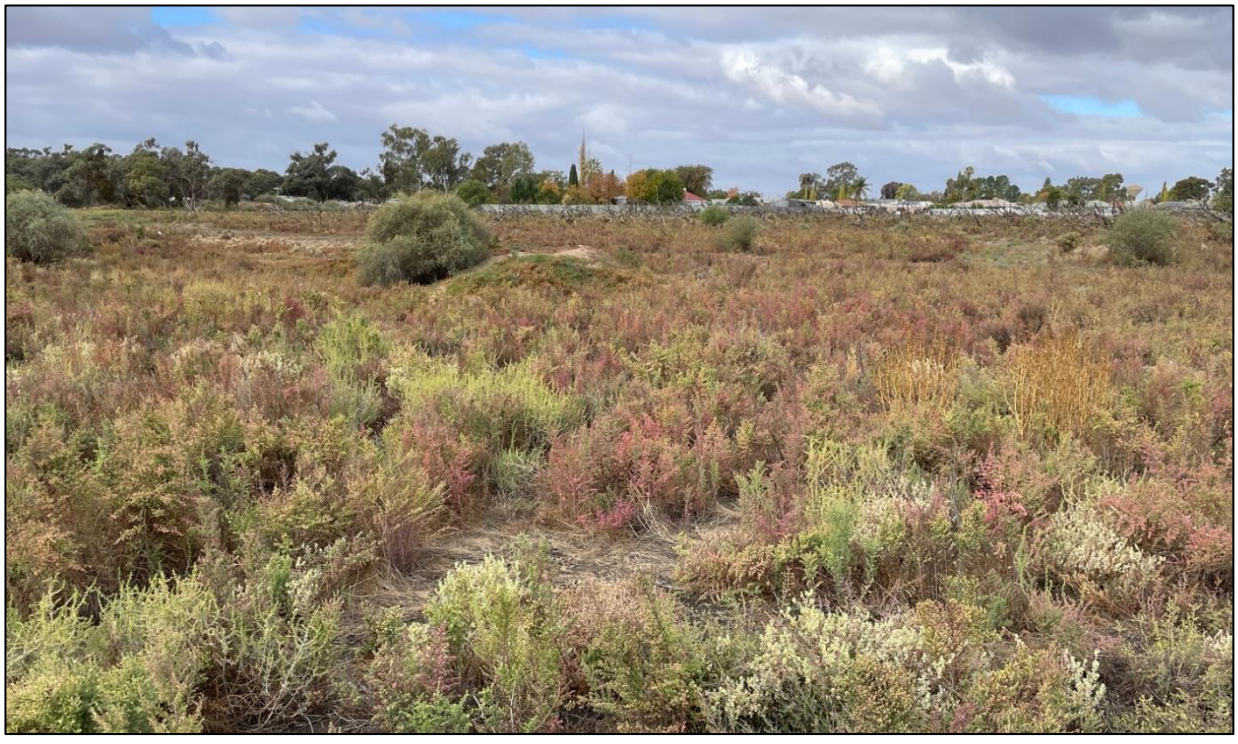
Native Vegetation Clearance Data Report

Renmark Residential Park (New Dwelling Regulation)

