

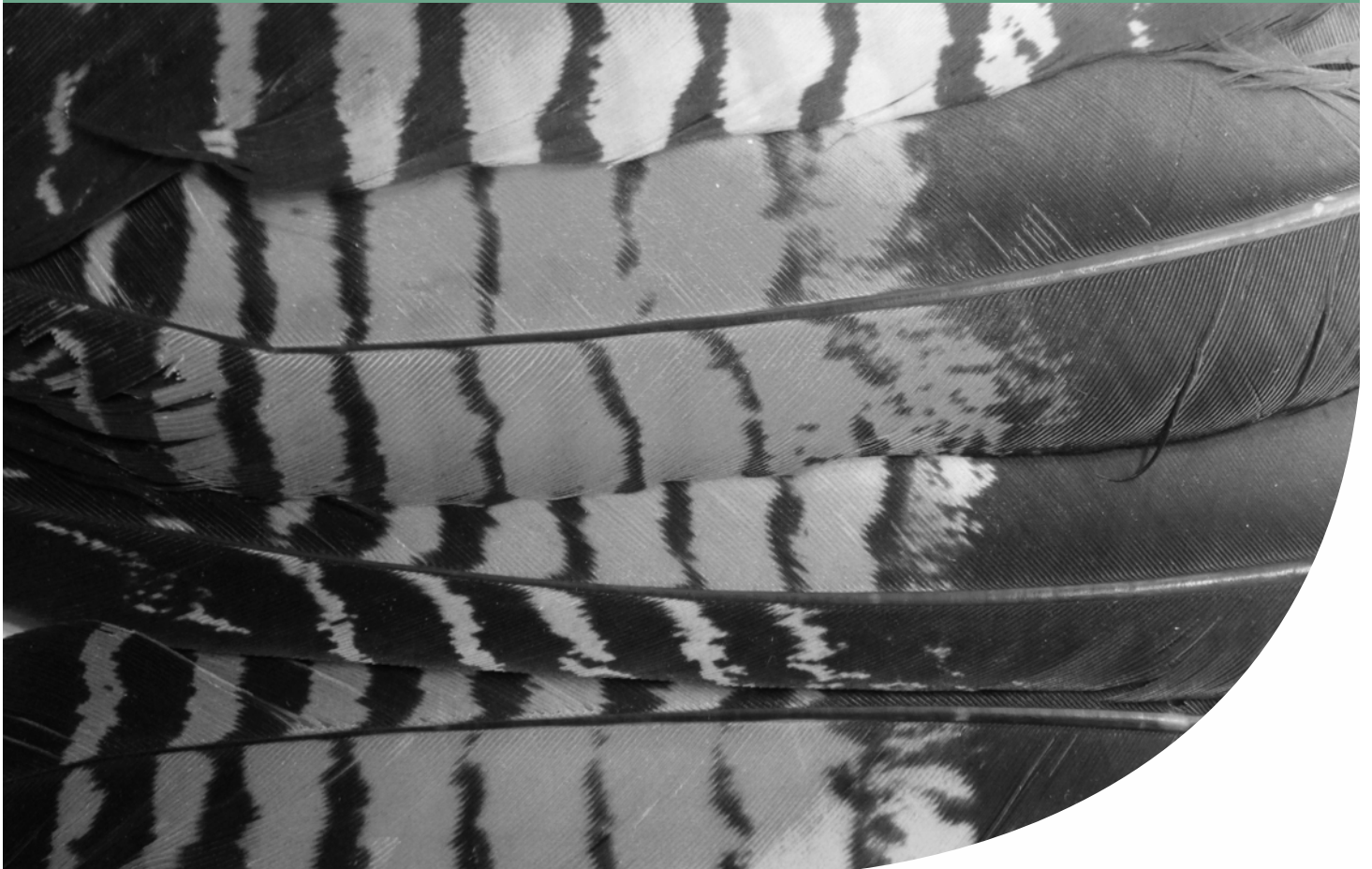
Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment

Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803

Wanneroo Road, Hamersley

Project No: EP24-129(03)

Prepared for BAI Communications
October 2025



Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment

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Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment

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Executive Summary

BAI Communications engaged Emerge Associates to conduct a basic fauna and a targeted black cockatoo assessment within Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hamersley (referred to herein as the 'site').

As part of the assessment a desktop study of the environmental context of the site and the likelihood of occurrence of threatened, specially protected and priority fauna was undertaken. A field survey was conducted on 13 November 2024 and 13 February 2025 during which opportunistic sightings of fauna were recorded and an assessment was made on the fauna habitat and black cockatoo habitat. Fauna values were characterised to the standard required of a basic survey with reference to Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA's) technical guidance (EPA 2020) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* black cockatoo referral guidelines (DAWE 2022).

Outcomes of the basic fauna assessment include the following:

- A total of 22 native and two non-native fauna species were recorded within the site.
- Two threatened and one priority species were recorded during the survey:
 - Carnaby's black cockatoo (endangered (EN) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act),
 - Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (vulnerable (VU) under the EPBC Act and BC Act),
 - Quenda (priority 4 in WA (P4)).
- Despite not being recording during the survey, the following species were considered to have a high or moderate likelihood of occurring within the site:
 - Pacific swift (migratory under the EPBC Act (MI))
 - Peregrine falcon (other specially protected (OS) in WA)
 - Cemetery springtail (priority 3 in WA (P3))
 - Woollybush bee (P3 in WA)
 - Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider (P3 in WA)
 - Graceful sunmoth (P4 in WA)
 - Black-striped snake (P3 in WA).
- The site consists of three broad habitat types:
 - **Banksia woodland:** banksia woodland with *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* over native shrubs (30.6 hectares (ha), 73.08% of the site).
 - **Scattered trees and shrubs:** scattered native and non-native *Eucalyptus* spp. trees and shrubs (1.27 ha, 3.03% of the site).
 - **Bare ground and grassland:** vehicle tracks, cleared areas and infrastructure (10 ha, 23.88% of the site).

Outcomes of the targeted black cockatoo survey include the following:

- Carnaby's black cockatoo individuals and foraging evidence were recorded. Forest red-tailed black cockatoo was recorded through foraging evidence (chewed jarrah and banksia fruits).
- The site occurs within the modelled distribution of Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo but outside of the modelled distribution of Baudin's black cockatoo.

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- The site contains 77 habitat trees, none of which contain hollows suitable for use by black cockatoos for nesting based on internal hollow inspection. Therefore, the site does not currently provide suitable nesting habitat for any species of black cockatoo but does constitute breeding habitat.
- No roosts or evidence of roosting by any species of black cockatoo was recorded within the site during the field survey. One forest red-tailed black cockatoo night roosting site STIBALR001 occurs 200 m north-east of the site. The vegetation in the north-eastern portion of the site which lies within 500 m of STIBALR001 would be considered part of this roost. Tall native and non-native trees within the site represent suitable roosting habitat for species of black cockatoo.
- A total of 31.39 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoos was mapped within the site of which 30.68 ha (97.74%) comprises native primary plants, 0.02 ha (0.06%) comprises native secondary plants 0.69 ha (2.2%) comprises non-native secondary plants.
- A total of 25.91 ha of foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoos was mapped within the site of which 24.46 ha (94.4%) comprises native primary plants, 0.73 ha (2.82%) comprises native secondary plants 0.72 ha (2.78%) comprises non-native secondary plants.

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Abbreviation Tables

Table A1: Abbreviations – Organisations

Organisations	
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (now DCCEEW)
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy
DoW	Department of Water (now DWER)
DPaW	Department of Parks and Wildlife (now DBCA)
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
WAM	Western Australian Museum
WALGA	Western Australian Local Governments Association
WALIA	Western Australian Land Information Authority

Table A2: Abbreviations – Conservation codes

Conservation Codes	
CD	Conservation dependent
CR	Critically endangered
EN	Endangered
MI	Migratory
P1	Priority 1
P2	Priority 2
P3	Priority 3
P4	Priority 4
OS	Other specially protected
VU	Vulnerable

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Table A3: Abbreviations –Legislation

Legislation	
BAM Act	Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007
BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
CALM Act	Conservation and Land Management Act 1984
EBPC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
LA Act	Land Administration Act 1997
SCRM Act	Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006

Table A4: Abbreviations – Units of measurement

Units of measurement	
DBH	Diameter at breast height
cm	Centimetre
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
m AHD	m in relation to the Australian height datum
mm	Millimetre

Table A5: Abbreviations - General

General terms	
AFD	Australian Faunal Database
DP (C3)	Category 3 Declared Pest
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
MNES	Matters of National Significance
UFI	Unique Feature Identifier

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emerge Associates (Emerge) were engaged by BAI Communications to conduct a basic fauna and targeted black cockatoo assessment within Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hamersley as shown in **Figure 1** (referred to herein as the 'site').

Fauna assessments are required to characterise fauna values and, in particular, confirm the presence or absence of values relevant to environmental approvals process, such as 'fauna habitat', 'threatened' fauna, 'specially protected' fauna and 'priority' fauna.

1.2 Legislation and policy

Fauna may be listed as threatened, extinct or specially protected under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the State *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). Threatened fauna are classified as either 'critically endangered' (CR), 'endangered' (EN) or 'vulnerable' (VU). Extinct species are classified as 'extinct' (EX) or 'extinct in the wild' (EW)¹. Specially protected species are classified as 'migratory species' (MI), 'species of special conservation interest' (CD) or 'other specially protected' (OS). Commonwealth and/or State ministerial approval is required to impact threatened and specially protected fauna.

Native fauna that are not listed as threatened or specially protected, but are otherwise rare, under threat or poorly known, may be added to a Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) priority list. Priority fauna are classified as either 'priority 1' (P1), 'priority 2' (P2), 'priority 3' (P3) or 'priority 4' (P4). Priority listing does not afford direct statutory protection. However, the classification of priority species is taken into account during State and Local government approval processes.

Non-native fauna that are regarded as having negative environmental or economic impacts may be listed as a 'declared pest' pursuant to the *State Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act). Management of declared pests may be required during government approval processes.

Further information on legislation and policy relevant to fauna assessments is provided in **Appendix A**.

1.3 Scope of work

The scope of work was specifically to undertake a terrestrial vertebrate fauna assessment to the standard required of a 'basic' fauna survey and a 'targeted' black cockatoo survey with reference to the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA's) technical guidance (EPA 2020), the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* black cockatoo referral guidelines (DAWE 2022) and the *Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds* (DEWHA 2010).

¹ Currently there are no threatened species listed as extinct in the wild in Western Australia.

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As part of this scope of work, the following tasks were undertaken:

- Desktop study to provide contextual information and determine the likelihood of occurrence of threatened, specially protected and priority fauna.
- Field surveys to record fauna and fauna habitats, with a particular focus on habitat for threatened species of black cockatoo.
- Analysis and mapping of contextual information, fauna habitat and black cockatoo breeding, roosting and foraging.
- Documentation of the desktop study, methods, results, discussion and conclusions.

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2 Desktop Study

2.1 Site context

2.1.1 Location and extent

The site is located in the City of Stirling in the Perth region of Western Australia and extends over 41.87 hectares (ha) as shown in **Figure 1**. The site is bounded by Wanneroo Road to the east, Lennox Place and Blissett Way to the north, Erindale Road to the west and residential properties and a small patch of bushland to the south.

2.1.2 Climate

The Perth metropolitan region of Western Australia experiences a Mediterranean climate of hot dry summers and cool wet winters (BoM 2025). Recent rainfall at the closest weather station to the site has been generally consistent with long term averages (see **Plate 1**) (BoM 2025). Basic fauna surveys can be undertaken at any time of year but targeted surveys should be undertaken during the season that is most suitable for detection and identification of the targeted species (EPA 2020). For black cockatoos this is dependent on the species their respective breeding seasons as outlined in **Section 2.3**.

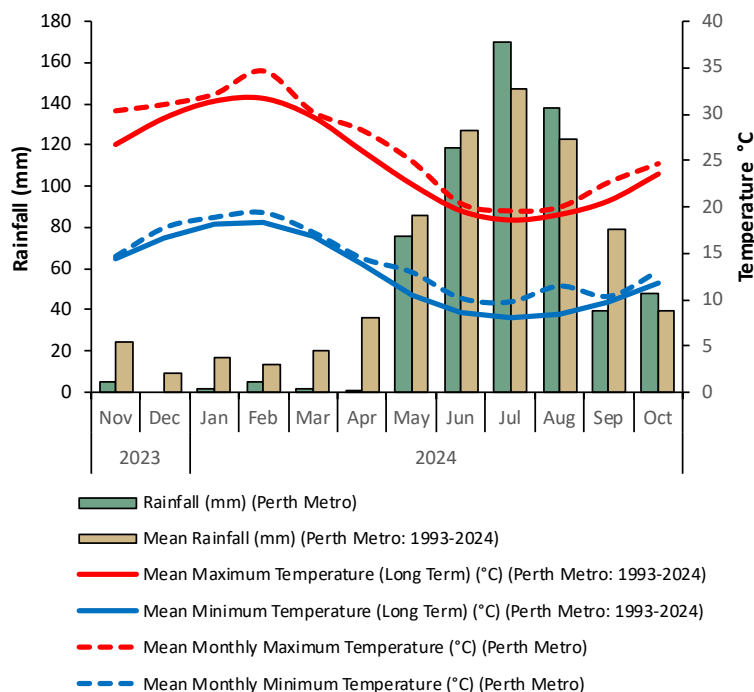


Plate 1: Rainfall and temperature 12 months prior to survey compared to long-term means

2.1.3 Geomorphology and soils

Landform and soils influence fauna habitat and species at regional and local scales. The site occurs on the Swan Coastal Plain, which is the geomorphic unit that characterises much of the Perth

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metropolitan area. The Swan Coastal Plain is approximately 500 km long and 20 to 30 km wide and is roughly bound by the Indian Ocean to the west and the Darling Scarp to the east. Broadly the Swan Coastal Plain consists of two sedimentary belts of different origin. Its eastern side comprises the Pinjarra Plain which formed from the deposition of alluvial material washed down from the Darling Scarp, while its western side comprises three dune systems that run roughly parallel to the Indian Ocean coastline (Seddon 2004). These dune systems, referred to as Quindalup, Spearwood and Bassendean associations, represent a succession of coastal deposition that has occurred since the late Quaternary period (approximately two million years ago) (Kendrick *et al.* 1991) and, as a result, they contain soils at different stages of leaching and formation.

The site occurs in the Spearwood dune system and broad scale soil mapping places the site within the Karrakatta association (Churchward and McArthur 1980). The Karrakatta association comprises an undulating landscape with deep yellow sands over limestone. The soil type mapped within the site is shown in **Figure 2**.

The site is not known to contain any restricted landforms or unique geological features.

2.1.4 Topography

The elevation of the site ranges from 19 metres in relation to the Australian height datum (mAHD) in the southern portion to 41 mAHD in the north. Portions in the western and eastern extents drop down to 23 mAHD (DoW 2008) (**Figure 2**).

2.1.5 Hydrology and wetlands

Wetlands are areas of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged land such as poorly drained soils, ponds, billabongs, lakes, swamps, tidal flats, estuaries, rivers and their tributaries (Wetlands Advisory Committee 1977). Many wetlands provide important fauna habitat and support high levels of fauna biodiversity and endemism.

Wetlands of national or international significance may be afforded special protection under Commonwealth or international agreements. Review of the *Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance* (DBCA 2017) and *A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia – Western Australia* (DBCA 2018) indicates that no Ramsar or listed 'important wetlands' are located within or near the site.

