

Native Vegetation Clearance

Battery Energy Storage System,
Whyalla Barson

Data Report

Clearance under the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017*



11/10/2024

Prepared by Ecosphere Ecological Solutions

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1 Application Information

Table 1. Application details.

Applicant:	YES Group		
Key contact:	YES Group Phone: Email:		
Landowner:	The Corporation of the City of Whyalla		
Site Address:	34 McIntyre Road, Whyalla Barson, SA 5601 (Allotment 120) & 40 McIntyre Road, Whyalla Barson, SA 5601 (Allotment 121)		
Local Government Area:	The Corporation of the City of Whyalla	Hundred:	Cultana
Title ID:	CT6123/295 CT6151/308	Parcel ID	D79748AL120 D79748AL121

Table 2. Summary of proposed clearance.

Purpose of clearance	Clearance required for the construction of a battery energy storage system and solar panel array.
Native Vegetation Regulation	Regulation 12, Schedule 1; clause 34, Infrastructure.
Description of the vegetation under application	Open chenopod shrubland and low woodland of <i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i> (Western Myall) in good condition.
Total proposed clearance - area (ha)	5.56 ha
Level of clearance	Level 4
Overlay (Planning and Design Code)	Native Vegetation Overlay AND State Significant Native Vegetation Overlay.



Vegetation associations mapped for clearance within the proposed development footprint.

Mitigation hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of vegetation clearance within the development footprint is not possible if the development proceeds. • The development footprint and associated clearance of 5.56 ha is lower than the 13.25 ha of native vegetation occurring within the overall Project area (i.e., the areas of Allotment 120 and 121). • The area of clearance is relatively small (5.56 ha) compared to the amount of similar native vegetation occurring within 5 km of the Project area. In particular, approximately 3117 ha of similar vegetation is currently protected by Heritage Agreement HA 1588 and Whyalla CP which together form a more or less contiguous protected area extending approximately north-west of the Project area. • No rehabilitation or restoration works are planned within the Project area or development footprint. However, natural regeneration of vegetation is occurring throughout the Block and will likely continue within uncleared areas.
SEB Offset proposal	\$43,436.15 to be paid into the Native Vegetation Fund.

2 Purpose of Clearance

2.1 Description

Ecosphere Ecological Solutions was engaged by Yes Group to undertake a native vegetation assessment in connection to the construction of a battery energy storage system and solar panel array across the adjacent properties of Allotments 120 and 121 McIntyre Road, Whyalla Barson (i.e., the Project area), approximately 235 km north-west of Adelaide, South Australia (SA) (Figure 1).

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA)

The Project area is located in the Gawler IBRA Bioregion as described by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA). Due to the diverse landscapes and habitats found within each Bioregion, Subregions are further used for the purpose of describing biodiversity issues. The Project area falls within the Myall Plains Subregion which has 97 % native vegetation cover, of which 8% is formally protected in reserves or heritage agreements. At a finer scale still the Project area falls within the Red Rock IBRA Environmental Association which has 100 % remnant native vegetation of which 3 % is formally protected.

2.2.2 Native Vegetation Information System (NVIS)

The Native Vegetation Information System (NVIS) represents the State Government's key extant native floristic vegetation mapping layer for South Australia. It provides floristic and structural information, and / or presence of native vegetation in South Australia. Two native vegetation types were mapped as occurring within the Project area consisting of *Acacia* woodland composed of *Acacia papyrocarpa* low woodland over *Atriplex vesicaria* ssp., *Maireana sedifolia*, *Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*, *Rhagodia ulicina* low shrubs and chenopod shrubland composed of *Maireana sedifolia* mid sparse shrubland over *Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*, *Rhagodia spinescens*, *Austrostipa* sp. shrubs.

2.2.3 Climate

The Myall Plains IBRA Subregion has a semi-arid climate. Mean annual rainfall from 1976 – 2005, as accessed via NatureMaps (2024), is 269 mm at the Project area.

2.3 General Location

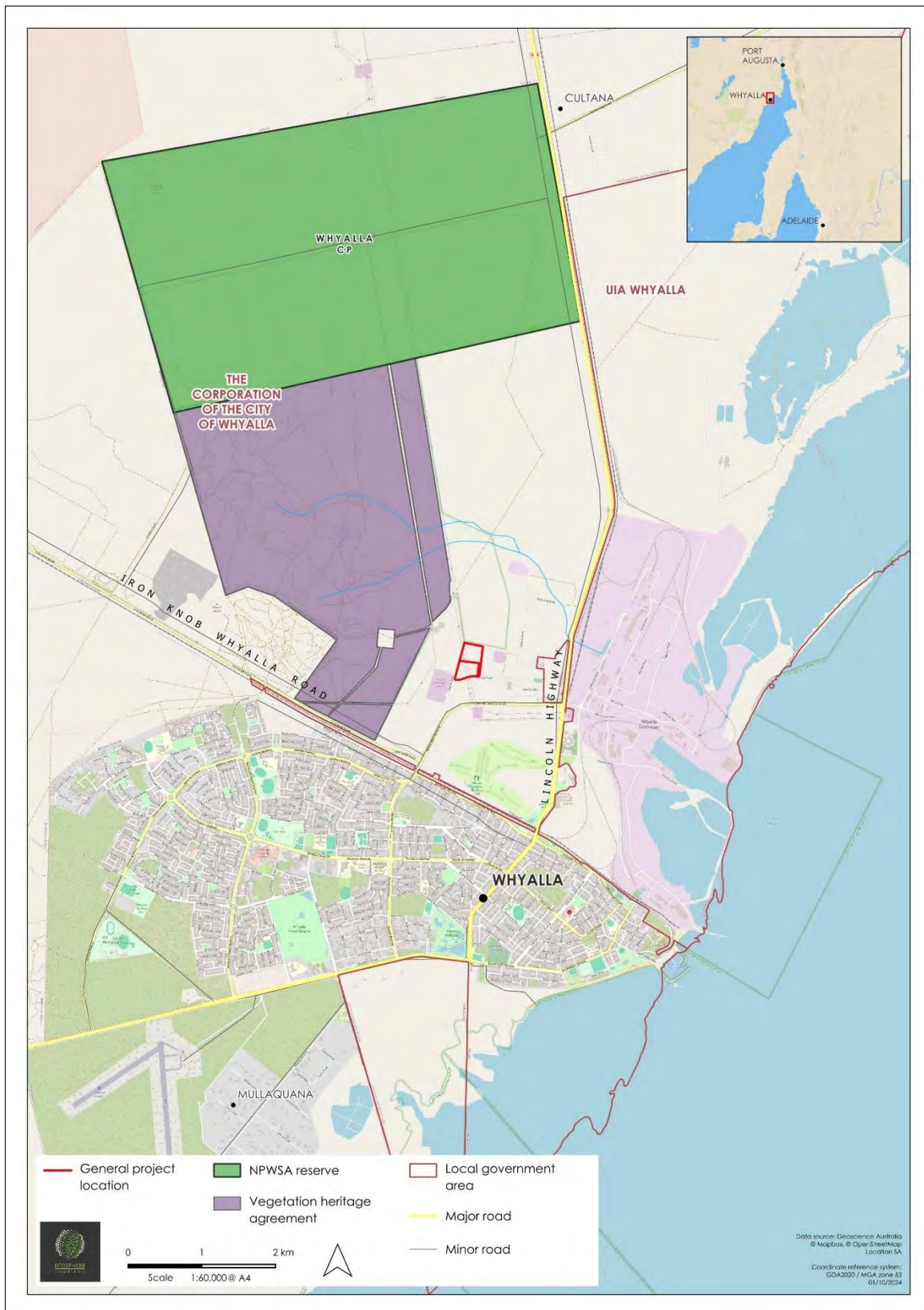


Figure 1. Location of the Project area.

2.4 Details of the Proposal

Yes Group are working on the construction of a battery energy storage system and solar panel array located across the adjacent properties of Allotments 120 and 121 McIntyre Road, Whyalla Barson (Figure 2).

2.5 Approvals Required or Obtained

Where relevant, approvals or applications are required under the follow legislation:

- *Native Vegetation Act 1991*
- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*

2.6 Native Vegetation Regulation

The Native Vegetation Regulation under which the proposed clearance is suggested to be assessed is Schedule 1 Part 6 Clause 34 – Infrastructure, to allow clearance of vegetation incidental to the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure (and associated services) where the Minister has declared that the clearance is in the public interest.

Proponent must comply with the following additional requirements:

- Clearance incidental to the construction or expansion of a building or infrastructure where it is deemed the clearance is in the public interest; and/or
- Clearance is required in connection with the provision of infrastructure or services to a building or place provided that consent under the *Development Act 1993* (superseded by the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*) has been obtained; and/or
- Clearance is undertaken in accordance with an NVC approved Standard Operating Procedure.

2.7 Development Application Information

Under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* Lot 120 McIntyre Road, Whyalla Barson is zoned as Strategic Employment and falls within the following overlays:

- Hazards (Flooding)
- Hazards (Bushfire - Regional)
- Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required)
- Native Vegetation
- State Significant Native Vegetation

Under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* Lot 121 McIntyre Road, Whyalla Barson is zoned as Strategic Employment and falls within the following overlays:

- Hazards (Flooding)
- Hazards (Bushfire - Regional)
- Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required)
- Native Vegetation



Figure 2. Proposed development footprint.

3 Methods

3.1 Desktop Assessment

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

3.1.1 Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST)

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

3.1.2 Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA)

Records for threatened flora and fauna and migratory fauna listed under the EPBC Act and / or NPW Act were assessed using the BDBSA Supertable (DEW 2024a), accessed via the general query tool on NatureMaps (NatureMaps 2024). The BDBSA is comprised of an integrated collection of corporate databases which meet the Department for Environment and Wildlife (DEW) standards for data quality, integrity, and maintenance. In addition to DEW biological data the BDBSA also includes data from partner organisations (Birds Australia, Birds SA, Australasian Wader Study Group, SA Museum, and other State Government Agencies). This data is included under agreement with the partner organisation for ease of distribution, but they remain owners of the data and should be contacted directly for further information. The dataset was obtained on 5th September 2024 and was used to identify records of conservation significant flora and fauna (i.e., threatened and / or migratory) that have been recorded within 5 km of the Project area, have a spatial reliability of < 1 km, and were recorded during or after 1995, as per the Bushland Assessment Method (BAM) (NVC 2020). In addition, denatured records (i.e., records that have had their coordinates denatured by 1 decimal (approximately 10 km) due to sensitivity concerns) of conservation significant flora and fauna were also considered where appropriate.

3.2 Assessment of the Likelihood of Occurrence

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

A likelihood of occurrence rating (Highly Likely, Likely, Possible, and Unlikely) was assigned to each of the conservation significant flora and fauna identified in the desktop PMST report and BDBSA search based on the combination of records existing within 5 km of the Project area and knowledge of suitable habitat occurring in the Project area (Table 3). Conservation significant flora and fauna observed during the field survey(s) were given a rating of Known.

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

Table 3. Criteria for the likelihood of occurrence of conservation significant flora and fauna within the Project area based on BDBSA records¹ and field survey.

Likelihood	Criteria
Known	Recorded in or adjacent to the Project area as part of the field survey(s).
Highly Likely	Recorded in the last 10 years, the species / subspecies does not have highly specific niche requirements, the habitat is largely intact and falls within the known range of the species / subspecies distribution.
Likely	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls within the known distribution of the species / subspecies and the area provides habitat which is largely intact.
Possible	Recorded within the previous 20 years, the area falls inside the known distribution of the species / subspecies, but the area does not provide habitat which is largely intact. Recorded within 20-40 ² years, survey effort is considered adequate, habitat is present and intact, and flora or fauna of similar habitat needs have been recorded in the area.
Unlikely	Recorded within 20-40 years; however, suitable habitat does not occur, and flora or fauna of similar habitat requirements have not been recorded in the area. No records within the previous 40 years despite suitable habitat being known to occur in the area. No records despite adequate survey effort.