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

26th September 2023

Prepared by Sheree Edwards, Senior Environmental Consultant



Document Information

Client	Prime Space Projects
Issue Date	26/09/2023
Version	1.0
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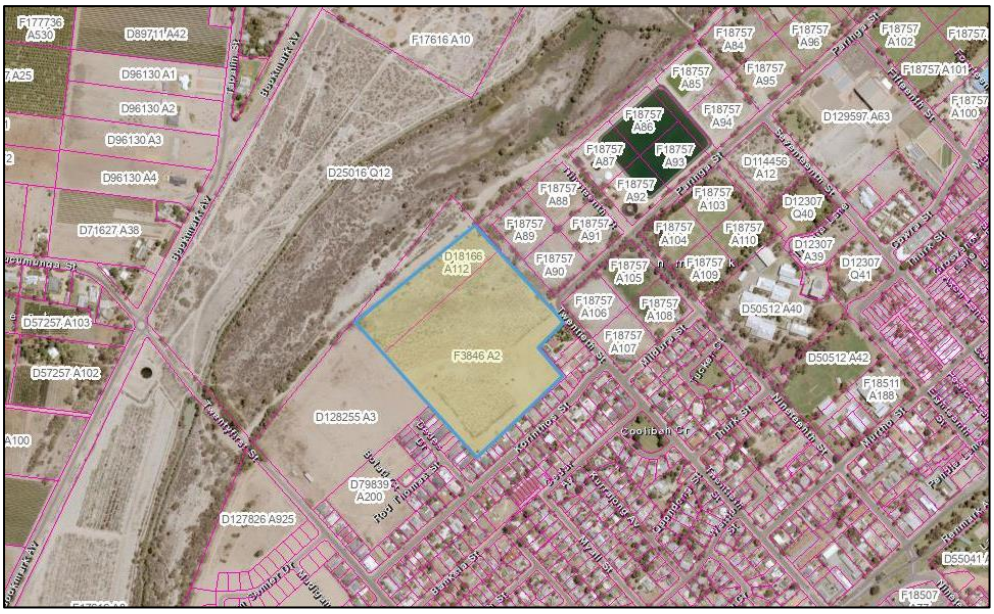
1. Application information

Application Details

Applicant:	Best Life, Renmark		
Key contact:			
Landowner:	As above		
Site Address:	Lot 2 and LOT 112 Twentieth Street Renmark, SA		
Local Government Area:	Renmark Paringa	Hundred:	Paringa
Title ID:	CT/5987/159 CT/5987/160	Parcel ID	F3846 A2 D18166 A112

Summary of proposed clearance

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for the development of a residential park
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 33 New Dwelling (& Associated Infrastructure)
Description of the vegetation under application	A1: Chenopod shrubland B1: Chenopod shrubland C1: *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (River Box) open woodland
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	6.91 ha of native vegetation protected under the Native Vegetation Act is proposed to be cleared.
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay only.
Map of proposed clearance area	
Mitigation hierarchy	Refer Section 4.4: Address the Mitigation Hierarchy
SEB Offset proposal	Payment into the Native Vegetation Fund - $90,437.59 (no GST applied) plus Admin Fee of $4,974.07 (GST applied) = $95,411.66

