Native Vegetation Clearance

Tailem Bend Data Centre Campus Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*

2/11/2026

Prepared by Ecosphere Ecological Solutions



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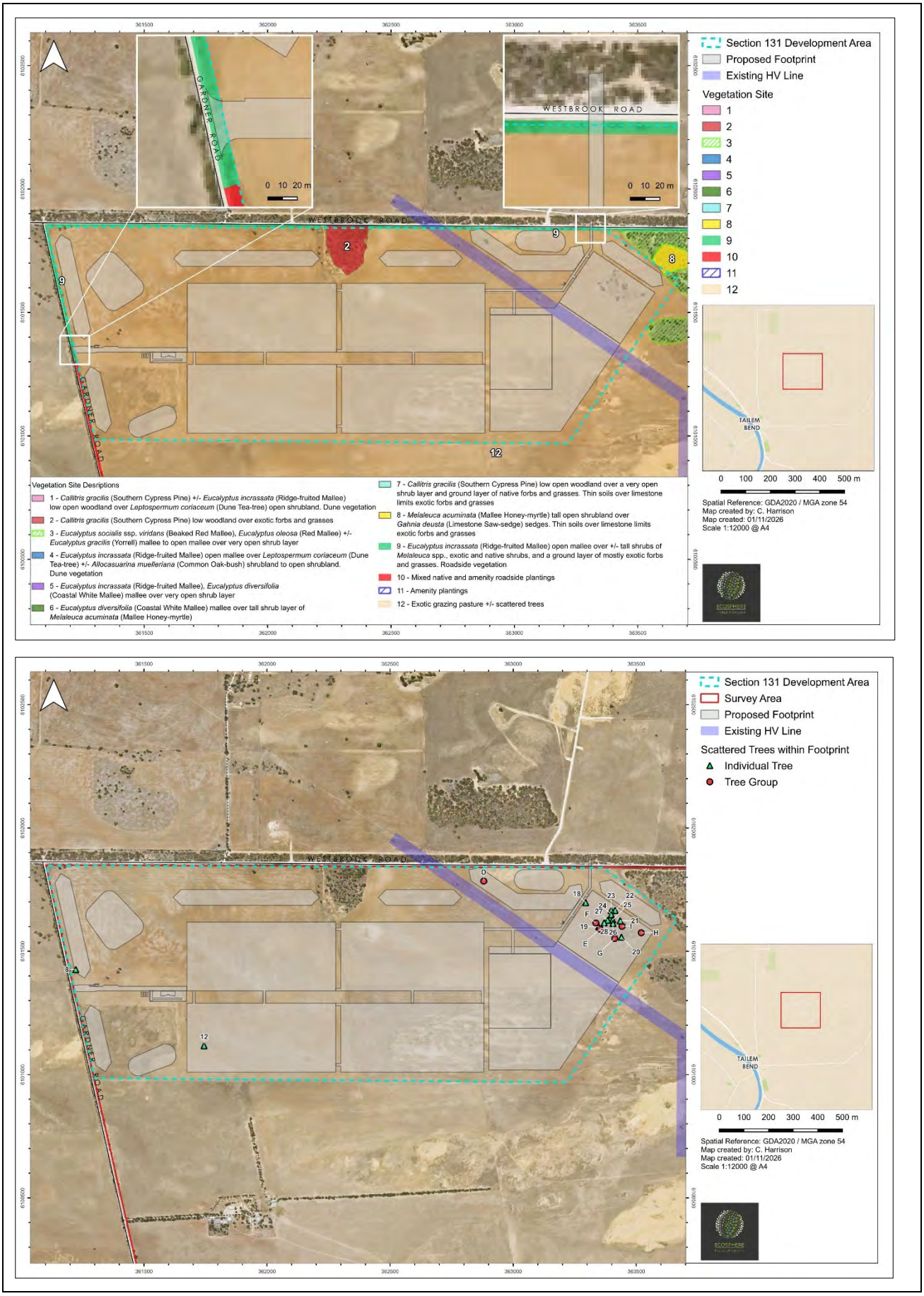
1 Application Information

Table 1. Application details.

Applicant:	[redacted]		
Key contact:	[redacted]		
Landowner:	[redacted]		
Site Address:	Lot 3 Westbrook Road, Tailem Bend, South Australia 5260		
Local Government Area:	Coorong District Council	**Hundred:**	Seymour
Title ID:	CT5292/83	**Parcel ID:**	F159260 A3

Table 2. Summary of proposed clearance.

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for the construction of a large-scale artificial intelligence (AI) data centre campus. This includes data centre buildings and associated infrastructure such as substations, cooling infrastructure, backup generation facilities, fuel storage areas, internal access roads, drainage infrastructure, utilities and servicing networks.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Part 3, Division 5, Regulation 12 Major Projects.
Description of the vegetation under application	Small patches of remnant mallee vegetation and scattered trees within a largely agricultural land use setting.
Total proposed clearance - area (ha) and number of trees	0.049 ha (490m^2) of *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over +/- tall shrubs of mixed *Melaleuca* spp., exotic and native shrubs, and a ground layer largely comprised of exotic forbs and grasses. 48 Scattered paddock trees and/or clumps consisting of: • 1 *Callitris gracilis* (Native Pine) • 11 *Eucalyptus brachycalyx* (Gilja) • 4 *Eucalyptus dumosa* (White Mallee) • 8 *Eucalyptus gracilis* (Yorell) • 24 *Eucalyptus oleosa ssp.* (Summer Red Mallee)
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay


Section 131 Development Area
Proposed Footprint
Existing HV Line
Vegetation Site
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
WESTBROOK ROAD
GARDNER ROAD
TAILEM BEND
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Spatial Reference: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
Map created by: C. Harrison
Map created: 01/11/2026
Scale 1:12000 @ A4
Vegetation Site Desriptions
1 - Callitris gracilis (Southern Cypress Pine) +/- Eucalyptus incrassata (Ridge-fruited Mallee) low open woodland over Leptospermum coriaceum (Dune Tea-tree) open shrubland. Dune vegetation
2 - Callitris gracilis (Southern Cypress Pine) low woodland over exotic forbs and grasses
3 - Eucalyptus socialis ssp. viridans (Beaked Red Mallee), Eucalyptus oleosa (Red Mallee) +/- Eucalyptus gracilis (Yorrell) mallee to open mallee over very open shrub layer
4 - Eucalyptus incrassata (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over Leptospermum coriaceum (Dune Tea-tree) +/- Allocasuarina muelleriana (Common Oak-bush) shrubland to open shrubland. Dune vegetation
5 - Eucalyptus incrassata (Ridge-fruited Mallee), Eucalyptus diversifolia (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over very open shrub layer
6 - Eucalyptus diversifolia (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over tall shrub layer of Melaleuca acuminata (Mallee Honey-myrtle)
7 - Callitris gracilis (Southern Cypress Pine) low open woodland over a very open shrub layer and ground layer of native forbs and grasses. Thin soils over limestone limits exotic forbs and grasses
8 - Melaleuca acuminata (Mallee Honey-myrtle) tall open shrubland over Gahnia deusta (Limestone Saw-sedge) sedges. Thin soils over limestone limits exotic forbs and grasses
9 - Eucalyptus incrassata (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over +/- tall shrubs of Melaleuca spp., exotic and native shrubs, and a ground layer of mostly exotic forbs and grasses. Roadside vegetation
10 - Mixed native and amenity roadside plantings
11 - Amenity plantings
12 - Exotic grazing pasture +/- scattered trees
Section 131 Development Area
Survey Area
Proposed Footprint
Existing HV Line
Scattered Trees within Footprint
Individual Tree
Tree Group
WESTBROOK ROAD
GARDNER ROAD
TAILEM BEND
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Spatial Reference: GDA2020 / MGA zone 54
Map created by: C. Harrison
Map created: 01/11/2026
Scale 1:12000 @ A4

Mitigation hierarchy	**a) Avoidance** • Development footprint concentrated within approximately 550 ha of previously cleared agricultural land. • Layout designed to avoid higher-value native vegetation, including the Mallee Bird Community TEC and provisional Sandhill Pine Woodland TEC. • No clearance proposed within Vegetation Associations 1–8. • Demonstrates avoidance of remnant vegetation as a primary consideration in project design. **b) Minimisation** • Infrastructure located predominantly within cleared agricultural land to minimise impacts on native vegetation and fauna habitat. • Direct clearance of identified and provisional TEC areas avoided. • Residual impacts limited to the removal of 48 scattered native trees within paddocks. • Development footprint designed to minimise the extent of native vegetation clearance while accommodating the proposed infrastructure. **c) Rehabilitation or restoration** • Limited opportunity for rehabilitation within the development footprint due to the permanent nature of the infrastructure. • Potential to restore currently cleared agricultural land where present as smaller areas surrounded by adjoining retained native vegetation. • Potential rehabilitation and restoration opportunities may contribute to an on-property Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB). **d) Offset** • Residual impacts to 48 scattered native trees result in a preliminary SEB obligation of $155,157.92. • On-ground SEB within the property is the preferred offset option where practicable. • Retained TEC remnants provide opportunities for protection, conservation management and ecological restoration. • Potential biodiversity gains include stock exclusion, weed control, natural regeneration, supplementary planting and restoration of adjoining cleared land. • Restoration could expand existing native vegetation, improve habitat connectivity and support threatened species. • Long-term conservation management could improve ecological condition and deliver measurable biodiversity gains beyond the immediate Development area. • Meets SEB policy objectives in being like for like or better and additionality.
SEB Offset proposal	On ground SEB preferred in lieu of payment of $155,157.92 into Native Vegetation Fund to enhance immediate local biodiversity and conservation outcomes.

2 Purpose of Clearance

2.1 Description

Ecosphere Ecological Solutions (Ecosphere) was engaged by [redacted] to undertake an ecological assessment and native vegetation clearance assessment for a proposed data centre campus site located at Tailem Bend, approximately 20 kilometres (km) southwest of Murray Bridge and 88 km southeast of the Adelaide Central Business District (CBD), in South Australia (Figure 1). The overall assessment area included land parcels F159260 A3 and F112210 A6 which covered an area of 661 hectares (ha) in total (hereon referred to as the Survey area). Despite the scale of the proposed project, the layout has been refined and concentrated within previously cleared agricultural land. This cleared land comprises approximately 550 ha of the broader 661 ha landholding and is characterised by exotic grazing pastures of limited ecological value. Siting the proposed infrastructure predominantly within this area minimises the need to clear native vegetation and reduces potential impacts on areas of greater ecological value within the broader landholding.

2.2 Details of the Proposal

The proposed project is comprised of a large-scale artificial intelligence (AI) data centre campus occupying a geographical extent of approximately 75 ha (Development area) located within a provisional section 131 allotment (Figure 2), incorporating data centre buildings and associated infrastructure, including cooling systems, backup power generation facilities, fuel storage areas, internal access roads, drainage infrastructure, utilities and servicing networks (Figure 3). The Development area also includes two substations occupying approximately 15 ha, together with associated infrastructure required to support the operation of the facility (Figure 3).

2.3 Background

2.3.1 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia

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

The project is located within the Murray Darling Depression bioregion and the Murray Mallee subregion. Data last updated in 2007 showed the subregion had 21% native vegetation cover, of which 17% was formally protected in reserves or heritage agreements. It is located at a finer scale within the Moorlands environmental association which had 5% native vegetation cover, of which 26% was formally protected in reserves or heritage agreements.

2.3.2 National Vegetation Information System

The National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) is a comprehensive data system that provides information on the extent and distribution of vegetation types in Australian landscapes and is the State Government's key extant native floristic vegetation mapping layer for SA. Vegetation within the Survey area was mapped as:

- *Eucalyptus incrassata*, +/- *Eucalyptus leptophylla* mid mallee woodland over *Leptospermum coriaceum*, *Melaleuca uncinata*, *Callitris verrucosa*, *Babingtonia behrii* shrubs over *Hibbertia australis*, *Glischrocaryon behrii* shrubs.
- *Eucalyptus gracilis*, *Eucalyptus oleosa* ssp. *oleosa* mid open mallee woodland over +/- *Melaleuca lanceolata* shrubs over *Sclerolaena diacantha/uniflora*, *Austrostipa* sp., *Zygophyllum apiculatum*, *Maireana pentatropis* shrubs.
- *Callitris gracilis* low open woodland over *Austrostipa* sp., *Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*, *Senecio pinnatifolius*, *Einadia nutans ssp*., +/- *Danthonia* sp. tussock grasses.