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) hydrography linear dataset (DWER 2018) and *Geomorphic Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain* dataset (DBCA 2023) shows no wetland or water related features within or in close proximity to the site

2.1.6 Regional vegetation

Vegetation types and resulting fauna habitats strongly influence the diversity and composition of fauna taxa present within an area. Native vegetation is described and mapped at different scales in order to illustrate patterns in its distribution. At a continental scale the *Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia* (IBRA) divides the Swan Coastal Plain into two floristic subregions (Environment Australia 2000).

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The site is contained within the 'SWA02' or Perth subregion, which is characterised as mainly containing *Banksia* low woodland on leached sands with *Melaleuca* swamps where ill-drained; and woodland of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (tuart), *E. marginata* (jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (marri) on less leached soils (Beard 1990). This subregion is recognised as a biodiversity hotspot and contains a wide variety of endemic fauna species.

Variations in native vegetation can be further classified based on regional vegetation mapping. DBCA (2021) mapping shows the site as comprising the 'Karrakatta complex - central and south', which is described as comprising an open forest of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Corymbia calophylla* (Hedde *et al.* 1980).

2.1.7 Historic land use

Review of historical images available from 1953 onwards shows that the majority of the site was cleared of native vegetation prior to 1953, for the development of the original radio tower (WALIA 2025). Patches of vegetation which remained in 1953 have since been cleared and regrown over different periods over the proceeding 70 years. Evidence of bushfire is visible from imagery in 2012 (south-eastern portion of Lot 803) and February 2023 (majority of Lot 802).

2.1.8 Bush Forever

The Government of Western Australia's Bush Forever policy is a strategic plan for conserving regionally significant bushland within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. The objective of *Bush Forever* is to protect comprehensive representations of all original ecological communities by targeting a minimum of 10% of each vegetation complex for protection (Government of WA 2000). *Bush Forever* sites are representative of regional ecosystems and habitat and have a key role in the conservation of Perth's biodiversity.

No Bush Forever sites occur within the site. However, Bush Forever Site No. 202 (Warwick Open Space Conservation Area) is located approximately one kilometre north of the site and is shown in **Figure 2**.

2.1.9 Ecological linkages

Ecological linkages are linear landscape elements that allow the movement of fauna, flora and genetic material between areas of remnant habitat. This exchange of genetic material between vegetation remnants improves the viability of those remnants by allowing greater access to breeding partners and food sources, refuge from disturbances such as fire and maintenance of genetic diversity of plant communities and populations. Ecological linkages are ideally continuous or near-continuous as the more fractured a linkage is, the less ease flora and fauna have in moving within the corridor (Alan Tingay and Associates 1998).

The Perth Biodiversity Project, supported by the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA), identified and mapped regional ecological linkages within the Perth Metropolitan Region (WALGA and PBP 2004).

The site occurs at the intersection of two ecological linkages as shown on **Figure 2**. Ecological linkage (No. 6) runs north to south through the site and ecological linkage (No. 22) runs east to west. These

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ecological linkages connect a number of bushland areas in the wider local area including Warwick Bushland to the north, Star Swamp Bushland and Carine Regional Open Space to the west and Bush Forever Site No. 385 in Mirrabooka and Malaga.

2.1.10 Threatened, specially protected and priority fauna

The Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) has compiled various datasets relating to 'matters of national environmental significance' (MNES) (DCCEEW 2024b). The *Protected Matters Search Tool* provides general guidance on threatened and specially protected fauna listed under the EPBC Act that may occur within a location based on validated records and less reliable unvalidated habitat distribution modelling (DCCEEW 2024b).

DBCA's *Threatened and Priority Fauna* database as well as the spatial portal of the *Atlas of Living Australia* (ALA) contain records of threatened specially protected and priority fauna in Western Australia (ALA 2024; DBCA 2024c). Searches of these databases provide point data for threatened, specially protected and priority fauna within a location, comprising validated and historical unvalidated records.

A search was conducted for fauna species that have been recorded within a 10 km radius of the site using the *Protected Matters Search Tool* (DCCEEW 2024b), *Dandjoo* (DBCA 2024a), DBCA's conservation significant fauna database (reference no. 5-1024FA (DBCA 2024b)), *Atlas of Living Australia* (ALA 2024) and literature references.

A total of 1095 fauna species were identified from database searches as occurring or potentially occurring within 10 km of the site² as listed in **Appendix B**.

2.1.11 Pest fauna

The term 'pest fauna' can refer to any animal that requires some form of action to reduce its effect on the economy, the environment, human health and amenity. Pest fauna species are generally not native but some Australian or Western Australian fauna may also be considered pests.

A particularly invasive or detrimental pest species may be listed as a 'declared pest' pursuant to Western Australia's *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), indicating that it warrants special management to limit its spread. Current pest status and control categories for Western Australia are provided in the *Western Australian Organism List* (DPIRD 2022). Further information on categories of declared pests is provided in **Appendix A**.

2.1.12 Previous surveys

A number of surveys have been undertaken within the site over the past five years. A summary of each survey is shown in **Table 1**.

² Includes native and non-native species

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Table 1: Summary of previous surveys undertaken within the site

Report name	Reference	Key results
Lot 802 Erindale Road, Hamersley Flora, vegetation and fauna survey	Strategen-JBS&G (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 potential nesting trees, 17 of which contained a hollow • 6 suitable nesting trees (no internal hollow inspections) • 12.3 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo • 11.67 ha of foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo
Lot 802 Erindale Road, Hamersley Black Cockatoo Hollow Assessment	Strategen JBS&G (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 potential nesting trees with hollows were inspected • 1 tree was determined to be a suitable nesting tree using a telescopic pole camera for internal inspection
Lots 802 and 803 Erindale Road Hamersley SRE Desktop Assessment	Bennelongia Environmental Consultants (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight threatened or priority SRE species were identified: <i>Euoplos inornantus</i> (P3), <i>Idiosoma sigillatum</i> (P3), <i>Austroconops mcmillani</i> (P2), <i>Hesperocolletes douglasi</i> (CR), <i>Hylaeus globuliferus</i> (P3), <i>Leioproctus contrarius</i> (P3), <i>Leioproctus douglasiellus</i> (EN), <i>Neopasiphae simplicior</i> (EN)
Part Lot 803 Erindale Road, Hamersley. Flora, vegetation and black cockatoo habitat assessment	Strategen-JBS&G (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 potential nesting trees • 4 suitable nesting trees (no internal hollow inspections) • 45.67 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo • 31.35 ha of foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo • Both Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo foraging evidence recorded in the site
Basic Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Lot 802, 803, 1 and 100 Erindale Road, Hamersley	Biologic (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three conservation significant species recorded in the site: Carnaby's black cockatoo (EN), forest red-tailed black cockatoo (VU) and quenda (P4). • Two other conservation significant species were listed as likely to occur: western brush wallaby (P4) and black-striped snake (P3). • Four fauna habitats were identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jarrah-Banksia woodland (27.23 ha) ○ Tussock grassland (4.23 ha) ○ Introduced eucalyptus (0.93 ha) ○ Cleared/completely degraded (9.52 ha)
Lots 802 and 803 Erindale Road Hamersley: SRE Invertebrate Assessment	Bennelongia Environmental Consultants (2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One conservation significant SRE species was recorded in the site: Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider (P3).
Flora & Vegetation Survey Spring 2022 Lot 802 Erindale Rd, Hamersley WA 6022	JBS&G (2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 'significant' trees (those with >500mm DBH) were recorded within the survey area. • Seven of these were categorised as having potentially suitable hollows for black cockatoos from ground inspection.

2.2 Likelihood of occurrence

The distribution and habitat preferences of the threatened and priority fauna species listed in **Appendix B** was reviewed against site context information described in **Section 2.1**. Likelihood of occurrence of threatened, specially protected and priority fauna species within the site was classified as 'high', 'moderate', 'low', 'very low', 'negligible' or 'nil' as outlined in **Table 2**.

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Table 2: Likelihood of occurrence assessment categories and definitions

		Reliable record ¹		Unreliable record ²
		Access to site not impeded	Access to site impeded	
Habitat	Suitable	High	Very low	Negligible
	Potentially suitable	Moderate		
	Unsuitable	Low		
	Absent	Nil		

¹Reliable record defined as DBCA or validated ALA record from the last ~20 years, ²Unreliable record defined as record >20 years old or PMST prediction.

A total of 109 conservation significant species were returned from database searches, listed under State and/or Commonwealth legislation as 'threatened' (48), 'priority' (24), 'migratory' (57), 'conservation dependent' (1) and 'other specially protected' (1) species.

Two threatened, two specially protected and seven priority species were classified as having a 'high' or 'moderate' likelihood of occurrence within 10 km of the site. The legislative or policy status and habitat preferences of these species are shown in **Table 3**.

The remainder of the conservation significant fauna species identified in the desktop assessment (98 species) were considered as having a 'low', 'very low', 'negligible' or 'nil' likelihood of occurrence. Refer to **Table 3** and **Appendix C** for detail on individual species likelihood of occurrence.

Table 3: Summary of conservation significant fauna species with a 'high' or 'moderate' likelihood of occurrence in the site

Species name	Common name	Status		Habitat description	Likelihood
		WA	EPBC Act		
Birds					
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Pacific swift	MI	MI	Aerial, migratory species that is most often seen over inland plains and sometimes above open areas, foothills or in coastal areas. Sometimes occurs over settled areas, including towns, urban areas and cities	Moderate
<i>Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest red-tailed black cockatoo	VU	VU	<i>Eucalypt</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> forests, often in hilly interior. More recently also observed in more open agricultural and suburban areas including Perth metropolitan area. Attracted to seeding <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> , introduced <i>Melia azedarach</i> and <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. trees	High
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	OS	-	Mainly found around cliffs along coasts, rivers, ranges and around wooded watercourses and lakes	Moderate
<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's black cockatoo	EN	EN	Mainly proteaceous scrubs and heaths and adjacent eucalypt woodlands and forests; also plantations of <i>Pinus</i> spp. Attracted to seeding <i>Banksia</i> spp., <i>Dryandra</i> spp., <i>Hakea</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Grevillea</i> spp., and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp.	High

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Table 3: Summary of conservation significant fauna species with a 'high' or 'moderate' likelihood of occurrence in the site (continued)

Species name	Common name	Status		Habitat description	Likelihood
		WA	EPBC Act		
Invertebrates					
<i>Australotomurus morbidus</i>	Cemetery springtail	P3	-	Typical habitats for <i>Australotomurus</i> species are long undisturbed native grasslands and heathland at low and high elevations. Known only from four locations in Perth.	Moderate
<i>Hylaeus globuliferus</i>	Woolybush bee	P3	-	Males are territorial and may be found perched on the growing tips of <i>Adenanthos</i> sp., <i>Banksia</i> sp. or <i>Jacksonia</i> sp. Has also been recorded visiting the flowers of <i>Grevillea</i> sp.	Moderate
<i>Idiosoma sigillatum</i>	Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider	P3	-	Widely distributed in sandy areas on the Swan Coastal Plain and on Rottnest Island (Prince 2003). Species predominantly recorded from remnant banksia woodland vegetation and heath on sandy soils.	High
<i>Synemon gratiosa</i>	Graceful sun-moth	P4	-	Coastal heathland on Quindalup dunes where it is restricted to secondary sand dunes due to the abundance of the preferred host plant <i>Lomandra maritima</i> . Banksia woodland on Spearwood and Bassendean dunes, where the second known host plant <i>L. hermaphrodita</i> is widespread.	High
<i>Throscodectes xiphos</i>	Styler bush cricket	P1	-	Species poorly understood and documented. Known from Jandakot area, where it was originally collected in the axial leaf bases of grass trees (<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>).	Moderate
Mammals					
<i>Isoodon fusciventer</i>	Quenda	P4	-	Dense scrubby, often swampy, vegetation with dense cover up to one metre high.	High
Reptiles					
<i>Neelaps calonotos</i>	Black-striped snake	P3	-	Coastal and near-coastal dunes, sandplains supporting heathlands and <i>Banksia</i> spp. woodlands.	Moderate

2.3 Black cockatoos

Three threatened species of black cockatoo occur in the south-west of WA (referred to herein collectively as 'black cockatoos'):

- *Zanda³ latirostris* (Carnaby's black cockatoo) which is listed as 'endangered' under the EPBC Act and the BC Act.

³ Previously *Calyptorhynchus*

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- *Zanda³ baudinii* (Baudin's black cockatoo) which is listed as 'endangered' under the EPBC Act and the BC Act.
- *Calyptrorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) which is listed as 'vulnerable' under the EPBC Act and the BC Act.

Black cockatoo habitat is conventionally separated into breeding, roosting and foraging categories.

Breeding habitat refers to 'habitat trees' which consist of native trees of a suitable species that either contain nesting hollows or have a large enough diameter at breast height⁴ (DBH) to develop a nesting hollow over time (DAWE 2022). Black cockatoos typically utilise breeding habitat within their defined breeding season: August to March for Baudin's black cockatoo, July to December for Carnaby's black cockatoo breed and throughout the year for forest red-tailed black cockatoo, with peaks in April – June and August – October (DAWE 2022). **Roosting habitat** consists of a stand of tall trees (>8 m) within 6 km of water and food resources and 12 km of additional foraging resources where black cockatoos rest overnight (Shah 2006; Glossop *et al.* 2011; Le Roux 2017; DAWE 2022). **Foraging habitat** is vegetation that black cockatoos are known to feed on, which varies between black cockatoo species (Groom 2011; Johnstone *et al.* 2011; DAWE 2022). A full range of foraging plants and their foraging category assigned by Emerge Associates is available in **Appendix D**.

A review of black cockatoo datasets was undertaken as outlined in **Table 4** and shown in **Figure 3**. Further information on black cockatoo habitat is available in **Appendix A**. Counts for all known black cockatoo roosts within 12 km are available in **Appendix E**.

Table 4: Summary of black cockatoo background review

Category	Black cockatoo site context			Source
	Carnaby's	Baudin's	Forest red-tailed	
Site located within species distribution	Yes	No	Yes	(DAWE 2022)
Site in known breeding distribution	No	No	N/A*	(DAWE 2022)
Confirmed or possible breeding hollows within 12 km [~]	9 potential 7 confirmed (artificial hollows)			(Glossop <i>et al.</i> 2011; DBCA 2024c)
Site located in important bird area	Yes	N/A	N/A	(DPaW 2013; BirdLife International 2024)
Known roosts occur within site [^]	0		0	(Birdlife Australia 2024)
Known roosts occur within 12 km of site [^]	22		22	
Potential foraging habitat within site	Yes	N/A	Yes	(Forest Products Commission 2020; Emerge Associates 2021)
Potential foraging habitat in local area (including pine plantations)	Yes	N/A	Yes	

*Whilst no datasets of breeding distributions are available for forest red-tailed black cockatoos, they are known to breed across the Swan Coastal Plain (Johnstone *et al.* 2013).

[~]Results from DBCA database searches, potential comprises 8 artificial hollows and 1 natural hollow which have not recorded breeding.

[^]White-tailed black cockatoo roosts can be Carnaby's black cockatoo and/or Baudin's black cockatoo.

⁴ ≥50 cm or ≥30 cm for wandoo or salmon gum

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3 Methods

3.1 Field survey

Ecologists from Emerge visited the site on the 13 November 2024 and 13 February 2025 to conduct the basic fauna and targeted black cockatoo survey.

Transects were traversed across the site during the day to evaluate the fauna habitat and record the presence of fauna species. An opportunistic fauna list was compiled which included evidence of species presence such as tracks, scats, skeletal remains, foraging evidence and calls.

3.1.1 Sampling

Sampling of fauna habitats was undertaken using non-permanent habitat assessments which were conducted across the site. Each habitat assessment was completed over an approximate 10-20 m radius of the sample location. The position of each sample was recorded with a hand-held GPS receiver (± 5 m accuracy).

