | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hedera helix ssp. helix</i> | Ivy | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> | Common Heliotrope | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire Fog | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | St John's Wort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> | Smooth Cat's Ear | | 1a | 1a | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | | 1a | | | |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Rough Cat's Ear | | 1a | 1a | | | | 1a | | 1a | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Ixia cultivar</i> | Ixia | | 1a | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Kickxia elatine ssp. elatine</i> | Woody Toadflax | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1a |
| <i>Lactuca serriola f. serriola</i> | Prickly Lettuce | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lamarckia aurea</i> | Toothbrush Grass | | | | 1a | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Linum trigynum</i> | French Flax | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Lolium sp.</i> | Ryegrass | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | Pimpernel | | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 1a | | 1a | 1a | 1a | | 1 |
| <i>Medicago minima var. minima</i> | Little Medic | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> | Bracelet Honey-myrtle | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| <i>Mentha pulegium</i> | Pennyroyal | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mentha spicata</i> | Spearmint | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Moenchia erecta</i> | Erect Chickweed | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> | Common Daffodil | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta</i> | Evening Primrose | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i> | Olive | Declared | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Soursob | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1a | | | | 1a | | 1a | | |
| <i>Papaver sp.</i> | Poppy | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Parthemocissus quinqueflora</i> | Virginia Creeper | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pelargonium sp.</i> | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pentameris airoides ssp. airoides</i> | False Hair-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |

| Species | Common Name | Declared? | Site | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| <i>Pentameris pallida</i> | Pussytail Grass | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Petrorhagia dubia</i> | Velvet Pink | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> | Phalaris | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | Aleppo Pine | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Radiata Pine | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1a | | | 3 | | |
| <i>Pinus sp.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> | Sweet Pittosporum | Declared | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| <i>Plantago bellardii</i> | Hairy Plantain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> | Ribwort | | | 1a | 1a | | | | 1 | | 1a | 1a | | | | 2 | | | |
| <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> | Annual Beard-grass | | | | 1a | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Populus nigra</i> | Lombardy Poplar | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Prunus sp.</i> | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> | Turnip Weed | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i> | Common Onion-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | 1a | | |
| <i>Rosa canina</i> | Dog Rose | Declared | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| <i>Rostraria cristata</i> | Annual Cat's-tail | | | | | | | | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rubus sp.</i> | | Declared | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | | | | 2 | | | |
| <i>Salix sp.</i> | Willow | Declared | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Salvia verbenaca</i> var. <i>verbenaca</i> | Wild Sage | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> | Pincushion | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1a | 1a | | | 2 | | | |
| <i>Senecio pterophorus</i> | African Daisy | | 1 | 1a | 2 | 1a | 1 | 1a | 1a | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1a | 1 | | 1a | 1a | 1 | |
| <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> | Field Madder | | | 1 | | | | | 1a | | 2 | | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Variegated Thistle | Declared | | | | | 1a | | 1a | | 2 | 1a | | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Black Nightshade | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Rough Sow-thistle | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Common Sow-thistle | | | | 1a | 1a | 1 | 1a | | | 1 | 1a | 1a | | | 1 | | | |
| <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> | Narrow-leaf Clover | | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i> | Hare's-foot Clover | | | | 1a | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1a | | | | 1a | 1a | | |
| <i>Trifolium campestre</i> | Hop Clover | | | 1a | | 1a | | | | | 1a | 1 | | | | 1a | 1a | | |
| <i>Urospermum picroides</i> | False Hawkbit | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| <i>Verbascum virgatum</i> | Twiggy Mullein | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1a | | |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Common Vetch | | | | | | 1a | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | |
| <i>Vulpia sp.</i> | Fescue | | | 1a | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1a | | |
| <i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i> | Bulbil Watsonia | Declared | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | Californian Burr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Zaluzianskya divaricata</i> | Spreading Night Phlox | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cover ratings: 1 = not many, cover<1%; 1a = plentiful, low cover (<1%); 2 = 1-5%; 3 = 6-25%; 4 = 26-50%; 5 = 51-75%; 6 = >75%. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | Site | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Species | Common Name | Declared? | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | A1 | A2 | A2b | A3 | B1 | B1b |
| <i>Acacia baileyana</i> | Cootamundra Wattle | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1a | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia decurrens</i> | Early Black Wattle | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| <i>Agapanthus sp.</i> | | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aira cupaniana</i> | Small Hair-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Allium sp.</i> | Wild onion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed | | | | | | | 1 | 1a | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Asparagus asparagoides f. asparagoides</i> | Bridal Creeper | Declared | | 1a | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1a | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> | Onion Weed | | 1a | 1a | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Avena barbata</i> | Bearded Oat | | 1a | 3 | | 1a | 1a | 2 | | | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> | Long-fruited Wild Turnip | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Briza maxima</i> | Large Quaking-grass | | | 1a | | 1a | | | 1a | 1a | | 1a | | 1a | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Briza minor</i> | Lesser Quaking-grass | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Great Brome | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | 1a | 3 | | | | | | 4 |
| <i>Bromus hordaceus</i> | Soft Brome | | 2 | | 2 | | | 1a | | | | 1a | | | | | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Catapodium rigidum</i> | Rigid Fescue | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cenchrus (Pennisetum) sp.</i> | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> | Star Thistle | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> | Boneseed | Declared | 1a | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1a | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1a | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Conyza bonariensis</i> | Flax-leaf Fleabane | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | Rough Dog's-tail Grass | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Disa bracteata</i> | South African Weed Orchid | | 1 | | 1a | | | | 1 | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Drosanthemum candens</i> | Rodondo Creeper | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | Salvation Jane | Declared | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 1a | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> | Annual Veldt Grass | | | 1 | 1a | 1a | | 1 | | | 1a | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Erica sp.</i> | Erica | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> | Planted non-indigenous Eucalypt | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | Petty Spurge | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia</i> | Desert Ash | Declared | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> | White-flower Fumitory | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Galium sp.</i> | Galium | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1a | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Genista linifolia</i> | Flax-leaf Broom | Declared | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Genista monspessulana</i> | Montpellier Broom | Declared | 2 | 1a | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i> | Broad-leaf Cotton-bush | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gramineae sp.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire Fog | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | St John's Wort | | 1a | 1a | 1a | | | 1a | | | 1a | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1a | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> | Smooth Cat's Ear | | | | | | 1a | | 1a | | | 1a | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Rough Cat's Ear | | | | 1 | | | 1a | | 1a | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ixia cultivar</i> | Ixia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus capitatus</i> | Dwarf Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> | Hare's Tail Grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Lolium sp.</i> | Ryegrass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | Pimpernel | | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1a | 1 | 1a | | 1a | | 1a | 1a | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Malva parviflora</i> | Small-flower Marshmallow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mentha pulegium</i> | Pennyroyal | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Moraea flaccida</i> | One-leaf Cape Tulip | Declared | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta</i> | Evening Primrose | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i> | Olive | Declared | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1a | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |