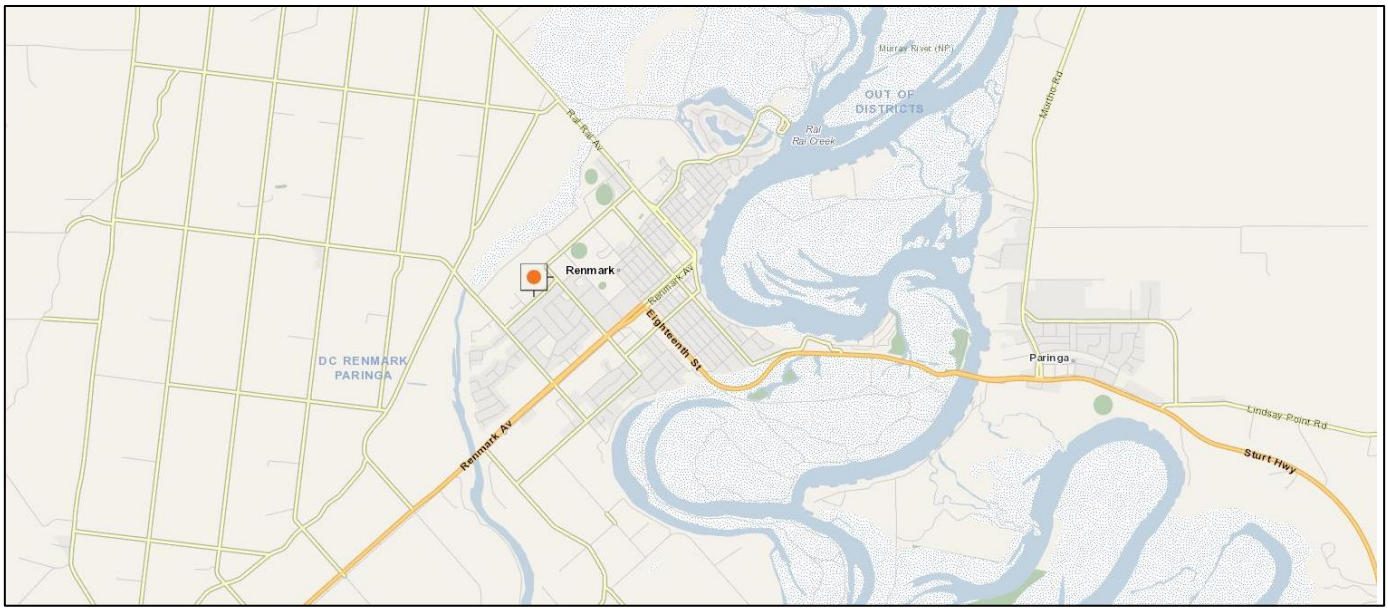
2. Purpose of clearance

2.1 Description & Background

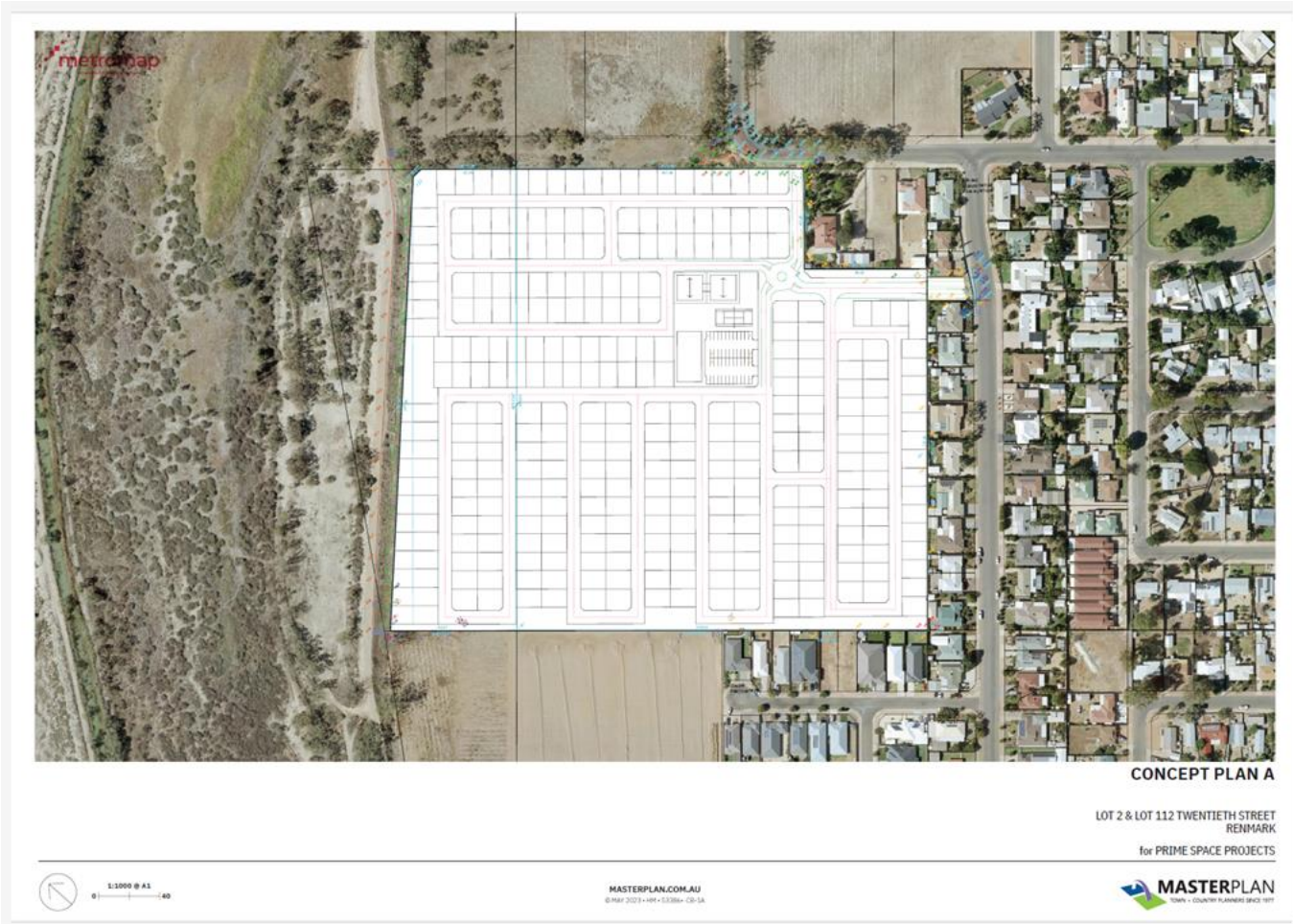
Best Life Canterbury, part of the Bestlife Communities Group, proposes to develop a lifestyle community with a land lease tenure arrangement governed by the Residential Parks Act 2007 (RPA). The proposed development comprises a complex of up to 310 dwelling sites, to be developed in stages, with common areas including roadways, community facilities, areas of landscaped open space and a boat and caravan storage facility.