2.4 General Location

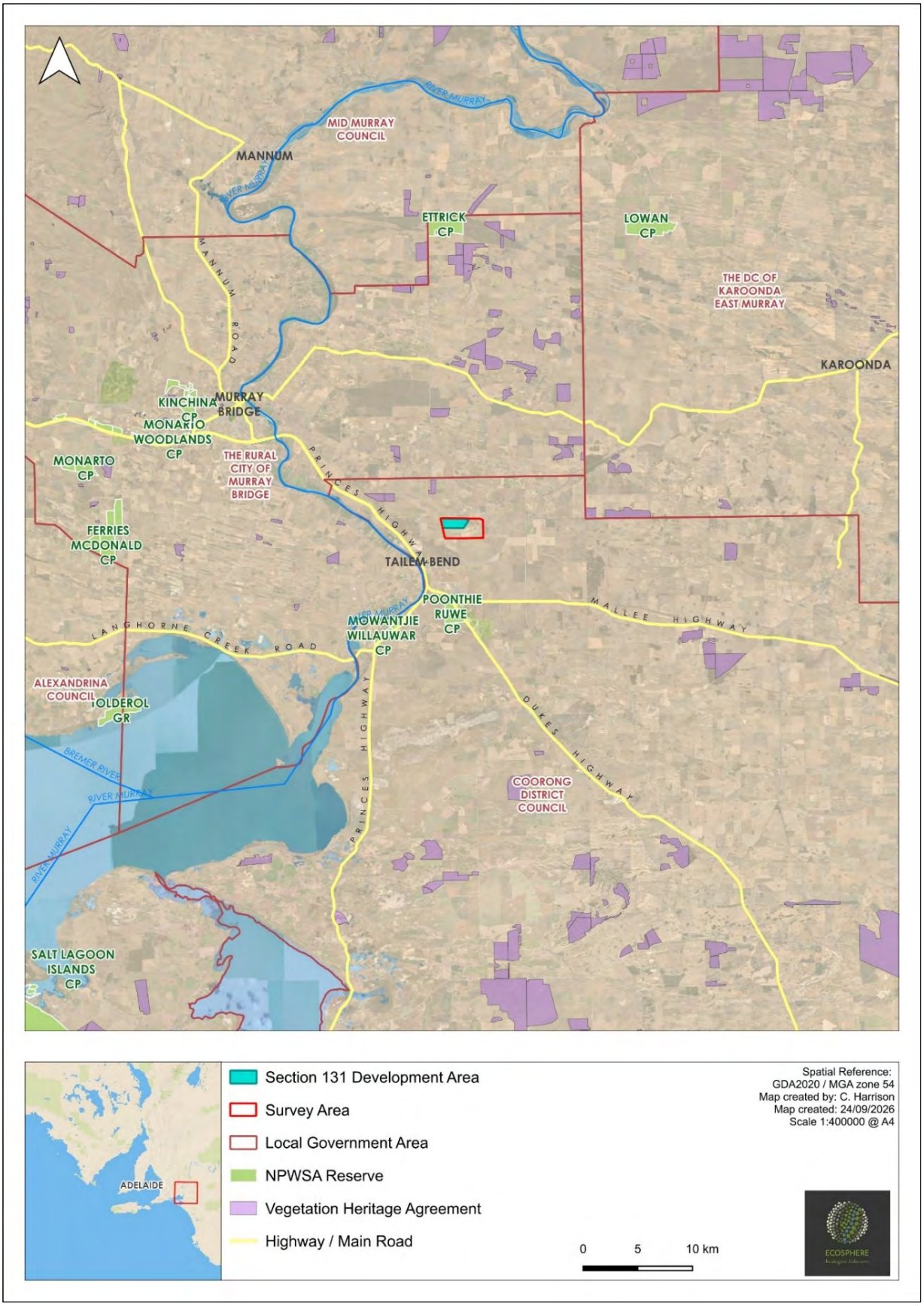


Figure 1. Location of the Survey area

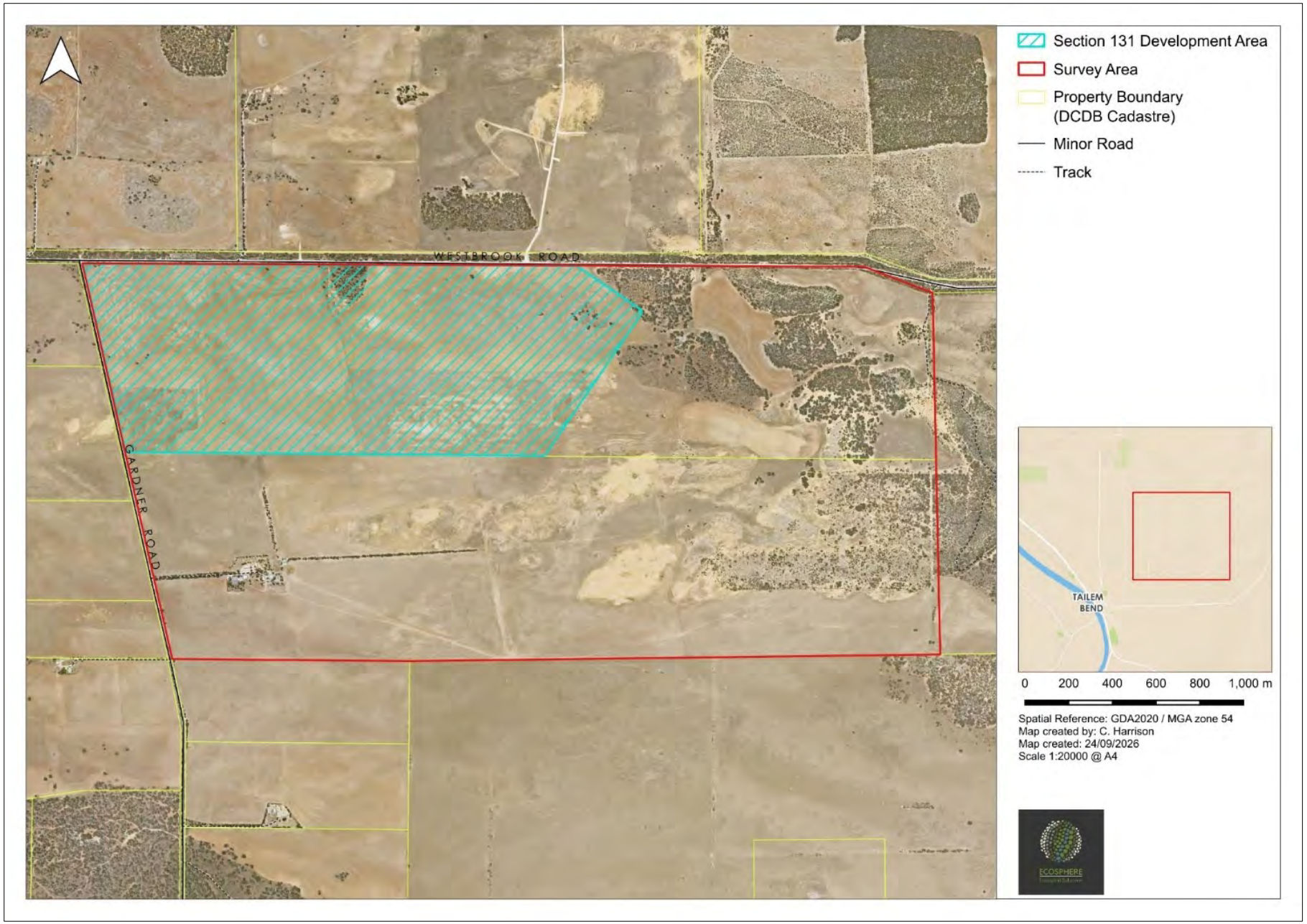


Figure 2. Survey area and Section 131 Development area of the Tailem Bend site

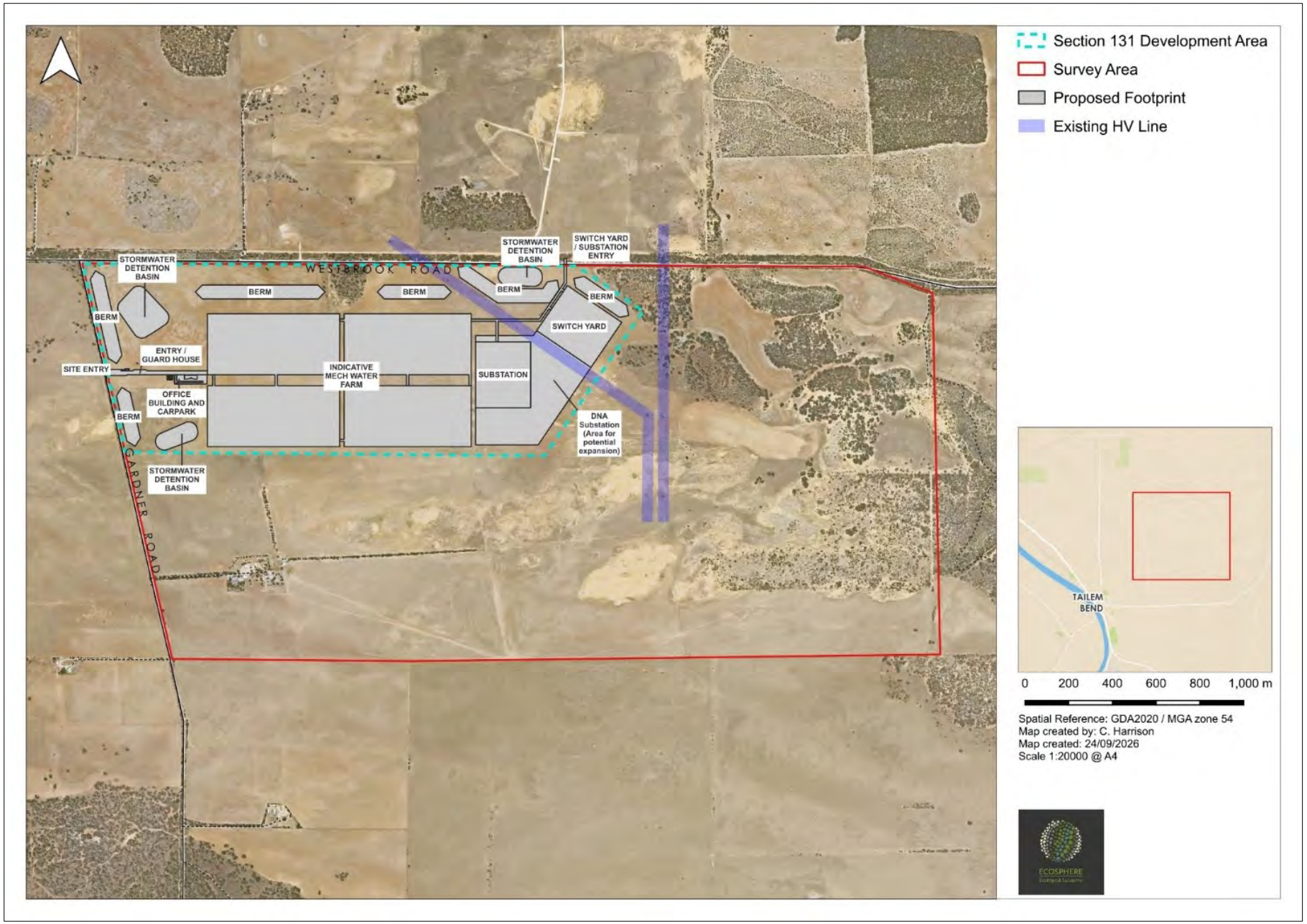


Figure 3. Proposed layout of the Tailem Bend project

2.5 Approvals Required or Obtained

Provide details of the following approvals or applications under the follow legislation, where relevant:

- *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (NV Act) (Clearance approval is subject of the current proposal)
- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act) (Approval required)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) occur within the Survey area)
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NP&W Act) (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if state level threatened flora and fauna occur within the Survey area)
- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (Desktop assessment and field survey undertaken to determine if weeds or exotic fauna of concern occur within the Survey area)

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

The Native Vegetation Regulation under which the proposed clearance is suggested to be assessed is:

Regulation 12(27) – Major projects

To facilitate the interactions between the NV Act and the PDI Act in relation to the approvals for projects of major social, economic or environmental significance.

The NVC will comment on the proposal as part of the assessment for major projects as to whether it avoids and minimises clearance a far as practicable, and at the same time determine the SEB required to offset the impact of the clearance.

2.7 Development Application Information

Under the PDI Act the site is currently zoned Rural (Ru). Overlays that apply to Parcel F159260 A3 include:

- Dwelling Excision
- Hazards (Bushfire – Regional)
- Hazards (Flooding – Evidence Required)
- Murray-Darling Basin
- Native Vegetation.

3 Methods

3.1 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment was undertaken to review historical records of threatened communities, threatened flora, and threatened or migratory fauna that are known to, or possibly occur, within the Survey area plus an additional 5 km buffer (the Study area). The following databases were utilised.

3.1.1 Protected Matters Search Tool

A Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) report was generated on the 13th of July 2026 to identify MNES under EPBC Act relevant to the Survey area (DCCEEW, 2026). The PMST is maintained by the Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and was used to identify threatened flora, fauna, ecological communities or wetlands of national environmental significance that may occur or are likely to have suitable habitat within 5 km of the Survey area. Results were further refined by considering only those species which the PMST considered as having habitat Known to occur within area. The results returned by the PMST are based on a modelled distribution of each community and each flora/fauna species and thus require additional information and ground truthing to clarify their presence/absence of suitable habitat within the Survey area.

3.1.2 Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA)

A BDBSA search request was obtained from the South Australian Department for Environment and Water (DEW) on the 20th of July 2026 to identify flora and fauna species previously recorded within the Study area (record number: DEWNRBDBSA260715-3, DEW 2026).

The BDBSA is comprised of an integrated collection of corporate databases which meet DEW standards for data quality, integrity and maintenance. In addition to DEW biological data, the BDBSA also includes data from partner organisations (BirdLife Australia, Birds SA, Australasian Wader Study Group, SA Museum, and other State Government agencies). This data is included under agreement with the partner organisation for ease of distribution, but they remain owners of the data and should be contacted directly for further information.

3.2 Assessment of the Likelihood of Occurrence

A likelihood of occurrence assessment for each threatened flora and fauna species highlighted by the PMST and BDBSA as occurring or having suitable habitat within the Survey area was conducted. This assessment was used to filter the outputs of the PMST and BDBSA results to derive a subset of species with potential to occur in the Survey area for consideration during the field survey. The assessment was subsequently updated with habitat suitability information obtained during the field survey.

A likelihood of occurrence rating (Highly Likely / Known, Likely, Possible and Unlikely) was assigned to each threatened species identified in the desktop PMST and BDBSA search (Table 3).

Table 3. Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of species within the Survey area.

Likelihood	Criteria
Highly Likely / Known	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is largely intact and falls within the known species distribution. 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 species habitat which is largely intact.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species, but the project area does not provide species habitat which is largely intact. Recorded within 20 - 40 years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat is present and intact, and species of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.

Likelihood	Criteria
Unlikely	Recorded within 20 - 40 years; however, suitable habitat within the project area does not occur, and species of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records within the previous 40 years despite suitable habitat being known to occur in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

3.3 Desktop Study Limitations

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

3.4 Field Survey

Field survey within the Survey area was undertaken by Ecosphere Ecological Solutions on the 27th of July, and the 24th and 28th of August 2026.

A reconnaissance search around the general footprint was undertaken to become familiarised with the area, noting the general topography, vegetation structures and stratums present and any other features likely to present as being of higher habitat value or importance. This allowed a targeted approach and focus on areas of higher biodiversity likelihood within the survey area.

The vegetation survey was performed in accordance with the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) Bushland Assessment Methodology (BAM) and Scattered tree assessment methods (NVC, 2024) as deemed appropriate at the time based on the presence of vegetation stratums present at the time. The STAM was used where trees or shrubs were the only structure present and lacked other accompanying indigenous species such as understorey shrubs and / or grasses. Trees could be present as individuals or as clumps, but clumps generally had separated canopies not touching or loosely gathered.

The NVC BAM was designed for assessing vegetation that is located within the agricultural region of South Australia and comprises a community whereby multiple species or structure exist. The BAM uses biodiversity 'surrogates' or 'indicators' to measure biodiversity value against benchmark communities. Each area to be assessed is termed an application area ('Block'), within which different vegetation associations ('Sites') are identified.

For the NVC BAM, three components of the biodiversity value of the site are measured and scored:

- Vegetation condition
- Conservation value
- Landscape context

These three component scores are combined to provide a 'Unit Biodiversity Score' (UBS) for a hectare and then multiplied by the size (hectares) of the site to provide a 'Total Biodiversity Score' for the site.

4 Vegetation Assessment

The vast majority of the overall Survey area was cleared agricultural land used for cropping and grazing of stock and typical of the surrounding area. The gently sloping paddocks were comprised of sand loams over limestone and therefore exhibited commonly occurring exotic pasture grasses and exotic forbs associated with these soil types including *Asphodelus fistulosus* (Onion Weed) and *Arctotheca calendula* (Cape Weed). Several *Lycium ferocissimum* (African Boxthorn) shrubs were present within the paddocks as scattered individuals or clumps. These were also observed within bordering areas of the remnant native vegetation patches.

Other parts of the cleared paddocks had remnant scattered trees which were likely to have been retained where stone outcropping limited the ability to grow viable crops in most years and were therefore retained. Other ecological features associated with the agricultural land use area was an existing dwelling where planted amenity trees around the dwelling, access driveway, and along fencelines for windbreaks. These provided some habitat value as roosting or foraging habitat likely to be primarily for commonly occurring or disturbance resistant avian species that are able to traverse larger distances between resource refuges.

The majority of remnant native vegetation was concentrated along the eastern end of the Survey area and was comprised of *Eucalyptus* spp. Mixed Mallee woodland and smaller areas of *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) woodland. Within these patches, areas of sand dune had the most diverse understorey and offered multiple habitat niches for fauna species.

4.1 Vegetation Associations

A total of 12 vegetation associations (i.e., Sites) were mapped within the Survey area (Figure 4), with detailed BAM assessments limited to Sites 1 to 9 with the remaining sites either not requiring clearance or were exotic in composition (Table 4). Scattered trees were assessed using the STAM occurring within Site 12. While the assessment area was predominantly cleared agricultural land associated with historical cropping and stock grazing, remnant native vegetation occurred as discrete patches, linear remnants and areas associated with dunes, limestone soils and roadside corridors. The remnant vegetation represents a range of mixed mallee and *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) communities typical of the surrounding Murray Mallee subregion landscape. Overall, despite a history of disturbance, the remnant vegetation was generally of moderate to good condition, with areas occurring on thin limestone-derived soils and deeper sands of dune crests generally retaining a more intact native ground layer due to the limited establishment of exotic species. Remnant mallee vegetation in Associations 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 meet criteria to be classified as vegetation supporting the EPBC Act listed Mallee Bird Community (MBC) Threatened Ecological Community (TEC).

Sites 10 and 11, which largely consist of planted amenity vegetation are currently unimpacted by the Development area. Scattered trees within the Development area within association 12 have been assessed. Refer to section 4.1.1 below for individual site summaries and scores. The total clearance footprint for areas of vegetation is associated with the entrances to the site within the road reserve and was mapped as 490m2 of vegetation represented by Association (site) 9 (Figure 5).

Table 4. Vegetation associations (i.e., sites) mapped within the Survey area and clearance totals for sites interacting with the Development area.

Assoc. #	Description	Area (ha)	Clearance area (ha)
1	*Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) +/- *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) low open woodland over *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree) open shrubland. Dune vegetation.	36.76	-
2	*Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) low woodland over exotic forbs and grasses.	4.99	

Assoc. #	Description	Area (ha)	Clearance area (ha)
3	*Eucalyptus socialis* ssp. *viridans* (Beaked Red Mallee), *Eucalyptus oleosa* (Red Mallee) +/- *Eucalyptus gracilis* (Yorrell) mallee to open mallee over very open shrub layer.	23.64	-
4	*Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree) +/- *Allocasuarina muelleriana* (Common Oak-bush) shrubland to open shrubland. Dune vegetation.	19.13	-
5	*Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee), *Eucalyptus diversifolia* (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over very open shrub layer.	12.28	-
6	*Eucalyptus diversifolia* (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over tall shrub layer of *Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle).	3.86	-
7	*Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) low open woodland over a very open shrub layer and ground layer of native forbs and grasses. Thin soils over limestone limits exotic forbs and grasses.	3.43	-
8	*Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle) tall open shrubland over *Gahnia deusta* (Limestone Saw-sedge) sedges. Thin soils over limestone limits exotic forbs and grasses.	1.38	-
9	*Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over +/- tall shrubs of *Melaleuca* spp., exotic and native shrubs, and a ground layer of mostly exotic forbs and grasses. Roadside vegetation.	4.41	0.049
10	Mixed native and amenity roadside plantings.	1.09	-
11	Amenity plantings.	7.84	-
12	Exotic grazing pasture +/- scattered trees.	548.78	-
TOTAL		**667.59**	**0.049**

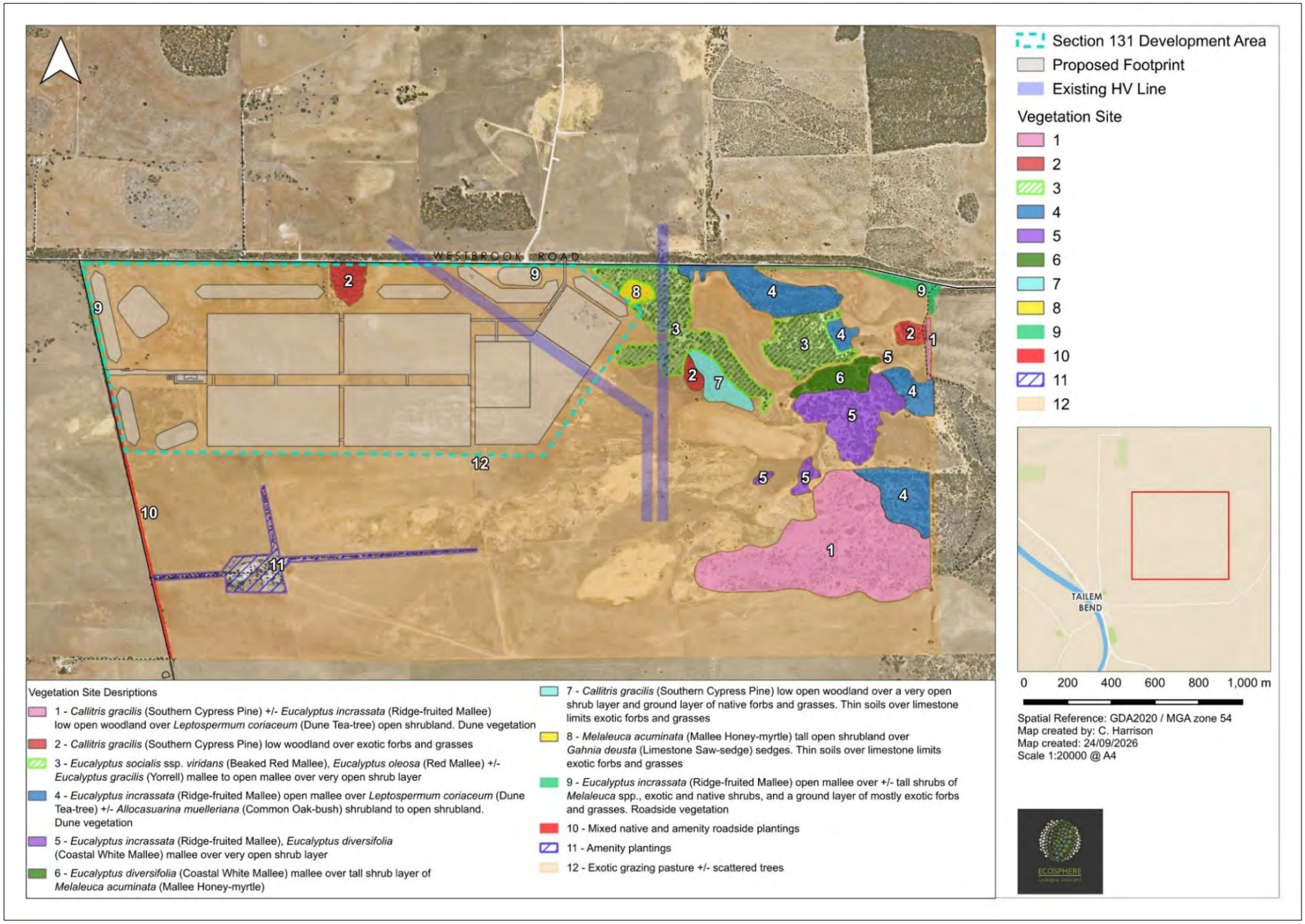


Figure 4. Vegetation mapped within the Survey area and roadside vegetation.