¹ The final likelihood of occurrence of conservation significant flora and fauna within the Project area was modified based on local knowledge and information obtained during the field survey(s).

² Note that in some cases records prior to 1995 were considered.

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 Project 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 Project area may still be classified as Possible, Likely, or Highly Likely to occur within the Project area based on suitable habitat alone.

3.4 Field Survey

A field survey was undertaken by Ecosphere Ecological Solutions on 10th September 2024.

3.4.1 Vegetation Survey

The vegetation survey was performed in accordance with the BAM (NVC 2020). The BAM was designed for assessing vegetation that is located within the agricultural region of South Australia in addition to the Port Augusta City Council and the Flinders Ranges Council. The BAM uses biodiversity 'surrogates' or 'indicators' to measure biodiversity value against benchmark communities. Each area to be assessed is termed an application area ('Block'), within which different vegetation associations ('Sites') are identified. For the BAM, three components of the biodiversity value of the Site are measured and scored (Vegetation Condition, Landscape Context, and Conservation Significance). These three component scores are combined to provide a 'Unit Biodiversity Score' (UBS) for a hectare and then multiplied by the size (hectares) of the Site to provide a 'Total Biodiversity Score' for the Site. Multiple Sites within a Block are totalled to reach the final overall score.

4 Assessment Outcomes

4.1 Vegetation Assessment

The Project area is located within the coastal region of Whyalla, approximately 61 km south-west of the regional coastal city of Port Augusta. The Project area lies within the Red Rock IBRA Environmental Association which has 100 % of its area composed of remnant native vegetation. There are no landform features of significance within the Project area. The upper reaches of the Spencer Gulf lie approximately 4.5 km east of the Project area.

Existing infrastructure within the Project area consisted of power lines and two associated transmission towers. Vehicle tracks are evident beneath the power lines.

Native vegetation within the Project area is predominantly composed of open chenopod shrubland and *Acacia* low woodland.

One National Parks and Wildlife South Australia (NPWSA) reserve occurs within 5 km of the Project area, consisting of Whyalla Conservation Park (CP) located approximately 4 km north of the Project area. One Heritage Agreement, Heritage Agreement HA 1588, occurs within 5 km of the Project area. Heritage Agreement HA 1588 is located approximately 700 m west of the Project area and protects approximately 1146.74 ha of vegetation. Heritage Agreement HA 1588 and Whyalla CP form a more or less contiguous protected area of vegetation extending approximately north-west of the Project area. One SEB Area occurs within 5 km of the Project area, consisting of Heritage Agreement HA 1588.

4.2 Vegetation Associations

Four vegetation associations were recorded within the Project area as part of the field survey (Table 4, Figure 3, and Figure 4). None of the vegetation associations recorded within the Project area were associated with a Threatened Ecological Community under the EPBC Act or considered a threatened community at the state level.

Table 4. Vegetation association summary. Both the total area of each vegetation association within the Project area and their area of clearance within the development footprint are provided.

Association / Site	Description	Total Area (ha)	Clearance Area (ha)
1	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Pearl Bluebush) and <i>Sida petrophila</i> (Rock Sida) open shrubland over native forbs.	4.59	2.79
2	<i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i> (Western Myall) low woodland over <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> (Black Bluebush) and <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> (Bladder Saltbush).	4.07	2.20
3	<i>Maireana</i> spp. and <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> (Bladder Saltbush) open shrubland over <i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i> (Limestone Copperburr).	3.56	0.25
4	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> (Desert Cassia) and <i>Eremophila</i> (Emubush) spp. open shrubland over <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Pearl Bluebush) and <i>Sida petrophila</i> (Rock Sida).	1.03	0.32
TOTAL		13.25	5.56

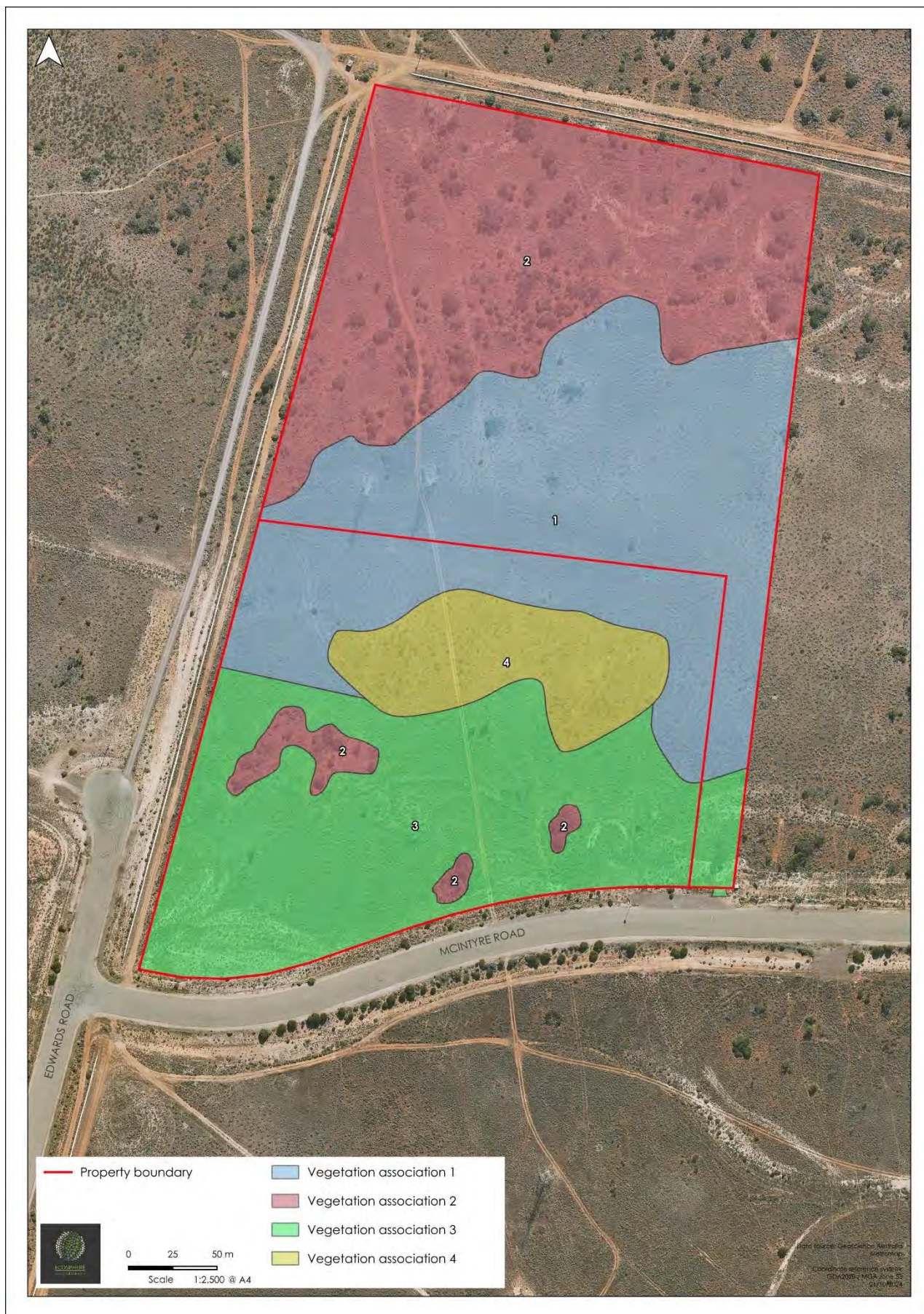





Figure 3. Vegetation associations mapped within the Project area.




Figure 4. Vegetation associations mapped for clearance within the proposed development footprint.

Vegetation Association 1	<i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Pearl Bluebush) and <i>Sida petrophila</i> (Rock Sida) open shrubland over native forbs.				
DIRECTION 142 deg(T)		53H 739430 6345480		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
 <div>Site 1</div> <div>2024-09-10 09:49:31+09:30</div>					
General description	Open shrubland of <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Pearl Bluebush) and <i>Sida petrophila</i> (Rock Sida) over native forbs including <i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i> (Limestone Copperburr), <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (Silver Mulla Mulla), and <i>Salsola australis</i> (Buckbush). Scattered shrubs of <i>Roepera aurantiaca</i> (Shrubby Twinleaf), <i>Cynanchum viminale</i> (Caustic Bush), <i>Dodonaea lobulata</i> (Lobed-leaf Hop-bush), and <i>Eremophila</i> spp. also occurred throughout the Site. Scattered emergent trees of <i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i> (Western Myall) and <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) were present within the Site, along with a single large individual <i>Triodia</i> sp. (Spinifex) and emergent tree of <i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> (Bullock Bush). This vegetation association was predominantly associated with the gentle slope in the middle of the Project area and level ground initially beyond the slope to the north where soils are relatively shallow.				
Threatened species or community	No threatened communities or flora were recorded. The vegetation association possibly provides habitat for the following threatened fauna: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) (<i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>, EPBC: VU, NPW: V)Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>, EPBC: VU)				
Landscape context score	1.09	Vegetation Condition Score	57.41	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	68.83	Area (ha)	2.79	Total biodiversity Score	192.04

Vegetation Association 2		Acacia papyrocarpa (Western Myall) low woodland over Marieana pyramidata (Black Bluebush) and Atriplex vesicaria (Bladder Saltbush).			
DIRECTION 265 deg (T)		53H 739475 6345527		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Site 2		2024-09-10 10:25:42+09:30			
General description		Low woodland of <i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i> (Western Myall) with scattered trees of <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> (Quandong), <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (False Sandalwood) and small trees of <i>Eremophila longifolia</i> (Weeping Emubush) over shrubs of <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> (Black Bluebush) and <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> (Bladder Saltbush). In addition, Site 2 included a diversity of shrubs scattered throughout including <i>Acacia notabilis</i> (Notable Wattle), <i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> (Opposite-leaved Emubush), <i>Lycium australe</i> (Australian Boxthorn), <i>Maireana sedifolia</i> (Pearl Bluebush), <i>Pimelea microcephala</i> (Shrubby Riceflower), and <i>Rhagodia spinescens</i> (Spiny Saltbush). Common forbs included <i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i> (Limestone Copperburr) and <i>Salsola australis</i> (Buckbush). This vegetation association was predominantly associated with deeper soils of the most northern section of Project area, with smaller patches also occurring interspersed within Site 3.			
Threatened species or community		No threatened communities or flora were recorded. The vegetation association is highly likely to provide habitat for the following threatened fauna: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) (<i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>, EPBC: VU, NPW: V) The vegetation association potentially provides habitat for the following threatened fauna: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>, EPBC: VU)			
Landscape context score	1.09	Vegetation Condition Score	57.95	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	69.48	Area (ha)	2.20	Total biodiversity Score	152.86

Vegetation Association 3	Maireana spp. and Atriplex vesicaria (Bladder Saltbush) open shrubland over Sclerolaena obliquicuspis (Limestone Copperburr).				
DIRECTION 254 deg(T)		33.00558°S 137.56160°E		ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Whyalla Site 3				2024-09-10 11:13:38+09:30	
General description	Open shrubland of Marieana pyramidata (Black Bluebush), Maireana sedifolia (Pearl Bluebush), and Atriplex vesicaria (Bladder Saltbush) over the forb Sclerolaena obliquicuspis (Limestone Copperburr). Other shrubs present within the association included Enchylaena tomentosa (Ruby Saltbush), Eremophila glabra (Tar Bush), Maireana turbinata (Top-fruit Bluebush), Sarcozona praecox (Sarcozona), Senna artemisioides (Desert Cassia), and Sida petrophila (Rock Sida). Scattered emergent trees of Acacia papyrocarpa (Western Myall) and Myoporum platycarpum (False Sandalwood) also occurred within the Site. This vegetation association occurred on the southern portion of the property growing on relatively deeper soils below the gentle slope in the middle of the Project area.				
Threatened species or community	No threatened communities or flora were recorded. The vegetation association possibly provides habitat for the following threatened fauna: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) (Amytornis textilis myall, EPBC: VU, NPW: V)Southern Whiteface (Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis, EPBC: VU)				
Landscape context score	1.09	Vegetation Condition Score	58.05	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	69.60	Area (ha)	0.25	Total biodiversity Score	17.40