The proposed group dwellings will not have any frontage to a public road and will rather have access to a private road network within the site with an access point onto Korinthos Road via an existing council owned road reserve and via a service access from Twentieth St. The site comprises 9.85 hectares of predominantly flat, vacant land used in the past for propagation of fruit trees.

2.2 General location maps



2.3 Details of the proposal



2.4 Approvals <u>required</u> *or* <u>obtained</u>

- Native Vegetation Act 1991 (Application here-in)
- Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

2.5 Native Vegetation Regulation

Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 33 New Dwelling

2.6 Development Application information

Zone: Neighbourhood – N

Overlays:
Affordable Housing - The Affordable Housing Overlay seeks to ensure the integration of a range of affordable dwelling types into residential and mixed use development.
Building Near Airfields - The Building Near Airfields Overlay seeks to ensure development does not pose a hazard to the operational and safety requirements of commercial and military airfields.
Hazards (Bushfire - Urban Interface) - The Hazards (Bushfire - Urban Interface) Overlay seeks to ensure urban neighbourhoods adjoining bushfire risk areas allow access through to bushfire risk areas, are designed to protect life and property from the threat of bushfire and facilitate evacuation to areas safe from bushfire danger.
Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required) - The Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required) Overlay adopts a precautionary approach to mitigate potential impacts of potential flood risk through appropriate siting and design of development.
Murray-Darling Basin - The Murray-Darling Basin Overlay seeks to ensure sustainable water use in the Murray-Darling Basin area.

Native Vegetation - The Native Vegetation Overlay seeks to protect, retain and restore areas of native vegetation.

3. Method

3.1 Flora assessment

The flora assessment was undertaken by Matthew Humphrey (Native Vegetation Accredited Consultant) on the 6th of December 2022, with approximately 2.5 hours spent on site, following the Bushland Assessment Methodology as detailed in the Native Vegetation Council Bushland Assessment Manual (Feb 2017) approved by the Department for Environment and Water. 6.91 Hectares of native vegetation was assessed. A Level 4 assessment was completed due to the size and nature of the proposed native vegetation clearance footprint and escalating factors according to the regulation procedures.

A pre-field desktop assessment was undertaken utilizing searches for the presence of species listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (SA) and the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth). The following databases were queried for records since 1995 and within 5km's of the proposed clearance site - EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool, Biological Database of South Australia, and Atlas of Living Australia.

3.2 Fauna assessment

A pre-field desktop assessment was undertaken utilizing searches for the presence of threatened fauna species listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (SA) and the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth). The following databases were queried for records since 1995 and within 5km's of the proposed clearance site - EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool, Biological Database of South Australia, and Atlas of Living Australia. During the field assessment, common fauna species were observed on site. The fauna assessment relied largely on database searches and corroborated with the suitable habitat present on site.

4. Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

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

The site is located within the Upper Murray Valley Land System. It is a complex landscape of wetlands and older terraces, with slopes and cliffs running up to the adjacent highlands. The soils are highly variable depending on the nature of the alluvium (on flats), or the older material exposed (on slopes) by the downcutting of the river. The wetlands and low terraces are little used for primary production but have high conservation and recreation value. The higher terraces dominated by medium to fine textured soils are commonly used for horticultural irrigation. The slopes with a range of sandy-to-sandy loam soils over highly calcareous subsoils are also widely used for horticulture, except where they are too steep and / or eroded.