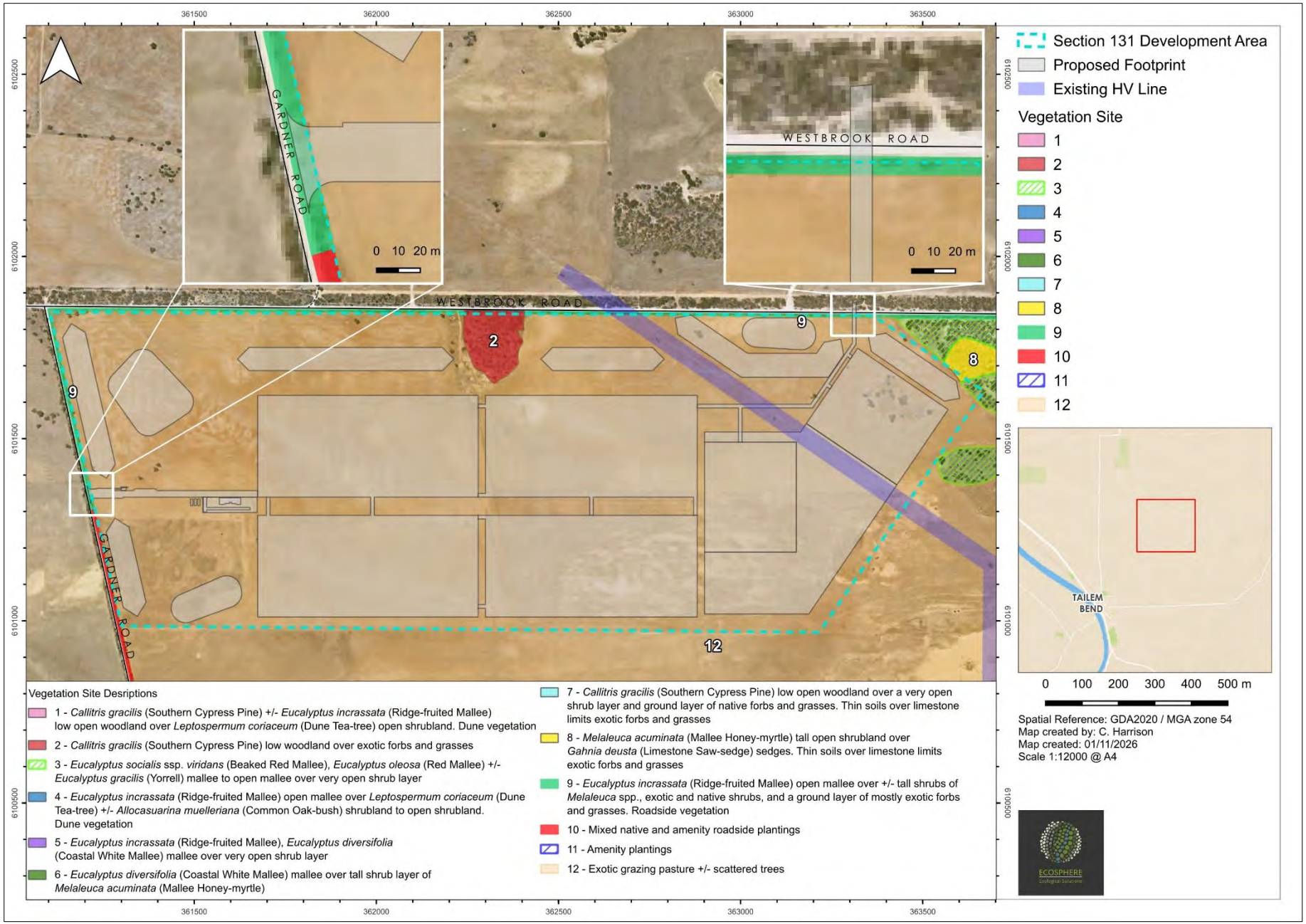


Figure 5. Clearance footprints for Association 9.

4.1.1 Individual Site Summaries

Site 1	***Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) +/- *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) low open woodland over *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree) open shrubland. Dune vegetation.**
	
General description	This vegetation association comprised a low open woodland dominated by *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine), with *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) occurring as a secondary or occasional overstorey species, over an open shrubland dominated by *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree). Despite an evident history of stock grazing this vegetation association maintained a relatively high floral diversity and generally lower weed cover than surrounding locations and at the time of the field survey had an abundant regenerating layer of young *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine). The community represents a relatively intact Mallee-Cypress Pine woodland structure, although some areas may exhibit evidence of greater historical disturbance and significantly reduced understorey diversity. Vegetation association 1 is an example of the state vulnerable vegetation community of "Southern Cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis* low woodland" and although degraded to some extent meets the current condition thresholds of the potentially listed critically endangered EPBC TEC of the "Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions", as per the current Draft Conservation Advice. Vegetation association 1 directly connects to mallee dominated vegetation which meet the condition thresholds of the endangered EPBC TEC of "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion", and Vegetation association 1 would also be utilised as habitat by some birds of this threatened faunal community. This vegetation is of high ecological value.
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R)

Site 1	***Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) +/- *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) low open woodland over *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree) open shrubland. Dune vegetation.**				
	• Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) Area surveyed met the condition thresholds for the provisional EPBC listed TEC of the "Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions". Represents the state vulnerable vegetation community of "Southern Cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis* low woodland".				
Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	48.83	**Conservation significance score**	1.20
Unit biodiversity score	65.04	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.00	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 2	***Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) low woodland over exotic forbs and grasses.**
	
General description	Low woodland of *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) growing over limestone. Very few native plants were present, and the ground layer was almost completely dominated by exotic forbs and grasses. Due to the almost complete dominance of the exotic understorey, this vegetation does not meet the current condition thresholds of the potentially listed critically endangered EPBC TEC of the "Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions", as per the current Draft Conservation Advice. Vegetation association 2 does however remain an example of the state vulnerable vegetation community of "Southern Cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis* low woodland", due to the absence of any condition threshold requirements for this state threatened community. Although degraded, mature trees of *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) in this vegetation association remain a valuable habitat resource for fauna within the highly cleared landscape and provides a native woodland structure. This vegetation is of moderate ecological value, being representative of a more disturbed form of the Southern Cypress Pine woodland community.
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) Area surveyed did not meet the condition thresholds for the provisional EPBC listed TEC of the "Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions". Represents the state vulnerable vegetation community of "Southern Cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis* low woodland".

Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	19.68	**Conservation significance score**	1.20
Unit biodiversity score	26.21	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.0	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 3	***Eucalyptus socialis* ssp. *viridans* (Beaked Red Mallee), *Eucalyptus oleosa* (Red Mallee) +/- *Eucalyptus gracilis* (Yorrell) mallee to open mallee over very open shrub layer.**



General description	Mallee to open mallee of species typical of shallow soils over limestone. The shrub layer has likely been reduced as a result of historical stock grazing, with limited development of mid-storey vegetation, and the woody weed of *Lycium ferocissimum* (African Boxthorn) was common in some areas. The relatively open structure is consistent with the broader mallee vegetation of the Murray Mallee, but the condition and floristic diversity has been influenced by a history of disturbance and surrounding agricultural land use. However, this mallee dominated vegetation generally meets the condition thresholds of the endangered EPBC TEC of "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion". This vegetation is of high ecological value.
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) Areas surveyed met the condition thresholds for the EPBC listed TEC of the "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion". Minor areas occurring within the northern paddock are not likely to quality as the TEC.

Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	27.75	**Conservation significance score**	1.40
Unit biodiversity score	43.12	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.00	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 4	***Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree) +/- *Allocasuarina muelleriana* (Common Oak-bush) shrubland to open shrubland. Dune vegetation.**



General description	This vegetation association occurs on dune landforms and is characterised by open *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) mallee over a shrub layer dominated by *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree), with *Allocasuarina muelleriana* (Common Oak-bush) occurring in places. The community is strongly associated with sandy dune substrates and provides a distinctive structural and floristic component within the assessment area. Despite an evident history of stock grazing this vegetation association maintained a high floral diversity and generally lower weed cover than surrounding locations. Represents the endangered EPBC TEC of "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion". This vegetation is of high ecological value.				
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) The area surveyed met the condition thresholds for the EPBC listed TEC of the "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion".				
Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	49.88	**Conservation significance score**	1.40

Site 4	***Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over *Leptospermum coriaceum* (Dune Tea-tree) +/- *Allocasuarina muelleriana* (Common Oak-bush) shrubland to open shrubland. Dune vegetation.**				
Unit biodiversity score	77.51	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.00	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 5	***Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee), *Eucalyptus diversifolia* (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over very open shrub layer.**



General description	This vegetation community comprises open mallee vegetation dominated by *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) and *Eucalyptus diversifolia* (Coastal White Mallee), two species typical of sandy soils overlying limestone, with a very open shrub layer. The relatively sparse understorey produces an open mallee structure, with the composition and density of associated shrubs varying according to local soil and disturbance conditions. Although the understorey has likely been reduced as a result of stock grazing there still remained a relatively high diversity of species, and areas of leaf litter collected under mallees still provided suitable habitat for native orchids. This mallee dominated vegetation meets the condition thresholds of the endangered EPBC TEC of "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion". This vegetation is of high ecological value.
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) The area surveyed met the condition thresholds for the EPBC listed TEC of the "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion".

Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	43.14	**Conservation significance score**	1.40
Unit biodiversity score	67.04	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.00	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 6	***Eucalyptus diversifolia* (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over tall shrub layer of *Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle).**



General description	This vegetation association is characterised by *Eucalyptus diversifolia* (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over a relatively well-developed tall shrub layer dominated by *Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle), which provides an additional significant nectar resource when flowering. Compared with the more open mallee associations, this community has a more pronounced shrub component, providing additional structural complexity within the remnant vegetation. Native grasses and forbs were also generally more common. This mallee dominated vegetation meets the condition thresholds of the endangered EPBC TEC of "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion". This vegetation is of high ecological value.
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) The area surveyed met the condition thresholds for the EPBC listed TEC of the "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion".

Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	44.47	**Conservation significance score**	1.40

Site 6	***Eucalyptus diversifolia* (Coastal White Mallee) mallee over tall shrub layer of *Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle).**				
Unit biodiversity score	69.11	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.00	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 7	***Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) low open woodland over a very open shrub layer and ground layer of native forbs and grasses. Thin soils over limestone limits exotic forbs and grasses.**
	
General description	This vegetation community comprises low open *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) woodland over a very open native shrub layer and relatively dense ground layer of native forbs. This vegetation association occurred over very thin soils overlying limestone, which significantly limited the dominance of exotic grasses and forbs and allowed for a greater diversity and abundance of native forbs to occur, including the state threatened orchid of *Prasophyllum constrictum* (Tawny Leek-orchid, NP&W: R). Vegetation association 7 is an example of the state vulnerable vegetation community of "Southern Cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis* low woodland" and although degraded to some extent meets the current condition thresholds of the potentially listed critically endangered EPBC TEC of the "Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions", as per the current Draft Conservation Advice. This vegetation is of high ecological value.
Threatened species or community	• Eastern Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus* - NPW: R) • White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) Area surveyed met the condition thresholds for the provisional EPBC listed TEC of the "Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions".

	Represents the state vulnerable vegetation community of "Southern Cypress-pine Callitris gracilis low woodland".				
Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	42.66	**Conservation significance score**	1.40
Unit biodiversity score	66.29	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.00	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 8	***Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle) tall open shrubland over *Gahnia deusta* (Limestone Saw-sedge) sedges. Thin soils over limestone limits exotic forbs and grasses.**



General description	This vegetation association comprises tall open shrubland dominated by *Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle), with *Gahnia deusta* (Limestone Saw-sedge) forming an important component of the lower stratum. This vegetation association occurred over very thin soils overlying limestone, which significantly limited the dominance of exotic grasses and forbs and allowed for a greater diversity and abundance of native forbs to occur. The native sedge-dominated ground layer provides a distinctive structural component that was not present within other vegetation associations. Occurs adjacent mallee dominated vegetation which meets the condition thresholds of the endangered EPBC TEC of "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion", and Vegetation association 8 would also be utilised as habitat by some birds of this threatened faunal community. This vegetation is of high ecological value.
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) Not a threatened community but provides resources for Mallee Birds in adjacent vegetation associations.

Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	37.31	**Conservation significance score**	1.24

Site 8	***Melaleuca acuminata* (Mallee Honey-myrtle) tall open shrubland over *Gahnia deusta* (Limestone Saw-sedge) sedges. Thin soils over limestone limits exotic forbs and grasses.**				
Unit biodiversity score	51.35	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.00	**Total biodiversity score**	0

Site 9	***Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) open mallee over +/- tall shrubs of *Melaleuca* spp., exotic and native shrubs, and a ground layer of mostly exotic forbs and grasses. Roadside vegetation.**



General description	This vegetation association largely comprises open *Eucalyptus incrassata* (Ridge-fruited Mallee) mallee with variable shrub cover. The ground layer is generally dominated by exotic grasses and forbs, reflecting the influence of the adjacent road corridor and historical disturbance, but a native dominated ground layer may develop where limestone outcropping occurs close the surface. The vegetation represents a modified roadside form of the surrounding Mallee vegetation. Ecological value is highly variable depending on specific location.
Threatened species or community	• White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) Some better-condition areas connected to additional remnants may meet the condition thresholds for the EPBC listed TEC of the "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion".

Landscape context score	1.11	**Vegetation condition score**	37.41	**Conservation significance score**	1.46
Unit biodiversity score	90.63	**Clearance Area (ha)**	0.049	**Total biodiversity score**	2.97

4.2 Scattered Trees

The assessment of scattered trees occurring within exotic paddock vegetation focused the Development area. A total of 73 scattered native trees were identified within the Development area (Figure 6), of which a total of 48 would require clearance to facilitate the project (Table 5 & Figure 7). These trees occurred as individual plants or small, dispersed groups within the predominantly cleared agricultural landscape and occurring outside areas of more continuous remnant vegetation (Figure 6). The scattered trees represent a range of mallee and woodland species characteristic of the broader Murray Mallee sub-region, and varied considerably in size, form and degree of isolation from other native vegetation. Their occurrence was considered to reflect both retained elements of the pre-clearing vegetation and possibly in some instances, regeneration within areas subject to historical agricultural disturbance.

A list of fauna species that my utilise the scattered trees as habitat, and photos of individual trees/groups, are located in Appendix 2.

Table 5. Scattered trees assessed within the Survey area.

Tree ID#	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Dia. (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Biodiversity Score	Photo #
2	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	1	8.5	1M	41	25	3.88	2
8	*Callitris gracilis*	1	7.5	-	40	75	0.56	8
12	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	1	2.6	-	7.5	5	0.28	12
17	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	1	8.5	1S	30	20	2.23	17
18	*Eucalyptus brachycalyx*	1	5.2	1S, 2M	25	40	1.02	18
19	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	1	8.5	1S	41.5	5	4.24	19
20	*Eucalyptus brachycalyx*	1	6.5	-	28.5	10	1.23	20
21	*Eucalyptus dumosa*	1	6.0	-	14.5	10	0.56	21
22	*Eucalyptus dumosa*	1	4.5	-	15	40	0.32	22
23	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	1	7.5	-	29.5	20	0.59	23
24	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	1	7.5	-	23.5	10	1.03	24
25	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	1	10.5	-	35	20	1.37	25
26	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	1	9.5	1S, 1M, 4L	43	25	2.53	26
27	*Eucalyptus brachycalyx*	1	9.0	-	28	10	2.19	27
28	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	1	10.0	2L	42.5	15	4.1	28
D	*Eucalyptus dumosa*	1	9.7	-	26	15	2.28	D
D	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	1	9.7	-	26	15	2.53	D
D	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	2	9.7	-	26	15	1.36	D
E	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	1	9.8	-	23.3	15	2.41	E
E	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	4	9.8	-	23.3	15	1.30	E
F	*Eucalyptus brachycalyx*	2	8.0	1L	23	20	1.39	F
G	*Eucalyptus brachycalyx*	2	9.7	2M	28.4	15	3.90	G
G	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	2	9.7	2M	28.4	15	4.30	G
G	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	2	9.7	2M	28.4	15	2.55	G
H	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	3	9.3	-	9.3	30	0.97	H
I	*Eucalyptus dumosa*	1	10.0	3M	17.8	15	3.34	I

Tree ID#	Tree spp.	No. of trees	Height (m)	Hollows	Dia. (cm)	Canopy dieback (%)	Biodiversity Score	Photo #
I	*Eucalyptus brachycalyx*	4	10.0	3M	17.8	15	3.34	I
I	*Eucalyptus oleosa*	8	10.0	3M	17.8	15	2.14	I