The data recorded within each sample included:

- site details (site name, site number, observers, date, location)
- environmental information (soil type, bare ground, rock outcropping, litter, time since last fire event, water features, disturbance and microhabitat types)
- biological information (faunal group(s), dominant vegetation type, presence of canopy, shrub and ground vegetation layers)
- other notes as required.

3.1.2 Targeted black cockatoo

Transects were traversed across the site and the presence of potential black cockatoo breeding, night roosting and foraging habitat was recorded. If observed, the presence of black cockatoos within or near the site was noted. Active searches for evidence of breeding, roosting and foraging activity such as chew marks, branch clippings, droppings, moulted feathers and chewed marri or banksia fruit were conducted.

3.1.2.1 Breeding habitat

All native eucalypts within the site that met the required DBH were recorded. Occasionally, native eucalypts were encountered that met DBH requirements but did not contain a trunk/branch of a sufficient size to support a hollow suitable for use by black cockatoos. For example, the tree may have been less than 3 m tall or had a trunk that forked between 1.3 m and 3 m in height and after the fork no limbs had a diameter of ≥ 50 cm or ≥ 30 cm for wandoo or salmon gum. These trees were not recorded as habitat trees as the likelihood they would form a suitable hollow was low.

Habitat trees were individually identified and the attributes outlined in **Table 5** were recorded for each tree.

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Table 5: Attributes recorded for each habitat tree in the site

Attribute	Description
GPS location	The location was recorded using a handheld GPS unit
Tree species	Species and common name were identified
Diameter at breast height (DBH) (cm)	DBH was measured at breast height (1.3 m) using a diameter tape
Hollows potentially suitable for breeding by a black cockatoo	Number of hollows potentially suitable for breeding by a black cockatoo recorded (assessed from ground level only)

Hollows that appeared potentially suitable for use by a black cockatoo from the ground were further inspected using a pole-mounted camera. During the hollow inspection the internal dimensions of the hollow were confirmed if possible and an assessment was made for signs of use such as chew marks around the hollow entrance, nesting material, eggs, feathers or the presence of birds within the hollow.

To be suitable for use as breeding habitat by black cockatoos it was considered a hollow must:

- have an entrance opening of at least 10 cm but preferably 20-30 cm (Saunders et al. 1982; Groom 2010; Johnstone et al. 2013a)
- be located at least 3 m from the ground (Saunders 1979b; Johnstone and Storr 1998; Groom 2010; Saunders 2014)
- be located in a trunk or branch that is generally large enough to contain a hollow that has a floor diameter of at least 40 cm and depth of 50-200 cm such that it could house an adult black cockatoo and nestlings (Saunders 1979a; Johnstone and Storr 1998; Saunders 2014; DPaW 2015)
- have vertical or near vertical orientation (Johnstone and Kirkby 2008; Johnstone et al. 2013a).

Each habitat tree was assigned to a category listed in **Table 6** based on current black cockatoo guidelines (DAWE 2022).

Table 6: Habitat tree categories (DAWE 2022)

Category	Specifications
Known nesting tree	Trees (live or dead but still standing) which contains a hollow where black cockatoo breeding has been recorded or which demonstrates evidence of breeding (i.e. showing evidence of use through scratches, chew marks or feathers).
Suitable nesting tree	Trees with suitable nesting hollows present [^] , although no evidence of use. Note that any species of tree may develop suitable hollows for breeding.
Potential nesting tree	Trees that have a suitable DBH to develop a nest hollow, but do not currently have suitable nesting hollows. Trees suitable to develop a nest hollow in the future are 300-500 mm DBH. Note that many species of eucalypt may develop suitable hollows for breeding.

[^]Hollow determined to be suitable for use as breeding habitat by black cockatoos as listed above in **Section 3.1.2.1**

3.1.2.2 Roosting habitat

If present, groups of tall native and non-native trees were assumed to provide roosting habitat. The presence of active or historical roosts in these trees was determined through evidence of roosting activity, such as branch clippings, droppings or moulted feathers.

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3.1.2.3 Foraging habitat

Foraging habitat was identified by assessing vegetation in the site for plant species known to provide food for black cockatoos (Davies 1966; Saunders 1980; Johnstone and Storr 1998; Johnstone and Kirkby 1999; Groom 2011; Johnstone *et al.* 2011; DAWE 2022).

Foraging habitat was classified as either 'native' or 'non-native' based on the predominant vegetation's naturalised status and in accordance with DAWE (2022).

It was also classified as either 'primary' or 'secondary' based on black cockatoo foraging preferences. Primary food plants were defined as those with historical and contemporary records of regular consumption by a black cockatoo species. Secondary food plants were defined as plants that black cockatoo species have been recorded consuming occasionally or that, based on their limited extent or agricultural origin, should not be considered a sustaining resource. A list of plant species classified as primary or secondary food plants is provided as **Appendix D**.

Each patch of foraging habitat was assigned a foraging value for each species of black cockatoo likely to occur within the site. As it is not always possible to separate out food plants from non-food plants, mapped foraging habitat was determined by the predominant foraging species present and may also include vegetation comprising non-food plants. The proportion of non-food plants in mapped foraging habitat was minimised as far as practicable and the proportion of foraging species within each mapped polygon varies.

Evidence of black cockatoo foraging, such as chewed fruits, was searched for within the site and allocated to a black cockatoo species where possible.

3.2 Data analysis

3.2.1 Fauna identification

Fauna observed during the survey were identified in the field unless unknown. Where fauna was unknown, photographs and/or noted observations were recorded. Unknown fauna was identified through the use of taxonomic keys and field guides.

3.2.1.1 Nomenclature and sources of information

Taxonomy and nomenclature of scientific and common names for mammals, reptiles and amphibians follow *the Western Australian Museum (WAM) Checklist of the Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna of Western Australia* (WAM 2022). For birds taxonomy and nomenclature of scientific and common names follows the Australian Faunal Directory (AFD)(DCCEEW 2024a). Where common names were not provided by the WAM or the AFD, these have been derived from other sources as noted.

Literature listed in **Appendix A** represent the main publications used to identify fauna species and habitats within the site.

3.2.2 Fauna habitat

Fauna habitats were described according to the habitat assessment results as well as the dominant flora species and vegetation type present, as determined from observations made during the field

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survey and information provided in the '*Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment*' (Emerge Associates 2025a).

The identified fauna habitats were mapped on aerial photography with the boundaries interpreted from aerial photography, Emerge Associates (2025a) plant communities and notes taken in the field.

3.2.3 Black cockatoo habitat

3.2.3.1 Habitat trees

Habitat trees were classified according to the scheme outlined in **Table 6** and mapped on aerial imagery. A complete summary of the recorded attributes of habitat trees was compiled in a tabular format.

3.2.3.2 Roosting habitat

In accordance with (DAWE 2022), trees within 500 m of a known night roosting tree are part of a 'night roosting site'. Therefore, all vegetation in the site that lies within 500 m of a registered roost from Birdlife Australia's *Great Cocky Count Roost Dataset* (2024) were classified as a night roosting site and mapped on aerial imagery.

3.2.3.3 Foraging habitat value

Foraging habitat was described according to the dominant flora species or vegetation type present and mapped using boundaries interpreted from aerial photography and notes taken in the field. The foraging value of each patch of foraging habitat was attributed separately for each species of black cockatoo likely to occur in the site. Foraging value was assigned as outlined in **3.1.2.3**.

3.3 Survey limitations

It is important to note the specific constraints imposed on surveys and the degree to which these may have limited survey outcomes. An evaluation of the survey methodology against standard constraints outlined in the EPA's document *Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment* (EPA 2020) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* black cockatoo referral guidelines (DAWE 2022) is provided in **Table 7**.

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Table 7: Evaluation of survey methodology against standard constraints outlined in the EPA's Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment (EPA 2020) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act black cockatoo referral guidelines (DAWE 2022)

Constraint	Degree of limitation	Details
Level of survey	No limitation	A basic survey (desktop study and field survey) in combination with a targeted black cockatoo survey was undertaken. The level of survey and survey effort are considered adequate to assess the fauna and black cockatoo habitat values within the site.
Scope	No limitation	The survey focused on vertebrate fauna and habitat values, with particular focus on black cockatoos and other conservation significant taxa with potential to occur within the site.
Proportion of fauna identified, recorded and/or collected.	No limitation	All observed vertebrate fauna were identified.
Sources of information e.g. previously available information (whether historic or recent) as distinct from new data.	No limitation	Adequate information was available from database searches, previous surveys and literature references.
The proportion of the task achieved and further work which might be needed.	No limitation	The task was achieved in its entirety.
Experience level of personnel	No limitation	This fauna and black cockatoo assessment was undertaken by a qualified zoologist with over five years of zoological experience in Western Australia and two environmental consultants with two years of environmental experience. Technical review was undertaken by a senior environmental consultant with over 15 years' experience in environmental science in Western Australia.
Suitability of timing, weather and season	No limitation	Survey timing is not considered to be of great importance for basic fauna assessments but the weather conditions during the survey were ideal for detecting fauna species. The survey was undertaken during breeding season for Carnaby's black cockatoo, which decreased the chance of observing the species in the site. However, foraging evidence on <i>Banksia</i> spp. would remain visible in the site for 1-2 years. Surveys were undertaken outside peak breeding periods for forest red-tailed black cockatoos and therefore the likelihood of observing them was unaffected.
Completeness	No limitation	The desktop assessment, field survey and targeted black cockatoo components of the survey were completed comprehensively.
Spatial coverage and access	No limitation	Site coverage was comprehensive (track logged).
	No limitation	All parts of the site could be accessed as required.
Survey intensity	No limitation	A total of 14.75 hours over two days were spent on the survey which is considered to be adequate intensity given the size of the site.
Influence of disturbance	No limitation	A recent fire occurred in western portion of the site however the outcomes of the survey were not affected.

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Table 7: Evaluation of survey methodology against standard constraints outlined in the EPA's Technical Guidance – Terrestrial vertebrate fauna surveys for environmental impact assessment (EPA 2020) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act black cockatoo referral guidelines (DAWE 2022) (continued)

Constraint	Degree of limitation	Details
Adequacy of resources	No limitation	All resources required to perform the survey were available. The guidance currently available from Commonwealth and State agencies on the assessment of black cockatoo habitat is limited and relies heavily on technical experts preparing their own methodology. This assessment applies an internally developed methodology that is considered to provide a systematic and balanced characterisation of black cockatoo habitat.
Compliance with EPA (2020) guidance	No limitation	The EPA guidance requires that a full list of all fauna species with potential to occur within the site is compiled. As part of this assessment a comprehensive list of fauna species of conservation significance was compiled. Non-conservation taxa with potential to occur within the site were not compiled into a list but are provided as raw data in Appendix B . Given that all species with potential to occur within the site are still identified within the relevant appendices this is not considered to affect the outcomes of this assessment.

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4 Results

4.1 Fauna

4.1.1 Species inventory

A total of 22 native and two non-native fauna species were directly or indirectly (from foraging evidence) recorded during the field survey. Survey effort is shown in **Figure 4**.

A summary of legal and policy status of fauna records is provided in **Table 8**. A complete species list is provided in Appendix F.

Table 8: Summary of legal and policy status of taxa recorded in the site

Status	Unlisted	Threatened	Specially Protected	Priority	Declared Pest	Total
Native	19	2	0	1	N/A	22
Non-native	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	2

4.1.2 Threatened, specially protected and priority fauna

Carnaby's black cockatoo (EN) was recorded directly and foraging evidence was also recorded (chewed banksia fruits) as shown in **Figure 4**. Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (VU) was recorded indirectly through foraging evidence (jarrah and banksia fruits). *Isoodon fusciventer* (quenda P4) diggings were observed throughout the site.

4.1.3 Declared pests

One species listed as a declared pest (C3) pursuant to the BAM Act, *Vulpes vulpes* (fox), was directly observed within the site.

4.1.4 Fauna habitat



Ten habitat assessments were undertaken within the site, as detailed in Appendix G.

Three broad fauna habitats were identified within the site, as listed in **Table 9**. A description, the area and a representative photograph of each habitat is provided in **Table 9**. The locations of each fauna habitat and sample (habitat assessment) are shown on **Figure 5**.

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Table 9: Fauna habitats identified within the site

Fauna habitat	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Banksia woodland	<p>Woodland with <i>Banksia attenuata</i>, <i>B. menziesii</i>, <i>B. prionotes</i> and <i>B. ilicifolia</i> and also <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> and occasional <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> and <i>Acacia saligna</i> (particularly in more disturbed areas) over native shrubs, particularly <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> and native and non-native grasses. Areas vary in value to fauna depending on level of disturbance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High microhabitat complexity. • Microhabitats consist of woody debris, runnels, dense leaf litter, dense shrub cover, fallen logs and sandy soils. • Vegetation cover is continuous throughout the site with minor separation by sand tracks. Fencing fragments the site from outside vegetation. • Disturbances largely comprised of dense weed cover and recent fire. • Provides habitat for all species listed in Section 2.2. 	H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10	30.6	73.08	
Scattered trees and shrubs	<p>Scattered patches of native and non-native <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. mostly located in and around infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low microhabitat complexity. • Microhabitats consist of some woody debris and dense leaf litter where habitat is not actively managed. • Habitat is mostly disconnected in isolated patches. • May serve a traversal function between patches of banksia woodland habitat. • Provides habitat for quenda, Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo. 	-	1.27	3.03	

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Table 9: Fauna habitats identified within the site (continued)

Fauna habitat	Description	Sample/s	Total area (ha)	Proportion of site (%)	Representative photograph
Bare ground and grassland	<p>Vehicle tracks, cleared areas and infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides little to no value to fauna aside from a traversal function between habitats. 	-	10	23.88	

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4.2 Black cockatoo habitat

4.2.1 Breeding

A total of 76 black cockatoo habitat trees were recorded within the site as shown in **Figure 6**.

The habitat trees comprised 13 tuart, 59 jarrah and five stag (dead) trees. All habitat trees were classified as potential nesting trees as they lacked hollows suitable for black cockatoo breeding.

A summary of the habitat trees recorded within the site is provided in **Table 10** and an inventory in Appendix H.

Table 10: Black cockatoo habitat trees within the site

Category	No. trees
Known nesting trees	0
Suitable nesting trees	0
Potential nesting trees	77
Total habitat trees	77

4.2.2 Roosting

No roosts or evidence of roosting were observed within the site during the survey.

Trees within the **banksia woodland** and **scattered trees and shrubs** habitats that lie within 500 m of the forest red-tailed black cockatoo night roosting site STIBALR001 would represent part of a black cockatoo night roosting site, as shown in **Figure 7**.

Some groups of tall trees within the remainder of the **banksia woodland** and **scattered trees and shrubs** habitats in the site would constitute roosting habitat.

4.2.3 Foraging

A total of 31.39 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo and 25.91ha of foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo were recorded in the site as shown in **Figure 8** and **Figure 9**.

The extent of foraging habitat by value category is detailed in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Black cockatoo foraging habitat within the site

Foraging habitat	Black cockatoo species and area of foraging habitat (ha)	
	Carnaby's	Forest red-tailed
Native primary	30.68	24.46
Native secondary	0.02	0.73
Non-native primary	0	0
Non-native secondary	0.69	0.72
Total	31.39	25.91

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5 Discussion

5.1 Threatened, specially protected and priority fauna

5.1.1.1 Carnaby's black cockatoo

Carnaby's black cockatoo generally move between their breeding area in the Wheatbelt and Darling Scarp and their feeding areas along the coast, particularly the Swan Coastal Plain. Banksia woodland remnants make up a key part of their foraging resources, in conjunction with marris, jarrah and other eucalypts. The banksia woodland habitat, and to a lesser degree the scattered trees and shrubs habitat, provide suitable foraging, roosting and breeding habitat for the species and so they are expected to frequent the site often, particularly given the relatively large patch size of banksia habitat in comparison to the surrounding predominantly cleared urban landscape.