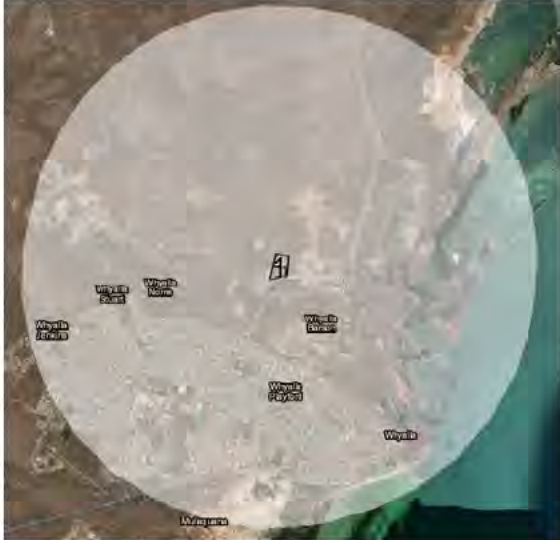
Vegetation Association 4		Senna artemisioides (Desert Cassia) and Eremophila (Emubush) spp. open shrubland over Marieana sedifolia (Pearl Bluebush) and Sida petrophila (Rock Sida).			
DIRECTION 278 deg(T)		33.00426°S 137.56251°E		ACCURACY 4 m DATUM GDA2020	
					
Whyalla Site 4					
2024-09-10 11:30:00+09:30					
General description		Open shrubland of Senna artemisioides (Desert Cassia) and Eremophila spp. (Eremophila oppositifolia (Opposite-leaved Emubush) and Eremophila alternifolia (Narrow-leaf Emubush)) over smaller shrubs of Marieana sedifolia (Pearl Bluebush) and Sida petrophila (Rock Sida). Additional scattered shrubs included Atriplex vesicaria (Bladder Saltbush), Cynanchum viminale (Caustic Bush), Dodonaea lobulata (Lobed-leaf Hop-bush), Lycium australe (Australian Boxthorn), Scaevola spinescens (Spiny Fanflower), Rhagodia spinescens (Spiny Saltbush), and Roepera aurantiaca (Shrubby Twinleaf). Ptilotus obovatus (Silver Mulla Mulla) was a common forb. Small, scattered trees of Eremophila longifolia (Weeping Emubush) and Myoporum platycarpum (False Sandalwood) occurred within the Site. This vegetation association occurred on more rocky soil with prominent soil crust associated with the gentle slope in the middle of the Project area.			
Threatened species or community		No threatened communities or flora were recorded. The vegetation association possibly provides habitat for the following threatened fauna: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) (Amytornis textilis myall, EPBC: VU, NPW: V)Southern Whiteface (Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis, EPBC: VU)			
Landscape context score	1.09	Vegetation Condition Score	54.18	Conservation significance score	1.10
Unit biodiversity Score	64.96	Area (ha)	0.32	Total biodiversity Score	20.79

4.3 Threatened Species Assessment

4.3.1 EPBC PMST Search Summary

A total of 45 listed threatened species / subspecies and 45 migratory species / subspecies were identified by the EPBC Act PMST report as potentially occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project Area (DCCEEW 2024) (Table 5). The ecological MNES protected under the EPBC Act relevant to this report are discussed in detail below. Full results are provided in Appendix 8.1.

Table 5. PMST report ecological MNES results summary.

Search area (5km buffer)	Matters of National Environmental Significance	Identified within search area
	World Heritage Properties	0
	National Heritage Places	0
	Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	0
	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0
	Commonwealth Marine Area	0
	Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	1
	Listed Threatened Species	45
	Listed Migratory Species	45
	Other matters protected by the EPBC Act	
	Commonwealth Lands	9
	Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
	Listed Marine Species	80
	Whales and Other Cetaceans	8
	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	1
	EPBC Act Referrals	12
	Key Ecological Features	0
	Biologically Important Areas	2
	Bioregional Assessments	0
	Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0

4.3.2 Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)

One Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) was identified in the PMST report as potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project Area:

- Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (EPBC: VU)

This community was not recorded on site during the field survey. No other TECs were detected during the field survey of the Project area.

4.3.3 Nationally Threatened Flora

Three flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified in the PMST report as occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area (Table 6 and Figure 5). None of these species had historical records of occurrence within 5 km of the Project area since 1995, as returned via the NatureMaps BDBSA search.

4.3.4 State Threatened Flora

Two flora species of state conservation significance but not national significance had historical records of occurrence within 5 km of the Project area since 1995, as returned via the NatureMaps BDBSA search (Table 6 and Figure 5):

- *Acacia pendula* (Weeping Myall, NPW: V)

Acacia pendula (Weeping Myall) is not considered indigenous to the local area with a single record of occurrence associated with a planted individual within urban Whyalla.

- *Orobancha cernua* var. *australiana* (Australian Broomrape, NPW: R)

Orobancha cernua var. *australiana* (Australian Broomrape) is a small parasitic herb of *Senecio* species typically growing in sandy coastal and inland areas. Nearby records occurs along the Whyalla foreshore with plants associated the host plant, *Senecio spanomerus*.

A complete list of historical flora records returned via the BDBSA search are provided in Appendix 8.2.

Table 6. Threatened flora listed under the EPBC Act and NP&W Act identified within 5 km of the Project area via the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2), or observed during the field survey. Likelihood of occurrence refers to presence within the Project area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping Myall		V	2	29/10/2018	Mostly grows on floodplains in fertile alluvial clay and red earth soil. Occasionally dominant in woodland and open woodland. Not considered indigenous to the local area with a single record of occurrence associated with a planted individual within urban Whyalla.	Unlikely
<i>Frankenia plicata</i>	Sea Heath	EN		1	None	A low, erect to mat-forming perennial, the species grows in well drained soils across a wide variety of landforms, with a preference for swales and hillside channels on loamy sands to clay. Distributed across a large area of semi-arid to arid South Australia, from north of Port Augusta along the Stuart Highway to the Northern Territory border and from Port Augusta north-east to Maree.	Unlikely
<i>Orobanche cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i>	Australian Broomrape		R	2	29/09/2016	Small herb, mostly parasitic on <i>Senecio</i> spp. Grows in dry sandy creek beds, sand cliffs, and sand dunes where suitable host species occur.	Unlikely
<i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	Desert Greenhood	VU		1	None	Dry woodland or desert sands around granite and quartzite outcrops in semi-arid areas. Only eight populations containing about 150 plants are known across Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Yellow Swainson-pea	VU		1	None	Short-lived, fire-adapted shrub that grows in mallee vegetation on variable soils. Only present for a few years following fire and suitable rainfall which triggers germination. Survives as seed in the soil during inter-fire periods. Found in South Australia across a range of areas where not previously seen following fire.	Unlikely

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

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

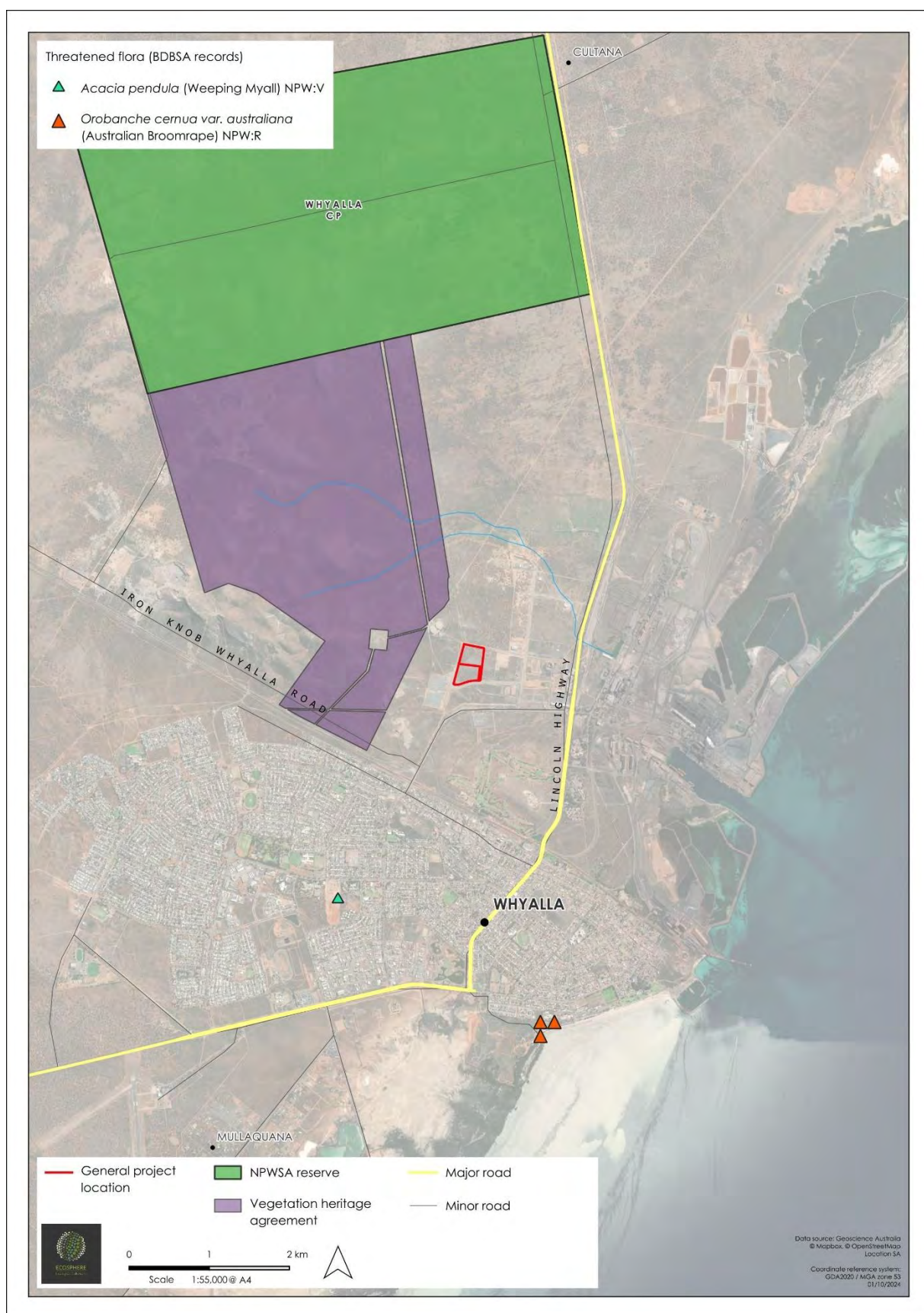


Figure 5. Threatened flora records within 5 km of the Project area.