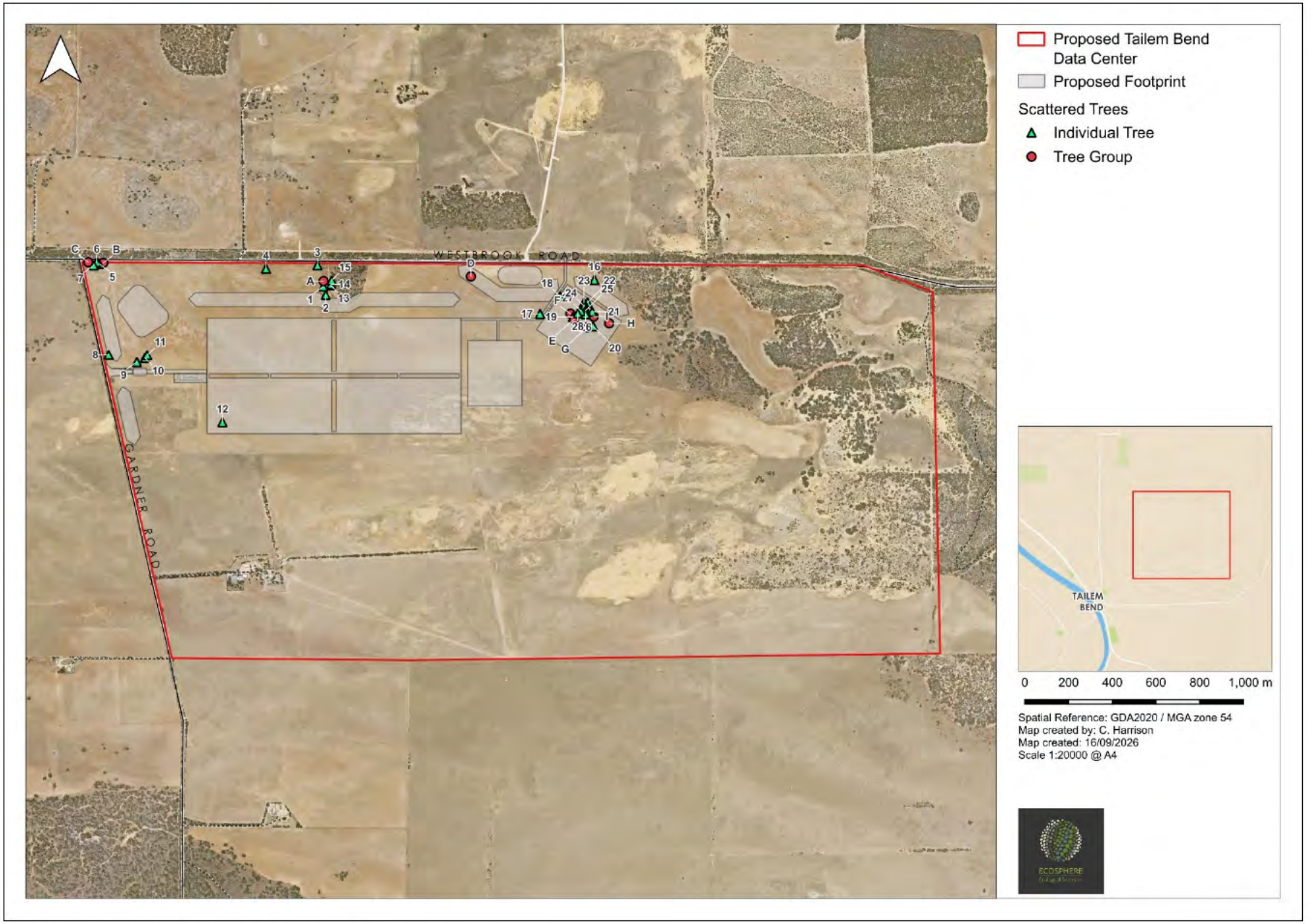


Figure 6. Scattered tree locations for entire site

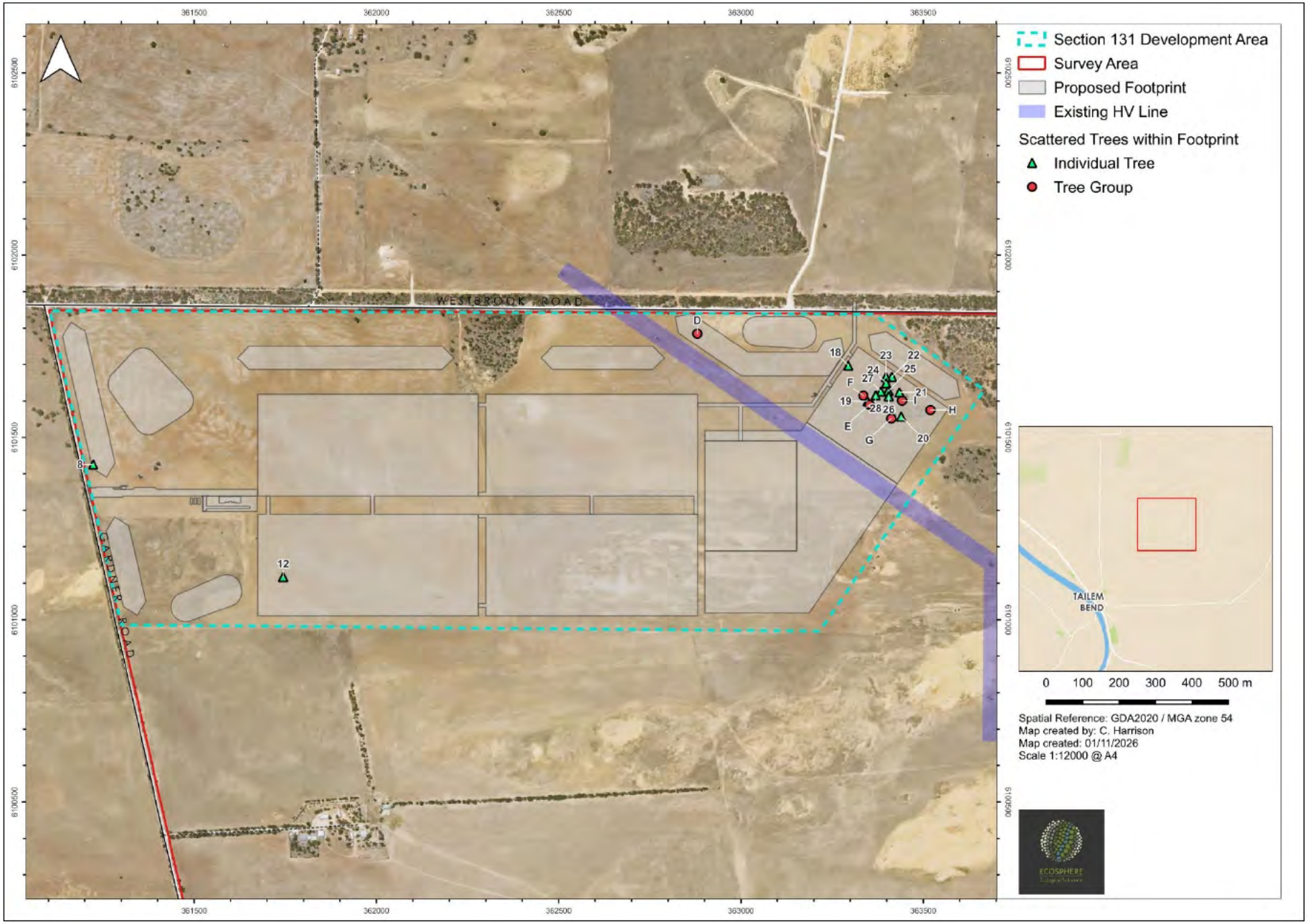


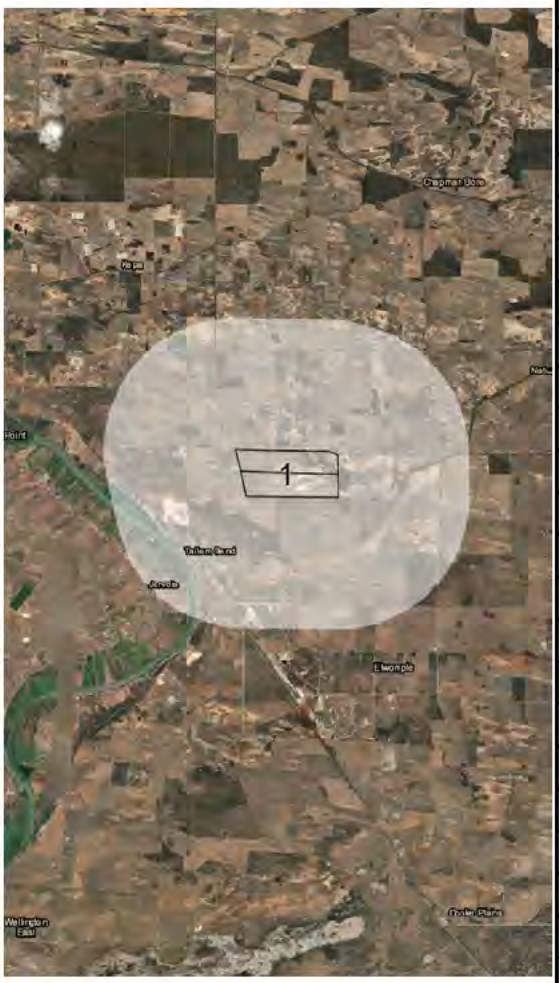
Figure 7. Scattered trees for removal

5 Threatened Species Assessment

5.1 EPBC PMST search summary

A total of 32 listed threatened species and 10 migratory species were identified by the EPBC Act PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within the Study area (Table 6). The ecological MNES protected under the EPBC Act to this report are discussed in detail below.

Table 6. PMST report ecological MNES results summary.

Study area (i.e., Survey area + 5 km Buffer)	Matters of National Environmental Significance	Identified within search area
	World Heritage Properties	0
	National Heritage Places	0
	Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	1
	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
	Commonwealth Marine Area	0
	Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	5
	Listed Threatened Species	32
	Listed Migratory Species	10
	Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	
	Commonwealth Lands	1
	Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
	Listed Marine Species	18
	Whales and Other Cetaceans	0
	Critical Habitats	0
	Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
	Australian Marine Parks	0
	Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0
	Extra Information	
	State and Territory Reserves	3
	Regional Forest Agreements	0
	Nationally Important Wetlands	0
	EPBC Act Referrals	6
	Key Ecological Features	0
	Biologically Important Areas	0
	Bioregional Assessments	0
	Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

5.2 Threatened Ecological Communities

Five Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) were identified in the PMST as potentially occurring within the Study area, as detailed in Table 7 below. Likelihood of Occurrence refers to Ecospheres' assessment of that TEC occurring within the Survey area. The targeted threatened community surveys confirmed the presence of the "Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion" (MBC TEC). These surveys also confirmed

the absence of any remaining TECs, highlighted as part of the PMST search through a lack of either dominant overstorey components or lack of alignment with condition criteria.

Table 7. TECs identified by the PMST database search, including threat rating and occurrence in the Survey area.

Community Name	EPBC Rating	PMST Presence	Likelihood of Occurrence
Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia	CR	Likely	Unlikely
River Murray Downstream of the Darling River, and associated aquatic and floodplain systems	CR	Likely	Unlikely
Plains mallee box woodlands of the Murray Darling Depression, Riverina and Naracoorte Coastal Plain Bioregions	CR	Likely	Unlikely
Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	EN	May	Unlikely
Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion	EN	Likely	Likely

EPBC Act: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered.

5.2.1 Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

The MBC TEC is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. The ecological community comprises a characteristic assemblage of 20 bird species associated with semi-arid mallee woodlands and shrublands of the Murray Darling Depression (MDD) Bioregion. The bird species comprise of two groups, Mallee Specialists, which are found almost exclusively in mallee habitats, and Mallee Dependants, which are bird species dependant on mallee but also have a wider range extending into non-mallee woodland and shrubland habitat that intergrade with mallee vegetation. Mallee Specialists are difficult to detect in the field, so a third group, Mallee Associated while not formally part of the bird community, can be used, with their presence helping determine if the Mallee Birds are likely to be present at a site.

The MBC TEC is closely linked to the structure and condition of mallee vegetation, which provides essential habitat for feeding, shelter, and breeding. The MBC TEC contributes to key ecological processes such as seed dispersal, and its composition and condition are strongly influenced by factors including vegetation diversity, fire history, and landscape connectivity (DAWE 2021). Ongoing pressures such as vegetation clearance, habitat fragmentation, altered fire regimes, and introduced predators continue to affect the stability and resilience of the community across the bioregion. All areas meeting this description have been avoided in planning for the Development area and no clearance of vegetation meeting this community description is required.

5.2.2 Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions

The "Sandhill Pine Woodlands in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions" is proposed to be listed as a Critically Endangered TEC under the EPBC Act and is currently under a post consultancy phase. Vegetation associations 1 and 7 meet key diagnostic criteria associated with this provisional TEC, and which is likely to be approved by the minister prior to the end of 2026.

This TEC is a distinctive woodland ecological community that occurs on ancient inland sand dunes and sandplains of the Riverina, Murray–Darling Depression and NSW Southwestern Slopes bioregions. It is typically dominated by *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress-pine) and / or *Callitris gracilis* (Slender Cypress-pine). The understorey is variable, ranging from shrubs to a diverse ground layer of native grasses and herbs, depending on local soils, disturbance history and rainfall. The community occupies well-drained red-brown sandy soils and provides important habitat for a wide range of native flora and fauna.

The Sandhill Pine Woodlands has undergone substantial decline since European settlement and is now highly fragmented, with many remnants degraded or isolated. The primary threats include historical and ongoing land clearing for agriculture, timber harvesting, grazing by livestock and feral herbivores, altered fire regimes that affect pine regeneration, invasion by weeds, and habitat fragmentation. These pressures reduce the ecological integrity of the woodland, limit natural regeneration, and decrease habitat quality for dependent species. As a

result, the ecological community is considered to be at risk of further decline without effective protection and long-term management.

More broadly, this community is also listed as a state vulnerable vegetation community as 'Southern Cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis* low woodland'. Unlike the EPBC listed TEC, the state vulnerable vegetation community of "Southern Cypress-pine *Callitris gracilis* low woodland" does not have any condition threshold requirements. Thus, all of the *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) woodland communities present within the Survey area are representative of this vulnerable vegetation community, albeit in varying grades of conditions (i.e., Sites 1, 2, and 7). These have been excluded from the Development area and no clearance of vegetation meeting this community description is required.

5.3 Nationally Threatened Flora

Nine flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat within the Study area (Table 8 and Figure 8). Two species had historical records and were considered as possible to occur within the Survey area:

- *Caladenia tensa* (Greencomb Spider-orchid – EPBC: EN)

  Occurs in dry woodland and mallee habitats, including Cypress-pine (*Callitris* spp.) woodland, heathy woodland and mallee on sands and sandy loams derived from aeolian sand deposits. Major threats include native vegetation clearance and fragmentation, grazing and trampling by stock and feral animals, inappropriate fire regimes, weed invasion, and disturbance from development activities. Flowering occurs in September and October. The congeneric *Caladenia campestris* (Plains Spider Orchid) was once included within *Caladenia tensa* (Greencomb Spider-orchid) and it is possible records surrounding the Survey area belong to this species, which is not currently listed as threatened by either state or national legislation.

- *Thelymitra epipactoides* (Metallic Sun-orchid – EPBC: EN, NPW: E)

  Occurs in open woodland, heath and mallee communities on sandy, loamy or clayey soils, often in seasonally moist or poorly drained areas with an intact native ground layer. The species is an early succession post-disturbance coloniser, favouring the open conditions created by fire and other forms of biomass removal. Major threats include habitat clearance and fragmentation, drainage or alteration of hydrology, grazing and trampling by stock, weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, and disturbance from development activities. Flowering occurs from September to November.

Two species without records were also considered as Possible to occur within the roadside vegetation corridors in:

- *Caladenia colorata* (Coloured Spider-orchid – EPBC: EN, NPW: E)

  Occurs in open woodland and mallee on sandy loams and well-drained calcareous soils, often with a sparse shrub layer and intact native ground cover. Major threats include habitat clearance and fragmentation, grazing by stock and rabbits, weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, illegal collection, and disturbance from development activities. Plants flower from late August to early October.

- *Pterostylis arenicola* (Sandhill Greenhood Orchid – EPBC: VU, NPW: V)

  Occurs in mallee and woodland communities on deep sands and sandy loams, typically beneath a sparse shrub layer with a diverse native ground layer. Major threats include habitat clearance and fragmentation, grazing by stock and rabbits, weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, altered hydrology, and disturbance from development activities. Plants flower from late August to early November.

5.4 State Threatened Flora

Three flora species listed as threatened under the NPW Act had historical records from within the Study area (Table 8 and Figure 8), with one species, *Prasophyllum constrictum* (Tawny Leek-orchid – NPW: R), prior to the field survey considered as Possible to occur within the Survey area. Following the field surveys, this likelihood

was updated to Known, the species observed occurring in good condition *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) woodland on thin soils over limestone.

Table 8. EPBC and NPW listed threatened flora species potentially occurring in the Study area identified in the PMST (Source 1) and BDBSA (Source 2) database searches ('Known' refers to previous historical records within the Survey area or the species was observed as part of the current field surveys).

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
Caladenia colorata	Coloured Spider-orchid	EN	E	1	None	Low-rainfall open woodlands or shrublands dominated by *Eucalyptus* ssp. or *Callitris* ssp. on sandy or rocky soils.	**Possible**
Caladenia tensa	Greencomb Spider-orchid	EN	-	1,2	01/01/2005	Intact open woodlands on red-brown sandy loams and rises dominated by *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* and *Callitris gracilis*.	**Possible**
Dodonaea subglandulifera	Peep Hill Hop-bush	EN	E	1	None	Inhabits open woodland, open shrubland and mallee woodland growing on low hills with loamy soils and outcrops.	Unlikely
Juncus prismatocarpus	Branching Rush	-	E	2	15/01/1937	Wetlands, swamps and peat bogs.	Unlikely
Lordhowea pilosicrista	Tall Yellow-top	EN	-	1	None	Dry interior plains, sand hills, mallee country, and low woodlands. Grows in sandy or dry soils and typically appears or flushes in response to fire.	Unlikely
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife	-	R	2	12/11/2002	Moist, sunny to partially shaded wetland habitats. Typically found in marshes, swamps, river and stream banks.	Unlikely
Prasophyllum constrictum	Tawny Leek-orchid	-	R	2	02/10/2005	Well-structured loamy soils within mallee woodlands and shrublands. Recorded within the Survey area inside Association 7. No individuals recorded within Development area.	**Known**
Pterostylis arenicola	Sandhill Greenhood Orchid	VU	V	1	None	Loosely compacted red-brown or pale sand found on dunes and sandhills in native pine woodlands or mallee scrub.	**Possible**
Pterostylis xerophila	Desert Greenhood	VU	V	1	None	Dry woodland on fertile red loamy soils, on or around granite or quartzite outcrops.	Unlikely
Senecio macrocarpus	Large-fruit Fireweed	VU	V	1	None	Grasslands, sedgelands, shrublands and woodland depressions that are waterlogged in winter.	Unlikely
Swainsona pyrophila	Yellow Swainson-pea	VU	R	1	None	Short-lived, fire-adapted species that occurs in mallee woodland on sandy and loamy soils.	Unlikely
Thelymitra epipactoides	Metallic Sun-orchid	EN	E	1,2	06/10/1906	Heathlands, open forests and woodlands.	**Possible**

EPBC Act; EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable. NPW Act: E* = Extinct E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

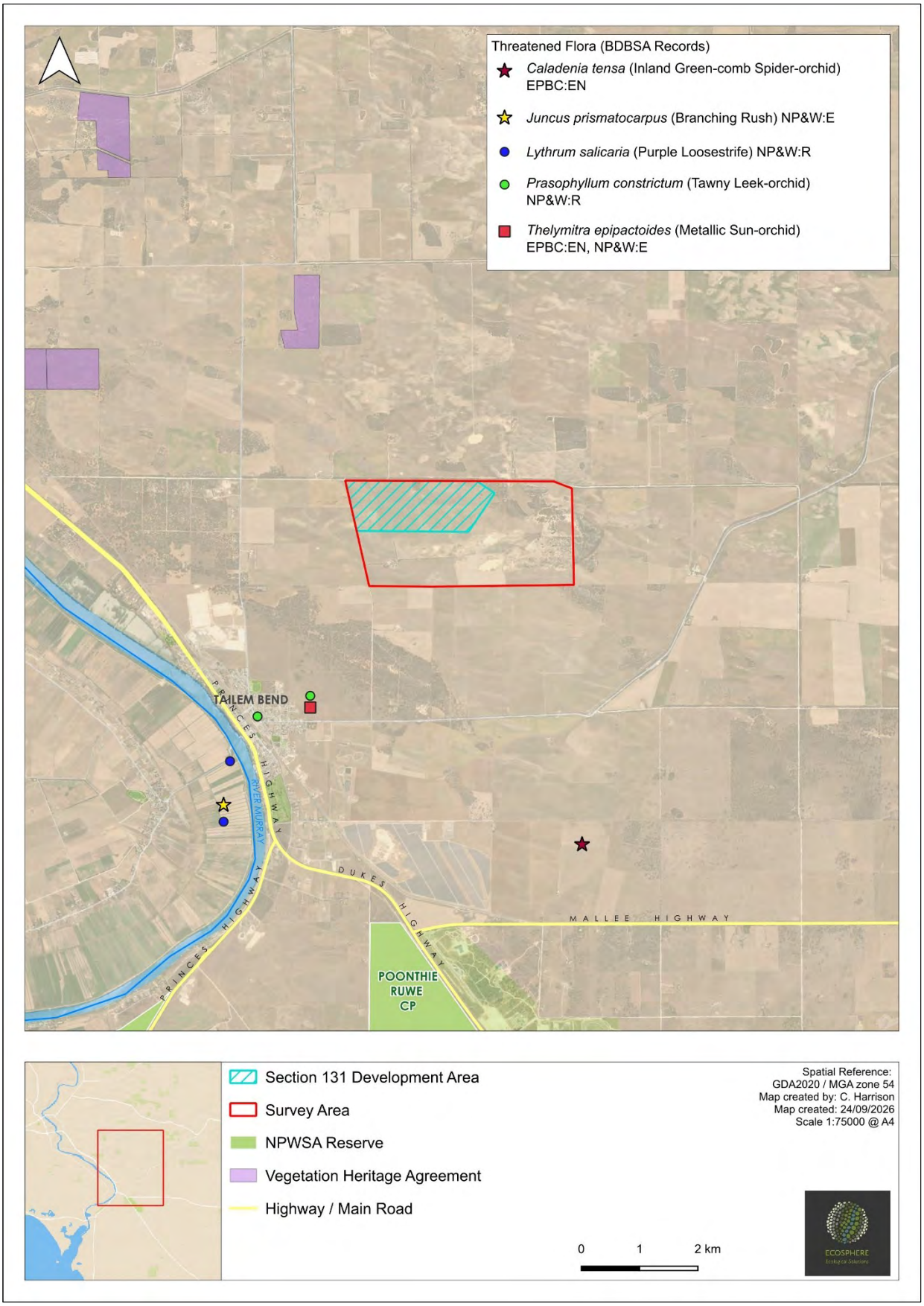


Figure 8. EPBC and NPW threatened flora species with records within the Study area.