The topographic pattern of the site includes the main elements: Predominantly wet flats, including the modern river channel, billabongs and swamps. Low terraces (lignum and box flats) comprise the next level up from current water level and include flats, dissected flats and low sand rises. These terraces are flooded every five to seven years; and High terraces (saltbush and box flats) represent the next level up again and are subject to occasional flooding. There are sporadic sandhills on these terraces.

The site is located within the township of Renmark and approximately 2.2kms to the North-West of the Murray River National Park and the Riverland Biosphere Reserve.

The vegetation assessed onsite has been benchmarked against the following vegetation communities within the Bushland Condition Monitoring Manual – Murray-Darling Basin, South Australia.

MDBSA 2.2: 4.3: Chenopod Open Shrublands (A1 & B1), and

MDBSA 10.8: River Box Woodlands with Saline Tolerant Chenopod Understorey

Photos showing the cleared areas to the east of the proposed native vegetation clearance areas.

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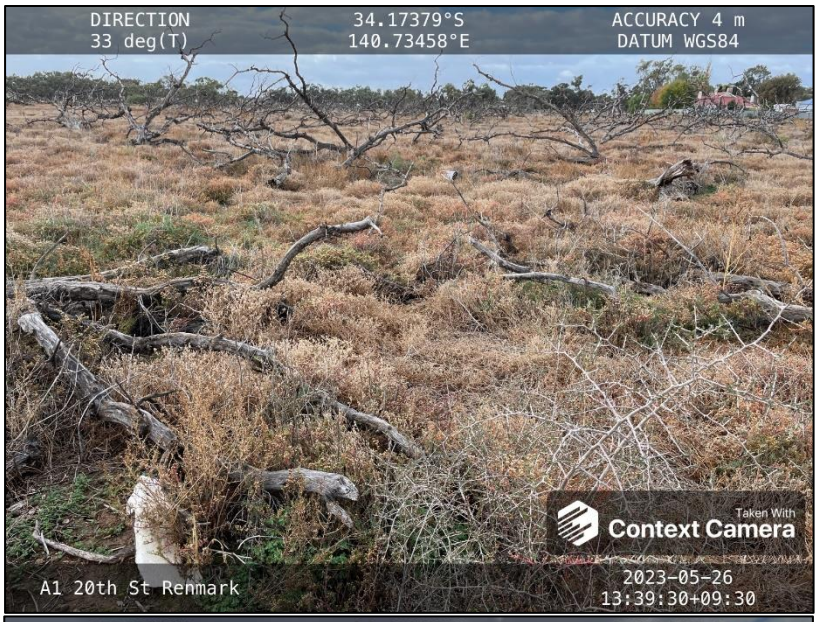
Details of the vegetation associations proposed to be impacted

<table>
<tr><td>Vegetation Association</td><td colspan="5">A1: Chenopod Open Shrubland</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="5"> 


</td></tr>
<tr><td>General description</td><td colspan="5">A1 is degraded with a dense cover of dead Psilocaulon granulicaule (Match-head Plant) and the remnants of an old fruit orchard. The soil disturbance is significant across this area due to the historical land-use. Amongst the dead introduced vegetation is regenerating native plants which are consistently distributed across this site. Rabbit buck-heaps recorded, as well as rubbish dumping.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Threatened species or community</td><td colspan="5">No threatened flora or fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act listed species or community recorded during the site assessment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landscape context score</td><td>1.10</td><td>Vegetation Condition Score</td><td>20.51</td><td>Conservation significance score</td><td>1.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit biodiversity Score</td><td>24.82</td><td>Area (ha)</td><td>4.5</td><td>Total biodiversity Score</td><td>111.68</td></tr>
</table>

Vegetation Association	B1: Chenopod Open Shrubland				
	 				
General description	The vegetation is B1 is diverse and has less weed cover than A1. There was less soil disturbance observed in this area and the vegetation is recovering well.				
Threatened species or community	No threatened flora or fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act listed species or community recorded during the site assessment.				
Landscape context score	1.11	Vegetation Condition Score	57.74	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	70.50	Area (ha)	1.32	Total biodiversity Score	93.05