5.1.1.2 Forest red-tailed black cockatoo

Forest red-tailed black cockatoo was originally distributed throughout the south-west region in jarrah, marri and karri forests. However, due to historical clearing and planting of high energy non-native food sources in Perth like cape lilac and jacarandas, the species is now comparatively common in Perth. They are attracted to marri and jarrah across the urban landscape, and patches of bushland like the site are likely to be a subsequent attractant as they provide a high value foraging resource in the form of scattered jarrah trees at varying density across the site. The site also provides a relatively large foraging resource in the local area and so is expected to be visited frequently by black cockatoos. Although the site does not currently contain suitable nesting trees, the species may also utilise the site for breeding in the future when the habitat trees form suitable hollows.

5.1.1.3 Quenda

Isodon fusciventer (P4) is a small marsupial species which is relatively common across Perth, being able to successfully use the fragmented landscape of urban bushlands through adapting to the utilisation of urban gardens. In larger patches of urban bushland like the site, several individuals are likely to have overlapping territories from which they breed, forage and traverse throughout.

5.1.1.4 Pacific swift and peregrine falcon

Pacific Swift (MI) and Peregrine falcon (OS) are highly mobile species that may opportunistically fly over or forage in the site for short periods of time as part of a much larger home range. Neither of these species would breed within the site. Any occurrence of pacific swift or peregrine falcon in the site would likely be in the air space and largely independent from terrestrial habitat.

5.1.1.5 Cemetery springtail

The cemetery springtail (P3) is a poorly understood species of invertebrate. It has been recorded in four locations across Perth, Swan View, Tuart Hill, Guildford and Perth Airport but is likely more widespread. *Australotomurus* species typically occur in long undisturbed native grasslands and heath. The habitat within the site has high weed disturbance and has been historically cleared in patches. However, some areas remain intact with less disturbance and so may provide suitable habitat.

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5.1.1.6 Woolybush bee

The woolybush bee (P3) is found in Perth in remnant vegetation, specifically on *Grevillea* sp. flowers as well as the growing tips of *Adenanthos* sp., *Banksia* sp. or *Jacksonia* sp. DoEE (2016) describes the species as being associated with the banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC/PEC which occurs within the banksia woodland habitat (Emerge Associates 2025a). While the species does not occur in database searches within 10 km of the site since 1957, invertebrates in Western Australia are generally understood to be poorly surveyed and so this is likely due to lack of survey effort than an absence of specimens. A targeted search would be required to further assess the species utilisation of the site.

5.1.1.7 Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider

Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider (P3) is a short range endemic⁵ mygalomorph typically found in Perth in sandy soils throughout banksia woodlands. Bennelongia Environmental Consultants (2023) recorded two individuals within **banksia woodland** habitat in the site in 2022. Therefore, the species may occur across the **banksia woodland** habitat in the rest of the site.

5.1.1.8 Graceful sunmoth

A total of 15 graceful sunmoth (P4) individuals were recorded in the eastern side of the site in a survey in 2010 (DBCA 2024b). The entire site has the potential to provide habitat for the species and will depend on the presence of the host plant *Lomandra hermaphrodita*. A targeted survey would be required to confirm suitable habitat for the species and if it still occurs in the site.

5.1.1.9 Black-striped snake

Black striped snake (P3) are predominantly found in coastal heath of banksia and eucalyptus dominated habitats (Bush *et al.* 2007). The site meets the sandy soil profile and vegetation type associated with the species and several recent *iNaturalist* records exist within 10 km in less suitable and smaller bushland, including Rickman Delawney Reserve approximately 1 km south of the site. The species is saurophagous, feeding exclusively on other reptiles. The site is large enough to support an assemblage of reptiles, indicated by the three recorded in the low intensity survey efforts of the 'basic fauna' component of the survey. This, in combination with the habitat value in the site indicate the black-striped snake may occur.

5.1.1.10 Stylet bush cricket

The stylet bush cricket is a poorly understood katydid species with few records available which is likely due to lack a of surveys. ALA indicates an individual was recorded in Innaloo in 1985 (ALA 2024). The only habitat information available is that the original specimen was recorded on the axial leaf bases of grass trees. It is possible they may therefore occur in the **banksia woodland** habitat in the site but are likely to be widespread throughout similar habitats in the Perth region.

⁵ Species with a restricted distribution <10,000km²

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5.2 Fauna habitat

The site represents a large urban remnant of relatively intact bushland. As such, it would be considered regionally significant for both common and conservation significant native fauna. The long-term use of the site as a broadcasting facility has resulted in little public access and associated degradation.

The **banksia woodland** habitat contains a range of microhabitats and would therefore support a diverse assemblage of avian and ground-dwelling species. In particular, the vegetation in this habitat would provide a substantial area of foraging habitat for threatened black cockatoos (refer **Section 5.3**. As outlined in the *Detailed Flora and Vegetation Assessment* (Emerge Associates 2025a), some areas of disturbance were evident in the western portion but do not generally downgrade the value of this habitat due to the vegetation contiguity. The species composition of canopy and understorey plants varies across the site (refer Emerge Associates (2025b)) but the structure was consistent and so it was mapped as one habitat.

The **scattered trees and shrubs** habitat provide habitat for avifauna and some of the non-native eucalyptus and *Ficus* sp. In this habitat constitute foraging habitat for black cockatoos.

The remaining areas provide little value for fauna aside for traversal between habitats and some sandy soils that may allow for some species to burrow (e.g. rainbow bee-eater, some reptiles).

5.3 Black cockatoo habitat values

5.3.1 Breeding

Information regarding breeding habitat is pertinent to forest red-tailed black cockatoos, which breed throughout the Swan Coastal Plain, but not Carnaby's black cockatoo as the site lies outside their breeding distribution (DAWE 2022). As none of the habitat trees contain hollows suitable for use by black cockatoos for breeding, the site does not currently provide nesting habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoo. The habitat trees within the site have the potential to form suitable hollows in the future. However, it will likely take many decades for hollows to form that are large enough to be suitable for use by black cockatoos for breeding.

Habitat tree no. 15 in this assessment has been previously assessed as a suitable black cockatoo nesting tree and was occupied by kookaburras in 2019 (tree 11 within Strategen JBS&G (2019). During the current assessment this tree was categorised as a potential nesting tree as it did not meet the hollow requirements in **Section 3.1.2.1**. One hollow within this tree appeared suitable from ground level but internal inspection determined that the floor space was not large enough (insufficient diameter) and too jagged to support black cockatoo breeding. The hollow may be suitable for breeding by smaller birds such as kookaburras but was not considered suitable for black cockatoos.

5.3.2 Roosting

No secondary evidence of roosting such as branch clippings, droppings or feathers were observed within the site. Therefore, there is no reason to suspect that roosting by black cockatoos has recently

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occurred in the site. Nevertheless, the site contains many tall trees and groups of tall trees that have the potential to provide roosting habitat for black cockatoos.

According to *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species* (DAWE 2022) a night roosting site includes one or more known roosting trees and all vegetation within a 500 m radius. Peck *et al.* (2019) and Glossop *et al.* (2011) further refine this as all large trees (>8 m height) within 1000 m of a large roost (>150 individuals) and within 500 m of a small roost (<150 individuals) are considered to be 'roost trees' or 'potential roost trees'. Roost STIBALR001 is located in Celebration Park 200 m north-west of the site (Birdlife Australia 2024). The roost has been used every year by forest red-tailed black cockatoos since 2018 with the exception of 2021, varying from 6 to 57 individuals. Therefore, all vegetation within the north-western portion of the site which lies within 500 m of STIBALR001 are classified as part of STIBALR001 roosting site. Realistically however, only tall trees within the area mapped within **Figure 7** are likely to support roosting.

5.3.3 Foraging

The site contains native foraging habitat for both species of black cockatoo. The highest value foraging resource (native primary) in the site is associated with the scattered jarrah trees (for both black cockatoo species) and the *Banksia* spp. and shrubs such as *Grevillea vestita* and *Hakea prostrata* (for Carnaby's black cockatoo). Each foraging plant varies in cover throughout the site, however foraging plant species are generally scattered throughout the entirety of the site, with the most dense areas in the north and east for Carnaby's cockatoo and in the east for forest red-tailed black cockatoo, where higher cover of jarrah occurs.

The February 2023 fire in the western portion of the site resulted in loss of some mature banksia trees and subsequent recruitment from seed. The current survey recorded a range of banksia age cohorts, from seedlings to flowering shrubs approximately 1.5 m in height. Therefore, the cover of *Banksia* spp. foraging habitat is expected to increase over time as these shrubs mature, although it may not exceed pre-fire cover due to the death of mature trees.

The Commonwealth do not provide a standard methodology for mapping black cockatoo foraging habitat, and so outputs can vary between consultants, as evidenced by previous assessments within the site (Strategen JBS&G 2019; Strategen-JBS&G 2021). However, the method used by Emerge is robust as it is based on the DCCEEW referral guidelines (DAWE 2022) and includes additional information on value of foraging plants (primary vs. secondary). The method is considered suitable as it has been accepted by DCCEEW on various other projects.

The secondary foraging habitat for both Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo is associated with scattered tuart and *Allocasuarina fraseriana*. *Jacksonia furcellata* and *Xanthorrhoea* spp. provide secondary foraging resources from Carnaby's black cockatoo while *Persoonia saccata* provides secondary foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoos. While there are records of Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo consuming the fruit of these plants (Groom 2011; DoEE 2017), they are likely to be secondary options that are opportunistically consumed rather than relied upon. Each foraging plant varies in cover throughout the site.

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The foraging habitat within the site provides a significant area of high-quality foraging resources for both species of black cockatoo with the wider region, particularly Carnaby's black cockatoo due to the higher proportion of *Banksia* spp., grevillea and hakea.

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6 Conclusions

- A total of 22 native and two non-native fauna species were recorded within the site.
- Two threatened and one priority species were recorded during the survey:
 - Carnaby's black cockatoo (endangered (EN) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act),
 - Forest red-tailed black cockatoo (vulnerable (VU) under the EPBC Act and BC Act),
 - Quenda (priority 4 in WA (P4)).
- Despite not being recording during the survey, the following species were considered to have a high or moderate likelihood of occurring within the site:
 - Pacific swift (migratory under the EPBC Act (MI))
 - Peregrine falcon (other specially protected (OS) in WA)
 - Cemetery springtail (priority 3 in WA (P3))
 - Woollybush bee (P3 in WA)
 - Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider (P3 in WA)
 - Graceful sunmoth (P4 in WA)
 - Black-striped moth (P3 in WA).
- The site consists of three broad habitat types:
 - **Banksia woodland:** banksia woodland with *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* over native shrubs (30.6 hectares (ha), 73.08% of the site).
 - **Scattered trees and shrubs:** scattered native and non-native *Eucalyptus* spp. trees and shrubs (1.27 ha, 3.03% of the site).
 - **Bare ground and grassland:** vehicle tracks, cleared areas and infrastructure (10 ha, 23.88% of the site).

Outcomes of the targeted black cockatoo survey include the following:

- Carnaby's black cockatoo individuals and foraging evidence were recorded. Forest red-tailed black cockatoo was recorded through foraging evidence (chewed jarrah and banksia fruits).
- The site occurs within the modelled distribution of Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo but outside of the modelled distribution of Baudin's black cockatoo.
- The site contains 77 habitat trees, none of which contain hollows suitable for use by black cockatoos for nesting based on internal hollow inspection. Therefore, the site does not currently provide suitable nesting habitat for any species of black cockatoo but does constitute breeding habitat.
- No roosts or evidence of roosting by any species of black cockatoo was recorded within the site during the field survey. One forest red-tailed black cockatoo night roosting site STIBALR001 occurs 200 m north-east of the site. The vegetation in the north-eastern portion of the site which lies within 500 m of STIBALR001 would be considered part of this roost. Tall native and non-native trees within the site represent suitable roosting habitat for species of black cockatoo.
- A total of 31.39 ha of foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoos was mapped within the site of which 30.68 ha (97.74%) comprises native primary plants, 0.02 ha (0.06%) comprises native secondary plants 0.69 ha (2.2%) comprises non-native secondary plants.

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- A total of 25.91 ha of foraging habitat for forest red-tailed black cockatoos was mapped within the site of which 24.46 ha (94.4%) comprises native primary plants, 0.73 ha (2.82%) comprises native secondary plants 0.72 ha (2.78%) comprises non-native secondary plants.

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7.2 Online references

The online resources that have been utilised in the preparation of this report are referenced in **Section 7.1**, with access date information provided in **Table R 1**.

Table R 1 Access dates for online references

Reference	Date accessed	Website or dataset name
Atlas of Living Australia	Date Month 2024	Atlas of Living Australia – Spatial Portal
BirdLife International (2024)	Date Month 2024	Important Bird Areas
BoM (2024)	28 January 2025	Climate Data Online
DAWE (2024)	Date Month 2024	Species Profile and Threats Database
DBCA (2024)	Date Month 2024	Dandjoo
DCCEEW (2024)	Date Month 2024	Australian Faunal Directory
DCCEEW (2024)	Date Month 2024	Protected Matters Search Tool
WALIA (2024)	Date Month 2024	Landgate Map Viewer

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Figures



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Figure 3: Black Cockatoo Habitat Context

Figure 4: Survey Effort and Conservation Significant Species Observations

Figure 5: Fauna Habitat

Figure 6: Black Cockatoo Habitat Trees

Figure 7: Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Roosting Habitat

Figure 8: Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat

Figure 9: Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat

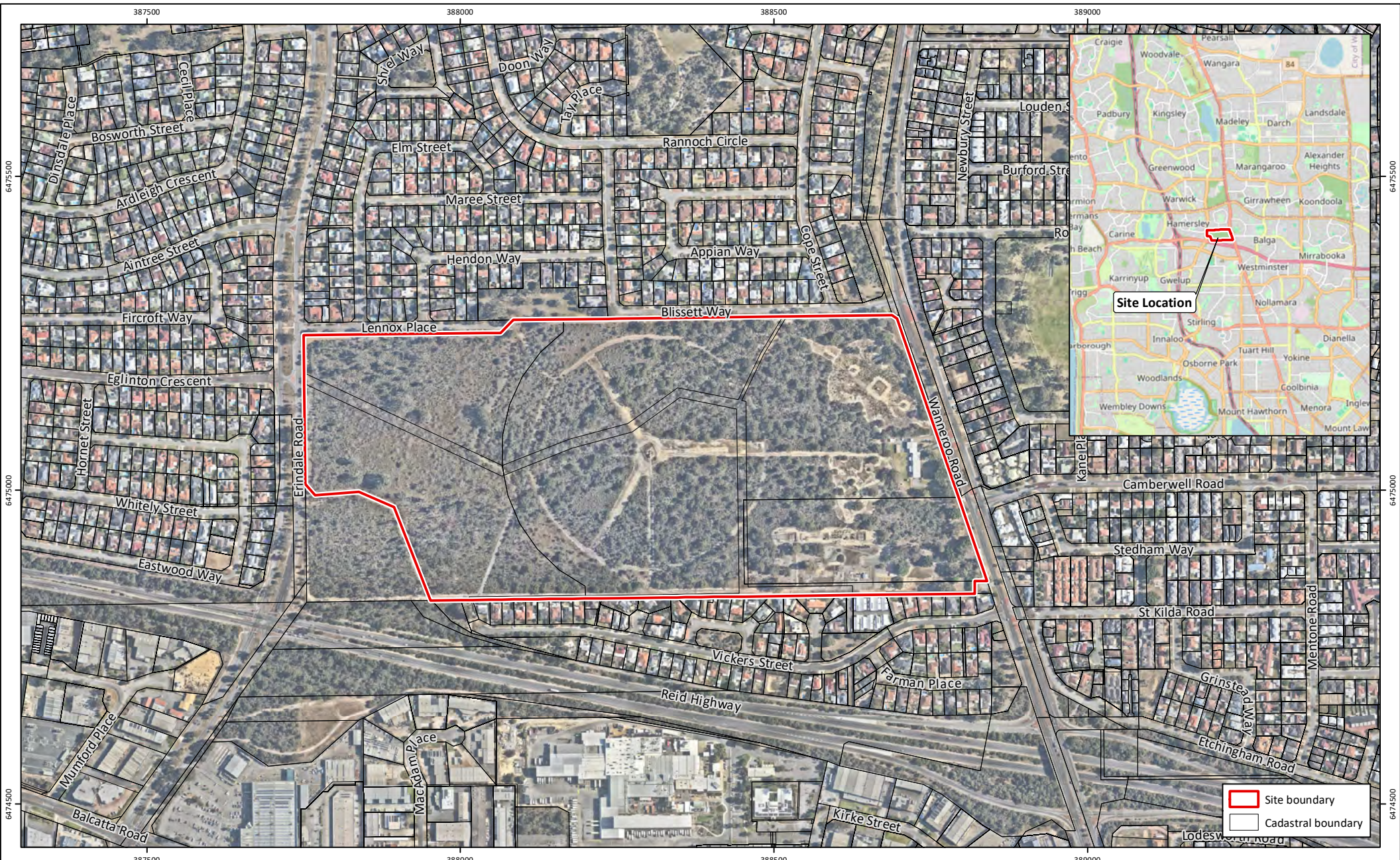


Figure 1: Site Location

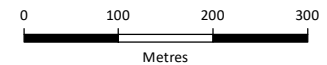
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 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hammersley