4.3.5 Nationally Threatened Fauna

Forty-two fauna species / subspecies listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were identified by the PMST report as occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area (Table 7 and Figure 6). This included 33 bird, three mammal, four reptile, one fish, and one shark species / subspecies. Six of these species / subspecies had records of occurrence within 5 km of the Project area since 1995, as returned via the NatureMaps BDBSA search. Of these, two species / subspecies were considered to occur within the Project area:

- Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) (*Amytornis textilis myall*, EPBC: VU, NPW: V)

Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) were listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act on 6th November 2014 due to a small population size, fragmented distribution, and continued decline in habitat quality (DotE 2014). The subspecies inhabits low shrublands often comprised of *Maireana pyramidata* (Black Bluebush) and / or *Lycium australe* (Australian Boxthorn) as well as *Acacia papyrocarpa* (Western Myall) low woodland (DotE 2014). Most of the subspecies' habitat occurs along drainage lines along with occasional areas of low rocky hills and semi-arid low woodlands. Six records of occurrence of this subspecies occur within 5 km of the Project area, and two individuals were sighted 300 m west of the Project area during the field survey. Based on these records and suitable habitat occurring within the Project area, Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) were considered Highly Likely to occur within the Project area. Refer to Section 4.4 for the relevant Assessment of Significance for this subspecies.

- Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*, EPBC: VU)

Southern Whiteface were listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act on 31st March 2023 due to a continued population decline (DCCEEW 2023). The subspecies *Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis* occurs within South Australia. The species inhabits open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses and / or shrubs. Habitat with low tree densities and herbaceous understorey litter cover is preferred and provides essential foraging habitat. Five records of occurrence of this species occur within 5 km of the Project area. Southern Whiteface were not recorded within the Project area during the field survey. However, this species is likely to utilise habitat within the Project area in years of good conditions, and habitat is present throughout the wider area. Based on these records and somewhat suitable habitat occurring within the Project area, Southern Whiteface were considered Likely to occur within the Project area. Refer to Section 4.4 for the relevant Assessment of Significance for this species.

4.3.6 State Threatened Fauna

Fourteen fauna species of state conservation significance but not national significance had historical records of occurrence within 5 km of the Project area since 1995, as returned via the NatureMaps BDBSA search (Table 7 and Figure 6). None of these species / subspecies were considered to utilise habitat within the Project area.

4.3.7 Migratory species

Forty-five EPBC Act listed migratory species / subspecies were identified by the PMST report as occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area. The migratory birds identified are all unlikely to directly utilise the Project area. Migratory birds are largely associated with waterbodies used for feeding and or refuge areas which are not present within the Project area. Migratory birds could possibly occur above the Project area as a brief fly-over but the development is unlikely to impact this behaviour.

All other migratory fauna returned by the PMST report represented marine only species of reptile, mammal, and shark which are all unlikely to interact with the Project area.

4.3.8 Marine Species

Eighty EPBC Act listed marine species / subspecies were identified by the PMST report as occurring or having suitable habitat potentially occurring within 5 km of the Project area. However, these were not considered as part of the desktop assessment with the Project area being entirely terrestrial in nature.

Table 7. Threatened fauna listed under the EPBC Act and NP&W Act and EPBC listed migratory fauna identified within 5 km of the Project area via the PMST (Source 1), BDBSA (Source 2), or observed during the field survey. Likelihood of occurrence refers to presence within the Project area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
AVES							
<i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	Slender-billed Thornbill (western)		R	2	26/07/2011	Arid and semi-arid chenopod shrublands dominated by samphire, sometimes near mangroves, salt lakes or salt flats.	Unlikely
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Mi	R	1,2	26/12/2018	Migratory shorebird. Occurs in a variety of coastal and inland wetland habitats with varying levels of salinity.	Unlikely
<i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges)	VU	V	1,2	30/03/2023	Open chenopod shrublands, often with dense stands of <i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> or <i>Maireana pyramidata</i> surrounding drainage lines.	Highly Likely
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU		1,2	29/03/2023	Open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both. Prefers habitat with low tree densities and herbaceous understorey litter cover which provides essential foraging habitat.	Likely
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Mi		1	None	Aerial migratory species. Rarely recorded on the ground.	Unlikely
<i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i>	Plumed Egret		R	2	25/11/2001	Wetlands, river edges, wet paddocks and occasionally saline estuaries.	Unlikely
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	Mi	R	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard		V	2	26/03/2005	Dry plains, grasslands and open woodlands. Favour tussock and hummock grasslands.	Unlikely
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	VU, Mi	R	1	None	Exposed rocks or reefs, often with shallow pools, beaches and mudflats.	Unlikely
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck		R	2	20/07/2017	Deep freshwater lagoons with dense reed beds.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret		R	2	23/03/2016	Low lying grasslands, improved pastures and cropland.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU, Mi		1,2	26/12/2018	Migratory wetland species. Does not breed in Australia. Inhabits Intertidal mudflats, freshwater swamps, and saltwater lakes.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Mi	R	1	None	Mostly on sandy beaches exposed to open sea-swell, and also exposed sandbars and spits.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	VU, Mi	E	1	None	Intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts. Occasionally saline wetlands near the coast.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR, Mi	E	1,2	23/03/2016	Migratory wetland species. Does not breed in Australia. Prefers coastal or inland mudflats but will also visit artificial dams and inland water habitats, freshwater and brackish wetlands.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Mi	R	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Inhabits freshwater or brackish wetlands, grassy or lightly vegetated coastal and inland swamps.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Mi	R	1	None	Fresh, brackish or saline wetlands with exposed mudflats at the edges, lakes, swamps and floodlands.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Mi		1	None	Coastal areas including sheltered inlets, bays and estuaries with intertidal mudflats.	Unlikely
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	VU, Mi	E	1	None	Sheltered costal habitats with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, including bays, estuaries and lagoons.	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	VU, Mi	R	1	None	Coastal, inhabiting littoral and estuarine habitats.	Unlikely
<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover	Mi		1	None	Estuarine mudflats and sandbanks, on sandy or rocky ocean beaches or nearby reefs, or in near-coastal grasslands.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt		V	2	14/06/2018	Saline and hyper saline waters of inland and coast or open freshwater wetlands.	Unlikely
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret		R	2	26/12/2018	Wetlands, river edges, wet paddocks and occasionally saline estuaries.	Unlikely
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU	R	1	None	Inhabits shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses in arid/semi-arid regions of inland areas. Widespread, but sparse distribution across Australia.	Unlikely
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	VU, Mi	R	1	None	Migratory wetland species. Inhabits tussock grass and low dense sedges surrounding freshwater, permanent and ephemeral wetlands. Can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water.	Unlikely
<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	Mi		1	None	Shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation.	Unlikely
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher		R	2	6/12/2018	Rocky headlands, rocky shelves, exposed reefs with rocks, beaches and muddy estuaries.	Unlikely
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher		R	2	6/12/2018	Mudflats, sandbanks and sandy ocean beaches.	Unlikely
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	V	1	None	Semi-arid to arid shrublands and low woodlands, especially those dominated by mallee and/or acacias.	Unlikely
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit	EN, Mi	R	1	None	Does not breed in Australia. Exposed sandy or soft mud intertidal flats and beaches, tidal estuaries and harbours.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	EN, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Mi		1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Prefers fast-flowing streams and rivers often in forested areas, in addition to lowland watercourses.	Unlikely
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Mi		1	None	Uncommon terrestrial migratory species. Inhabits a variety of damp or wet habitats including marshes and bogs. Forages in damp grassland or on bare ground at the edge of rivers, lakes and other wetlands.	Unlikely
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	VU	V	1	None	Coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, through to semi-arid zones. Favours grasslands and grassy woodlands, often found near wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones. Also occurs in altered environments such as airfields, golf-courses and paddocks. Will forage on saltmarsh.	Unlikely
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR, Mi	E	1	None	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts especially estuaries, mangrove swamps bays and lagoons.	Unlikely
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	VU		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Mi	E	1	None	Areas around shallow waters, sufficiently tolerant of human settlement to persist in suburban and sometimes urban environments.	Unlikely
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	CR	E	1	None	Inhabits semi-arid, native grasslands with a diversity of plant species, which usually occur on red-brown soils.	Unlikely
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	VU, Mi	E	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis		R	2	8/01/2017	Feed in very shallow water such as marshes, margins of lakes or flood-plain/flooded grassland areas.	Unlikely
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Great Crested Grebe		R	2	23/03/2016	Large, deep and open bodies of freshwater such as rivers, lakes and lagoons and saltwater estuaries and bays.	Unlikely
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	E	1	None	Shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and clay pans.	Unlikely
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU	V	1	None	Eucalypt, 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 high grass cover.	Unlikely
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	VU	E	1	None	Offshore, estuarine or lake islands, wetlands, beaches and spits.	Unlikely
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		V	2	20/07/2017	Permanent freshwater swaps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbugi (bullrushes), lignum or tea-tree.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	VU, Mi	E	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	EN, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	VU, Mi		1	None	Pelagic marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded Plover	VU	V	1	None	Wide beaches backed by dunes with large amounts of seaweed. Creek mouths and inlet entrances.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	EN, Mi		1,2	21/02/2019	Permanent and ephemeral wetlands, including swamps, lakes, rivers, creeks, inundated floodplains, claypans and salt flats.	Unlikely
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Mi		1	None	Permanent or ephemeral wetlands including swamps, lagoons, saltmarshes and intertidal mudflats.	Unlikely
<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake		R	2	29/08/1999	Well vegetated freshwater wetlands with rushes, reeds and cumbungi. Will also frequent muddy areas, reedbeds or wetlands.	Unlikely
MAMMALIA							
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale	Mi	R	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale	Mi	R	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	EN, Mi	V	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	Dusky Dolphin	Mi		1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	Mi	V	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea Lion	EN	V	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	VU	R		23/07/2024	Habitats that contain flowering and fruiting trees, including closed forest, open forest, woodlands and urban parks.	Unlikely
<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>	Sandhill Dunnart	EN	V	1	None	Sand dunes dominated by spinifex hummock grass (<i>Triodia</i> spp.).	Unlikely
REPTILIA							
<i>Aprasia pseudopulchella</i>	Flinders Ranges Worm-lizard	VU		1	None	Stony or clay soils with a stony surface in open woodland or tussock grassland.	Unlikely

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NP&W Act	Data Source	Date of last record	Species known habitat preferences	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	EN, Mi	E	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	VU, Mi	V	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	EN, Mi	V	1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
SHARK							
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	VU, Mi		1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle	Mi		1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely
FISH							
<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Blue Warehou	CD		1	None	Marine species.	Unlikely