| Species | Common Name | Declared? | Site | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A1 | A2 | A2b | A3 | B1 | B1b |
|--|--------------------|-----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|
| | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | | | | | | |
| <i>Onopordum acaulon</i> | Horse Thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Sour sob | | 1a | 2 | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Parentucellia latifolia</i> | Red Bartsia | | | | | | | | 1a | | 1 | 1a | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pentameris airoides ssp. airoides</i> | False Hair-grass | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pentameris pallida</i> | Pussytail Grass | | | | | | 1a | | 2 | | 2 | | | 1a | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Petrorhagia dubia</i> | Velvet Pink | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> | Phalaris | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Radiata Pine | | | | | | 2 | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1a | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | |
| <i>Pinus sp.</i> | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> | Sweet Pittosporum | Declared | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| <i>Plantago bellardii</i> | Hairy Plantain | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata var. lanceolata</i> | Ribwort | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1a | 2 | | | | | | |
| <i>Rosa canina</i> | Dog Rose | Declared | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rubus sp.</i> | | Declared | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Salvia verbenaca var. verbenaca</i> | Wild Sage | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i> | Pincushion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio pterophorus</i> | African Daisy | | 2 | | 1a | 1 | | 1a | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1a | 2 | 1a | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Variegated Thistle | Declared | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Common Sow-thistle | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>Sparaxis sp.</i> | Sparaxis | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> | Narrow-leaf Clover | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Trifolium arvense var. arvense</i> | Hare's-foot Clover | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | |
| <i>Trifolium campestre</i> | Hop Clover | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | 1 | | | 1a | | 1a | | | 1a | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Trifolium sp.</i> | Clover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Common Vetch | | | | | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1a | | | | | | |
| <i>Vulpia sp.</i> | Fescue | | | 1 | | | 1a | | | 1a | | | 1a | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> | White Arum Lily | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | *Cover ratings: 1 = not many, cover<1%; 1a = plentiful, low cover (<1%); 2 = 1-5%; 3 = 6-25%; 4 = 26-50%; 5 = 51-75%; 6 = >75%. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 6.