Client: BAI Communications

Plan Number:
 EP24-129(03)-F07a

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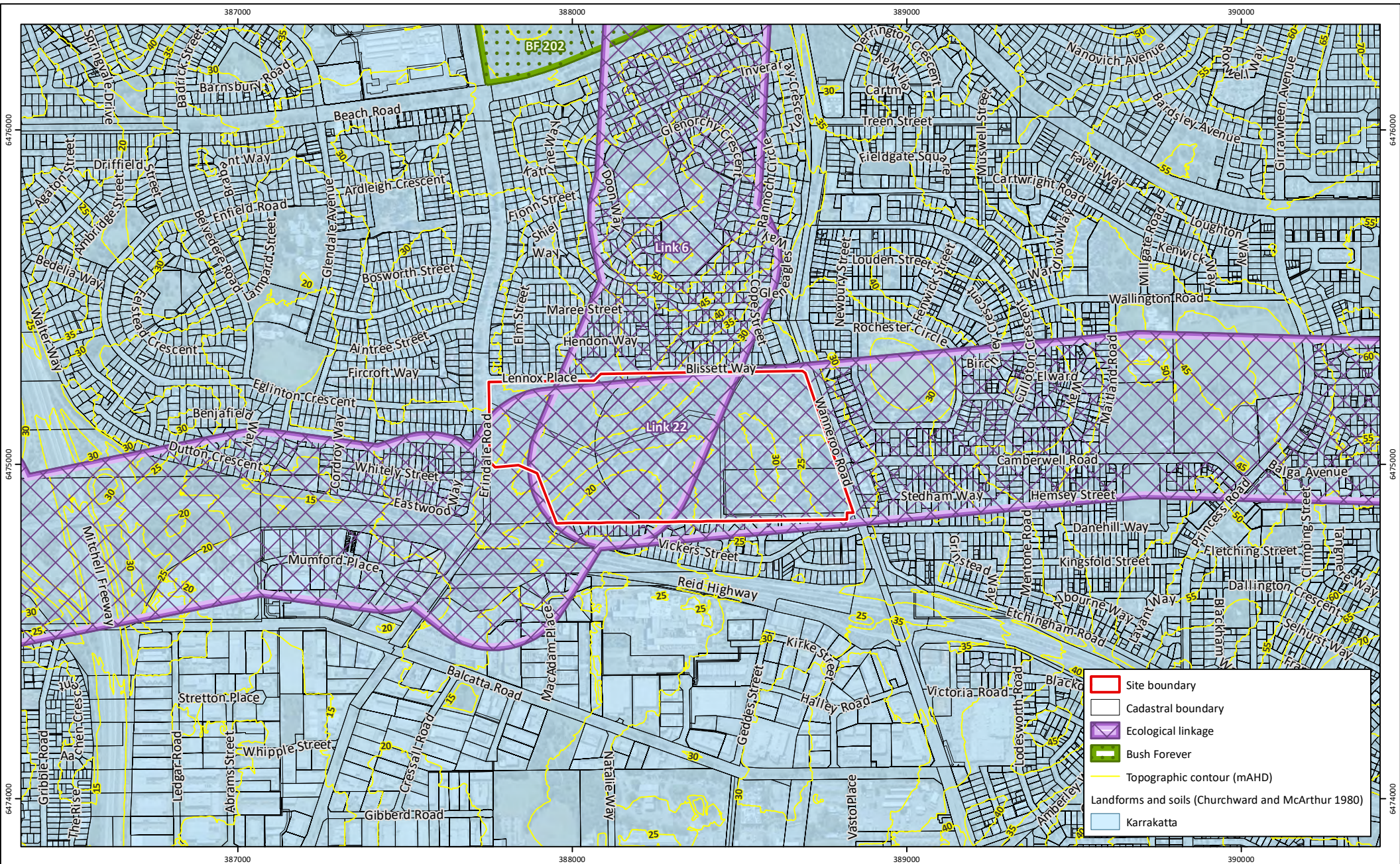


Figure 2: Environmental Features

Project: Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment
 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hammersley

Client: BAI Communications

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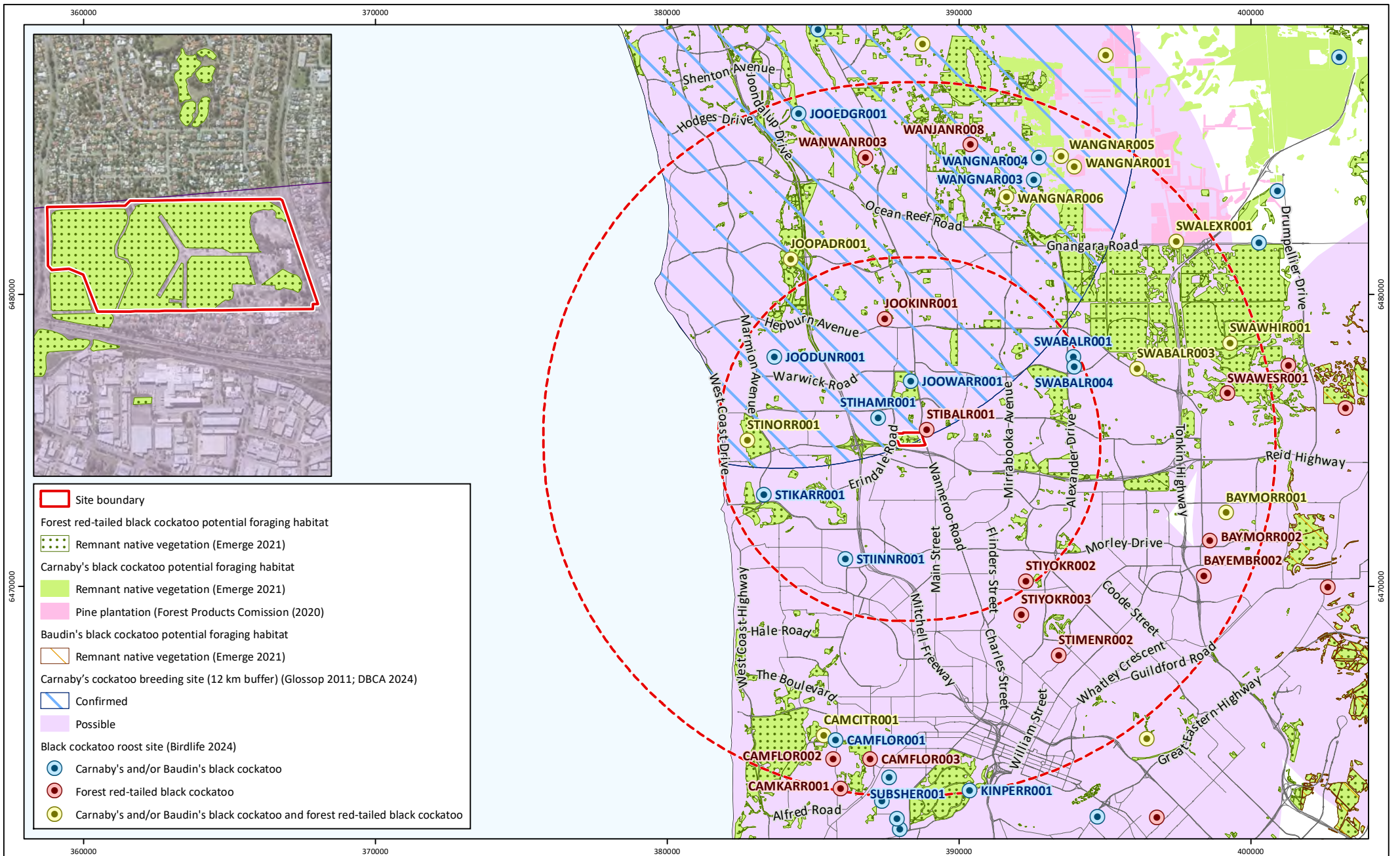


Figure 3: Black Cockatoo Habitat Context

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 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hamsley

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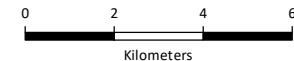
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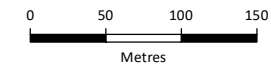


Figure 4: Survey Effort and Conservation Significant Species Observations

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 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hammersley

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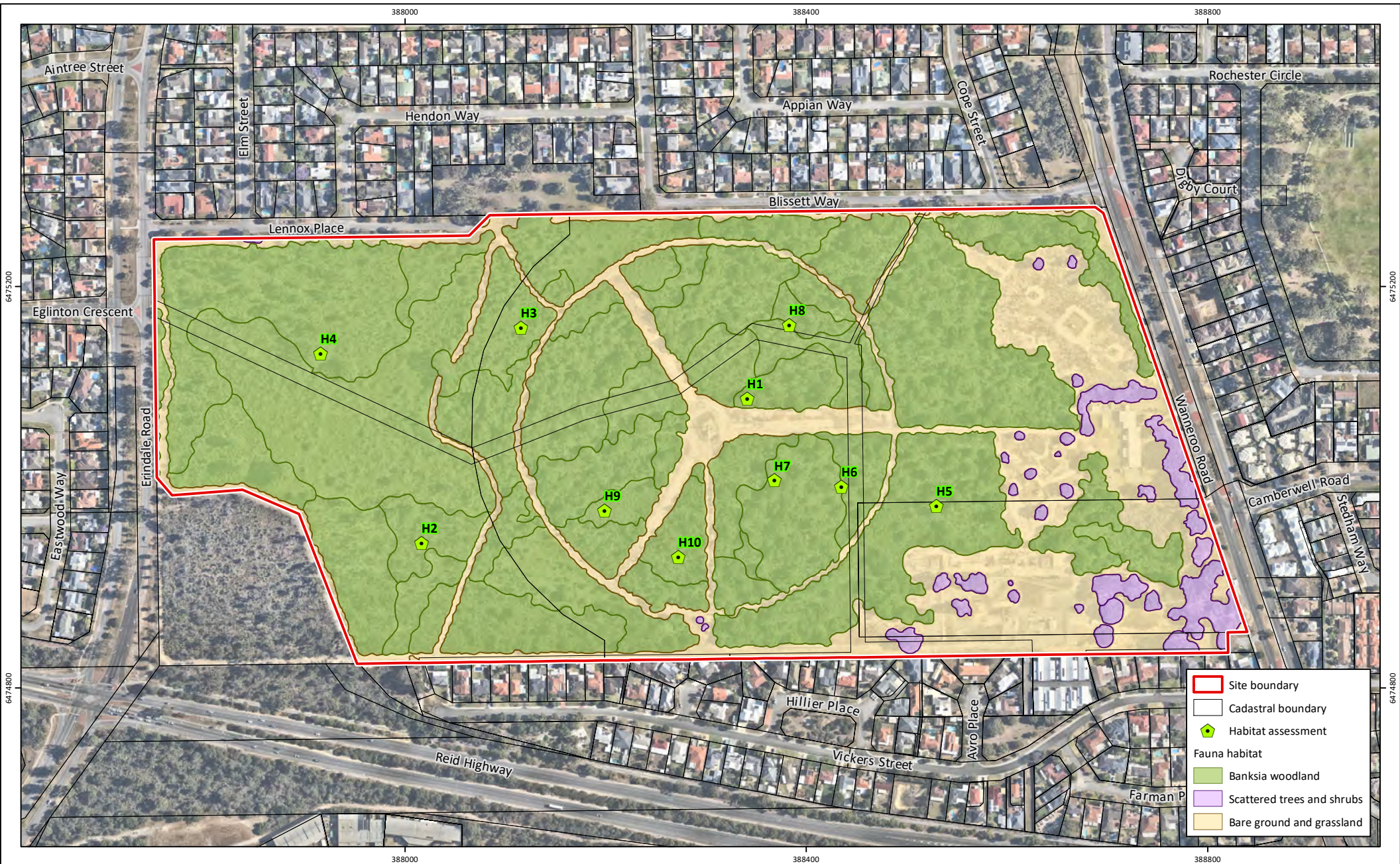
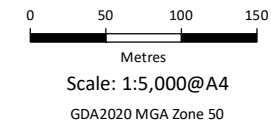


Figure 5: Fauna Habitat

Project: Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment
 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hamsley
Client: BAI Communications

Plan Number:
 EP24-129(03)-F12c
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Date: 16/06/2025