5.5 Nationally Threatened Fauna

Twenty-three fauna species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified by the PMST as having suitable habitat potentially occurring within the Study area (Table 9 and Figure 9). Nine species had historical records from within the Study area; however, all were considered as Unlikely to occur within the Survey area due to lack of recent records, lack of suitable habitat, or both.

5.6 State Threatened Fauna

Nineteen fauna species listed as threatened under the NPW Act had historical records from within the Study area (Table 9 and Figure 9). One species, Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) had historical records from within the Survey area and was observed during site surveys.

One species, White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* – NPW: R) was observed during the targeted site surveys utilising mallee habitat within the Survey area.

Two Elegant Parrots (*Neophema elegans elegans* – NPW: R) were observed flying over during surveys and it's likely this species would periodically utilise habitat within the Survey area.

A further three species were considered as Possible to occur within the Survey area:

- Eastern Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus* – NPW: R)
- Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* – NPW: V)
- Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* – NPW: R)

5.7 Migratory Species

Ten listed migratory species were identified by the PMST as having suitable habitat potentially occurring within the Study area (Table 9). These species are unlikely to utilise the Survey area other than as a brief flyover considering the lack of suitable habitat and existing land use. Migratory species are largely associated with waterbodies for with feeding and or refuge areas which are not present within the Survey area.

5.8 Marine Species

Eighteen marine species listed under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within the Study area. These were not considered as part of the assessment with the Survey area being entirely terrestrial in nature.

Table 9. EPBC and NPW listed threatened fauna and migratory species potentially occurring in the Study area identified in the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2) and Birdlife Australia (Source 3) database searches ('Known' refers to previous historical records within the Survey area or the species was observed as part of the current field surveys).

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
AVES							
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory shorebird, found in coastal or inland wetlands, both saline and fresh, and mainly on muddy edges or rocky shores. Mostly found in northern and western Australia. May possibly flyover the Survey area during migration but is unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area given its unsuitability as a staging site (i.e., not a wetland environment).	Unlikely
Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Australasian Darter	-	R	2,3	25/04/2024	Wetlands and sheltered coastal waters with fallen trees or logs and vegetated banks. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis	Southern Whiteface	VU	-	1,2	30/10/1991	Open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. Prefers habitat with low tree densities and herbaceous understory litter cover which provides essential foraging habitat. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	Mi	-	1	None	Migratory species of Asian origin. Species is aerial and highly mobile during its stay in Australia where it follows low pressure systems across the country predating on airborne insects. May possibly fly over the Survey area but is unlikely to directly interact with the Development area given its aerial behaviour.	Unlikely
Ardea intermedia plumifera	Plumed Egret	-	R	3	29/11/2007	Wetlands, river edges, wet paddocks and occasionally saline estuaries. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Biziura lobata menziesi	Musk Duck	-	R	2	17/04/1947	Deep freshwater lagoons, swaps and wetlands with dense reed beds. Also found in estuaries and sheltered coastal water during winter. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	EN	E	1,2	02/09/1941	Permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats dominated by sedges, rushes and reeds. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Bubulcus ibis coromandus	Eastern Cattle Egret	-	R	2	21/09/1985	Seasonally inundated grasslands, pastures, farmlands and wetlands.	**Possible**

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU, Mi	-	1,2	19/10/1938	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Inhabits intertidal mudflats, freshwater swamps, saltwater lakes, sewage farms, flooded fields, mangroves, rocky shores, and beaches. Preference for the grassy edges of shallow inland freshwater wetlands. May possibly flyover the Survey area during migration but is unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area given its unsuitability as a staging site (i.e., not a wetland environment). Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CR, Mi	E	1	None	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Habitat ranges from fresh to hypersaline but prefers coastal or inland mudflats. May possibly flyover the Survey area during migration but is unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area given its unsuitability as a staging site (i.e., not a wetland environment). Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains, and artificial wetlands. May possibly flyover the Survey area during migration but is unlikely to directly interact with the Surveyarea given its unsuitability as a staging site (i.e., not a wetland environment). Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos	White-winged Chough	-	R	2,3	13/02/2019	Open forests and woodlands, prefer wetter areas with abundant leaf-litter for feeding and mud available for nest building. Observed during targeted field surveys.	**Known**
Egretta garzetta nigripes	Little Egret	-	R	3	14/04/2011	Wetlands, river edges, wet paddocks and occasionally saline estuaries. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	VU	R	1,3	21/03/2005	The species occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia. Occurs at low densities, often in areas of *Acacia* shrubland interspersed by tree-lined watercourses, tussock grassland, and open woodlands. Nests in tall trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum. Predominantly predates on other birds. Lack of significant habitat in Development area.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
Falco peregrinus macropus	Peregrine Falcon	-	R	2,3	15/11/2006	Found in most habitats from rainforest to the arid zone and coast to alpine areas. Prefer areas with steep rocky terrain for hunting perches and nest sites. Also adapted to urban environments. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area. Potentially possible if considering use of transmission towers as roosting or nesting sites.	Unlikely
Falco subniger	Black Falcon	-	R	2.3	03/06/2003	Usually found near watercourses or utilizing patches of isolated trees. Hunts over open wooded grassland and other low vegetation. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	VU, Mi	R	1	None	Migratory species, non-breeding grounds in Australia. Prefers vegetated wetlands, both permanent and ephemeral. Habitat can include saline or brackish water. May utilise water points and dam areas as a stopover point. May possibly flyover the Survey area during migration but is unlikely to directly interact with the Survey area given its unsuitability as a staging site (i.e., not a wetland environment). Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	VU	R	1	None	Mistletoe specialist. Woodlands which contain a high number of mature trees. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle	-	V	2	30/04/1985	Widespread in mainland Australia. Occurs in Eucalyptus woodland and forest. Suitable habitat in Survey area but may fly through if using this area as part of habitat, may range over extensive area.	**Possible**
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CR	E	1	None	Breed in Tasmania, in winter on mainland found in eucalypt woodland on inland slopes. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	VU	V	1,2	19/12/1952	Arid and semi-arid shrublands and low woodlands dominated by multi-stemmed mallee eucalypts, acacia (such as mulga), and spinifex, requiring areas with light sandy soils and abundant leaf litter for building large incubation mounds. Lack of any habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis	Lewin's Rail	-	V	2	18/11/1932	Permanent or fresh-to-saline wetlands surrounded by dense vegetation, swamps, lakes and artificial wetlands. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Lichenostomus cratitius	Purple-gaped Honeyeater	-	R	2,3	13/02/2019	Mallee heathlands and mallee woodlands, areas with an open understorey (e.g., *Triodia* Sp.) associations, occasionally in River Red Gums bordering waterways. Observed during targeted field surveys.	**Known**

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata	South-eastern Hooded Robin	EN	R	1,2	25/10/1988	Open dry woodland or shrubland of Acacia and/or Eucalyptus with a complex ground layer for foraging. Lack of suitable habitat in Development area.	Unlikely
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Mi	-	1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Prefers fast-flowing streams and rivers often in forested areas, in addition to lowland watercourses. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	Mi	-	1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Inhabits a variety of damp or wet habitats including marshes and bogs. Forages in damp grassland or on bare ground at the edge of rivers, lakes and other wetlands. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Myiagra inquieta	Restless Flycatcher	-	R	2	30/09/1946	Eucalyptus woodland, riverine forests and grassy or heathy woodlands. Frequently forages in agricultural land and semi-urban environments. Lack of any local records since 1946 suggests unlikely. Remains possible in wider regional area potentially.	Unlikely
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V	1,2	1/01/1900	Partial migrant, with some birds breeding in Tasmania. Inhabits woodlands, coastal heaths, and grasslands. Favours grasslands and grassy woodlands, often near wetlands. Also occurs in altered environments such as airfields, golf-courses, and paddocks. The species is transient and may move throughout the greater landscape during the non-breeding season. The project is highly unlikely to have any impact on the conservation of this species which likely occurs sporadically if at all within the Survey area. Very Unlikely within Development area.	Unlikely
Neophema elegans elegans	Elegant Parrot	-	R	3	26/06/2020	Nomadic species which prefers open woodlands, occasionally saltmarsh and grasslands with a moderate to high structural complexity. Uncommon in this area however possible to move through landscape semi frequently. Observed flying over Survey area during site surveys.	**Known**
Oxyura australis	Blue-billed Duck	-	R	2	10/11/1952	Natural inland wetlands and artificial wetlands such as sewage ponds. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	Eastern Osprey	Mi	E	1,3	14/04/2011	Areas around shallow waters sufficiently tolerant of human settlement to persist in suburban and sometimes urban environments. Lack of habitat within Survey area.	Unlikely

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
Pedionomus torquatus	Plains-wanderer	CR	E	1	None	Typically inhabit sparse, treeless grasslands of approximately 50% bare ground with most vegetation less than 5 cm in height and some widely spaced plants up to 30 cm high. Lack of suitable habitat within Survey area.	Unlikely
Petroica phoenicea	Flame Robin	-	V	2	25/07/1982	Breeds in rainforest, wet eucalypt forest and woodland. Migrates in winter to more open habitat, open woodlands and pastures and native grasslands. Lack of habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Plectorhyncha lanceolata	Striped Honeyeater	-	R	2	30/10/1991	Open Mallee and Mulga forest, riparian woodlands and woodlands of native pine. Habitat present within survey area so possibly occurs however is unlikely within Development area.	**Possible**
Podiceps cristatus australis	Great Crested Grebe	-	R	2	17/12/1947	Large, deep and open bodies of freshwater such as rivers, lakes and lagoons and saltwater estuaries and bays. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides	Regent Parrot (eastern)	VU	V	1	None	Tall riverine eucalypt forests along major waterways for nesting, and large, diverse inland mallee woodlands or shrublands for feeding. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	E	1	None	Shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and clay pans. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	1	None	*Eucalyptus, Acacia* or *Casuarina* woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats including farmland and grassland. Prefer areas with relatively low tree density, little litter cover but tall grass cover. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Stictonetta naevosa	Freckled Duck	-	V	2	05/04/1952	Permanent freshwater swaps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi (bullrushes), lignum or tea-tree. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	EN, Mi	-	1,2	08/03/1944	Permanent and ephemeral wetlands, including swamps, lakes, rivers, creeks, inundated floodplains, claypans and salt flats. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
REPTILIA							
Emydura macquarii	Macquarie River Turtle	-	V	2	01/01/1950	No watercourses on site.	Unlikely
AMPHIBIA							

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
Ranoidea raniformis raniformis	Southern Bell Frog (MM)	VU	V	1,2	01/01/1950	A variety of still or slow-flowing natural or artificial wetlands, riverine floodplains and farm dams. Lack of suitable habitat in Survey area.	Unlikely
FISH							
Bidyanus bidyanus	Silver Perch, Bidyan	EN	-	1	None	No watercourses on site.	Unlikely
Craterocephalus fluviatilis	Murray Hardyhead	EN	-	1	None	No watercourses on site.	Unlikely
Galaxias rostratus	Flathead Galaxias	CR	-	1	None	No watercourses on site.	Unlikely
Maccullochella peelii	Murray Cod	VU	-	1	None	No watercourses on site.	Unlikely
Mogurnda adspersa	Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon (Murray-Darling Basin population)	EN	-	1	None	No watercourses on site.	Unlikely
Nannoperca australis	Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling Basin lineage)	VU	-	1	None	No watercourses on site.	Unlikely

EPBC Act: CR = Critically Endangered, E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, Mi = Migratory. NPW Act: E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare.

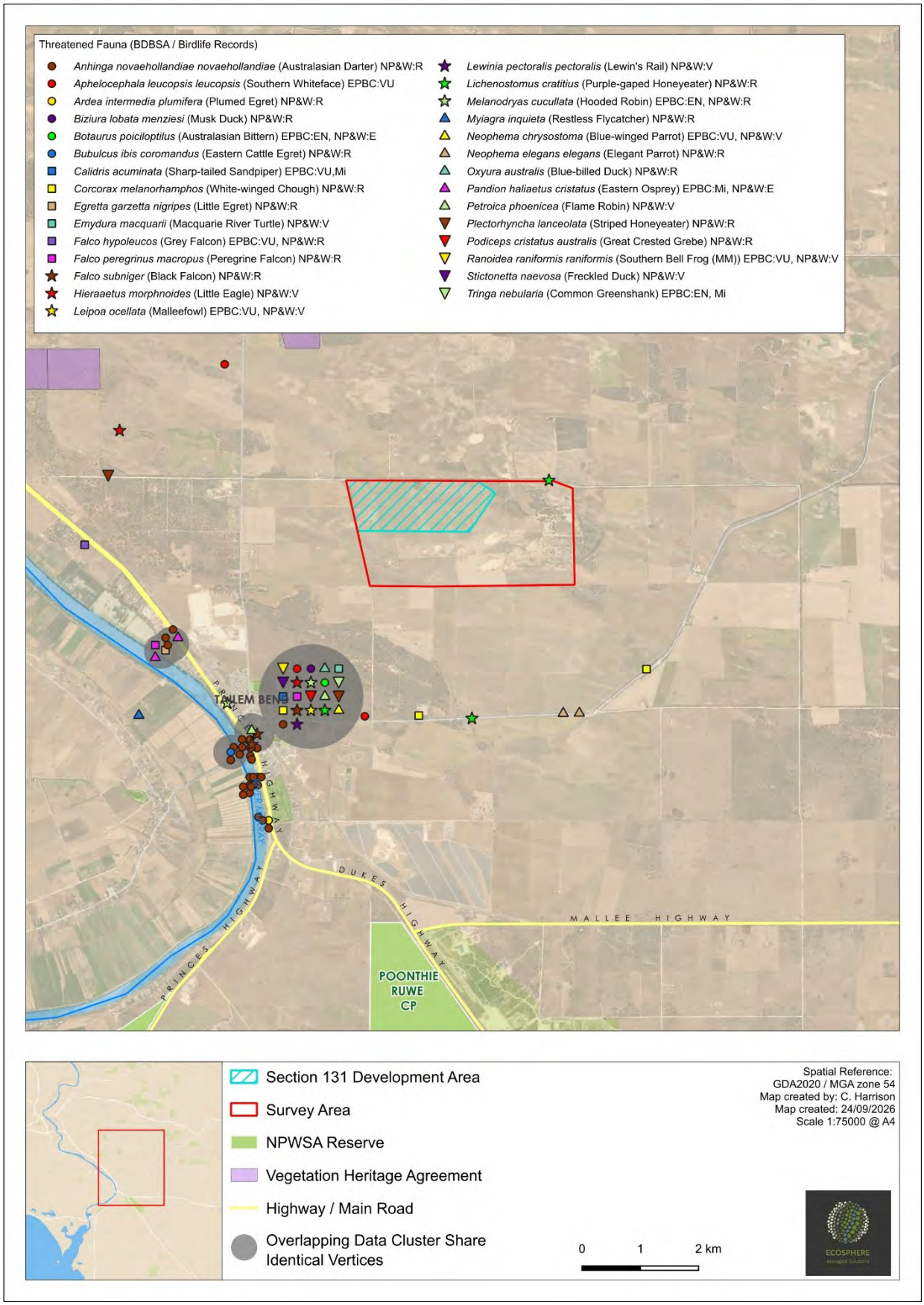


Figure 9. EPBC and NPW threatened fauna species with records within the Study area.

6 Requirements of the regulation

6.1 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.

No additional areas of vegetation are anticipated to be affected by the construction of the Development area. While there may be some temporary effects such as runoff, dust, or other minor disturbances, these are expected to be unlikely to result in any long-term impacts on the vegetation in the surrounding area. This is based on a long term history of agricultural practices such as ploughing, seed drilling and other disturbances that occur within the Development area as a background impact. Elements incorporating new impacts such as stormwater run-off are risk managed through physical elements such as retention basins. These are discussed further below in the mitigation hierarchy section.

6.2 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

Avoidance has been the primary consideration in the planning phase of the proposed layout. The Development area comprises a large-scale data centre, including a data centre campus occupying approximately 75 ha, together with two substations occupying approximately 15 ha and associated access, utility and operational infrastructure (refer to Table 10 below for individual component areas). Despite the scale of the proposed project, the layout has been concentrated within previously cleared agricultural land (Vegetation Association 12), which comprises approximately 550 ha of the broader Survey area landholding (661ha) and was characterised by exotic grazing pasture of limited ecological value.

Table 10. Individual Project component extents.

Component	Area
Data Centre Campus	73.39ha
IUSA Substation	7.5 ha
DNA Substation	7.5 ha
Office/Operations Building	0.9 ha
Total Development area	89.29 ha
Native community clearance	0.049 ha
Native Tree Removal	48 trees

The Development area has been located and configured to avoid the higher value native vegetation communities situated within the eastern portion of the Survey area as described within this clearance proposal, including vegetation supporting the Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion TEC and areas of the provisionally listed Southern Cypress Pine woodland that may meet the criteria of the draft Sandhill Pine Woodland TEC.

As a result, no clearance is proposed within Vegetation Associations 1-8 and infrastructure has been confined to areas previously modified through cropping and grazing activities. The ability to accommodate a project of this scale while largely avoiding remnant vegetation demonstrates that avoidance has been a fundamental design consideration rather than a measure applied retrospectively to the proposed layout.

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).

Given the scale of the Development area, complete avoidance of all native vegetation and scattered trees is not practicable. However, the Development area has been refined to be located predominantly within Vegetation Association 12, which comprises approximately 550 ha of cleared agricultural land and represents the least constrained portion of the landholder site.

Importantly, the layout avoids direct clearance of all areas supporting the Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion TEC and avoids impacts to areas identified as the provisional Sandhill Pine Woodland habitat. This significantly negates all direct impacts to threatened ecological communities and associated fauna habitat.

While impacts to 48 scattered native trees remain unavoidable, these occur largely within the cleared paddock environment where the Development area are proposed.

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.