Flora species of conservation significance which occur within 5km of the areas of impact, identified using the EPBC Protected Matters and Nature Maps search tools.

Species in Bold are listed at "Known to Occur" by the EPBC PM Search Tool.

| FAMILY NAME | SPECIES | COMMON NAME | NATIONAL RATING | STATE RATING |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ADIANTACEAE | <i>Anogramma leptophylla</i> | Annual Fern | | R |
| BLECHNACEAE | <i>Blechnum nudum</i> | Fishbone Water-fern | | R |
| BLECHNACEAE | <i>Blechnum wattsii</i> | Hard Water-fern | | R |
| CAMPANULACEAE | <i>Lobelia pedunculata</i> | White-flower Matted Pratia | | V |
| CARYOPHYLLACEAE | <i>Stellaria angustifolia ssp. tenella</i> | Swamp Starwort | | R |
| COMPOSITAE | <i>Brachyscome diversifolia</i> | Tall Daisy | | E |
| COMPOSITAE | <i>Coronidium gunnianum</i> | Pale Everlasting | | E |
| COMPOSITAE | <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> | Slender Bottle-daisy | | V |
| COMPOSITAE | <i>Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa</i> | Silver Daisy-bush | VU | V |
| COMPOSITAE | <i>Senecio pinnatifolius var. pinnatifolius</i> | | | R |
| CRUCIFERAE | <i>Cardamine gunnii</i> | Spade-leaf Bitter-cress | | V |
| CRUCIFERAE | <i>Cardamine paucijuga</i> | Annual Bitter-cress | | R |
| CRUCIFERAE | <i>Cardamine tenuifolia</i> | Slender Bitter-cress | | R |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Carex gunniana</i> | Mountain Sedge | | R |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Leafy Twig-rush | | R |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Machaerina (Baumea) gunnii</i> | Slender Twig-rush | | R |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Machaerina laxa</i> | Lax Twig-rush | | R |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Schoenus discifer</i> | Tiny Bog-rush | | R |
| CYPERACEAE | <i>Schoenus latelaminatus</i> | Medusa Bog-rush | | V |
| DENNSTAEDTIACEAE | <i>Hypolepis dicksonioides</i> | Downy Ground-fern | VU | |
| DENNSTAEDTIACEAE | <i>Hypolepis rugosula</i> | Ruddy Ground-fern | | R |
| DROSERACEAE | <i>Drosera praefolia</i> | Early Sundew | | R |
| ELATINACEAE | <i>Elatine gratioloides</i> | Waterwort | | R |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | <i>Phyllanthus calycinus</i> | Snowdrop Spurge | | R |
| GLEICHENIACEAE | <i>Gleichenia microphylla</i> | Coral Fern | | R |
| GRAMINEAE | <i>Amphibromus archeri</i> | Pointed Swamp Wallaby-grass | | R |
| GRAMINEAE | <i>Austrostipa gibbosa</i> | Swollen Spear-grass | | R |
| GRAMINEAE | <i>Austrostipa multispiculis</i> | Many-flowered Spear-grass | | R |
| GRAMINEAE | <i>Deyeuxia densa</i> | Heath Bent-grass | | R |
| GRAMINEAE | <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> | Rough-beard Grass | | R |
| GRAMINEAE | <i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i> | Short-awn Wallaby-grass | | R |
| GUTTIFERAE | <i>Hypericum japonicum</i> | Matted St John's Wort | | R |