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

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

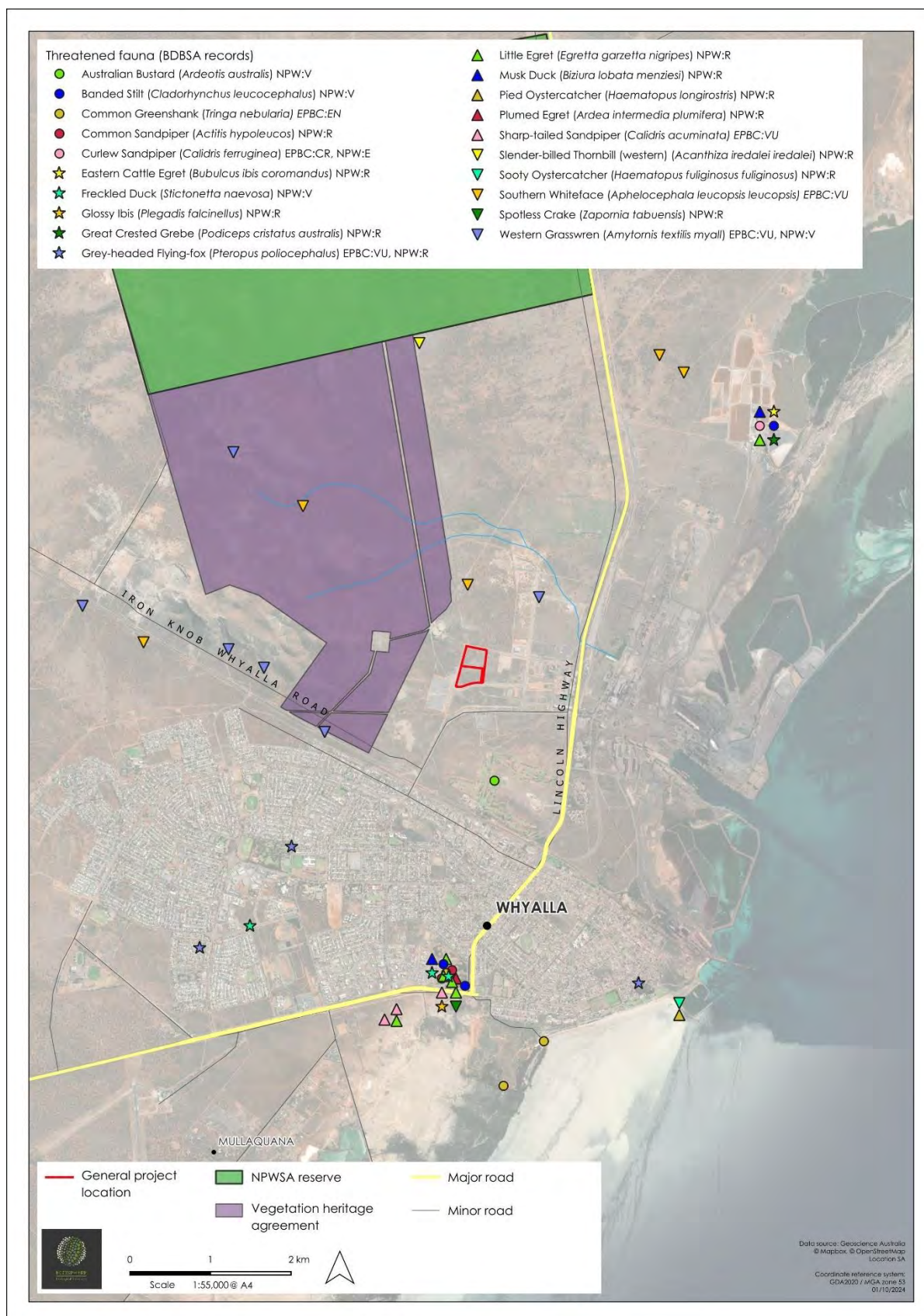


Figure 6. Threatened fauna records within 5 km of the Project area.

4.4 Assessment of Significance

Assessments of Significance for EPBC Act listed entities known or likely to occur within proximity of the Project area include Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) (hereby referred to as Western Grasswren) and Southern Whiteface.

4.4.1 Western Grasswren (*Amytornis textilis myall*, EPBC: VU, NPW: V)

Based on the following criteria, it is deemed that Western Grasswren are Highly Likely to inhabit the Project area and that the development will impact upon the subspecies.

Western Grasswren was assessed against the Significant impact criteria for a Vulnerable species listed in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance (2013) (SIG 1.1).

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a Vulnerable species (or subspecies) if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

1. Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species:

The Western Grasswren is endemic to the southern ranges of South Australia, occupying suitable habitat within the eastern Gawler Ranges and adjacent plains of the northeastern Eyre Peninsula (Black et al. 2009). All populations of Western Grasswren are considered to have high conservation value (DotE 2014), and so represent important populations. Six historical records for Western Grasswren occur within 5 km of the Project area, with the closest approximately 900 m north-east of the Project area. Individuals were also opportunistically sighted 300 m west of the Project area during the field survey, further confirming the presence of this subspecies near to the Project area.

The main impact of the development is expected to occur through the loss of available habitat within the Project area, including areas which may be used for foraging and which provide vegetation for nest-building. Given the subspecies' severely fragmented distribution (DotE 2014), any reduction in available habitat could potentially lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population.

2. Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population:

Important habitat for Western Grasswren consists of low shrublands of *Maireana pyramidata* (Black Bluebush) and *Lycium australe* (Australian Boxthorn) (DotE 2014). Low woodlands, mostly comprising *Acacia papyrocarpa* (Western Myall) are considered to be of secondary importance (DotE 2014). Based on this information, Vegetation associations 2 and 3 may be considered to consist of important habitat for Western Grasswren, due to their relatively higher densities of *Maireana pyramidata* (Black Bluebush) and in the case of Vegetation association 2 the presence of *Acacia papyrocarpa* (Western Myall) low woodland. Areas of Vegetation associations 1 and 4 would still be expected to be used, at least in years of good conditions, although the available habitat is not considered to be of importance to the survival of the subspecies based on the lack of *Maireana pyramidata* (Black Bluebush) shrubland and low woodland.

Approximately 7.63 ha of the Project area is classed as important habitat and of this, 2.45 ha falls within the development footprint and would require clearance as part of the development. Based on the proposed development footprint, 3.11 ha of less critical habitat would also require clearance as part of the development. Given that the territory size for a pair or group of Western Grasswren is considered to be approximately 1 ha in area, with pairs appearing to remain within the same 4 to 5 ha patch throughout the year (DotE 2014), it is likely that the clearance of 2.45 ha of important habitat and 3.11 ha of less critical habitat within the Project area will reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of Western Grasswren.

3. The action fragments an existing important population into two or more populations:

The majority of suitable habitat for the Western Grasswren within the greater area is situated north of the Project area, with habitat to the south quickly degrading into low potential or non-suitable habitat. There are

no records of Western Grasswren immediately south of the Project area, therefore, the clearance of suitable habitat within the Project area is unlikely to fragment an existing important population into two or more populations.

4. The action adversely affects habitat critical to the survival of a species:

Western Grasswren are dependent on chenopod shrublands and other arid shrublands, particularly those which have larger, denser shrubs as well as vegetative debris to provide shelter down to ground level (Black et al. 2009; DotE 2014). Predominant habitat for the Western Grasswren is identified as *Maireana pyramidata* (Black Bluebush) low shrubland, *Acacia papyrocarpa* (Western Myall) low woodland, and *Lycium australe* (Australian Boxthorn) low shrubland (Black et al. 2009; DotE 2014). *Atriplex* spp. (Saltbush) and *Maireana* spp. (Bluebush) shrublands with a sparse or open overstorey of low trees or shrubs, such as *Acacia papyrocarpa* (Western Myall), *Casuarina pauper* (Black Oak), *Lycium australe* (Australian Boxthorn), *Alectryon oleifolius* (Bullock Bush), and *Myoporum platycarpum* (False Sandalwood) are also considered suitable habitat. Species such as *Rhagodia spinescens* (Spiny Saltbush) and *Acacia tetragonophylla* (Dead Finish) have also been identified as prominent in sites with Western Grasswren (Black et al. 2009, DotE 2014). Black et al. (2009) identified habitat along drainage lines, on low rocky hills and in semi-arid low woodlands as preferred by the subspecies. In particular, previous assessment of this subspecies' habitat(s) found that 64 % of the sites known to be occupied with Western Grasswren were covered with low shrublands (predominantly *Lycium australe* (Australian boxthorn) and *Maireana pyramidata* (Black Bluebush)) and 28% were covered with low woodlands (predominantly with *Acacia papyrocarpa* (Western Myall)) (Black et al. 2009).

Based on this habitat usage, the clearance of 2.45 ha of important habitat within the Project area may possibly adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the subspecies, although the area of clearance is small relative to the amount of currently available habitat occurring near to the Project area.

5. Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population:

The breeding season for Western Grasswren extends from late June through September, with the territory size thought to be around 1 ha in area for a breeding pair or group (DotE 2014). The nests are generally close to the ground in the centre of low shrubs such as *Atriplex* spp. (Saltbush), *Maireana pyramidata* (Black Bluebush) and *Lycium australe* (Australian Boxthorn) (DotE 2014). The breeding success of Western Grasswren is contingent on the availability of suitable nesting sites and the absence of disturbance during critical reproductive periods.

The clearance of 2.45 ha of important habitat will likely result in the loss of important foraging and nesting sites for the subspecies. Any pairs or groups of Western Grasswren that have claimed the area as their territory will likely be forced to relocate to nearby habitat, possibly already occupied by other pairs or groups of birds, potentially leading to increased competition and defence of territory sites. This added competition could potentially divert energy away from breeding activities and may lead to reduced nest success, lower chick and fledging survival rates, and consequently a possible decline in recruitment.

Nesting success is also threatened by predators such as foxes and feral cats (DotE 2014). These feral species are likely to move through the Project area and are known to be present within the surrounding landscape, particularly due to the neighbouring industrial land use and proximity to urban areas. Predator populations naturally fluctuate over time, and the clearance of vegetation is unlikely to increase the risk of predation to a level where it will disrupt the breeding cycle.

The clearance of 2.45 ha of important habitat and 3.11 ha of less critical habitat within the Project area may disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population.

6. Modify, destroy, remove, or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline:

The clearance of 2.45 ha of important habitat and 3.11 ha of less critical habitat within the Project area is unlikely to isolate any habitat (see Criteria 3). However, the clearance of 2.45 ha of important habitat and 3.11 ha of less critical habitat within the Project area will decrease the overall availability of habitat and may result in a decline in the subspecies population, at least in the short-term.

7. Result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat:

Invasive species which are known to be harmful to Western Grasswren include goats, rabbits, foxes, and cats. Whilst goats and rabbits lead to habitat degradation through overgrazing, cats and foxes present a direct predation risk to the species (Garnett 1993; DotE 2014). These invasive species are known to be present in the wider area and are also likely to occur within the Project area. The clearance of vegetation and construction of infrastructure should not provide resources for these invasive species over and above current levels and the development is unlikely to increase the population(s) of invasive species beyond the current background density.

8. Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline:

The Conservation Advice for the Western Grasswren does not list any disease(s) as a threat to populations of the subspecies (DotE 2014). There are also no previous records of *Phytophthora* in the wider area, and the Project area is not within a high-risk area for *Phytophthora* (NatureMaps 2024).

9. Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species:

There is no recovery plan for the subspecies. Conservation advice for the subspecies includes ensuring all known populations of the species are stable and mitigating against key threats to the subspecies (DotE 2014). Based on the presence of suitable habitat for the Western Grasswren, it is possible the clearance of 2.45 ha of important habitat and 3.11 ha of less critical habitat within the Project area may interfere with the recovery of the subspecies, at least in the short-term.

Referral requirement:

Based on the potential negative impact(s) of the development on Western Grasswren, as determined in reference to Criteria 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9, the self-assessment process results in a recommendation for a referral to the DCCEEW. The level of confidence in the information available at a local level and follow up ground truthing is deemed sufficient to determine the impacts as outlined above.

4.4.2 Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*, EPBC: VU)

Based on the following criteria, it is deemed that Southern Whiteface, although Likely to inhabit the Project area, will not be impacted as a species by the development.

Southern Whiteface was assessed against the Significant impact criteria for a Vulnerable species listed in the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance (2013) (SIG 1.1).

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a Vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

1. Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species:

The Southern Whiteface was listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act on 31st March 2023 due to a continued population decline (DCCEEW 2023). Key threats relate to habitat loss through clearance for agriculture and via overgrazing, as well as predation. Five records of Southern Whiteface occur within 5 km of the Project area and although Southern Whiteface were not recorded within the Project area during the field survey, it is considered

Likely that Southern Whiteface may be present at times within the Project area. Nevertheless, potential habitat within the Project area is unlikely to be critical to the survival of Southern Whiteface given the lack of trees with hollows / crevices required for breeding and roosting, and the low amount of herbaceous understorey litter cover that provides essential foraging resources (DCCEEW 2023). Moreover, individuals present in the area are likely to be part of a more or less continuous population throughout the region, with the species having a widespread distribution, and populations responding and expanding their range during favorable conditions in response resource availability. The clearance of vegetation within the Project area is considered unlikely to lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population.

2. Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population:

Southern Whiteface occur across most of mainland Australia south of the tropics in a wide range of open woodlands and shrublands where there is an understorey of grasses and / or shrubs (DCCEEW 2023). Populations respond to favorable conditions and associated resource availability, expanding their range accordingly. Individuals present within the Project area are likely to be part of a more or less continuous population throughout the wider area, with population distributions expanding and contracting in response to suitable conditions. Based on the proposed development footprint of 5.56 ha, the relatively small area of clearance of non-critical habitat is unlikely to significantly reduce the area of occupancy of an important population.

3. Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations:

There are five records of Southern Whiteface within 5 km of the Project area. Records for the species are scattered in a mosaic across the wider landscape corresponding with areas of suitable habitat. The removal of suitable habitat within the Project area is not likely to fragment two or more populations due to the species being widespread and responding to favorable conditions and associated resource availability.

4. Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species:

Habitat critical to the survival of Southern Whiteface includes areas of relatively undisturbed open woodlands and shrublands (preferred habitat is dominated by *Acacia* and/or *Eucalypt* species) with an understorey of grasses and / or shrubs and herbaceous understorey litter cover for foraging (DCCEEW 2023). In particular, trees with hollows and crevices are required for roosting and nesting (DCCEEW 2023). Based on this information, vegetation within the Project area is unlikely to be critical to the survival of Southern Whiteface given the lack of trees with hollows / crevices required for breeding and roosting, and the low amount of herbaceous understorey litter cover that provides essential foraging resources. Moreover, the area of vegetation clearance is small relative to same or similar vegetation types remaining within the surrounding landscape more generally.

5. Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population:

Habitat requirements for breeding include open woodland and shrublands containing living and dead trees with hollows and crevices for nesting combined with an understorey of grasses and / or shrubs and herbaceous understorey litter for foraging. Thus, vegetation within the Project area is unsuitable for breeding and clearance will not disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population.

6. Modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline:

Although the clearance of habitat(s) likely utilised by Southern Whiteface is proposed, habitat of high ecological value to the species is widespread throughout the region and the removal of 5.56 ha of non-critical habitat is unlikely to reduce the quality or availability of suitable habitat within the wider area to the extent that the species is likely to decline.

7. Result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat:

Invasive species known to be harmful to Southern Whiteface include livestock, rabbits, and invasive predators (DCCEEW 2023). Whilst livestock and rabbits have led to habitat degradation through overgrazing, invasive predators such as cats and foxes present a direct predation risk to the species. These feral species are known to be present in the wider area and are likely to occur within the Project area given the proximity to industrial and residential land. While predator numbers are likely to naturally fluctuate with abundance of food resources, there is a low likelihood that predators will increase in abundance above the background density within the Project area as a result of the development.

8. Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline:

The Conservation Advice for Southern Whiteface does not list any disease(s) as a threat to populations of the species (DCCEEW 2023). There are no previous records of *Phytophthora* in the wider area, and the Project area is not within a high-risk area for *Phytophthora* (NatureMaps 2024).

9. Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species:

There is no recovery plan for the species. Conservation advice for the species includes ensuring all known populations of the species are stable and habitat important for the survival of the species is protected (DCCEEW 2023). Management priorities include promoting the ecological management and connectivity of woodland remnants, preventing intensive over-grazing in high-value habitats, and securing occupied habitat patches in areas of patchy distributions. Given the clearance of less than 6.00 ha of suitable habitat across the Project area, it is considered unlikely that the proposed action would interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.

Referral requirement:

Based on the unlikely potential negative impact(s) of the development on Southern Whiteface, as determined in reference to Criteria 1 to 9, the self-assessment process does not result in a recommendation for a referral to the DCCEEW. The level of confidence in the information available at a local level and follow up ground truthing is deemed sufficient to determine the impacts as outlined above.

4.5 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.

There are no additional areas expected to be impacted as part of the proposed development. Ample access for future construction works should be possible from the already established access tracks surrounding the Project area.

4.6 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 of native vegetation clearance within the development footprint is not possible if the development proceeds.

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).

The development footprint and associated clearance of 5.56 ha is lower than the 13.25 ha of native vegetation occurring within the overall Project area (i.e., the areas of Allotments 120 and 121), with no current plans for the removal of the remaining vegetation within the Project area.

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

No rehabilitation or restoration works are planned within the Project area or development footprint. However, natural regeneration of vegetation is occurring throughout the Block and will likely continue within uncleared areas.

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

The SEB will be met through a payment of \$43,436.15 into the Native Vegetation Fund

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

The Native Vegetation Council will consider Principles 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) when assigning a level of Risk under Regulation 16 of the Native Vegetation Regulations. The Native Vegetation Council will consider all the Principles of clearance of the Act 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	<u>Relevant information</u> <u>Plant species recorded (native and introduced) for each vegetation association:</u> Site 1 – 13 native species (minus 4 herbaceous spring annuals), 1 non-native species Site 2 – 23 native species (minus 3 herbaceous spring annuals), 5 non-native species Site 3 – 12 native species (minus 2 herbaceous spring annuals), 2 non-native species Site 4 – 16 native species (no herbaceous spring annuals), 2 non-native species
	<u>Bushland Plant Diversity Score</u> Site 1 – 24 Site 2 – 22 Site 3 – 22 Site 4 – 26
	<u>Assessment against the principles - Seriously at Variance</u> -All Sites Seriously at Variance.
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area of clearance is relatively small (5.56 ha) compared to the amount of similar native vegetation occurring within 5 km of the Project area, with 56 % native vegetation cover remaining within 5 km of the Project area. Approximately 3117 ha of similar native vegetation is currently protected by Heritage Agreement HA 1588 and Whyalla CP which together form a more or less contiguous protected area extending approximately north-west of the Project area. Native flora recorded within the Block are common to the area.

Principle 1b - significance as a habitat for wildlife	<p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>The Project area potentially provides habitat for the following threatened species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) (<i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>, EPBC: VU, NPW: V) Southern Whiteface (<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>, EPBC: VU) <p><u>Detail if the vegetation support a high diversity of animal species:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vegetation may support a relatively high diversity of animal species given the diversity of vegetation structures present (e.g., low shrubland to low woodland) and its connection to surrounding vegetation. <p><u>Detail if the vegetation provide a corridor for movements between other areas of native vegetation, or a habitat refuge, especially in heavily cleared areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearance is unlikely to disrupt animal movement given the relatively large areas of unimpacted similar vegetation types remaining within the local landscape and the location of the Project area adjacent to a current industrial zone. <p>Threatened Fauna Score – 0.1 for all Sites Unit Biodiversity Score: Site 1 – 68.83 Site 2 – 69.48 Site 3 – 69.60 Site 4 – 64.96</p>
	<p><u>Assessment against the principles - Seriously at Variance</u></p> <p>- All Sites Seriously at Variance</p>
	<p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area of clearance is relatively small (5.56 ha) compared to the amount of similar native vegetation occurring within 5 km of the Project area, with 56 % native vegetation cover remaining within 5 km of the Project area. Approximately 3117 ha of similar native vegetation is currently protected by Heritage Agreement HA 1588 and Whyalla CP which together form a more or less contiguous protected area extending approximately north-west of the Project area. No critical habitat required by Southern Whiteface is planned for clearance. Clearance of important habitat possibly utilised by Western Grasswren is limited to 2.45 ha.
Principle 1c - plants of a rare, vulnerable or endangered species	<p><u>Relevant information</u></p> <p>No threatened flora were observed within the Project area. Threatened Flora Scores – 0 for all Sites</p>
	<p><u>Assessment against the principles – Not at Variance</u></p> <p>- All Sites Not at Variance</p>
	<p><u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u></p> <p>N/A</p>

Principle 1d - the vegetation comprises the whole or part of a plant community that is Rare, Vulnerable or endangered:	<u>Relevant information</u> No Threatened Ecological Communities were observed within the Project area. Threatened Community Scores – 1 for all Sites.
	<u>Assessment against the principles - Not at Variance</u> - All Sites Not at Variance
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> N/A
Principle 1e - it is significant as a remnant of vegetation in an area which has been extensively cleared.	<u>Relevant information</u> Provide remnancy figures for IBRA Association and IBRA Subregion: Red Rock IBRA Association = 100 %. Myall Plains IBRA Subregion = 97 %. <u>Discuss the health and likely longevity of remnants:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation within the Project area was in good condition with relatively low weed abundance and a high number of naturally regenerating plants. However, the location of the Project area adjacent to expanding industrial infrastructure may mean weed incursion and further issues of degradation will become a more significant issue in the future without active intervention. Total Biodiversity Score - 383.09
	<u>Assessment against the principles - At Variance</u> - All Sites At Variance
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project area occurs adjacent to an area of expanding industrial infrastructure and is likely to further degrade over time without active intervention. Approximately 3117 ha of similar native vegetation is currently protected by Heritage Agreement HA 1588 and Whyalla CP which together form a more or less contiguous protected area extending approximately north-west of the Project area.
Principle 1f - it is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment.	<u>Relevant information</u> Vegetation within the Project area is not associated with a wetland.
	<u>Assessment against the principles – Not at Variance</u> - All Sites Not at Variance
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> N/A
Principle 1g - it contributes significantly to the amenity of the area in which it is growing or is situated.	<u>Relevant information</u>
	N/A
	<u>Moderating factors that may be considered by the NVC</u> N/A

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

4.7 Risk Assessment

Determine the level of risk associated with the application

Total clearance	No. of trees	N/A – Assessed as Bushland
	Area (ha)	5.56
	Total biodiversity Score	383.09
Seriously at variance with principle 1(b), 1(c) or 1 (d)		1b – All sites
Risk assessment outcome		Level 4

5 Clearance Summary

5.1 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	1	24	1	0	0.1	68.83	2.79	192.04	1.0			211.24	\$20,638.62	\$1,135.12
1	2	22	1	0	0.1	69.48	2.20	152.86	1.0			168.15	\$16,428.63	\$903.57
1	3	22	1	0	0.1	69.60	0.25	17.40	1.0			19.14	\$1,870.02	\$102.85
1	4	26	1	0	0.1	64.96	0.32	20.79	1.0			22.87	\$2,234.45	\$122.89
						Total	5.56	383.09				421.40	\$41,171.72	\$2,264.43

5.2 Totals Summary Table

	Total Biodiversity score	Total SEB points required	SEB Payment	Admin Fee	Total Payment
Application	383.09	421.40	\$41,171.72	\$2,264.43	\$43,436.15

Economies of Scale Factor	0.11
Rainfall (mm)	269

6 Significant Environmental Benefit

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

ACHIEVING AN SEB

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

- ☐ 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:

- Payment amount of \$41,171.72 and an administration fee of \$2,264.43 for a total payment of \$43,436.15 to be made into the Native Vegetation Fund.

7 References

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- Department for Environment and Water (DEW) (2024a) BDBSA Supertable overview. Accessed 5th September 2024. Available at: <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/science/information-and-data/biological-databases-of-south-australia>
- Department for Environment and Water (DEW) (2024b) Electronic Flora of South Australia. Available at: <http://www.flora.sa.gov.au/>
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- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2024a) Protected Matters Search Tool. Accessed: 5th September 2024. Available at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/protected-matters-search-tool>
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (2024b) Species Profile and Threats Database - EPBC Act List of Threatened Fauna. Available at: <https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl>
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- Garnett ST, Szabo JK, Dutson G (2011) The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria.
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- NatureMaps (2024) EnviroData SA. Government of South Australia, Department of Environment and Water (DEW). Available at: <http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps>
- Native Vegetation Council (NVC) (2020) Bushland Assessment Manual. Native Vegetation Management Unit, July 2020.