The project has limited opportunity to rehabilitate vegetation within the Development area due to the permanent nature of the proposed infrastructure. However, the broader landholding provides opportunities for restoration and enhancement of ecological values through the management of currently cleared land adjoining retained native communities. In particular, land located between existing remnant vegetation associations has the potential to support restoration activities that improve ecological condition, habitat extent and connectivity across the site. These opportunities are discussed further below in relation to potential on-site offset outcomes. See section below for further information related to rehabilitation.

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.

Following application of the avoidance and minimization measures described above, residual impacts to 48 scattered native trees. The assessment identifies a preliminary SEB obligation of $155,157.92 under the NVC assessment methodology.

Consistent with NVC policy, an on-ground SEB is the preferred offset outcome where practicable. Given the extent of retained native vegetation and ecological values present within the broader landholding, opportunities exist to deliver a SEB on-site through the protection, management and restoration of native vegetation.

Potential opportunities for on-property biodiversity gains and delivery of an on-ground SEB are discussed further below.

Potential biodiversity gain and on-property offset opportunity

The presence of one and potentially two EPBC Act-listed TEC's within the land ownership of the proponent, but outside the currently proposed Development area, represents a potentially significant opportunity to achieve biodiversity gains within the same landholding. While both TECs are currently moderately degraded as a consequence of historical agricultural use and associated disturbance, their persistence within the property demonstrates that important elements of the original ecological communities remain. Their location outside the Development area also provides an opportunity to establish a clear spatial separation between the Development area and areas of higher ecological value, allowing these remnants to be retained and potentially managed as long-term biodiversity conservation areas.

The opportunity is particularly relevant in the context of the surrounding agricultural landscape, where native vegetation has been extensively cleared and fragmented. In such landscapes, moderately degraded remnants such as these have retained considerable ecological value because they provide a foundation from which ecological condition can be progressively improved. The ecological response of these areas is therefore not necessarily constrained to their current condition. Appropriate management of grazing, weed populations, regeneration, recruitment and other disturbance pressures can facilitate the recovery of vegetation structure, species composition and habitat values over time. The proposed transition from agricultural land use to a data centre therefore presents an unusual opportunity to consider the project and biodiversity conservation as complementary land-use outcomes. Agricultural use has historically been a major driver of vegetation clearance, fragmentation, grazing pressure and ongoing disturbance within the region. Conversely, the Development area is concentrated within a defined portion of the property, potentially allowing other areas to be removed from agricultural production and managed specifically for biodiversity conservation. This provides a mechanism whereby areas that currently have limited or moderate ecological condition could be placed under a substantially different long-term management regime, with the potential for measurable improvement in biodiversity condition.

The key benefits that may arise out of specific on ground actions within the property include:

- **Maintenance of existing TEC remnants** - The two TECs would be retained in their entirety, with the Development area clearly separated from these areas. Under existing agricultural management, the potential for a continued trajectory of degradation is high. Their retention would avoid the direct loss of established TEC vegetation while providing a defined baseline from which future ecological improvement can be measured.
- **Establishment of a protected conservation management area** - The TEC remnants could potentially form the core of a dedicated conservation management area within the property. Importantly, this should extend beyond simply fencing the existing remnants. The conservation area could incorporate adjacent areas of cleared or highly modified agricultural land where there is a realistic opportunity for natural regeneration or assisted restoration.
- **Removal or substantial reduction of agricultural pressures** - A major component of the potential biodiversity gain would be the removal of ongoing agricultural disturbance including cessation of grazing, exclusion of stock from regeneration areas, management of cultivation, retention of fallen timber and control of other activities that inhibit natural regeneration. The change in land use could therefore remove some of the principal pressures responsible for maintaining or further reducing the current degraded condition of the TECs.
- **Restoration of degraded TEC areas** - Moderately degraded TEC remnants provide an opportunity for active restoration rather than simply passive protection. A restoration program could target weed control, regeneration of characteristic canopy and mid-storey species, enhancement of native groundcover, protection of natural regeneration and, where appropriate, supplementary planting or direct seeding.
- **Expansion of the existing ecological footprint** - Perhaps the most significant opportunity is the potential to restore areas immediately adjacent to the existing TEC remnants. Rather than treating the current TEC mapping as the maximum achievable conservation outcome, the existing remnants could act as ecological baseline sites from which native vegetation can expand into surrounding agricultural land. This has the potential to increase both the area and functional connectivity of native vegetation over the longer term.
- **Improved connectivity** - Small remnant patches can have substantially greater ecological value when considered collectively. Restoration between existing TEC patches, roadside vegetation and other remnant vegetation on the property could reduce fragmentation and establish a more continuous habitat network. Even relatively narrow areas of revegetation may provide movement opportunities, shelter and foraging resources for fauna and improve the ecological functioning of the retained remnants.

The proposed Development area does not necessarily need to be viewed solely in terms of the vegetation that may be removed. At the property scale, the proposal provides an outstanding opportunity to consolidate and improve areas of higher ecological value that are currently subject to agricultural land-use pressures. This is particularly important given the existing TEC remnants are moderately degraded rather than being in very good condition. The gain potential at this site is very high, with presence of species such as the state rare orchid of *Prasophyllum constrictum* (Tawny Leek-orchid, NP&W: R) an indicator that, despite a history of agricultural disturbance, the soil-borne mycorrhizal fungi that are important to orchid germination and early establishment persist within the Survey area. The occurrence of *P. constrictum* (Tawny Leek-orchid) and other orchids within the remnant therefore provides an important biological indication that the site retains at least some of the specialised below-ground ecological processes required to support native orchid populations, despite the historical modification of the surrounding landscape. This is particularly relevant when considering the potential for ecological restoration. The presence of soil-dependent native orchids suggests that restoration of the remnant is not necessarily commencing from an entirely depleted ecological baseline. Rather, elements of the ecological system that can be difficult to recreate artificially—including appropriate soil characteristics, microbial communities and plant–fungal interactions—have persisted within the remnant. This provides a potentially important foundation for natural regeneration and assisted restoration of the broader ecological community. Accordingly, the occurrence of species such as *P. constrictum* (Tawny Leek-orchid) strengthens the case that the retained TEC areas possess latent ecological value and restoration potential that may be substantially greater than their current condition alone suggests.

6.3 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 The number of plant species recorded (native and introduced) for each vegetation association: Association 9, 9 native, 12 introduced
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Association 9
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC While Association 9 supports high plant diversity across its extent, the proposed clearance is restricted within a narrow strip of roadside vegetation. The more intact and diverse patches of the association will be retained and remain undisturbed by the Development area.

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	Relevant information List of threatened species that were recorded or may use the vegetation: • White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos* - NPW: R) • Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides* - NPW: V) • Purple-gaped Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus cratitius* - NPW: R) • Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans* - NPW: R) • Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata* - NPW: R) The vegetation is unlikely to support a high diversity of fauna species due to the limited habitat resources and lack of protective cover. The scattered trees provide some potential foraging, perching and shelter opportunities but are likely to be utilised by a relatively small number of species adapted to open, modified landscapes. Higher-quality and more extensive fauna habitat is available within the wider area, providing greater structural diversity and more suitable resources for a broader range of species. Threatened Fauna Score – 0.06 Unit Biodiversity Score – 60.6
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Association 9 All individual and groups of scattered trees.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The proposed clearance is unlikely to substantially reduce the availability of fauna habitat within the broader landscape, given the retention of surrounding vegetation and the presence of more extensive and higher-quality habitat in the surrounding area. While the scattered trees provide potential foraging, perching and shelter opportunities for native fauna, they are isolated within a predominantly cleared landscape and do not form continuous habitat corridors that facilitate fauna movement.
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	Relevant information No threatened species were recorded for site 9 or considered to be present but undetectable at the time of assessment. Threatened Flora Score – 0
	Assessment against the principles Not At Variance
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The area proposed for clearance is highly disturbed, with almost no native understorey and a high cover of exotic pasture grass and weeds.
Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	Relevant information Identify any threatened communities under the EPBC Act or threatened ecosystems under the DEW Provisional list of threatened ecosystems present: Threatened Community Score – 1.4
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Association 9
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC Although the vegetation may meet the criteria for the MBC TEC, the proposed clearance is limited to a small area of roadside vegetation that is unlikely to provide suitable habitat for the avian species of the MBC TEC assemblage. Larger, more intact areas of vegetation occur within the surrounding landscape and are likely to provide more suitable habitat for these species.

Principle of clearance	Considerations
Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	Relevant information Provide remnancy figures for IBRA Association and IBRA Subregion: Moorlands Association - 5% Murray Mallee Subregion - 21% Total Biodiversity Score – 60.91
	Assessment against the principles Seriously at Variance Association 9 All individual and groups of trees.
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The proposed clearance is limited to a small area of degraded roadside vegetation and scattered trees within a cleared agricultural landscape. No intact vegetation communities are proposed to be cleared. While the vegetation represents a remnant in an extensively cleared area, its limited extent and degraded condition reduce its significance as a remnant of native vegetation within the broader landscape.
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	Relevant information Vegetation within the site is not associated with a wetland.
	Assessment against the principles Not at Variance
	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
	Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC The vegetation is unlikely to contribute significantly to the amenity of the area, given its location within a predominantly agricultural landscape along a rural road. The vegetation is not associated with a recognised scenic or recreational area and is unlikely to be a significant destination for public visitation. Its removal is therefore unlikely to result in a substantial reduction in the visual amenity of the surrounding area.

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.

6.4 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

Total clearance	No. of trees	48
	Area (ha)	0.049
	Total biodiversity Score	60.91
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1(b) and 1(d)
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

7 Clearance Summary

7.1 Clearance Areas 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
1	9	24	1.4	0	0.06	60.6	0.049	2.97	1.0			3.27	$1,699.89	$93.49
						Total	**0.049**	**2.97**				**3.27**	**$1,699.89**	**$93.49**

7.2 Scattered Trees Summary Table

Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee
2	1	1.4	0	3.88	1	4.27	$2,219.73	$122.09
8	1	1.4	0	0.56	1	0.62	$322.30	$17.73
12	1	1.4	0	0.28	1	0.31	$161.15	$8.86
17	1	1.4	0	2.23	1	2.45	$1,273.62	$70.05
18	1	1.4	0	1.02	1	1.12	$582.23	$32.02
19	1	1.4	0	4.24	1	4.66	$2,422.47	$133.24
20	1	1.4	0	1.23	1	1.35	$701.79	$38.60
21	1	1.4	0	0.56	1	0.62	$322.30	$17.73
22	1	1.4	0	0.32	1	0.35	$181.95	$10.01
23	1	1.4	0	0.59	1	0.65	$337.90	$18.58
24	1	1.4	0	1.03	1	1.13	$587.42	$32.31
25	1	1.4	0	1.37	1	1.51	$784.96	$43.17
26	1	1.4	0	2.53	1	2.78	$1,445.17	$79.48
27	1	1.4	0	2.19	1	2.41	$1,252.82	$68.91
28	1	1.4	0	4.1	1	4.51	$2,344.50	$128.95
D	4	1.4	0	6.17	1	27.15	$14,113.77	$776.26
E	5	1.4	0	3.71	1	20.41	$10,610.02	$583.55
F	2	1.4	0	1.39	1	3.06	$1,590.72	$87.49
G	6	1.4	0	10.75	1	70.95	$36,882.95	$2,028.56
H	3	1.4	0	0.97	1	3.20	$1,663.50	$91.49
I	13	1.4	0	8.82	1	126.13	$65,567.95	$3,606.24

Tree or Cluster ID	Number of trees	Fauna Habitat score	Threatened flora score	Biodiversity score	Loss factor	SEB Points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee
Total	**48**			**57.94**		**279.64**	**$145,369.22**	**$7,995.32**

7.3 Totals Summary Table

	Total biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB payment	Admin fee	Total payment
Application	60.91	282.91	$147,069.11	$8,088.81	**$155,157.92**

Economies of Scale Factor	0.35
Rainfall (mm)	365

8 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:

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

☐ Use SEB Credit that the proponent has established. Provide the SEB Credit Ref. No. _____

☐ Apply to have SEB Credit assigned from another person or body. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☐ Apply to have an SEB to be delivered by a Third Party. The application form needs to be submitted with this Data Report.

☐ 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:

The preferred option as discussed in section 6.2 (d) is for the SEB to be met through an on ground offset rather than a payment into the NV fund.

If a payment option was preferred a payment for the clearance of 0.049 ha of *Eucalyptus incrassata* Mallee and 48 scattered trees / shrubs associated with the project is $155,157.92.

9 References

Department for Environment and Water (DEW) (2026) *BDBSA Supertable overview*. Government of South Australia, Adelaide. Available at: https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/science/information-and-data/biological-databases-of-south-australia (accessed 13th July 2026).

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2020) *Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia v. 7 (IBRA) [ESRI shapefile]*. Australian Government, Canberra.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2026) *Protected Matters Search Tool*. Australian Government, Canberra. Available at: Protected Matters Search Tool (accessed 13th July 2026).

NatureMaps (2026) *EnviroData SA*. Government of South Australia, Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide. Available at: NatureMaps.

Native Vegetation Council (2024) *Bushland Assessment Manual*. Government of South Australia, Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide.

Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2021) *Approved Conservation Advice for the Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion*. Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra.

10 Appendices

Appendix 1. Fauna species utilising scattered trees

Species Name	Common Name	NPW Act
Barnardius zonarius barnardi	Mallee Ringneck	-
Cacomantis pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo	-
Chalcites osculans	Black-eared Cuckoo	-
Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier	-
Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven	-
Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata	Black-capped Sittella	-
Falco subniger	Black Falcon (NPW: R)	Rare
Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle (NPW: V)	Vulnerable
Neophema elegans elegans	Elegant Parrot (NPW: R)	Rare
Northiella haematogaster	Eastern Bluebonnet	-
Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge	Yellow-rumped Pardalote	-

Appendix 2. Scattered Tree Photo Log

Tree #2



Tree #8



Tree #12



Tree #17



Tree #18



Tree #19



Tree #20



Tree #21



Tree #22



Tree #23



Tree #24



Tree #25



Tree #26



Tree #27



Tree #28



Group D



Group E



Group F



Group G



Group H



Group I


DIRECTION
196 deg(T)
54H 363457
6101644
ACCURACY 5 m
DATUM GDA2020
Clump I
2026-08-28
14:21:20+09:30

Appendix 3. PMST Results

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Protected Matters Search Tool

Report Generated - 10:59AM - 13 July 2026

Matters of National Environment Significance	Count
World Heritage Properties	0
National Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
Commonwealth Marine Area	0
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	5
Listed Threatened Species	32
Listed Migratory Species	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
Commonwealth Lands	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Listed Marine Species	18
Whales and Other Cetaceans	0
Critical Habitats	0
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Australian Marine Parks	0
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0

Extra Information	Count
State and Territory Reserves	3
Regional Forest Agreements	0
Nationally Important Wetlands	0
EPBC Act Referrals	6
Key Ecological Features	0
Biologically Important Areas	0
Bioregional Assessments	0
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected and is accurate at the time of generation.
Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.
Consider carefully the age of information for decision making.

Report Metadata | Caveat

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[Resource Information]

Community ID	Community Name	Threatened Category	Website	Presence Rank	Presence Text	Buffer Status
37	Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia	Critically Endangered	Species Profile and	Likely	Community likely to	In feature area
92	River Murray downstream of the Darling River, and associated	Critically Endangered	Species Profile and	Likely	Community likely to	In feature area
150	Plains mallee box woodlands of the Murray Darling Depression,	Critically Endangered	Species Profile and	Likely	Community likely to	In feature area
3	Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling	Endangered	Species Profile and	May	Community may occur	In feature area
151	Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression	Endangered	Species Profile and	Likely	Community likely to	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species

[Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Simple Presence	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category
470	*Grantiella picta*	Painted Honeyeater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable		
744	*Lathamus discolor*	Swift Parrot	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered		
934	*Leipoa ocellata*	Malleefowl	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable		
67093	*Melanodryas cucullata*	South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Endangered		
726	*Neophema*	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable		
906	*Pedionomus torquatus*	Plains-wanderer	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered		
59612	*Polytelis anthopeplus*	Regent Parrot (eastern)	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable		
77037	*Rostratula australis*	Australian Painted Snipe	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered		
59398	*Stagonopleura guttata*	Diamond Firetail	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable		
832	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
76155	*Bidyanus bidyanus*	Silver Perch, Bidyan	Fish	May	Species or species	Endangered		
56791	*Craterocephalus*	Murray Hardyhead	Fish	May	Species or species	Endangered		
84745	*Galaxias rostratus*	Flathead Galaxias, Beaked Minnow, Flat-	Fish	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered		
66633	*Maccullochella peelii*	Murray Cod	Fish	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable		
94623	*Mogurnda adspersa*	Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon	Fish	Likely	Species or species	Endangered		
91711	*Nannoperca australis*	Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling	Fish	May	Species or species	Vulnerable		
94668	*Ranoidea raniformis*	Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass	Frog	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable (listed as		
54999	*Caladenia colorata*	Coloured Spider-orchid, Small Western	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Endangered		
24390	*Caladenia tensa*	Greencomb Spider-orchid, Rigid Spider-	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Endangered		
11956	*Dodonaea*	Peep Hill Hop-bush	Plant	May	Species or species	Endangered		
93216	*Lordhowea pilosicrista*	Tall Yellow-top	Plant	May	Species or species	Endangered		
17919	*Pterostylis arenicola*	Sandhill Greenhood Orchid	Plant	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable		
7997	*Pterostylis xerophila*	Desert Greenhood	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable		
16333	*Senecio macrocarpus*	Large-fruit Fireweed, Large-fruit	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable		
56344	*Swainsona pyrophila*	Yellow Swainson-pea	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable		
11896	*Thelymitra*	Metallic Sun-orchid	Plant	May	Species or species	Endangered		

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence Rank	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category
642	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial
644	*Motacilla flava*	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial
832	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
863	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
952	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands
678	*Apus pacificus*	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence Rank	Presence Text	Threatened Category	Migratory Status	Migratory Category	Marine Status
726	*Neophema*	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable			Listed - overfly marine
943	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Bird	Likely	Species or species				Listed
642	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial	Listed - overfly marine
644	*Motacilla flava*	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Terrestrial	Listed - overfly marine
832	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine
744	*Lathamus discolor*	Swift Parrot	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered			Listed - overfly marine
874	*Calidris acuminata*	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed
59309	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed
83425	*Chalcites osculans*	Black-eared Cuckoo	Bird	Likely	Species or species				Listed - overfly marine
856	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine
863	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine
858	*Calidris melanotos*	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed - overfly marine
952	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Wetlands	Listed
670	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater	Bird	May	Species or species				Listed - overfly marine
612	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	Satin Flycatcher	Bird	May	Species or species				Listed - overfly marine
678	*Apus pacificus*	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory	Migratory Marine Birds	Listed - overfly marine
77037	*Rostratula australis*	Australian Painted Snipe	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered			Listed - overfly marine
66521	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle Egret	Bird	May	Species or species				Listed - overfly marine