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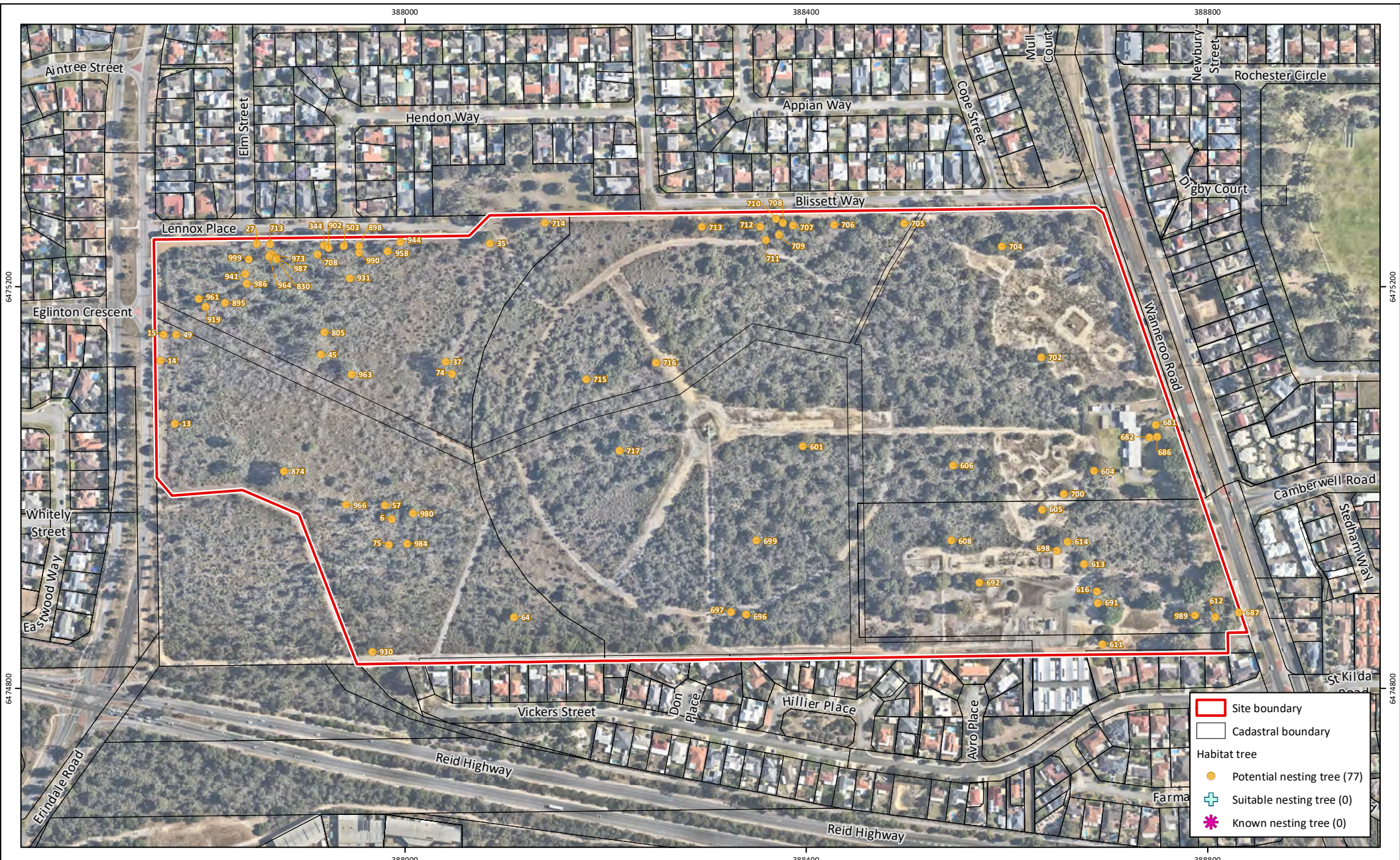


Figure 6: Black Cockatoo Habitat Trees

Project: Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment
 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hammersley

Client: BAI Communications

Plan Number:
 EP24-129(03)-F13b

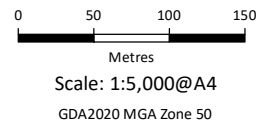
Drawn: GAR

Date: 21/10/2025

Checked: RAW

Approved: RAW

Date: 07/11/2025



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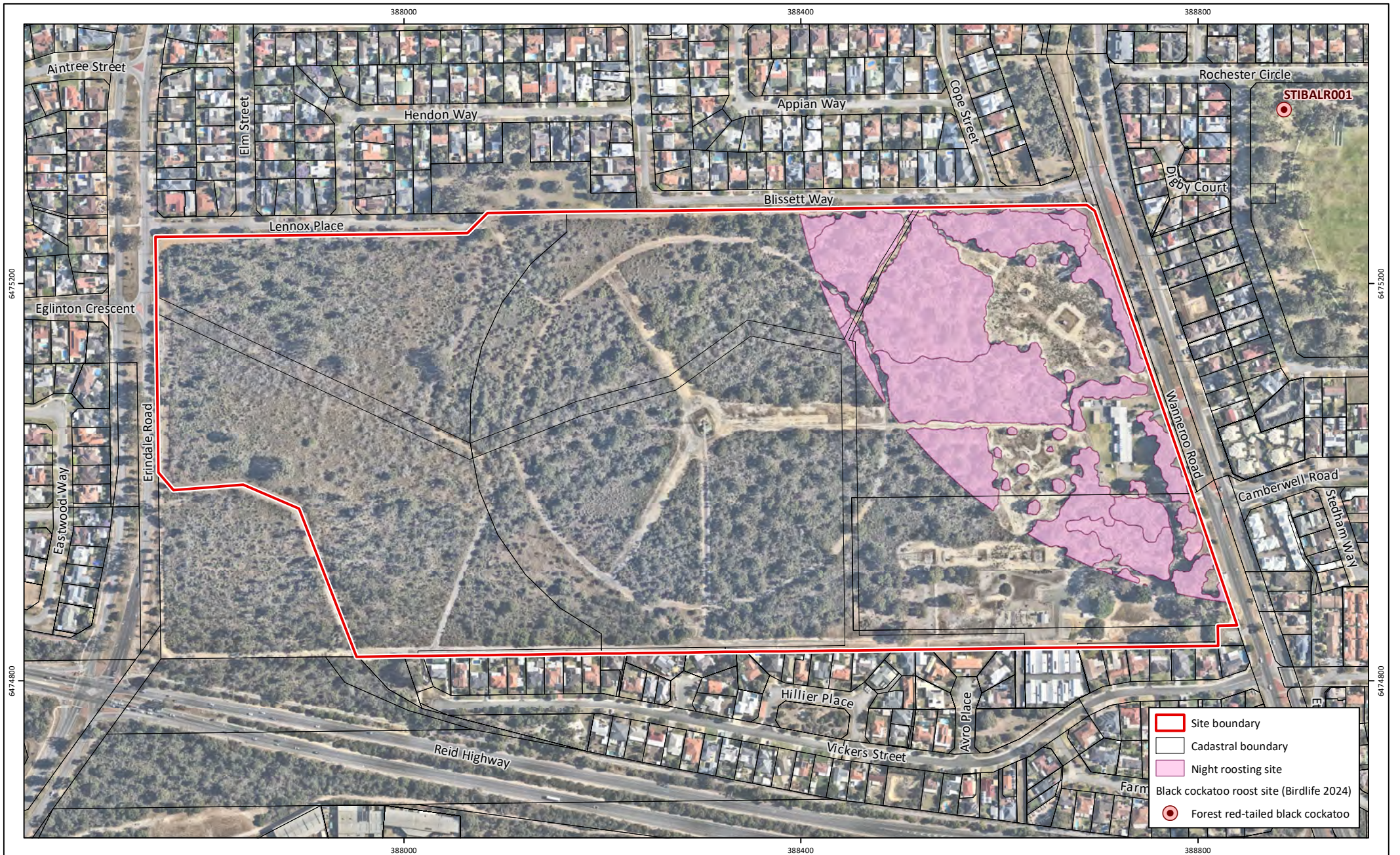
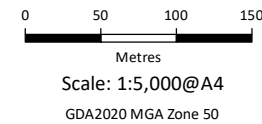


Figure 7: Forest red-tailed Black Cockatoo Roosting Habitat

Project: Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment
 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hamsley
Client: BAI Communications

Plan Number:
 EP24-129(03)-F16a
Drawn: CTH
Date: 11/02/2025
Checked: AJU
Approved: RAW
Date: 24/04/2025



- Site boundary
- Cadastral boundary
- Night roosting site
- Black cockatoo roost site (Birdlife 2024)
- Forest red-tailed black cockatoo



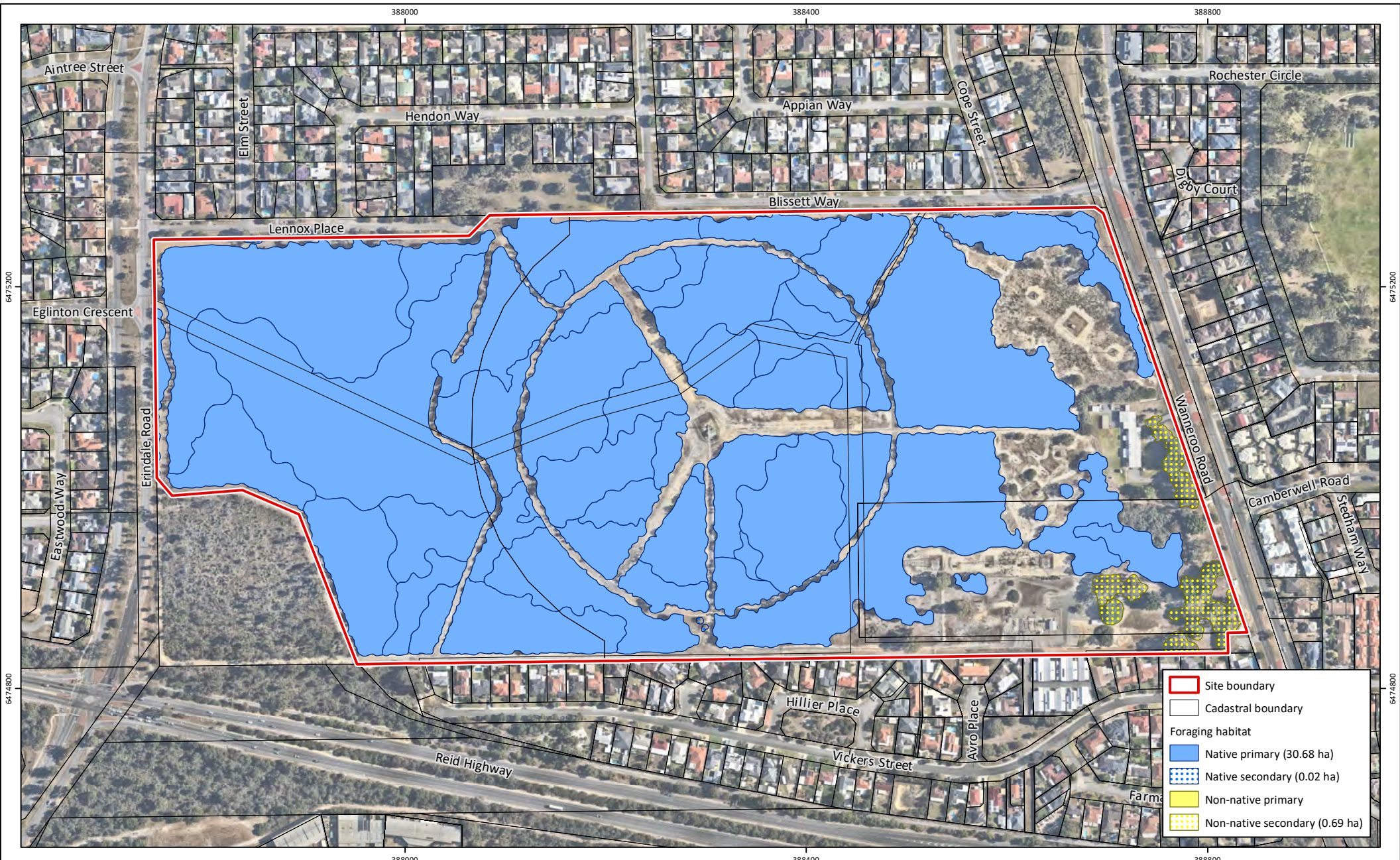


Figure 8: Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat

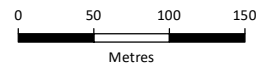
Project: Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment
 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hammersley

Client: BAI Communications

Plan Number:
 EP24-129(03)-F14b

Drawn: CTH
Date: 11/02/2025

Checked: AJU
Approved: RAW
Date: 16/06/2025



Scale: 1:5,000@A4
 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50



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 ©Landgate (2025). Nearmap Imagery date: 29/01/2024

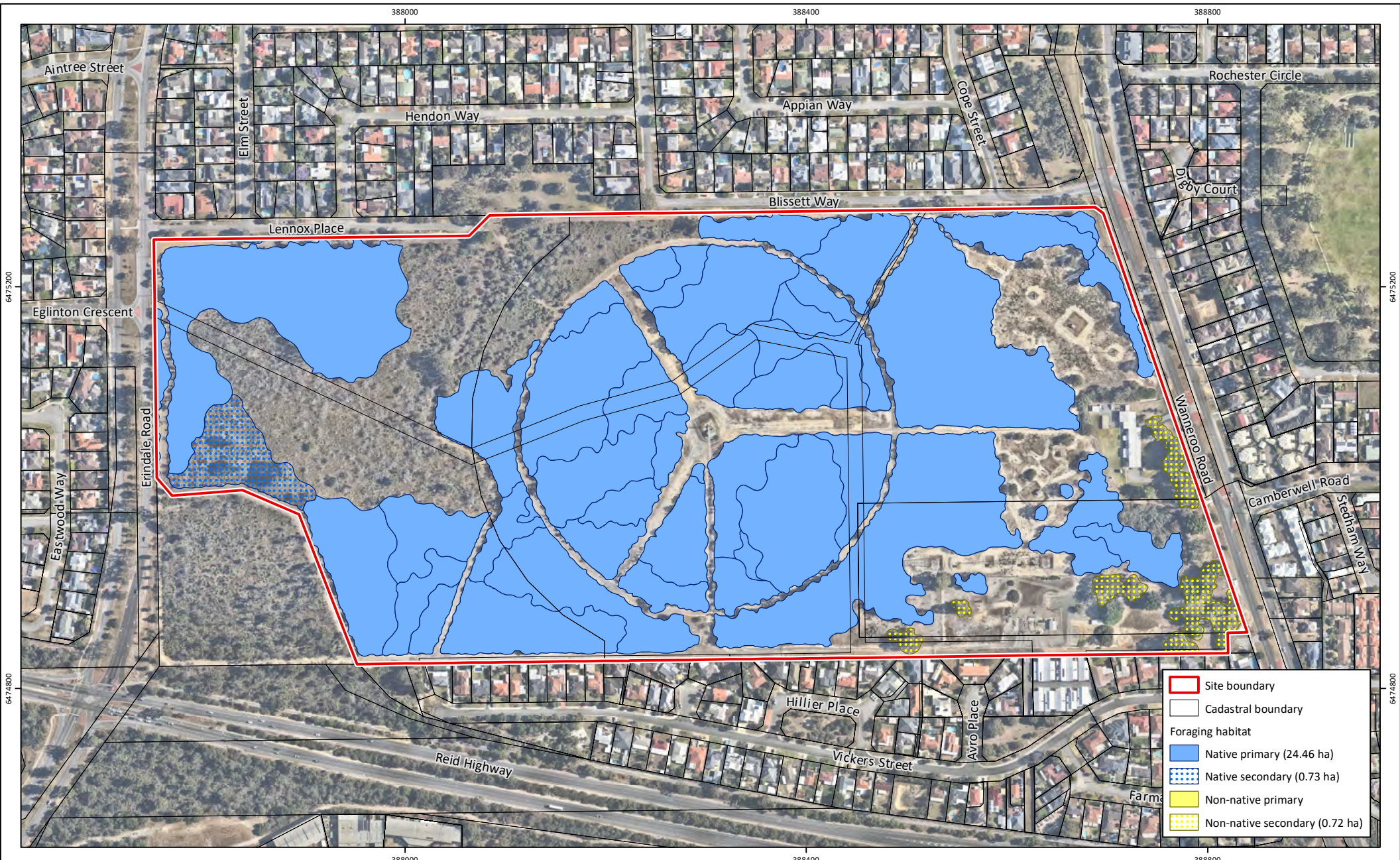
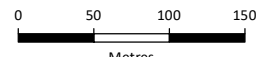


Figure 9: Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Foraging Habitat

Project: Basic Fauna and Targeted Black Cockatoo Assessment
 Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hammersley
Client: BAI Communications

Plan Number:
 EP24-129(03)--F15d
Drawn: GAR
Date: 20/05/2025
Checked: AJU
Approved: RAW
Date: 16/06/2025



Scale: 1:5,000@A4
 GDA2020 MGA Zone 50



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Appendix A

Additional information



Conservation Significant Fauna

Threatened and priority fauna

Fauna species considered rare or under threat warrant special protection under Commonwealth and/or State legislation. At the Commonwealth level, fauna species can be listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as ‘threatened’, ‘migratory’ or ‘marine’ as described in **Table 1**.