Vegetation Association	C1: River Box Woodlands with Saline Tolerant Chenopod Understorey				
	 				
General description	The vegetation in this area is sparse but resembles remnant sof River Box woodlands. There is some disturbance nearby and areas that have historically been cleared (this has been omitted from the native vegetation application appropriately). Rabbit buck-heaps recorded, as well as rubbish dumping.				
Threatened species or community	No threatened flora or fauna under the NP&W Act or EPBC Act listed species or community recorded during the site assessment.				
Landscape context score	1.11	Vegetation Condition Score	32.39	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	39.55	Area (ha)	1.09	Total biodiversity Score	43.11

<u>Site map</u> showing areas of proposed impact

4.2 Threatened Species assessment

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 AND Likelihood of use for habitat – Comments
Burhinus grallarius (Bush Stonecurlew)	R	-	3	22-May-2021	Unlikely - Inhabits open forests and woodlands with a sparse grassy groundlayer and fallen timber. Largely nocturnal, being especially active on moonlit nights. Bush Stone-curlew prefer 'untidy' landscapes covered in fallen timber and debris. The mottled grey-brown colour of their feathers makes them well camouflaged amongst the woody debris of their habitat.
Corcorax melanorhamphos (White-winged Chough)	R	-	3	3-Mar-15	Unlikely - Woodland and forest habitats with trees available for perching and open areas for foraging
Coturnix ypsilophora australis (Brown Quail)	V	-	3	24-Jan-2018	Possible - Brown Quail inhabit rank, overgrown grassy areas, often in damp, low-lying patches beside wetlands. The Brown Quail prefers dense grasslands, often on the edges of open forests, and bracken
Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis (Blue-faced Honeyeater)	R	-	3	24-Jan-2018	Possible - Woodland and forest habitats with trees available for perching and open areas for foraging
Falco peregrinus Macropus (Peregrine Falcon)	R	-	3	10-Jul-2015	Unlikely - Peregrine Falcon is found in most habitats. It requires abundant prey and secure nest sites, and prefers coastal and inland cliffs or open woodlands near water, and may even be found nesting on high city buildings
Haliaeetus leucogaster (White-bellied Sea Eagle)	E	-	3	21-Jul-2014	Unlikely - White-bellied Sea-Eagles are normally seen perched high in a tree or soaring over waterways and adjacent land.
Philemon citreogularis citreogularis (Little Friarbird)	R	-	3	24-Sep-2020	Possible - The Little Friarbird is found near water, mainly in open forests and woodlands dominated by eucalypts. Also found in wetlands, monsoon forests, mangroves and coastal heathlands. Only extend into arid zone along waterways.
Plectorhyncha lanceolata (Striped Honeyeayter)	R	-	3	02-Feb-2018	Likely - The Striped Honeyeater is found in forests and woodlands, often along rivers, as well as mangroves and in urban gardens. The Striped Honeyeater feeds mainly on insects and spiders, but will also eat nectar and other plant sugars, along

					with seeds, berries, and fruit. It is mainly arboreal, feeding in pairs or small flocks in dense foliage, at the lower levels of the canopy.
Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides (Regent Parrot)	V	VU	3	14-Mar-2022	Likely - Habitat comprises River Red Gum and sometimes Black Box communities for nesting, and large diverse blocks of mallee woodland for feeding. Nest trees are usually located within proximity to water but variable up to 200 metres from water and within 20 km of mallee foraging habitat.
Trichosurus vulpecula (Common Brushtail Possum)	R	-	3	17-Nov-2003	Unlikely - Common Brushtail Possums are found in Eucalyptus & Sheoak woodlands. As arboreal animals, they make their nests (also known as dens) in tree hollows or other dark confined spaces such as hollow logs, dense vegetation or rock crevices.
Source; 1- BDBSA, 2 - AoLA, 3 – NatureMaps 4 – Observed/recorded in the field, 5 - Protected matters search tool, 6 – others 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 provide 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

When exercising a power or making a decision under Division 5 of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017, the NVC must consider the potential cumulative impact, both direct and indirect, that is reasonably likely to result from a proposed clearance activity.

This clearance application considers the cumulative impacts, including both direct and indirect, that is likely to occur throughout the lifetime of this development.