| FAMILY NAME | SPECIES | COMMON NAME | NATIONAL RATING | STATE RATING |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| HALORAGACEAE | <i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> ssp. <i>micranthus</i> | Creeping Raspwort | | R |
| HALORAGACEAE | <i>Meionectes brownii</i> | Swamp Raspwort | | R* |
| JUNCACEAE | <i>Juncus amabilis</i> | | | V |
| JUNCACEAE | <i>Juncus australis</i> | Austral Rush | | R |
| JUNCACEAE | <i>Luzula flaccida</i> | Pale Wood-rush | | V |
| JUNCACEAE | <i>Luzula ovata</i> | Clustered Wood-rush | | R |
| JUNCAGINACEAE | <i>Cycnogeton alcockiae</i> | Alcock's Water-ribbons | | R |
| LABIATAE | <i>Mentha diemenica</i> | Slender Mint | | R |
| LEGUMINOSAE | <i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i> | Hop-bush Wattle | | R |
| LEGUMINOSAE | <i>Acacia gunnii</i> | Ploughshare Wattle | | R |
| LEGUMINOSAE | <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> | Flinders Ranges Wattle | | R |
| LEGUMINOSAE | <i>Glycine latrobeana</i> | Clover Glycine | VU | V |
| LEGUMINOSAE | <i>Viminaria juncea</i> | Native Broom | | R |
| LENTIBULARIACEAE | <i>Utricularia lateriflora</i> | Small Bladderwort | | V |
| LILIACEAE | <i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i> | Pale Flax-lily | | R |
| LILIACEAE | <i>Wurmbea latifolia</i> ssp. <i>vanessae</i> | Broad-leaf Nancy | | R |
| LILIACEAE | <i>Wurmbea uniflora</i> | One-flower Nancy | | E |
| LOGANIACEAE | <i>Logania saxatilis</i> | Rock Logania | | R |
| LOGANIACEAE | <i>Phyllangium distylis</i> | Tiny Mitrewort | | R |
| MYRTACEAE | <i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>dalrympleana</i> | Candlebark Gum | | R |
| MYRTACEAE | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | Pink Gum | | R |
| MYRTACEAE | <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i> | Snow Gum | | V |
| MYRTACEAE | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i> | Manna Gum | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Caladenia behrii</i> | Pink-lip Spider-orchid | EN | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Caladenia gladiolata</i> | Bayonet Spider-orchid | EN | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Caladenia leptochila</i> ssp. <i>leptochila</i> | Narrow-lip Spider-orchid | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Caladenia pusilla</i> | Pigmy Caladenia | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Caladenia reticulata</i> | Veined Spider-orchid | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Caladenia rigida</i> | Stiff White Spider-orchid | EN | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Caladenia vulgaris</i> | Plain Caladenia | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Corybas expansus</i> | Dune Helmet-orchid | | V |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Corybas dentatus</i> | Toothed Helmet-orchid | VU | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Diuris behrii</i> | Behr's Cowslip Orchid | | V |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Diuris brevifolia</i> | Short-leaf Donkey-orchid | | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Prasophyllum australe</i> | Austral Leek-orchid | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Prasophyllum occultans</i> | Hidden Leek-orchid | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Prasophyllum pallidum</i> | Pale Leek-orchid | VU | R |

| FAMILY NAME | SPECIES | COMMON NAME | NATIONAL RATING | STATE RATING |
|------------------|--|---|-----------------|--------------|
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Prasophyllum pruinosum</i> | Plum Leek-orchid | EN | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Pterostylis curta</i> | Blunt Greenhood | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> | Leafy Greenhood | VU | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Pterostylis foliata</i> | Slender Greenhood | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Pterostylis</i> sp. Rock ledges | Rock-ledge rufoushood | | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra aristata</i> | Great Sun-orchid | | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra batesii</i> | | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra carnea</i> | Small Pink Sun-orchid | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra cyanapicata</i> | Blue Top Sun-orchid, Dark-tipped Sun-orchid | CE | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i> | Twisted Sun-orchid | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra grandiflora</i> | Great Sun-orchid | | R |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra holmesii</i> | Blue Star Sun-orchid | | V |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra hygrophila</i> | Blue Star Sun-orchid | CE | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra ixioides</i> | Spotted Sun-orchid | | E |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra latifolia</i> | Blue Star Sun-orchid | | V |
| ORCHIDACEAE | <i>Thelymitra peniculata</i> | Blue Star Sun-orchid | | V |
| OSMUNDACEAE | <i>Todea barbara</i> | King Fern | | E |
| PORTULACACEAE | <i>Montia australasica</i> | White Purslane | | R |
| PORTULACACEAE | <i>Montia fontana</i> ssp. <i>chondrosperma</i> | Waterblinks | | V |
| PSILOACEAE | <i>Psilotum nudum</i> | Skeleton Fork-fern | | E |
| RHAMNACEAE | <i>Spyridium daphnoides</i> | Spoon-leaved Spyridium | | R |
| RUTACEAE | <i>Leionema hillebrandii</i> | Mount Lofty Phebalium | | R |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | <i>Gratiola pumilo</i> | Dwarf Brooklime | | R |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | <i>Mazus pumilio</i> | Swamp Mazus | | V |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | <i>Veronica derwentiana</i> ssp. <i>homalodonta</i> | Mt Lofty Speedwell | CR | E |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | <i>Veronica gracilis</i> | Slender Speedwell | | V |
| UMBELLIFERAE | <i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i> | Australian Carraway | | E |
| UMBELLIFERAE | <i>Xanthosia tasmanica</i> | Southern Xanthosia | | R |
| VIOLACEAE | <i>Viola betonicifolia</i> ssp. <i>betonicifolia</i> | Showy Violet | | E |