8 Appendices

8.1 PMST Search Summary

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water			
Protected Matters Search Tool			
Report Generated - 1:51PM - 05 September 2024			
Matters of National Environment Significance	Count	Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act	Count
World Heritage Properties	0	Commonwealth Lands	4
National Heritage Places	0	Commonwealth Heritage Places	0
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	0	Listed Marine Species	80
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	0	Whales and Other Cetaceans	8
Commonwealth Marine Area	0	Critical Habitats	0
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities	1	Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial	0
Listed Threatened Species	45	Australian Marine Parks	0
Listed Migratory Species	45	Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles	0
Extra Information	Count	<p>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.</p> <p>Report Metadata Caveat</p>	
State and Territory Reserves	3		
Regional Forest Agreements	0		
Nationally Important Wetlands	1		
EPBC Act Referrals	12		
Key Ecological Features	0		
Biologically Important Areas	2		
Bioregional Assessments	0		
Geological and Bioregional Assessments	0		

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities				[Resource Information]		
Community ID	Community Name	Threatened Category	Website	Presence	Text	Buffer Status
118	Subtropical and	Vulnerable	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
906	<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	Bird	May	Species or species	Critically Endangered
847	<i>Numenius</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered
856	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered
77037	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
1060	<i>Macronectes</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
832	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank,	Bird	Known	Species or species	Endangered
86380	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Nunivak Bar-tailed	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
89224	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered
64445	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
529	<i>Aphelocephala</i>	Southern Whiteface	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
929	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
66472	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Black-browed	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
82950	<i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
1061	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
59398	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
934	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
64464	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
64462	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped	Bird	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
1075	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
90381	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
872	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
877	<i>Charadrius</i>	Greater Sand Plover,	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
82651	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
89223	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
89221	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
862	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
855	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
726	<i>Neophema</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
64454	<i>Amytornis textilis</i>	Western Grasswren	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
64458	<i>Diomedea</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
64459	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
69374	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Blue Warehou	Fish	Likely	Species or species	Conservation
291	<i>Sminthopsis</i>	Sandhill Dunnart	Mammal	Likely	Species or species	Endangered
22	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea-lion,	Mammal	May	Species or species	Endangered
40	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Breeding known to	Endangered
4225	<i>Frankenia plicata</i>	null	Plant	May	Species or species	Endangered
56344	<i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Yellow Swainson-pea	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
7997	<i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	Desert Greenhood	Plant	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1763	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered
1768	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered
1666	<i>Aprasia</i>	Flinders Ranges Worm-	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1765	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
64470	<i>Carcharodon</i>	White Shark, Great	Shark	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable

Listed Migratory Species

[Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence		Threatened Category	Migratory Status
				Rank	Text		
1060	<i>Macronectes</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory
66472	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Black-browed	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory
832	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank,	Bird	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory
833	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper, Little	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory
952	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory
59309	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory
1061	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory
678	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory
64464	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
64462	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped	Bird	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory
1075	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
882	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover,	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory
91256	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory (as
875	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Bird	Likely	Species or species		Migratory
872	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
877	<i>Charadrius</i>	Greater Sand Plover,	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
847	<i>Numenius</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory
844	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory
89224	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory
82651	<i>Ardeana grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
89223	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory
89221	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
860	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
862	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
82404	<i>Ardeana carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or		Migratory
858	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory
855	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
856	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered	Migratory
642	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory
841	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	Bird	Known	Species or species		Migratory
64458	<i>Diomedea</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable	Migratory
64459	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
644	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species		Migratory
38	<i>Megaptera</i>	Humpback Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory
39	<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory
43	<i>Lagenorhynchus</i>	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory
40	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Breeding known to	Endangered	Migratory (as Balaena
35	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species		Migratory
1765	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
1763	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered	Migratory
1768	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered	Migratory
64470	<i>Carcharodon</i>	White Shark, Great	Shark	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable	Migratory
83288	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle, Mackerel	Shark	Likely	Species or species		Migratory

Commonwealth Lands

[Resource Information]

Commonwealth Land	Commonwealth Land Name	Agency	State	Buffer Status
40927	Commonwealth Land -	Unknown	SA	In buffer area only
40172	Defence - WHYALLA TRAINING	Defence	SA	In buffer area only
40171	Defence - WHYALLA TRAINING	Defence	SA	In buffer area only
40170	Defence - AIRTC WHYALLA	Defence	SA	In buffer area only

Listed Marine Species

[Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence		Threatened Category
				Rank	Text	
66252	<i>Maroubra perserrata</i>	Sawtooth Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
799	<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted Tern	Bird	May	Migration route may	
21	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	Australian Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species	
77037	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
20	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	Long-nosed Fur-seal,	Mammal	May	Species or species	
1060	<i>Macronectes</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel,	Bird	May	Species or species	Endangered
66472	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Black-browed	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
832	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank,	Bird	Known	Species or species	Endangered
833	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper, Little	Bird	Known	Species or species	
870	<i>Himantopus</i>	Pied Stilt, Black-	Bird	Known	Species or species	
90682	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty Tern	Bird	Known	Breeding known to	
952	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Bird	Known	Species or species	
59309	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	
66277	<i>Stigmatopora nigra</i>	Widebody Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species	
66276	<i>Stigmatopora argus</i>	Spotted Pipefish, Gulf	Fish	May	Species or species	
66251	<i>Lissocampus runa</i>	Javelin Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
83425	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo	Bird	Known	Species or species	
66278	<i>Stipeampus cristatus</i>	Ringback Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species	
22	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea-lion,	Mammal	May	Species or species	Endangered
66245	<i>Hypselograthus</i>	Knifesnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species	
1061	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
66246	<i>Kaupus costatus</i>	Deepbody Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species	
66249	<i>Lissocampus caudalis</i>	Australian Smooth	Fish	May	Species or species	
66248	<i>Leptoichthys</i>	Brushtail Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
670	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Bird	May	Species or species	
678	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Bird	Likely	Species or species	
1066	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion	Bird	Likely	Species or species	
66243	<i>Histiogamphelus</i>	Rhino Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species	
1765	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Reptile	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
1763	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Reptile	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered
1768	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle,	Reptile	Known	Species or species	Endangered
66269	<i>Pugnaso curtirostris</i>	Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-	Fish	May	Species or species	
943	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-	Bird	Likely	Species or species	
66268	<i>Phyllopteryx</i>	Common Seadragon,	Fish	May	Species or species	
66267	<i>Phycodurus eques</i>	Leafy Seadragon	Fish	May	Species or species	
66265	<i>Notiocampus ruber</i>	Red Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
82949	<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	Bird	Known	Breeding known to	
64464	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
64462	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped	Bird	Known	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
871	<i>Recurvirostra</i>	Red-necked Avocet	Bird	Known	Species or species	
1075	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
882	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover,	Bird	May	Species or species	
91256	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Bird	Known	Species or species	
90381	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
66217	<i>Filicampus tigris</i>	Tiger Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
881	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover	Bird	Known	Species or species	

66185	<i>Acentronura australe</i>	Southern Pygmy	Fish	May	Species or species	
875	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Bird	Likely	Species or species	
872	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
877	<i>Charadrius</i>	Greater Sand Plover,	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
874	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
847	<i>Numenius</i>	Eastern Curlew, Far	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered
66235	<i>Hippocampus</i>	Short-head Seahorse,	Fish	May	Species or species	
844	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Bird	Known	Species or species	
66521	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Bird	May	Species or species	
89224	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Endangered
82651	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
89223	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
89221	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
860	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Bird	Known	Species or species	
863	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
862	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
66284	<i>Vanacampus phillipi</i>	Port Phillip Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
66285	<i>Vanacampus</i>	Longsnout Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species	
66286	<i>Vanacampus vercoi</i>	Verco's Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
66282	<i>Urocampus</i>	Hairy Pipefish	Fish	May	Species or species	
82404	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	
858	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	
855	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot, Knot	Bird	Known	Species or species	Vulnerable
856	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Bird	Known	Species or species	Critically Endangered
726	<i>Neophema</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	Bird	Likely	Species or species	Vulnerable
87735	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover,	Bird	Known	Species or species	
842	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species	
841	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pin-tailed Snipe	Bird	Known	Species or species	
66274	<i>Solegnathus robustus</i>	Robust Pipehorse,	Fish	May	Species or species	
64458	<i>Diomedea</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Bird	Likely	Foraging, feeding or	Vulnerable
64459	<i>Thalassarche</i>	Campbell Albatross,	Bird	May	Species or species	Vulnerable
66227	<i>Heraldia nocturna</i>	Upside-down Pipefish,	Fish	May	Species or species	
66283	<i>Vanacampus</i>	Mother-of-pearl	Fish	May	Species or species	
644	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bird	May	Species or species	

Whales and Other Cetaceans

[Resource Information]

Species ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	Class	Presence	Text	Threatened Category
38	<i>Megaptera</i>	Humpback Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species	
39	<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species	
68418	<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>	Indian Ocean	Mammal	Likely	Species or species	
43	<i>Lagenorhynchus</i>	Dusky Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species	
40	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Mammal	Known	Breeding known to	Endangered
60	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin,	Mammal	May	Species or species	
68417	<i>Tursiops truncatus s.</i>	Bottlenose Dolphin	Mammal	May	Species or species	
35	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale	Mammal	May	Species or species	

State and Territory Reserves

[Resource Information]

Protected Area ID	Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Jurisdiction	Environment	Buffer Status
SA 1588	Unnamed (No. HA 1588)	Heritage Agreement	SA	State	Terrestrial	In feature area
SA 0093	Whyalla	Conservation Park	SA	State	Terrestrial	In buffer area only
092	Upper Spencer Gulf	Marine Park	SA	State	Marine	In buffer area only

Nationally Important Wetlands

[Resource Information]

Reference Code	Wetland Name	State	Website	Buffer Status
SA020	Upper Spencer Gulf	SA	Australian Wetlands	In buffer area only

Reference Number	Title of referral	Jurisdiction	Industry Type	Stage	Stage Description	Referral Outcome
2023/09717	Northern Water	SA	Water Management	Assessment	Assessment Approach Determined	
2024/09873	Whyalla Hydrogen	SA	Energy Generation and	Assessment	Assessment Approach Determined	
2004/1724	Project Magnet	SA	Mining	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action
2011/5877	Arafura Whyalla Rare	SA	Mining	Completed	Withdrawn	Controlled Action
2017/7910	Whyalla Solar Farm	SA	Energy Generation and	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action
2024/09631	Mare team testing -	SA	Agriculture and	Post-Approval	Cancelled	
2023/09658	Cultana Solar Farm	SA	Energy Generation and	Assessment	Completed	
2024/09878	Magnetite Expansion	SA	Mining	Assessment	Referral Decision - Open for Public	
2023/09759	South Australian	SA	Energy Generation and	Assessment	Assessment Approach Determined	
2015/7522	Improving rabbit	NSW	Natural Resources	Completed	Referral Decision Made	Not Controlled Action
2010/5316	Expansion of the	SA	Commonwealth	Post-Approval	Approval Decision Made	Controlled Action
2001/466	Pig Iron Smelter	SA	Manufacturing	Completed	Lapsed	Controlled Action