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

Due to the nature of this development, native vegetation could not be avoided.

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).

Due to the nature of this development, the dense dwelling layout and supporting infrastructure (roads etc), native vegetation impacts could not be minimised.

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.

No restoration or rehabilitation is proposed to be undertaken as part of this application.

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.

The applicant proposes to address the SEB Offset through a Payment into the Native Vegetation Fund.

The NVC will only consider an offset once avoidance, minimization and restoration have been documented and fulfilled. The SEB Policy explains the biodiversity offsetting principles that must be met.

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

The Native Vegetation Council will consider Principles 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) when assigning a level of Risk under Regulation 16 of the Native Vegetation Regulations. The Native Vegetation Council will consider all the Principles of clearance of the Act as relevant, when considering an application referred under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1a - it comprises a high level of diversity of plant species	Relevant information A1: Number of plant species recorded (native) 7, (introduced) 3 B1: Number of plant species recorded (native) 14, (introduced) 4 C1: Number of plant species recorded (native) 14, (introduced) 2 Patches; Bushland Plant Diversity Scores: A1: 12 B1: 24 C1: 22

	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance – B1 & C1 At Variance – A1
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC: The Native Vegetation Council (or delegate) may choose to consider the 'Amount of clearance related to area of remnant' moderating factor when assessing this native vegetation application. This determination is at the assessment and discretion of the Native Vegetation Council (or delegate). Where only a very small area of vegetation will be impacted relative to the amount of vegetation within the local vicinity (less than 0.25% of the native vegetation within a 5 km radius to be impacted), this may reduce the impact from 'Seriously at variance' to 'At variance', or 'At variance' to 'Not at variance'. There is approx. 1,963.50 ha of native vegetation remaining within a 5k radius. (Calculation based on 25% (NatureMaps, September 2023). 0.25% of this total is 4.9 ha of native vegetation. The area of impact is 2.41 ha (B1 & C1 – considered Seriously at Variance), which is less than the 0.25% of the native vegetation within the 5km radius. The Native Vegetation Council (or delegate) may wish to reduce the impact from 'Seriously At Variance' to 'At Variance' for vegetation association identified as B1 & C1.
Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	Relevant information *Burhinus grallarius* (Bush Stonecurlew) – Rare in SA *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (White-winged Chough) - Rare in sA *Coturnix ypsilophora australis* (Brown Quail) - Vulnerable in SA *Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis* (Blue-faced Honeyeater) – Rare in SA *Falco peregrinus Macropus* (Peregrine Falcon) – Rare in SA *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (White-bellied Sea Eagle) - Endangered in SA *Philemon citreogularis citreogularis* (Little Friarbird) – Rare in SA *Plectorhyncha lanceolata* (Striped Honeyeater) – Rare in SA *Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides* (Regent Parrot) – Vulnerable in SA and Nationally. *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum) - Rare in SA *Morelia spilota (*Carpet Python) - Rare in SA Patches; Threatened Fauna Score – 0.1 Unit biodiversity Score – A1 (24.82), B1 (70.50) & C1 (39.55)
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance: A1, B1 & C1.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC: The Native Vegetation Council (or delegate) may choose to consider the 'Impact Significance' moderating factor when assessing this native vegetation application. The Native Vegetation Council may wish to decrease the risk from 'Seriously At variance' to 'At Variance' with impact significance considerations. This determination is at the assessment and discretion of the Native Vegetation Council (or delegate). It is unlikely that this clearance impact will result in accelerated declines of the listed threatened species. Including a decrease in species occupancy and population size. Due to the location, it is unlikely to fragment existing local threatened species populations or adversely affect critical

	habitats of a species. It is noted that the cumulative impacts (from clearance, land degradation and other impacts) contribute to declines across the landscape and this can be seen in incremental and long-term degradation of habitats and species decline. However, much of the declines in species' have been observed from long term historical degradation across the landscape.
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	Relevant information No threatened flora species were recorded for the site or that may be present but undetectable at the time of assessment. Threatened Flora Score(s) – 0
	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance – A1, B1 & C1
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC: N/A
***Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered*:**	Relevant information No threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems present. Threatened Community Score – 1
	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance – A1, B1 & C1.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC: N/A
Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	Relevant information Remnancy figures for IBRA Association (Renmark) 58% Remnancy figures for IBRA Subregion (Murray Scroll Belt) 56% Total Biodiversity Score – 247.84
	Assessment against the principles At Variance: A1, B1 & C1
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC: N/A
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	Relevant information The vegetation is NOT associated with a wetland
	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance – A1, B1 & C1.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC: N/A

Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	Relevant information: N/A

Principles of Clearance (h-m) will be considered by comments provided by the local NRM Board or relevant Minister. The Data Report should contain information on these principles where relevant and where sufficient information or expertise is available.

4.6 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

Total clearance	No. of trees	-
	Area (ha)	6.91
	Total biodiversity Score	247.84
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1(b)
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

5. Clearance summary

Clearance Area Summary table

Block	Site	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
A	1	12	1	0	.1	24.82	4.5	111.68	1			117.27	$40,614.49	$2,233.80
B	1		1	0	.1	71.13	1.32	93.89	1			98.59	$34,144.78	$1,877.96
C	1	22	1	0	.1	39.55	1.09	43.11	1			45.27	$15,678.32	$862.31
						Total	**6.91**	**247.84**				**261.13**	**$90,437.59**	**$4,974.07**

Totals summary table

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	248.68	261.13	$90,437.59	$4,974.07	$95,411.66

Economies of Scale Factor	0.5
Rainfall (mm)	249

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:

☒ Pay into the Native Vegetation Fund.

PAYMENT SEB

If a proponent proposes to achieve the SEB by paying into the Native Vegetation Fund, summary information must be provided on the amount required to be paid and the manner of payment:

- Payment amount required (including admin. fee) = $90,437.59 (no GST applied) plus Admin Fee of $4,974.07 (GST applied) = $95,411.66

7. Appendices

Appendix 1. Flora Species Lis

Appendix 2. Bushland Vegetation Assessment Scoresheets associated with the proposed clearance (Excel format)

1. Flora Species List

Site A1

Botanical Name	Common Name	Introduced*
Maireana pyramidata	Black Bluebush	
Enchylaena tomentosa var.	Ruby Saltbush	
Atriplex semibaccata	Berry Saltbush	
Sclerolaena tricuspis	Three-spine Bindyi	
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum	Round-leaf Pigface	
Salsola australis	Buckbush	
Einadia nutans ssp.	Climbing Saltbush	
Psilocaulon granulicaule	Match-head Plant	*
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob	*
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn	*

Site B1

Botanical Name	Common Name	Introduced*
Sclerolaena tricuspis	Three-spine Bindyi	
Sclerolaena divaricata	Tangled Bindyi	
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	
Einadia nutans ssp.	Climbing Saltbush	
Maireana pyramidata	Black Bluebush	
Malacocera tricornis	Goat-head Soft-horns	
Atriplex semibaccata	Berry Saltbush	
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush	
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum	Round-leaf Pigface	
Eremophila longifolia	Weeping Emubush	
Eucalyptus largiflorens	River Box	
Salsola australis	Buckbush	
Juncus sp.	Rush	
Austrostipa sp.	Spear-grass	
Chenopodium album	Fat Hen	*
Brassica sp.		*
Psilocaulon granulicaule	Match-head Plant	*
Rumex acetosella	Sorrel	*

Site C1

Botanical Name	Common Name	Introduced*
Duma florulenta	Lignum	
Eucalyptus largiflorens	River Box	
Atriplex lindleyi ssp.	Baldoo	
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum	Round-leaf Pigface	
Einadia nutans ssp.	Climbing Saltbush	
Sclerolaena divaricata	Tangled Bindyi	

Atriplex stipitata	Bitter Saltbush	
Enchylaena tomentosa var.	Ruby Saltbush	
Calotis sp.	Burr-daisy	
Eremophila divaricata ssp. divaricata	Spreading Emubush	
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush	
Tecticornia triandra	Desert Glasswort	
Sclerolaena tricuspis	Three-spine Bindyi	
Psilocaulon granulicaule	Match-head Plant	*
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn	*
Atriplex rhagodioides	River Saltbush	