Appendix 4. BDBSA Flora Records within 5 km

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Acacia brachybotrya	Grey Mulga-bush			7/01/1937
Acacia calamifolia (NC)	Wallowa			25/05/2000
Acacia cupularis	Cup Wattle			19/09/1980
Acacia ligulata	Umbrella Bush			16/04/2015
Acacia ligulata (NC)	Umbrella Bush			20/07/1990
Acacia microcarpa	Manna Wattle			19/09/1980
Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle			16/04/2015
Acacia rigens	Nealie			19/09/1980
Acacia saligna	Golden Wreath Wattle			1/12/2009
Acacia sp.	Wattle			3/09/2008
Acacia spinescens	Spiny Wattle			1/02/1991
Actinobole uliginosum	Flannel Cudweed			16/04/2015
Adenanthos forrestii (NC)	(blank)			20/07/1990
Adriana klotzschii (NC)	Coast Bitter-bush			19/06/2000
Adriana quadripartita	Coast Bitter-bush			13/10/1975
Aecidium microstomum	(blank)			26/04/1964
Agrostis sp.	Blown-grass/Bent Grass			25/05/2000
Aizoon secundum	Galenia			23/03/2016
Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp. muelleriana	Common Oak-bush			25/05/2000
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak			3/09/2008
Alyxia buxifolia	Sea Box			
Aotus subspinescens	Mallee Aotus			30/10/1940
Aphanes australiana	Australian Piert			22/09/1975

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed			8/12/2022
Arthropodium fimbriatum	Nodding Vanilla-lily			20/07/1990
Arthropodium minus	Small Vanilla-lily			26/09/1991
Arthropodium strictum	Common Vanilla-lily			20/10/2009
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper			23/03/2016
Asparagus asparagoides (NC)	Bridal Creeper			19/06/2000
Asparagus asparagoides f.	Bridal Creeper			16/04/2015
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed			8/12/2022
Atriplex acutibractea ssp. karoniensis	Pointed Saltbush			5/05/1999
Atriplex prostrata	Creeping Saltbush			15/01/1937
Atriplex suberecta	Lagoon Saltbush			5/01/1937
Austrostipa acrociliata	Graceful Spear-grass			20/10/2009
Austrostipa curticoma	Short-crest Spear-grass			23/10/1942
Austrostipa drummondii	Cottony Spear-grass			13/10/1963
Austrostipa elegantissima	Feather Spear-grass			20/10/2009
Austrostipa eremophila	Rusty Spear-grass			20/10/2009
Austrostipa exilis	Heath Spear-grass			12/10/1953
Austrostipa mollis	Soft Spear-grass			19/07/1990
Austrostipa mollis group	Soft Spear-grass			20/07/1990
Austrostipa nitida	Balcarra Spear-grass			8/12/2022
Austrostipa nodosa	Tall Spear-grass			20/10/2009
Austrostipa puberula	Fine-hairy Spear-grass			12/11/2002
Austrostipa scabra ssp. falcata	Slender Spear-grass			16/04/2015
Austrostipa sp.	Spear-grass			23/03/2016
Avena barbata	Bearded Oat			8/12/2022
Avena sp.	Oat			23/03/2016
Azolla pinnata	Ferny Azolla			26/04/1964
Bellardia latifolia	Red Bartsia			26/09/1991
Beyeria lechenaultii	Pale Turpentine Bush			25/05/2000
Billardiera cymosa (NC)	Sweet Apple-berry			1/02/1991
Billardiera sp.	Apple-berry			16/04/2015
Blennospora drummondii	Dwarf Button-flower			19/07/1990
Bolboschoenus medianus	Marsh Club-rush			24/01/1938
Boronia coerulescens ssp. coerulescens	Blue Boronia			6/09/1961
Brassica sp.	(blank)			25/05/2000
Brassica tournefortii	Wild Turnip			3/09/2008
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome			8/12/2022
Bromus diandrus (NC)	Great Brome			3/09/2008
Bromus madritensis	Compact Brome			31/10/1949
Bromus rubens	Red Brome			26/09/1991
Bromus sp.	Brome			19/07/1990
Buglossoides arvensis	Sheepweed			26/09/1991
Bupleurum semicompositum	Hare's Ear			12/11/2002
Bursaria spinosa ssp.	Bursaria			23/03/2016

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria			16/04/2015
Caladenia sp.	Spider-orchid			19/07/1990
Caladenia stricta	Upright Caladenia			1/10/2005
Caladenia tensa	Inland Green-comb Spider-orchid	EN		1/10/2005
Caladenia verrucosa	Yellow-club Spider-orchid			1/10/2005
Calandrinia sp.	Purslane/Parakeelya			20/07/1990
Calendula officinalis	Garden Marigold			31/10/1949
Callitris gracilis	Southern Cypress Pine			23/03/2016
Callitris sp. Limestone (M.D.Crisp 11785)	Limestone Cypress Pine			20/07/1990
Carex fascicularis	Tassel Sedge			31/10/1949
Carex gaudichaudiana	Fen Sedge			15/01/1937
Carpobrotus modestus/rossii	Native Pigface			25/05/2000
Carpobrotus rossii	Native Pigface			16/04/2015
Carthamus lanatus	Saffron Thistle			8/12/2022
Caryophyllaceae sp.	Pink Family			26/09/1991
Cenchrus longispinus	Spiny Burr-grass			16/11/2011
Cenchrus spinifex	Spiny Burr-grass			16/11/2011
Centaurea calcitrapa	Star Thistle			23/03/2016
Centaurea solstitialis	St Barnaby's Thistle			7/01/1937
Centella asiatica	Asian Centella			23/01/1939
Chenopodium desertorum ssp. microphyllum	Small-leaf Goosefoot			23/08/1981
Chenopodium glaucum	Glaucous Goosefoot			23/01/1939
Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass			23/03/2016
Chrysocephalum apiculatum (NC)	Common Everlasting			20/10/2009
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle			22/01/1937
Clematis microphylla	Old Man's Beard			16/04/2015
Clematis microphylla var. microphylla (NC)	Old Man's Beard			25/05/2000
Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper			19/07/1990
Compositae sp.	Daisy Family			19/06/2000
Convolvulus recurvatus ssp.	(blank)			12/11/2002
Convolvulus remotus	Grassy Bindweed			26/09/1991
Convolvulus sp.	Bindweed			8/12/2022
Correa glabra (NC)	Rock Correa			25/05/2000
Correa glabra var. turnbullii	Smooth Correa			2/02/1938
Correa reflexa (NC)	Common Correa			25/05/2000
Cotula coronopifolia	Water Buttons			1/02/1939
Crassula colligata ssp. lamprosperma	(blank)			
Crassula colorata var.	Dense Crassula			26/09/1991
Crassula helmsii	Swamp Crassula			12/11/2002
Crassula sieberiana ssp. tetramera (NC)	Australian Stonecrop			26/09/1991
Crassula sp.	Crassula/Stonecrop			20/10/2009
Cryptandra amara var. amara (NC)	Spiny Cryptandra			1/02/1991

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Cullen australasicum	Tall Scurf-pea			2/02/1938
Cymbopogon ambiguus	Lemon-grass			23/03/2016
Cynodon dactylon (NC)	Couch			4/12/2000
Cynodon sp.	Couch			23/03/2016
Cynoglossum australe	Australian Hound's-tongue			5/10/1986
Cyperus congestus	Dense Flat-sedge			1/02/1951
Cyperus gunnii ssp. gunnii	Flecked Flat-sedge			1/02/1926
Dampiera marifolia	Velvet Dampiera			30/10/1940
Danthonia sp. (NC)	Wallaby-grass			25/05/2000
Datura stramonium	Common Thorn-apple			9/02/1965
Daucus glochidiatus	Native Carrot			19/07/1990
Dianella brevicaulis/revoluta var.	Black-anther Flax-lily			20/07/1990
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily			16/04/2015
Dianella sp.	Flax-lily			19/06/2000
Diplotaxis tenuifolia	Lincoln Weed			23/03/2016
Distichlis distichophylla	Emu-grass			11/01/1938
Dittrichia graveolens	Stinkweed			8/06/1987
Dodonaea bursariifolia	Small Hop-bush			16/05/1977
Dodonaea hexandra	Horned Hop-bush			16/05/1977
Dodonaea stenozyga	Desert Hop-bush			17/05/1992
Dodonaea viscosa ssp.	Sticky Hop-bush			25/05/2000
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush			3/09/2008
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata	Sticky Hop-bush			7/01/1937
Drosera whittakeri (NC)	Scented Sundew			20/07/1990
Echium plantagineum	Salvation Jane			4/12/2000
Einadia nutans ssp.	Climbing Saltbush			26/09/1991
Eleocharis acuta	Common Spike-rush			12/11/2002
Eleocharis sphacelata	Tall Spike-rush			23/01/1939
Elymus sp.	Wheat-grass			19/06/2000
Enchylaena sp.	(blank)			20/10/2009
Enchylaena tomentosa var.	Ruby Saltbush			23/03/2016
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush			3/09/2008
Enneapogon avenaceus	Common Bottle-washers			5/05/1999
Enneapogon nigricans	Black-head Grass			23/03/2016
Eragrostis curvula	African Love-grass			2/01/2000
Eremophila glabra ssp.	Tar Bush			25/05/2000
Erodium botrys	Long Heron's-bill			8/12/2022
Erodium cicutarium	Cut-leaf Heron's-bill			26/09/1991
Eucalyptus brachycalyx	Gilja			25/05/2000
Eucalyptus diversifolia (NC)	Coastal White Mallee			25/05/2000
Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia	Coastal White Mallee			5/05/1999
Eucalyptus dumosa	White Mallee			25/05/2000
Eucalyptus gracilis	Yorrell			16/04/2015
Eucalyptus incrassata	Ridge-fruited Mallee			16/04/2015

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Eucalyptus leptophylla	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			16/04/2015
Eucalyptus leptophylla (NC)	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			25/05/2000
Eucalyptus odorata (NC)	Peppermint Box			1/02/1991
Eucalyptus oleosa (NC)	Red Mallee			25/05/2000
Eucalyptus oleosa ssp.	(blank)			16/04/2015
Eucalyptus phenax (NC)	Sessile-fruit White Mallee			1/02/1991
Eucalyptus phenax ssp. phenax	White Mallee			26/09/1982
Eucalyptus porosa	Mallee Box			8/12/2022
Eucalyptus socialis (NC)	Beaked Red Mallee			1/02/1991
Eucalyptus socialis ssp.	Beaked Red Mallee			3/09/2008
Eucalyptus socialis ssp. viridans	Beaked Red Mallee			11/10/1966
Eucalyptus sp.	(blank)			3/09/2008
Euphorbia dallachyana	Caustic Weed			4/01/1937
Euphorbia drummondii	(blank)			23/03/2016
Euphorbia drummondii (NC)	(blank)			16/04/2015
Euphorbia terracina	False Caper			23/03/2016
Eutaxia diffusa	Large-leaf Eutaxia			23/08/1981
Eutaxia microphylla	Common Eutaxia			1/02/1991
Exocarpos aphyllus (NC)	Leafless Cherry			25/05/2000
Exocarpos sparteus	Slender Cherry			16/04/2015
Gahnia deusta	Limestone Saw-sedge			25/05/2000
Gahnia lanigera	Black Grass Saw-sedge			16/04/2015
Galium gaudichaudii (NC)	Rough Bedstraw			20/07/1990
Galium murale	Small Bedstraw			26/09/1991
Gazania linearis	Gazania			23/03/2016
Gnaphalium sp.	Cudweed			8/12/2022
Gomphocarpus cancellatus	Broad-leaf Cotton-bush			16/04/2015
Goodenia arguta	Toothed Velleia			19/07/1990
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia			25/05/2000
Goodenia pinnatifida	Cut-leaf Goodenia			20/10/2009
Goodenia pusilliflora	Small-flower Goodenia			20/10/2009
Goodenia varia	Sticky Goodenia			5/05/1999
Gramineae sp.	Grass Family			19/06/2000
Gratiola peruviana	Austral Brooklime			23/01/1939
Hakea mitchellii	Heath Needlebush			7/01/1937
Halgania cyanea	Rough Blue-flower			25/05/2000
Helichrysum leucopsideum	Satin Everlasting			16/04/2015
Helichrysum sp.	Everlasting			1/02/1991
Heliotropium curassavicum	Smooth Heliotrope			23/01/1939
Heliotropium europaeum	Common Heliotrope			8/12/2022
Heliotropium supinum	Creeping Heliotrope			22/01/1937
Herniaria cinerea	Rupturewort			7/01/1936
Hibbertia devitata	Smooth Guinea-flower			20/07/1990
Hibbertia sericea	Silky Guinea-flower			22/07/1956

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Hibbertia sp.	Guinea-flower			25/05/2000
Hirschfeldia incana	Hoary Mustard			11/03/1938
Hordeum leporinum	Wall Barley-grass			3/09/2008
Hordeum vulgare	Barley			8/12/2022
Hordeum vulgare ssp. (NC)	(blank)			1/02/1991
Hyalosperma semisterile	Orange Sunray			26/09/1991
Hydrocotyle verticillata	Shield Pennywort			12/11/2002
Hyparrhenia hirta	Tambookie Grass			29/07/2011
Hypericum perforatum ssp. veronense	St John's Wort			16/04/2015
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cat's Ear			26/09/1991
Hypochaeris radicata	Rough Cat's Ear			20/07/1990
Hypochaeris sp.	Cat's Ear			20/10/2009
Hysterobaeckea behrii	Silver Broombush			1/02/1991
Isolepis cernua	Nodding Club-rush			12/11/2002
Isolepis inundata	Swamp Club-rush			23/01/1939
Juncus aridicola	Inland Rush			2/02/1938
Juncus holoschoenus	Joint-leaf Rush			23/01/1939
Juncus prismatocarpus	Branching Rush		E	15/01/1937
Juncus usitatus	Common Rush			19/01/1939
Kennedia prostrata	Scarlet Runner			20/07/1990
Lachenalia aloides	(blank)			6/09/1992
Lachnagrostis filiformis	Common Blown-grass			23/01/1939
Lactuca serriola f. serriola	Prickly Lettuce			21/01/1937
Lagurus ovatus	Hare's Tail Grass			23/03/2016
Lasiopetalum behrii	Pink Velvet-bush			25/05/2000
Lawrencia squamata	Thorny Lawrencia			8/01/1937
Lepidium africanum	Common Peppercress			23/03/2016
Lepidosperma carphoides	Black Rapier-sedge			19/07/1990
Lepidosperma congestum	(blank)			16/04/2015
Lepidosperma congestum (NC)	Clustered Sword-sedge			12/11/2002
Lepidosperma laterale (NC)	Sharp Sword-sedge			26/09/1991
Lepidosperma viscidum	Sticky Sword-sedge			1/02/1991
Leptospermum coriaceum	Dune Tea-tree			25/05/2000
Lichen sp.	(blank)			20/07/1990
Limonium lobatum	Winged Sea-lavender			21/01/1939
Linum marginale	Native Flax			16/04/2015
Lolium arundinaceum	Tall Meadow Ryegrass			3/09/2008
Lolium perenne	Perennial Ryegrass			8/12/2022
Lolium pratense	Meadow Ryegrass			3/09/2008
Lomandra collina	Sand Mat-rush			1/02/1991
Lomandra effusa	Scented Mat-rush			23/03/2016
Lomandra micrantha ssp.	Small-flower Mat-rush			16/04/2015
Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha	Small-flower Mat-rush			20/10/2009
Lotus australis	Austral Trefoil			2/02/1938

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Ludwigia peploides ssp. montevidensis	Water Primrose			23/01/1939
Lupinus cosentinii	Blue Lupin			25/10/1989
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn			23/03/2016
Lysiana exocarpi ssp. exocarpi	Harlequin Mistletoe			16/04/2015
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Lesser Loosestrife			22/01/1937
Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife		R	12/11/2002
Machaerina articulata	Jointed Twig-rush			19/01/2001
Maireana brevifolia	Short-leaf Bluebush			23/03/2016
Maireana enchylaenoides	Wingless Fissure-plant			19/07/1990
Malva parviflora	Small-flower Marshmallow			23/03/2016
Malva preissiana	Australian Hollyhock			22/11/1959
Malva preissiana (NC)	Australian Hollyhock			25/05/2000
Marrubium vulgare	Horehound			23/03/2016
Medicago minima	Little Medic			23/03/2016
Medicago polymorpha	Burr-medic			12/11/2002
Medicago sativa	Lucerne			6/01/2011
Medicago sp.	Medic			16/04/2015
Medicago truncatula	Barrel Medic			11/01/1938
Melaleuca acuminata ssp. acuminata	Mallee Honey-myrtle			1/02/1991
Melaleuca lanceolata	Dryland Tea-tree			3/09/2008
Melaleuca lanceolata ssp. lanceolata (NC)	Dryland Tea-tree			25/05/2000
Melaleuca uncinata	Broombush			1/02/1991
Melaleuca uncinata (NC)	Broombush			25/05/2000
Melilotus indicus	King Island Melilot			12/01/1937
Mentha pulegium	Pennyroyal			21/01/1938
Microseris walteri	Yam Daisy			20/07/1990
Moraea setifolia	Thread Iris			12/11/2002
Moss sp.	(blank)			20/07/1990
Muehlenbeckia adpressa	Climbing Lignum			25/05/2000
Muehlenbeckia gunnii	Coastal Climbing Lignum			23/03/2016
Myoporum insulare	Common Boobialla			19/06/2000
Myoporum platycarpum ssp.	False Sandalwood			1/02/1991
Myriophyllum caput-medusae	Coarse Milfoil			2/02/1938
Neatostema apulum	Hairy Sheepweed			25/10/1989
Nicotiana glauca	Tree Tobacco			23/03/2016
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush			19/06/2000
Nymphaea alba	White Water-lily			15/02/1976
Olearia floribunda	Heath Daisy-bush			17/05/1992
Olearia lepidophylla	Clubmoss Daisy-bush			5/05/1999
Olearia rudis	Azure Daisy-bush			28/07/1968
Oxalis perennans/exilis	Native Oxalis			23/03/2016
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob			3/09/2008
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum			25/05/2000
Pauridia glabella var. glabella	Tiny Star			26/09/1991