8.2 BDBSA Flora Species records within 5 km

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date of Last Record
<i>Acacia continua</i>	Thorn Wattle	9/12/1997
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle	29/10/2018
<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Umbrella Bush	10/05/2004
<i>Acacia notabilis</i>	Notable Wattle	9/12/1997
<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>	Umbrella Wattle	29/10/2018
<i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i>	Western Myall	6/02/2023
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping Myall	29/10/2018
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Coastal Galenia	6/02/2023
<i>Aizoon sp.</i>	Galenia	10/05/2004
<i>Arabidella nasturtium</i>	Yellow Cress	25/09/2020
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	29/10/2018
<i>Atriplex stipitata (NC)</i>	Bitter Saltbush	10/05/2004
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	Bladder Saltbush	6/02/2023
<i>Atriplex vesicaria ssp. (NC)</i>	Bladder Saltbush	10/05/2004
<i>Austrostipa drummondii</i>	Cottony Spear-grass	29/10/2018
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass	29/10/2018
<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>	Balcarra Spear-grass	29/10/2018
<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>	Spear-grass	6/02/2023
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	29/10/2018
<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>	Tar-vine	15/02/2008
<i>Brassica sp.</i>		10/05/2004
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	29/10/2018
<i>Bromus diandrus (NC)</i>	Great Brome	10/05/2004
<i>Bromus sp.</i>	Brome	10/05/2004
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>		8/09/2011
<i>Calandrinia volubilis</i>	Twining Purslane	25/09/2020
<i>Calotis erinacea</i>	Tangled Burr-daisy	25/07/2014
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface	15/07/2005
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed	6/02/2023
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle	10/05/2004
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	29/10/2018
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain Grass	25/07/2014
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	29/10/2018
<i>Crassula tetragona ssp. robusta</i>	Crassula	15/07/2005
<i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i>		29/10/2018
<i>Cynanchum viminalis ssp. australe</i>	Caustic Bush	29/09/2016
<i>Cynodon dactylon (NC)</i>	Couch	25/11/2002
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Lincoln Weed	6/02/2023

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date of Last Record
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface	6/02/2023
<i>Dissocarpus biflorus</i> var. <i>biflorus</i>	Two-horn Saltbush	29/10/2018
<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i>	Ball Bindyi	29/10/2018
<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>	Lobed-leaf Hop-bush	10/05/2004
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustissima</i>	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	29/10/2018
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane	25/11/2002
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp.	Climbing Saltbush	29/10/2018
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp. <i>eremaea</i>	Dryland Climbing Saltbush	29/10/2018
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var.	Ruby Saltbush	29/10/2018
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	6/02/2023
<i>Enneapogon avenaceus</i>	Common Bottle-washers	25/09/2020
<i>Eremophila alternifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Emubush	10/05/2004
<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Weeping Emubush	10/05/2004
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	Broom Emubush	6/02/2023
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill	25/07/2014
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.		6/02/2023
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Eyebane	15/02/2008
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	Leafless Cherry	6/02/2023
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania	29/10/2018
<i>Geijera linearifolia</i>	Sheep Bush	29/10/2018
<i>Glandularia aristigera</i>	Mayne's Pest	15/02/2008
<i>Glischrocaryon behrii</i>	Golden Pennants	9/12/1997
<i>Glischrocaryon flavescens</i>	Yellow Pennants	25/07/2014
<i>Halgania cyanea</i>	Rough Blue-flower	9/12/1997
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> f.	Prickly Lettuce	29/10/2018
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppergrass	29/10/2018
<i>Limonium lobatum</i>	Winged Sea-lavender	28/03/2004
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Notch-leaf Sea-lavender	29/10/2018
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	6/02/2023
<i>Maireana appressa</i>	Pale-fruit Bluebush	29/10/2018
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf Bluebush	29/10/2018
<i>Maireana georgei</i>	Satiny Bluebush	6/02/2023
<i>Maireana pyramidata</i>	Black Bluebush	6/02/2023
<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>	Bluebush	6/02/2023
<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>	Hairy-fruit Bluebush	29/10/2018
<i>Maireana turbinata</i>	Top-fruit Bluebush	29/10/2018
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	10/05/2004
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medic	25/11/2002
<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	Barrel Medic	29/10/2018
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree	29/10/2018
<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i> ssp. <i>mutica</i>	Boree	29/10/2018
<i>Mesembryanthemum aitonis</i>	Angled Iceplant	28/03/2004
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Iceplant	6/02/2023
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender Iceplant	29/10/2018
<i>Minuria cunninghamii</i>	Bush Minuria	29/09/2016
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Native Myrtle	29/10/2018
<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ssp.	False Sandalwood	29/10/2018
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush	6/02/2023
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Erect Prickly Pear	28/05/2005
<i>Orbea variegata</i>	Carrion-flower	25/07/2014
<i>Orobancha cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i>	Australian Broomrape	29/09/2016
<i>Osteocarpum dipterocarpum</i>	Two-wing Bonefruit	29/10/2018

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date of Last Record
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel Pondweed	11/06/2020
<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>	Silver Mulla Mulla	25/07/2014
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle	25/07/2014
<i>Rhagodia parabolica</i>	Mealy Saltbush	6/02/2023
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Spiny Saltbush	29/10/2018
<i>Rhodanthe troedelii</i>	Small Paper-everlasting	2/10/1996
<i>Roepera confluens</i>	Forked Twinleaf	29/09/2016
<i>Roepera eremaea</i>		25/09/2020
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	29/10/2018
<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass	6/02/2023
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Buckbush	6/02/2023
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> var.	Wild Sage	10/05/2004
<i>Sarcozona praecox</i>	Sarcozona	29/10/2018
<i>Sclerolaena obliquicuspis</i>	Oblique-spined Bindyi	29/10/2018
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>	Small-spine Bindyi	6/02/2023
<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Annual Groundsel	29/10/2018
<i>Senecio spanomerus</i>	Native Groundsel	17/09/2006
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>alicia</i> x ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	Desert Senna	6/02/2023
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>X artemisioides</i>	Silver Senna	29/10/2018
<i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>X coriacea</i>	Broad-leaf Desert Senna	29/10/2018
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Whorled Pigeon-grass	1/03/2010
<i>Sida corrugata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Grassland Sida	14/04/1995
<i>Sida petrophila</i>	Rock Sida	10/05/2004
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Smooth Mustard	29/10/2018
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	6/02/2023
<i>Suaeda aegyptiaca</i>		28/05/2005
<i>Tecticornia disarticulata</i>		29/10/2018
<i>Tetragonia eremaea</i>	Desert Spinach	29/10/2018
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit	6/02/2023
<i>Triodia compacta</i>	Spinifex	8/12/1997
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland Daisy	6/02/2023
<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell	14/04/1995

8.3 BDBSA Fauna Species records within 5 km

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date of Last Record
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	29/03/2023
<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill	20/07/2017
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	10/09/2017
<i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	Slender-billed Thornbill (western)	26/07/2011
<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	29/03/2023
<i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler	26/12/2018
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	26/12/2018
<i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	Western Grasswren	30/03/2023
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	21/07/2019
<i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	21/02/2019
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	4/04/2001
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	26/12/2018
<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	28/02/2022
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	4/03/2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date of Last Record
<i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	Red Wattlebird (MLR, AP, YP, EP, far west, Yellabinna)	26/07/2011
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	30/03/2023
<i>Aphelecephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	29/03/2023
<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Pacific Swift	26/12/2018
<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	23/03/2016
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Great Egret	13/06/2017
<i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i>	Plumed Egret	25/11/2001
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	28/02/2022
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	26/03/2005
<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow	29/03/2023
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	8/01/2017
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	4/03/2022
<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow	30/03/2023
ATHERINIDAE spp.	Hardyheads, Silversides, Whitebait	11/09/2004
AVES sp.	birds	22/08/2020
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	20/07/2017
<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck	29/03/2023
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck	20/07/2017
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret	23/03/2016
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella	27/01/2017
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	2/08/2007
<i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	Rufous Fieldwren	27/02/2022
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	26/12/2018
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	23/03/2016
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	23/03/2016
<i>Chalcites basalus</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	5/10/2015
<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo	26/07/2011
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover	17/12/2017
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck	19/03/2017
<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow	17/07/2016
<i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>	Whiskered Tern	26/12/2018
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	22/08/2020
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	21/01/2016
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark	28/09/2005
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt	14/06/2018
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	28/02/2016
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon	28/02/2022
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	18/06/2017
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	30/03/2023
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	30/03/2023
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail	26/07/2011
<i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	30/03/2023
<i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	Spotted Ctenotus	29/03/2023
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	19/03/2017
<i>Demansia cyanochasma</i>	Desert Whipsnake	30/03/2023
<i>Diplodactylus furcosus</i>	Ranges Stone Gecko	1/04/2023
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	22/04/2018
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret	26/12/2018
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	28/02/2022
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	14/06/2018
<i>Elseornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	26/12/2018
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	4/03/2022
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	30/03/2023
<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel	21/07/2019
<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar	4/02/2017

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date of Last Record
<i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	14/01/2018
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	30/03/2023
<i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Australian Hobby	9/12/2018
<i>Favonigobius lateralis</i>	Southern Longfin Goby	11/09/2004
<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Eurasian Coot	21/07/2019
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen	26/12/2018
<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Buff-banded Rail	17/10/2002
<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	30/03/2023
<i>Gavicalis virescens sonorus</i>	Singing Honeyeater (EP, YP, FR, MN, AP, MM, coastal SE)	2/08/2007
<i>Gehyra versicolor</i>	Eastern Tree Dтеля	29/03/2023
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpielark	21/07/2019
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	30/03/2023
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	6/12/2018
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	6/12/2018
<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko	30/03/2023
<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied Stilt	21/07/2019
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	29/03/2023
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	22/08/2020
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull	22/08/2020
<i>Lerista sp.</i>		30/03/2023
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog	9/09/2005
<i>Macropus (Osphranter) robustus</i>	Euro	8/12/2023
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck	20/07/2017
<i>Malurus assimilis assimilis</i>	Purple-backed Fairywren	21/02/2019
<i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	White-winged Fairywren	30/03/2023
<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	Blue-breasted Fairywren	4/03/2022
<i>Malurus sp.</i>	fairywrens	30/03/2023
<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairywren	28/02/2016
<i>Malurus splendens callainus</i>	Turquoise Fairywren (NW, northern EP)	2/08/2007
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner (complex)	26/07/2011
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	19/03/2017
<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	Black Kite	17/07/2016
<i>Morethia sp.</i>		30/03/2023
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	1/04/2023
<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>	Eastern Bluebonnet	30/03/2023
<i>Northiella haematogaster (NC)</i>	Bluebonnet (Eastern and Naretha)	17/07/2016
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	19/03/2017
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	30/03/2023
<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird	2/03/2022
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit (European Rabbit)	29/10/2018
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	13/11/2016
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	19/03/2017
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	26/12/2018
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	22/08/2020
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin	26/12/2018
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	29/03/2023
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	29/03/2023
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	26/12/2018
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Australian Pied Cormorant	6/12/2018
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	28/02/2022
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill	24/01/2003
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	8/01/2017
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	10/10/2017
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Great Crested Grebe	23/03/2016
<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	Central Bearded Dragon	27/02/2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date of Last Record
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	21/07/2019
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler	30/03/2023
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler (southern SA)	2/08/2007
<i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i>	Little Grassbird	26/12/2018
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i>	Australasian Swamphen	26/12/2018
<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Crake (Australian Spotted Crake)	26/12/2018
<i>Psephotellus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot	26/07/2015
<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot (eastern SA except NE)	13/04/1996
<i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i>	Congolli	11/09/2004
<i>Pseudogobius olorum</i>	Swan River Goby	11/09/2004
<i>Pseudomys bolami</i>	Bolam's Mouse	1/04/2023
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	23/07/2024
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	26/12/2018
<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater	21/02/2019
<i>Pygopus schraderi</i>	Eastern Hooded Scaly-foot	30/03/2023
<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat	29/03/2023
<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet	26/12/2018
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	20/07/2017
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	28/02/2022
<i>Sericornis frontalis (NC)</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	13/11/2016
<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	Little Long-tailed Dunnart	31/03/2023
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	20/07/2017
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	29/03/2023
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	20/07/2017
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern	6/12/2018
<i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	20/07/2017
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	19/03/2017
<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	2/07/2015
<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Nativehen	26/12/2018
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	19/03/2017
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	21/02/2019
<i>Turdus merula merula</i>	Common Blackbird	28/02/2022
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	21/07/2019
<i>Zapornia pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crake	5/10/2015
<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake	29/08/1999
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	21/02/2019