Migratory species comprise birds recognised under international treaties including:

- Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1981 (JAMBA)
- China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 1998 (CAMBA)
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2007 (ROKAMBA)
- Bonn Convention 1979 (The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals).

Fauna species listed as threatened and migratory are protected in Australia as ‘matters of national environmental significance’ (MNES) under the EPBC Act.

Table 1: Definitions of conservation significant fauna species pursuant to the EPBC Act

Conservation Code	Category
X	Threatened Fauna –Extinct There is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
EW [#]	Threatened Fauna –Extinct in the Wild Taxa which are known only to survive in cultivation, captivity or as a naturalised population outside its past range, or taxa which have not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat despite appropriate exhaustive surveys.
CR [#]	Threatened Fauna – Critically Endangered Taxa which are considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
EN [#]	Threatened Fauna – Endangered Taxa which are considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
VU [#]	Threatened Fauna – Vulnerable Taxa which are considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
Migratory [#]	Migratory Fauna All migratory species that are: (i) native species; and (ii) from time to time included in the appendices to the Bonn Convention; and (b) all migratory species from time to time included in annexes established under JAMBA, CAMBA and ROKAMBA; and All native species from time to time identified in a list established under, or an instrument made under, an international agreement approved by the Minister.
Ma	Marine Fauna Species in the list established under s248 of the EPBC Act

[#]matters of national environmental significance (MNES) under the EPBC Act

Additional Background Information

In Western Australia, fauna taxa may be classed as ‘threatened’, ‘extinct’, or ‘specially protected’ under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act), which is enforced by Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) (DBCA 2019a). The definitions of these categories are provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Definitions of specially protected fauna schedules under the BC Act (DBCA 2019a)

Category	Conservation Code	Definition
Threatened	CR	Critically endangered Threatened species considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
	EN	Endangered Threatened species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
	VU	Vulnerable Threatened species considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.
Extinct	EX	Extinct Species where there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
	EW	Extinct in the wild Species that is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form. Note that no species are currently listed as EW.
Specially protected	MI	Migratory species Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australia or an external Territory or the exclusive economic zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth Includes birds that subject to an agreement between the government of Australia and the governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and The Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA), and the Bonn Convention, relating to the protection of migratory birds.
	CD	Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent fauna) Fauna of special conservation need being species dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened.
	OS	Other specially protected species Fauna otherwise in need of special protection to ensure their conservation.

Additional Background Information



Fauna species that may be threatened or near threatened but lack sufficient information to be legislatively listed may be added to the DBCA's *Priority Fauna List* (DBCA 2018b). Species listed under priorities 1-3 comprise possible threatened species that do not meet survey criteria or are otherwise data deficient. Species listed under priority 4 are those that are adequately known, are rare but not threatened, or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened species or other specially protected fauna lists for other than taxonomic reasons (DBCA 2019a).

Priority fauna species are considered during State approval processes. Priority fauna categories and definitions are listed in **Table 3** (DBCA 2019a).

Table 3: Definitions of priority fauna categories on DBCA's Priority Fauna List (DBCA 2019a)

Conservation Code	Category
P1	<p>Priority 1 – Poorly known</p> <p>Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less) which are potentially at risk. All occurrences are either: very small; or on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, road and rail reserves, gravel reserves and active mineral leases; or otherwise under threat of habitat destruction or degradation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.</p>
P2	<p>Priority 2 – Poorly known</p> <p>Species that are known from one or a few locations (generally five or less), some of which are on lands managed primarily for nature conservation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other lands with secure tenure being managed for conservation. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes. Such species are in urgent need of further survey.</p>
P3	<p>Priority 3 – Poorly known</p> <p>Species that are known from several locations and the species does not appear to be under imminent threat, or from few but widespread locations with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat. Species may be included if they are comparatively well known from several locations but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them. Such species are in need of further survey.</p>
P4	<p>(a) Priority 4 – Rare species</p> <p>Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and that are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These species are usually represented on conservation lands.</p> <p>(b) Priority 4 – Near Threatened</p> <p>Species that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.</p> <p>(c) Priority 4 – Other</p> <p>Species that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.</p>

Additional Background Information



Black cockatoos

Three threatened species of black cockatoo occur on the Swan Coastal Plain (referred to herein collectively as 'black cockatoos'):

- *Zanda*¹ *latirostris* (Carnaby's black cockatoo) which is listed as 'endangered' under the EPBC Act and the BC Act.
- *Zanda*¹ *baudinii* (Baudin's black cockatoo) which is listed as 'endangered' under the EPBC Act and the BC Act.
- *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (forest red-tailed black cockatoo) which is listed as 'vulnerable' under the EPBC Act and the BC Act.

There are a range of regional studies and spatial datasets available which provide information on black cockatoo records and potential habitat mapping. These are detailed below.

Species distribution and breeding range

Broad-scale maps are available for the modelled distribution of Baudin's black cockatoo, Carnaby's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo (DSEWPaC 2011; DoEE 2016a, b).

The modelled distribution maps also include 'known breeding areas' and 'predicted breeding range' for Baudin's black cockatoo and 'breeding range' and 'non-breeding range' for Carnaby's black cockatoo.

No breeding range modelling is available for forest red-tailed black cockatoo but the species is known to breed mainly in the jarrah forest region (DBCA 2017a) and in small populations on the Swan Coastal Plain within the Baldvis, Stake Hill, Lake McLarty and Capel area and increasingly in the Perth metropolitan area (DAWE 2022).

Breeding habitat

Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC, now Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)) and fauna experts, have identified and mapped Carnaby's black cockatoo habitat on the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest regions (Glossop *et al.* 2011). This dataset includes mapping of Carnaby's black cockatoo breeding sites based on point records of breeding from a range of sources. Breeding sites were classified as 'confirmed' where eggs or chicks were recorded and 'possible' where observations relating to Carnaby's black cockatoo breeding that did not include actual records of eggs or chicks (e.g. chewed hollows or records of breeding or nesting behaviour by an expert observer).

A 12 km buffer applies to each site to 'reflect the flexible use of these areas by cockatoos and to indicate the important zone for access to potential feeding habitat' (Glossop *et al.* 2011). Glossop *et al.* (2011) state that the areas mapped in the dataset are not a comprehensive record of Carnaby's black cockatoo breeding and that many nesting sites are not known.

While this dataset only applies to Carnaby's black cockatoo, the information it contains is also applicable for Baudin's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo as they have similar

¹ Previously *Calyptorhynchus*

Additional Background Information



breeding habitat requirements. That is, breeding sites that are suitable for Carnaby's black cockatoo may also be suitable for Baudin's black cockatoo and forest red-tailed black cockatoo, if located within their distribution/breeding ranges.

BirdLife Australia also maintain a database of confirmed black cockatoo breeding sites which is accessible via a paid search system. BirdLife Australia have advised that their database is comprised of data collected during surveys by staff and volunteers of which most (>99%) surveys are of Carnaby's black cockatoo. They have also advised that the dataset is not comprehensive and that an absence of known nests does not necessarily indicate a lack of breeding activity.

The Carnaby's black cockatoo recovery plan also identifies 13 'important bird areas' for Carnaby's black cockatoo, which are identified as 'sites of global bird conservation importance' (DPaW 2013). These 'important bird areas' comprise sites supporting at least 20 breeding pairs or 1% of the population regularly utilising an area in the non-breeding part of the range.

Confirmed roost sites

BirdLife Australia undertakes annual monitoring of black cockatoo overnight roost sites as part of the annual 'Great Cocky Count' community-based survey. Information gathered from these monitoring events provides roost locations and recorded black cockatoo number (Birdlife Australia 2024).

Native foraging habitat

Glossop *et al.* (2011) also mapped 'areas requiring investigation as Carnaby's black cockatoo feeding habitat' for the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest regions, based on regional vegetation mapping that may contain plant species known to be foraged upon by Carnaby's black cockatoo. Note that this dataset does not include observations or point records of Carnaby's black cockatoo feeding. This dataset represents areas of vegetation that may potentially provide foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo.

In order to account for clearing of native vegetation that has occurred since the Glossop *et al.* (2011) dataset was created and to incorporate updated vegetation mapping and information on foraging behaviour of Carnaby's black cockatoo, Emerge have revised this dataset to represent the most up to date information available. Furthermore, Emerge have used a similar methodology to Glossop *et al.* (2011) to define potential foraging habitat for Baudin's black cockatoo and forest-red tailed cockatoos.

Specifically, DBCA (2021), DBCA (2019b) and DPIRD (2018) regional vegetation complex mapping was used to determine which areas of remnant vegetation support plant species known to be foraged upon by Carnaby's black cockatoo, Baudin's black cockatoo or forest red-tailed cockatoos. Where these vegetation complexes intersect remnant vegetation mapped by DPIRD (2020) they were considered to represent potential foraging habitat for Carnaby's black cockatoo, Baudin's black cockatoo and/or forest red-tailed cockatoo.

Pine plantations also provide an important food source for Carnaby's black cockatoo, but were not included in the original Glossop *et al.* (2011) dataset. Mapping of pine plantations is available from the Forest Products Commission (Forest Products Commission 2020) and was considered in the assessment of Carnaby's black cockatoo foraging habitat.

Pest fauna

A number of legislative and policy documents exist in relation to pest fauna management at state and national levels. The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) is the principle legislation guiding pest fauna management in Western Australia and lists declared pest species.

Declared Pests

Part 2.3.23 of the BAM Act requires a person must not “*a) keep, breed or cultivate the declared pest; b) keep, breed or cultivate an animal, plant or other thing that is infected or infested with the declared pest; c) release into the environment the declared pest, or an animal, plant or other thing that is infected or infested with the declared pest; or d) intentionally infect or infest, or expose to infection or infestation, a plant, animal or other thing with a declared pest*”.

Under the BAM Act, all declared pests are assigned a legal status, as described in **Table 4**. Species assigned to the ‘declared pest, prohibited - s12’ category are placed in one of three control categories, as described in **Table 5**.

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013* specify keeping categories for species assigned to the ‘declared pest - s22(2)’ category, which relate to the purposes of which species can be kept, as well as the entities that can keep them. The categories are described in **Table 6**.

The Western Australian Organism List (WAOL) provides the status of organisms which have been categorised under the BAM Act (DAFWA 2016).

Table 4: Legal status of declared pest species listed under the BAM Act (DAFWA 2016)

Category	Description
Declared Pest Prohibited - s12	May only be imported and kept subject to permits. Permit conditions applicable to some species may only be appropriate or available to research organisations or similarly secure institutions.
Declared Pest s22(2)	Must satisfy any applicable import requirements when imported and may be subject to an import permit if they are potential carriers of high-risk organisms. They may also be subject to control and keeping requirements once within Western Australia

Table 5: Control categories of declared pest species listed under the BAM Act (DAFWA 2016)

Category	Description
C1	Exclusion Not established in Western Australia and control measures are to be taken, including border checks, in order to prevent them entering and establishing in the State.
C2	Eradication Present in Western Australia in low enough numbers or in sufficiently limited areas that their eradication is still a possibility.
C3	Management Established in Western Australia but it is feasible, or desirable, to manage them in order to limit their damage. Control measures can prevent a C3 pest from increasing in population size or density or moving from an area in which it is established into an area which currently is free of that pest.

Additional Background Information



Table 6: Keeping categories of declared pest species listed under the BAM Act (DAFWA 2016)

Category	Description
Prohibited	Can only be kept under a permit for public display and education purposes, and/or genuine scientific research, by entities approved by the state authority.
Exempt	No permit or conditions are required for keeping.
Restricted	Organisms which, relative to other species, have a low risk of becoming a problem for the environment, primary industry or public safety and can be kept under a permit by private individuals.

Wetland Habitat

Geomorphic wetland types

On the Swan Coastal Plain DBCA (2017b) have used the geomorphic wetland classification system developed by Semeniuk (1987) and Semeniuk and Semeniuk (1995) to classify wetlands based on the landform shape and water permanence (hydro-period) as outlined in **Table 7**. DBCA maintains a dataset of the *Geomorphic Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain* (DBCA 2018a).

Table 7: Geomorphic Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain classification categories (DBCA 2017b)

Level of inundation	Geomorphology			
	Basin	Flat	Channel	Slope
Permanently inundated	Lake	-	River	-
Seasonally inundated	Sumpland	Floodplain	Creek	-
Seasonally waterlogged	Dampland	Palusplain	-	Paluslope

Literature

The main literature used for identifying fauna and fauna habitats is listed in **Table 8** below.

Table 8: Standard literature used for identifying fauna species and habitats.

Conservation Code	Category
Birds	Johnstone and Storr (1998b), Johnstone and Storr (1998a), Pizzey and Knight (2012), Slater <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Mammals	Menkhorst and Knight (2011), Triggs (2003)
Amphibia	Tyler and Doughty (2009), Bush <i>et al.</i> (2002)
Reptiles	Bush <i>et al.</i> (2002), Wilson and Swan (2021)

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Additional Background Information



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Appendix B

Database Search Results



Dandjoo Species List Export

Created by Guest User on 31 Jan 2025

Source	Dandjoo - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
Method	User defined circle: [[115.81839, -31.85528]] 9.984673726313614 km.
Date time	2025-01-31T10:41:19.580974+08:00

Conservation status summary	Count
CD	1
CD, MI	1
CR	6
Cons code inherited from parent; EN	1
Cons code inherited from parent; MI	5
Cons code inherited from parent; OS	1
Cons code inherited from parent; VU	1
EN	17
MI	24
MI, P4	1
None	981
OS	1
P2	2
P3	10
P4	11
Parent of conservation listed taxa	5
VU	27
Total	1095

Kingdoms	Count
Animalia	1095
Total unique species	1095

#	Class	Family	Name	Establishment	Conservation
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Animalia

1	None	None	Arthropoda		
2	None	None	Bryozoa Ehrenberg, 1831		
3	None	Entomobryidae	Australotomurus Stach, 1947		
4	None	Entomobryidae	Australotomurus morbidus Greenslade & Jordana, 2014 (<i>cemetery springtail</i>)	native	P3
5	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Aploactinidae	Aploactisoma milesii (Richardson, 1850) (<i>Southern Velvetfish</i>)		
6	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Apogonidae	Vincentia punctata (Klunzinger, 1879) (<i>Orange Cardinalfish, Southern Cardinalfish, Spotted Gobbleguts</i>)		
7	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Aracanaidae	Aracana aurita (Shaw, 1798) (<i>Painted Boxfish, Shaw's Cowfish, Southern Cowfish, Striped Cowfish</i>)		
8	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Atherinidae	Craterocephalus mugiloides (McCulloch, 1912)		
9	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Callionymidae	Dactylopus dactylopus (Valenciennes, 1837)		
	Actinopterygii				