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Persicaria decipiens	Slender Knotweed			23/01/1939
Persicaria lapathifolia	Pale Knotweed			24/01/1958
Phragmites australis	Common Reed			12/11/2002
Phyllopodium cordatum	(blank)			30/08/1964
Pimelea flava ssp. dichotoma	Diosma Riceflower			21/08/1958
Pimelea micrantha	Silky Riceflower			14/01/1937
Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia	Thyme Riceflower			25/05/2000
Pimelea stricta	Erect Riceflower			22/07/1956
Pinus sp.	Pine			3/09/2008
Piptatherum miliaceum	Rice Millet			19/06/2000
Pittosporum angustifolium	Native Apricot			16/04/2015
Plantago bellardii	Hairy Plantain			16/04/2015
Plantago coronopus ssp. commutata	Bucks-horn Plantain			9/10/1918
Plantago lanceolata var.	Ribwort			28/11/2000
Podolepis rugata ssp. glabrata	Pleated Podolepis			7/01/1937
Podolepis rugata var.	Pleated Copper-wire Daisy			16/04/2015
Podolepis tepperi	Delicate Copper-wire Daisy			26/09/1991
Podotheca angustifolia	Sticky Long-heads			1/02/1991
Pogonolepis muelleriana	Stiff Cup-flower			26/09/1991
Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Four-leaf Allseed			22/09/1975
Polygonum aviculare	Wireweed			15/01/1937
Polypogon viridis	Water Bent			1/05/1939
Pomaderris paniculosa ssp.	(blank)			20/07/1990
Pomaderris paniculosa ssp. paniculosa	Mallee Pomaderris			1/02/1991
Pomaderris paniculosa ssp. paralia	Coast Pomaderris			25/05/2000
Prasophyllum constrictum	Tawny Leek-orchid		R	2/10/2005
Prasophyllum occidentale	Plains Leek-orchid			20/09/1965
Pterostylis cycnocephala/mutica	Greenhood			19/07/1990
Pterostylis dolichochila	Mallee Shell-orchid			20/07/1990
Pterostylis nana	Dwarf Greenhood			19/07/1990
Pterostylis robusta	Large Shell-orchid			13/07/1968
Ptilotus sp.	Mulla Mulla			16/04/2015
Ptilotus spathulatus	Pussy-tails			20/10/2009
Pultenaea tenuifolia	Narrow-leaf Bush-pea			20/07/1990
Ranunculus amphitrichus	Small River Buttercup			23/01/1939
Reichardia tingitana	False Sowthistle			16/04/2015
Rhagodia crassifolia	Fleshy Saltbush			16/04/2015
Rhamnus alaternus	Blowfly Bush			24/09/2014
Rinzia orientalis	Desert Heath-myrtle			26/09/1953
Romulea minutiflora	Small-flower Onion-grass			12/11/2002
Rorippa palustris	Yellow Marsh-cress			23/01/1939
Rostraria cristata	Annual Cat's-tail			8/12/2022
Rubus anglocandicans	(blank)			12/11/2002
Rubus sp.	Blackberry			12/11/2002

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock			12/01/1937
Rumex hypogaeus	Three-corner Jack			23/03/2016
Rytidosperma caespitosum (NC)	Common Wallaby-grass			16/04/2015
Rytidosperma setaceum	Small-flower Wallaby-grass			23/03/2016
Rytidosperma sp.	Wallaby-grass			16/04/2015
Sagina apetala	Annual Pearlwort			22/09/1975
Salvia verbenaca var.	Wild Sage			8/12/2022
Salvia verbenaca var. verbenaca	Wild Sage			26/09/1991
Schinus molle	Pepper-tree			19/06/2000
Sclerolaena diacantha	Grey Bindyi			21/01/1937
Scorzonera laciniata var. laciniata	Scorzonera			21/01/1937
Senecio glossanthus (NC)	Annual Groundsel			19/07/1990
Senecio pinnatifolius (NC)	Variable Groundsel			20/07/1990
Senecio sp.	Groundsel			20/10/2009
Senecio spanomerus	Native Groundsel			16/04/2015
Senna artemisioides ssp.	Desert Senna			3/09/2008
Senna artemisioides ssp. filifolia	Fine-leaf Desert Senna			3/09/2008
Senna artemisioides ssp. X coriacea	Broad-leaf Desert Senna			25/05/2000
Setaria constricta	Knotty-butt Paspalidium			5/05/1999
Setaria verticillata	Whorled Pigeon-grass			1/03/1945
Sherardia arvensis	Field Madder			24/01/1938
Silene apetala	Sand Catchfly			20/07/1990
Sixalix atropurpurea	Pincushion			23/03/2016
Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silver-leaf Nightshade			16/11/2011
Solanum laciniatum	Cut-leaf Kangaroo-apple			25/05/2000
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade			21/01/1937
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle			23/03/2016
Sonchus sp.	Sow-thistle			20/10/2009
Spergularia marina	Salt Sand-spurrey			23/01/1939
Stipa nitida group (NC)	Spear-grass			20/07/1990
Suaeda australis	Austral Seablite			15/01/1937
Thelymitra epipactoides	Metallic Sun-orchid	EN	E	6/10/1906
Thysanotus patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily			19/07/1990
Tragus australianus	Small Burr-grass			1/12/1954
Tribulus terrestris	Caltrop			1/01/2010
Trifolium arvense var. arvense	Hare's-foot Clover			20/10/2009
Trifolium fragiferum var. fragiferum	Strawberry Clover			20/01/1938
Trifolium repens	White Clover			22/01/1937
Trifolium scabrum	Rough Clover			12/11/2002
Triodia irritans	Spinifex			20/07/1990
Triodia irritans complex	Spinifex			16/04/2015
Triptilodiscus pygmaeus	Small Yellow-heads			12/11/2002
Typha domingensis	Narrow-leaf Bulrush			22/01/1937
Ulex europaeus	Gorse			8/12/2022

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
Urtica incisa	Scrub Nettle			11/01/1938
Vittadinia australasica var.	Sticky New Holland Daisy			16/04/2015
Vittadinia australasica var. australasica	Sticky New Holland Daisy			4/01/1937
Vittadinia blackii	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy			4/01/1937
Vittadinia cervicularis var. cervicularis	Waisted New Holland Daisy			17/05/1992
Vittadinia gracilis	Woolly New Holland Daisy			25/05/2000
Vittadinia megacephala	Giant New Holland Daisy			26/09/1991
Vittadinia sp.	New Holland Daisy			20/10/2009
Vulpia ciliata	Fringed Fescue			26/09/1991
Vulpia muralis	Wall Fescue			26/09/1991
Vulpia myuros f. myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue			13/10/1963
Vulpia sp.	Fescue			8/12/2022
Wahlenbergia luteola	Yellow-wash Bluebell			20/10/2009
Wahlenbergia sp.	Native Bluebell			25/05/2000
Walwhalleya proluta (NC)	Rigid Panic			19/07/1990
Westringia eremicola	Slender Westringia			21/11/1962
Westringia rigida	Stiff Westringia			25/05/2000
Zaluzianskya divaricata	Spreading Night-phlox			13/10/1963

Appendix 5. BDBSA Fauna Records within 5 km

Class	Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NPW Act	Most Recent Obs.
AMPHIBIA	*Crinia signifera*	Clicking Froglet			10/09/1997
	Limnodynastes dumerilii	Eastern Banjo Frog			14/09/1995
	Limnodynastes fletcheri	Barking Marsh Frog			2/06/1952
	Limnodynastes tasmaniensis	Spotted Marsh Frog			2/11/1994
	Pengilleyia peronii	Emerald-spotted Tree Frog			1/01/1950
	Ranoidea raniformis raniformis	Southern Bell Frog (MM)	VU	V	1/01/1950
	Rawlinsonia calliscelis	South Australian Tree Frog			10/09/1997
AVES	*Acanthagenys rufogularis*	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater			18/10/2021
	Acanthiza apicalis	Inland Thornbill			11/09/1954
	Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill			27/04/2021
	Acanthiza nana	Yellow Thornbill			27/04/2021
	Acanthiza reguloides australis	Buff-rumped Thornbill			14/04/2011
	Acanthiza uropygialis	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill			27/04/2021
	Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus	Collared Sparrowhawk			4/10/1952
	Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus	Brown Goshawk			11/09/1954
	Accipiter sp.	sparrowhawks and goshawks			9/02/2024
	Acrocephalus australis australis	Australian Reed Warbler			5/11/2022
	Aegotheles cristatus cristatus	Australian Owlet-nightjar			3/09/1939
	Alauda arvensis arvensis	Eurasian Skylark			2/07/2014
	Anas castanea	Chestnut Teal			18/09/1952

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	Anas gracilis gracilis	Grey Teal			10/02/2019
	Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos	Mallard			22/06/2014
	Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck			25/04/2024
	Anas superciliosa x platyrhynchos	Pacific Black Duck x Mallard hybrid			25/09/1987
	ANATIDAE sp.	geese, swans and ducks			16/09/2015
	Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Australasian Darter		R	25/04/2024
	Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird			23/09/2024
	Anthochaera chrysoptera	Little Wattlebird	ssp		24/10/2018
	Anthus australis	Australian Pipit			8/12/2022
	Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis	Southern Whiteface	VU		30/10/1991
	Aquila audax audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle			13/02/2019
	Ardea alba modesta	Great Egret			5/06/2014
	Ardea intermedia plumifera	Plumed Egret		R	29/11/2007
	Ardea pacifica	White-necked Heron			21/10/2012
	Artamus cyanopterus	Dusky Woodswallow			24/09/2000
	Artamus leucorynchus	White-breasted Woodswallow			16/10/1949
	Artamus personatus	Masked Woodswallow			30/10/1991
	Artamus superciliosus	White-browed Woodswallow			30/10/1991
	Aythya australis	Hardhead			13/12/1937
	Barnardius zonarius	Australian Ringneck			14/04/2011
	Biziura lobata menziesi	Musk Duck		R	17/04/1947
	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	EN	E	2/09/1941
	Bubulcus ibis coromandus	Eastern Cattle Egret		R	21/09/1985
	Cacatua sanguinea gymnopis	Little Corella			25/04/2024
	Cacomantis pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo			17/09/1949
	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU		19/10/1938
	Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint			21/09/1985
	Caligavis chrysops	Yellow-faced Honeyeater			22/03/2009
	Carduelis carduelis britannica	European Goldfinch			5/11/2022
	Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo			21/10/2013
	Charadrius ruficapillus	Red-capped Plover			21/09/1985
	Chenonetta jubata	Maned Duck			4/03/2014
	Chlidonias hybrida javanicus	Whiskered Tern			20/02/2024
	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Silver Gull			25/04/2024
	Cincloramphus cruralis	Brown Songlark			18/10/2021
	Cincloramphus mathewsi	Rufous Songlark			27/10/2020
	Circus approximans	Swamp Harrier			21/09/2017
	Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier			25/10/2009
	Cisticola exilis exilis	Golden-headed Cisticola			5/05/2021
	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrikethrush			30/10/1991
	Columba livia	Feral Pigeon			6/10/1985
	Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckooshrike			30/10/1991

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	Corcorax melanorhamphos	White-winged Chough		R	1/01/1900
	Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven			6/10/1985
	Corvus mellori	Little Raven			22/09/1985
	Corvus sp.	Ravens, Crows			18/10/2021
	Cracticus torquatus leucopterus	Grey Butcherbird			31/10/1991
	Cygnus atratus	Black Swan			27/08/1950
	Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra			5/11/2022
	Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata	Black-capped Sittella			24/09/2000
	Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum	Mistletoebird			27/04/2021
	Drymodes brunneopygia	Southern Scrub Robin			2/09/1984
	Egretta garzetta nigripes	Little Egret		R	14/04/2011
	Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron			23/08/2016
	Elanus axillaris	Black-shouldered Kite			23/08/2016
	Elseyornis melanops	Black-fronted Dotterel			21/09/1985
	Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah			23/08/2016
	Epthianura albifrons	White-fronted Chat			27/10/1980
	Erythrogonys cinctus	Red-kneed Dotterel			21/09/1985
	Eurostopodus argus	Spotted Nightjar			13/11/1966
	Falco berigora berigora	Brown Falcon			21/09/1997
	Falco cenchroides cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel			8/12/2022
	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	VU	R	21/03/2005
	Falco peregrinus macropus	Peregrine Falcon		R	1/01/1900
	Falco subniger	Black Falcon		R	9/01/1998
	Fulica atra australis	Eurasian Coot			23/08/2016
	Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa	Dusky Moorhen			18/10/1939
	Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater			22/09/1985
	Gelochelidon macrotarsa	Australian Tern			4/10/2018
	Geopelia placida placida	Peaceful Dove			31/10/1991
	Gliciphila melanops	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater			11/11/1953
	Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca	Magpielark			8/12/2022
	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie			31/10/1991
	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite			23/08/2016
	Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle		V	30/04/1985
	Himantopus leucocephalus	Pied Stilt			21/09/1985
	Hirundo neoxena neoxena	Welcome Swallow			8/12/2022
	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern			21/09/1985
	Hylacola cauta	Shy Heathwren	ssp	ssp	1/01/1900
	Lalage tricolor	White-winged Triller			29/10/1991
	Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	VU	V	19/12/1952
	Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis	Lewin's Rail		V	18/11/1932
	Lichenostomus cratitius	Purple-gaped Honeyeater		ssp	1/12/1959
	Malurus assimilis assimilis	Purple-backed Fairywren			21/09/1985
	Malurus cyaneus	Superb Fairywren			23/08/2016

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	Malurus cyaneus leggei	Superb Fairywren (Mainland SA)			6/10/1985
	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner (complex)	ssp	ssp	23/09/2024
	Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner			16/08/1952
	Melanodryas cucullata	Hooded Robin	ssp	ssp	25/10/1988
	Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater	ssp		30/10/1991
	Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar			7/11/1952
	Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater			30/10/1991
	Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos	Little Pied Cormorant			23/08/2016
	Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter		ssp	30/10/1991
	Milvus migrans affinis	Black Kite			23/08/2016
	Myiagra inquieta	Restless Flycatcher		R	30/09/1946
	Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V	1/01/1900
	Neophema elegans elegans	Elegant Parrot		R	26/06/2020
	Nesoptilotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater	ssp		8/05/2018
	Nesoptilotis leucotis leucotis	White-eared Honeyeater (SE)			2/09/1984
	Northiella haematogaster	Eastern Bluebonnet			15/06/2021
	Northiella haematogaster haematogaster	Eastern Bluebonnet (eastern and central SA)			30/10/1991
	Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae	Nankeen Night Heron			3/06/1940
	Nymphicus hollandicus	Cockatiel			6/07/1999
	Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes	Crested Pigeon			8/12/2022
	Oreoica gutturalis	Crested Bellbird			21/09/1985
	Oxyura australis	Blue-billed Duck		R	10/11/1952
	Pachycephala fuliginosa (NC)	Western Whistler			10/07/2001
	Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris	Rufous Whistler			30/10/1991
	Pandion haliaetus cristatus	Eastern Osprey		E	14/04/2011
	Pardalotus punctatus	Spotted Pardalote			31/10/1991
	Pardalotus striatus substriatus	Striated Pardalote			2/09/1984
	Parvipsitta porphyrocephala	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			23/09/2018
	Passer domesticus domesticus	House Sparrow			8/12/2022
	Pelecanus conspicillatus	Australian Pelican			14/11/1991
	Petrochelidon ariel	Fairy Martin			21/09/1985
	Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin			30/10/1991
	Petroica goodenovii	Red-capped Robin			30/10/1991
	Petroica phoenicea	Flame Robin		V	25/07/1982
	Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant			23/08/2016
	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	Little Black Cormorant			6/10/1985
	Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos	Australian Pied Cormorant			21/09/1985
	Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing			23/08/2016
	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater			23/08/2016
	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA)			6/10/1985
	Platalea flavipes	Yellow-billed Spoonbill			23/08/2016

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	Platalea regia	Royal Spoonbill			28/01/2001
	Plectorhyncha lanceolata	Striped Honeyeater		R	30/10/1991
	Podiceps cristatus australis	Great Crested Grebe		R	17/12/1947
	Podiceps sp.	(blank)			18/08/1937
	Poliocephalus poliocephalus	Hoary-headed Grebe			21/04/1943
	Pomatostomus superciliosus	White-browed Babbler			30/10/1991
	Poodytes gramineus goulburni	Little Grassbird			21/09/1985
	Porphyrio melanotus melanotus	Australasian Swamphen			23/08/2016
	Psephotellus varius	Mulga Parrot			27/10/2012
	Psephotus haematonotus	Red-rumped Parrot			8/12/2022
	Ptilotula ornata	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater			4/12/1981
	Ptilotula penicillata	White-plumed Honeyeater			21/09/1985
	Purnella albifrons	White-fronted Honeyeater			13/09/1961
	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail			23/08/2016
	Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys	Willie Wagtail			8/12/2022
	Sericornis frontalis	White-browed Scrubwren			17/09/2015
	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill			31/10/1991
	Spilopelia chinensis	Spotted Dove			6/10/1985
	Stictonetta naevosa	Freckled Duck		V	5/04/1952
	Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong		ssp	15/06/2021
	Strepera versicolor melanoptera	Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE)			31/10/1991
	Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris	Common Starling			8/12/2022
	Sugomel niger	Black Honeyeater			18/10/1961
	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Australasian Grebe			21/04/1943
	Thalasseus bergii cristatus	Greater Crested Tern			21/09/1985
	Threskiornis molucca molucca	Australian White Ibis			6/10/1985
	Threskiornis spinicollis	Straw-necked Ibis			6/10/1985
	Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	Red-backed Kingfisher			3/12/1982
	Todiramphus sanctus sanctus	Sacred Kingfisher			14/04/2011
	Tribonyx ventralis	Black-tailed Nativehen			20/10/2009
	Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet			6/09/2022
	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	EN		8/03/1944
	Turdus merula merula	Common Blackbird			21/09/1985
	Tyto javanica delicatula	Eastern Barn Owl			26/06/1967
	Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing			23/08/2016
	Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye			30/10/1991
INVERTEBRATES	*Glycaspis sp.*	Psyllid insects			1/05/2020
MAMMALIA	*Austronomus australis*	White-striped Free-tailed Bat			10/06/1932
	Canis familiaris (Feral Dog)	Feral Dog			1/11/1991
	Cercartetus concinnus	Western Pygmy-possum			15/01/1937
	Felis catus	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)			1/11/1991

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	Lasiorhinus latifrons	Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat			29/10/1991
	Macropus fuliginosus	Western Grey Kangaroo			31/10/1991
	Mormopterus spp. (species complex) (NC)	Southern Freetail-bats			3/06/2001
	Mus musculus	House Mouse			31/10/1991
	Nyctophilus geoffroyi	Lesser Long-eared Bat			1/11/1991
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit (European Rabbit)			29/10/1991
	Ovis aries	Sheep (Feral Sheep)			31/10/1991
	Vulpes vulpes	Fox (Red Fox)			1/11/1991
REPTILIA	*Anilios bicolor*	Dark-spined Blind Snake			31/10/1991
	Anilios bituberculatus	Prong-snouted Blind Snake			1/01/1950
	Chelodina longicollis	Eastern Long-necked Turtle			1/01/1950
	Ctenophorus pictus	Painted Dragon			6/06/1949
	Ctenotus orientalis	Spotted Ctenotus			27/10/1991
	Demansia psammophis	Yellow-faced Whipsnake			1/01/1950
	Emydura macquarii	Macquarie River Turtle		V	1/01/1950
	Hemiergis peronii	Four-toed Earless Skink			30/10/1991
	Lerista bougainvillii	Southeastern Slider			27/10/1991
	Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink			27/10/1991
	Morethia obscura	Mallee Snake-eye			1/01/1950
	Notechis scutatus	Tiger Snake	ssp		1/01/1950
	Pseudonaja textilis	Eastern Brown Snake			30/10/1991
	Tiliqua rugosa	Sleepy Lizard			30/10/1991
	Tiliqua scincoides	Eastern Bluetongue			31/10/1991
	Underwoodisaurus milii	Common Barking Gecko			1/01/1950
	Varanus gouldii	Sand Goanna			30/10/1991