10	Klein, 1885	Carangidae	Pseudocaranx georgianus Cuvier, 1833	
11	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Chaetodontidae	Chaetodon assarius Waite, 1905 (<i>Western Butterflyfish</i>)	
12	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Cheilodactylidae	Cheilodactylus nigripes Richardson, 1850 (<i>Magpie Perch</i>)	
13	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Cheilodactylidae	Cheilodactylus spectabilis Hutton, 1872 (<i>Banded Morwong</i>)	
14	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Girellidae	Girella tephraeops (Richardson, 1846) (<i>Western Rock Blackfish</i>)	
15	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Labridae	Olisthops cyanomelas Richardson, 1850	
16	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Latidae	Psammoperca waigiensis (Cuvier, 1828) (<i>Sand Bass</i>)	
17	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Microcanthidae	Microcanthus strigatus (Cuvier, 1831) (<i>Stripey, Western Stripey</i>)	
18	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Microcanthidae	Tilodon sexfasciatus (Richardson, 1842) (<i>Butterfish, Moonlighter, Six-banded Coral Fish</i>)	
19	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Monacanthidae	Brachaluteres jacksonianus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	
20	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Monacanthidae	Chaetodermis penicilligerus (Cuvier, 1817) (<i>Tasselled Leatherjacket</i>)	
21	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Monacanthidae	Meuschenia trachylepis (Günther, 1870)	
22	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Monocentridae	Cleidopus gloriamaris De Vis, 1882 (<i>Australian Pineapplefish</i>)	
23	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Plesiopidae	Paraplesiops meleagris (Peters, 1869) (<i>Southern Blue Devil</i>)	
24	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Pomacentridae Bonaparte, 1831	Parma victoriae (Günther, 1863)	
25	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Pomatomidae	Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus, 1766)	
26	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Serranidae	Acanthistius serratus (Cuvier, 1828) (<i>Western Wirrah</i>)	
27	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Sphyraenidae	Sphyraena novaehollandiae Günther, 1860 (<i>Snook</i>)	
28	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Syngnathidae	Stigmatopora argus (Richardson, 1840)	
29	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Terapontidae	Pelates octolineatus (Jenyns, 1840) (<i>Eight-lined Trumpeter, Western Striped Grunter</i>)	
30	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Tetraodontidae	Contusus brevicaudus Hardy, 1981	
31	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Tetraodontidae	Torquigener vicinus Whitley, 1930	
32	Actinopterygii Klein, 1885	Tetrarogidae	Gymnapistes marmoratus (Cuvier, 1829) (<i>Cobbler, Devil Fish, Soldierfish, South Australian Cobbler</i>)	
33	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Heleioporus albopunctatus Gray, 1841 (<i>Western Spotted Frog</i>)	native
34	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Heleioporus eyrei (Gray, 1845)	native
35	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	Limnodynastes dorsalis (Gray, 1841)	native
36	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia georgiana Tschudi, 1838	native
37	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia glauerti (Loveridge, 1933)	native
38	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Crinia insignifera (Moore, 1954)	native
39	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Geocrinia leai (Fletcher, 1898)	native
40	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Myobatrachus gouldii (Gray, 1841)	native
41	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	Pseudophryne guentheri Boulenger, 1882	native
42	Amphibia	Pelodyadidae Günther, 1858	Litoria adelaidensis (Gray, 1841)	native
43	Amphibia	Pelodyadidae Günther, 1858	Litoria moorei (Copland, 1957)	native
44	Arachnida	None	Araneae Clerck, 1757	
45	Arachnida	None	Opisthothelae	
46	Arachnida	None	Pseudoscorpiones	

47	Arachnida	None	Scorpiones C.L. Koch, 1837		
48	Arachnida	Actinopodidae Simon, 1892	Missulena Walckenaer, 1805		
49	Arachnida	Actinopodidae Simon, 1892	Missulena granulosa (O. P.-Cambridge, 1869)		
50	Arachnida	Actinopodidae Simon, 1892	Missulena hoggi Womersley, 1943		
51	Arachnida	Actinopodidae Simon, 1892	Missulena occatoria Walckenaer, 1805		
52	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Aname L. Koch, 1873		
53	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Anaminae		
54	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Chenistonia Hogg, 1901		
55	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Kwonkan Main, 1983		
56	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Proshermacha Simon, 1908		
57	Arachnida	Anamidae Simon, 1889	Teyl Main, 1975		
58	Arachnida	Anapidae Simon, 1895	Micropholcomma Crosby & Bishop, 1927		
59	Arachnida	Anapidae Simon, 1895	Raveniella cirrata Rix & Harvey, 2010		
60	Arachnida	Anapidae Simon, 1895	Raveniella peckorum Rix & Harvey, 2010		
61	Arachnida	Anapidae Simon, 1895	Raveniella subcirrata Rix & Harvey, 2010		
62	Arachnida	Anystidae Oudemans, 1902	Erythracarus decoris		
63	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Arachnura higginsii (L. Koch, 1872)		
64	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Araneidae Clerck, 1757		
65	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Araneinae Clerck, 1758		
66	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Argiope protensa L. Koch, 1872	mixed	
67	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Argiope trifasciata (Forsskål, 1775)	alien	
68	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Austracantha minax (Thorell, 1859)		
69	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Backobourkia heroine (L. Koch, 1871)		
70	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Carepalxis L. Koch, 1872	uncertain	
71	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Celaenia excavata (L. Koch, 1867)		
72	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Cyclosa trilobata (Urquhart, 1885)		
73	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Gea theridioides (L. Koch, 1872)		
74	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Hortophora biapicata (L. Koch, 1871)		
75	Arachnida	Araneidae Clerck, 1757	Socca pustulosa (Walckenaer, 1841)		
76	Arachnida	Atemnidae Kishida, 1929	Oratemnus curtus (Beier, 1954)		
77	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Barychelinae		
78	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Idiommata Ausserer, 1871		
79	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Idiommata blackwalli (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1870)		
80	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Synothele Simon, 1908		
81	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Synothele durokoppin Raven, 1994	mixed	
82	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Synothele michaelsoni Simon, 1908		
83	Arachnida	Barychelidae Simon, 1892	Synothele mullaloo Raven, 1994		
84	Arachnida	Bothriuridae	Cercophonius Peters, 1861		
85	Arachnida	Bothriuridae	Cercophonius granulatus Kraepelin, 1908		
86	Arachnida	Bothriuridae	Cercophonius sulcatus Kraepelin, 1908		
87	Arachnida	Buthidae C.L. Koch, 1837	Buthidae C.L. Koch, 1837		
88	Arachnida	Buthidae C.L. Koch, 1837	Isometroides Keyserling, 1885		
89	Arachnida	Buthidae C.L. Koch, 1837	Lychas C.L. Koch, 1845		
90	Arachnida	Cheiracanthiidae Wagner, 1887	Cheiracanthium C.L. Koch, 1839		
91	Arachnida	Chernetidae Menge, 1855	Lamprochernes savignyi		
92	Arachnida	Chernetidae Menge, 1855	Nesidiochernes Beier, 1957		
93	Arachnida	Chthoniidae Daday, 1888	Austrochthonius J.C. Chamberlin, 1929		
94	Arachnida	Clubionidae Simon, 1878	Clubiona Latreille, 1804		
95	Arachnida	Clubionidae Simon, 1878	Clubionidae Simon, 1878		
96	Arachnida	Corinnidae	Iridonyssus Raven, 2015	mixed	
97	Arachnida	Corinnidae	Iridonyssus formicans Raven, 2015		
98	Arachnida	Corinnidae	Nyssus albopunctatus (Hogg, 1896)		
99	Arachnida	Corinnidae	Nyssus coloripes Walckenaer, 1805		
100	Arachnida	Deinopidae C.L. Koch, 1850	Asianopsis schomburgki (Karsch, 1878)	mixed	

101	Arachnida	Desidae Pocock, 1895	Badumna insignis (L. Koch, 1872)		
102	Arachnida	Desidae Pocock, 1895	Desidae Pocock, 1895		
103	Arachnida	Desidae Pocock, 1895	Phryganoporus Simon, 1908		
104	Arachnida	Desidae Pocock, 1895	Phryganoporus candidus (L. Koch, 1872)		
105	Arachnida	Euagridae Raven, 1979	Cethegus Thorell, 1881		
106	Arachnida	Eylaidae Leach, 1815	Eylais Latreille, 1796		
107	Arachnida	Gallieniellidae Millot, 1947	Gallieniellidae Millot, 1947		
108	Arachnida	Garypidae Simon, 1879	Synsphyronus Chamberlin, 1930	uncertain	
109	Arachnida	Garypinidae Daday, 1888	Protogarypinus giganteus Beier, 1954		
110	Arachnida	Geogarypidae Chamberlin, 1930	Geogarypus taylori Harvey, 1986		
111	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Austrammo harveyi Platnick, 2002		
112	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Ceryerda Simon, 1909		
113	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Cryptoerithus Rainbow, 1915		
114	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Cryptoerithus nopaut Platnick & Baehr, 2006		
115	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Cryptoerithus quobba Platnick & Baehr, 2006		
116	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Encoptarthria Main, 1954		
117	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Encoptarthria echemophthalma (Simon, 1908)		
118	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892		
119	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Molycria vokes Platnick & Baehr, 2006		
120	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Molycriinae		
121	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Myandra bicincta Simon, 1908		
122	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Myandra cambridgei Simon, 1887		
123	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Wesmaldra nixaut Platnick & Baehr, 2006		
124	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Wydundra barrow Platnick & Baehr, 2006		
125	Arachnida	Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892	Wydundra kennedy Platnick & Baehr, 2006		
126	Arachnida	Halacaridae Murray, 1877	Copidognathus cooki	native	
127	Arachnida	Halacaridae Murray, 1877	Halacaridae Murray, 1877		
128	Arachnida	Hersiliidae Thorell, 1869	Tamopsis perthensis B. Baehr & M. Baehr, 1987		
129	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Arbanitinae		
130	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Euoplos inornatus (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918) (<i>inornate trapdoor spider (northern Jarrah Forest)</i>)	native	P3
131	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Idiosoma Ausserer, 1871		Parent of conservation listed taxa
132	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Idiosoma nigrum Main, 1952	native	EN
133	Arachnida	Idiopidae Simon, 1889	Idiosoma sigillatum O. P.-Cambridge, 1870 (<i>Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider</i>)	native	P3
134	Arachnida	Ixodidae	Amblyomma Koch, 1844		
135	Arachnida	Ixodidae	Amblyomma albolimbatum Neumann, 1906	uncertain	
136	Arachnida	Ixodidae	Amblyomma triguttatum ornatissimum Roberts, 1962	uncertain	
137	Arachnida	Ixodidae	Amblyomma triguttatum triguttatum Koch, 1844	uncertain	
138	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Asadipus Simon, 1897		
139	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Lampona Thorell, 1869		
140	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Lampona brevipes L. Koch, 1872		
141	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Lampona cylindrata (L. Koch, 1866)		
142	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Lampona punctigera Simon, 1908	mixed	
143	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Lampona whaleback Platnick, 2000		
144	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Lamponella kimba Platnick, 2000		
145	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Lamponina elongata Platnick, 2000		
146	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Longepi woodman Platnick, 2000	mixed	
147	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Paralampona marangaroo Platnick, 2000		
148	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Prionosternum nitidiceps (Simon, 1909)		
149	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Prionosternum scutatum Dunn, 1951		
150	Arachnida	Lamponidae Simon, 1893	Pseudolampona woodman Platnick, 2000		
151	Arachnida	Limnocharidae	Limnochares (Cyclöthrix) australica Lundblad, 1941		

152	Arachnida	Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859	Erigone Audouin, 1826		
153	Arachnida	Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859	Laetesia Simon, 1908		
154	Arachnida	Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859	Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859		
155	Arachnida	Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859	Ostearius melanopygius (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880)		
156	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Artoria Thorell, 1877		
157	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Artoria linnaei Framenau, 2008		
158	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Artoria taeniifera Simon, 1909		
159	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Artoriopsis eccentrica Framenau, 2007		
160	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Artoriopsis expolita (L. Koch, 1877)		
161	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Dingosa Roewer, 1955		
162	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Dingosa serrata (L. Koch, 1877)		
163	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Hogna crispipes (L. Koch, 1877)		
164	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Lycosa Latreille, 1804		
165	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Lycosa australicola (Strand, 1913)		
166	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Lycosidae		
167	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Tasmanicosa Roewer, 1959		
168	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Tasmanicosa gilberta (Hogg, 1905)		
169	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Tasmanicosa godeffroyi (L. Koch, 1865)		
170	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Tasmanicosa leuckarti (Thorell, 1870)		
171	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Tetrallycosa oraria (L. Koch, 1876)		
172	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Venator Hogg, 1833		
173	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Venator immansuetus (Simon, 1909)		
174	Arachnida	Lycosidae	Venatrix pullastra (Simon, 1909)		
175	Arachnida	Macronyssidae Oudemans, 1936	Ornithonyssus bacoti (Hirst, 1913)	uncertain	
176	Arachnida	Malkaridae Davies, 1980	Ozarchaea westraliensis Rix, 2006		
177	Arachnida	Malkaridae Davies, 1980	Pararchaeinae		
178	Arachnida	Malkaridae Davies, 1980	Westrarchaea pusilla Rix, 2006		
179	Arachnida	Malkaridae Davies, 1980	Westrarchaea sinuosa Rix, 2006		
180	Arachnida	Malkaridae Davies, 1980	Westrarchaea spinosa Rix, 2006		
181	Arachnida	Mimetidae Simon, 1881	Australomimetes auriculatus (Hickman, 1929)		
182	Arachnida	Mimetidae Simon, 1881	Ero aphana (Walckenaer, 1802)		
183	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Argoctenus bidentatus (Main, 1954)		
184	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Elassoctenus Simon, 1909		
185	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Hestimodema Simon, 1909		
186	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Mituliodon tarantulinus (L. Koch, 1873)		
187	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Miturga Thorell, 1870		
188	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Miturga agelenina Simon, 1909		
189	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Miturgidae Simon, 1889		
190	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Mitzoruga Raven, 2009		
191	Arachnida	Miturgidae Simon, 1889	Simonus lineatus (Simon, 1880)	native	
192	Arachnida	Neopilionidae Lawrence, 1931	Ballarra longipalpus Hunt & Cokendolpher, 1991		
193	Arachnida	Neopilionidae Lawrence, 1931	Megalopsalis Roewer, 1923		
194	Arachnida	Nephilidae Simon, 1894	Trichonephila edulis (Labillardière, 1799)		
195	Arachnida	Nicodamidae Simon, 1897	Nicodamus mainae Harvey, 1995		
196	Arachnida	Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862	Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862		
197	Arachnida	Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862	Oecobius navus Blackwall, 1859		
198	Arachnida	Olpiidae Banks, 1895	Beierolpium Heurtault, 1976		
199	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Grymeus Harvey, 1987		
200	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Oonopidae Simon, 1890		
201	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Opopaea Simon, 1892		
202	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Opopaea framenaui Baehr & Harvey, 2013		
203	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Opopaea gracillima Baehr & Harvey, 2013		
204	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Opopaea marangaroo Baehr & Harvey, 2013		
205	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Opopaea rixi Baehr & Harvey, 2013		

206	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Orchestina Simon, 1882		
207	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Pelycinus Simon, 1892		
208	Arachnida	Oonopidae Simon, 1890	Xestaspis Simon, 1884		
209	Arachnida	Oxyopidae	Oxyopes Latreille, 1804		
210	Arachnida	Paraplectanoididae Kuntner, Coddington, Agnarsson & Bond, 2023	Paraplectanoides crassipes Keyserling, 1886		
211	Arachnida	Philodromidae	Tibellus Simon, 1875		
212	Arachnida	Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1851	Holocnemus pluchei (Scopoli, 1763)		
213	Arachnida	Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1851	Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1851		
214	Arachnida	Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1851	Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)		
215	Arachnida	Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1851	Smeringopus natalensis Lawrence, 1947		
216	Arachnida	Pionidae	Piona murleyi Harvey, 1996		
217	Arachnida	Pisauridae Simon, 1890	Dolomedes Latreille, 1804		
218	Arachnida	Pisauridae Simon, 1890	Pisauridae Simon, 1890		
219	Arachnida	Prodidomidae Simon, 1884	Prodidomus Hentz, 1847		
220	Arachnida	Pseudocheylidae Oudemans, 1909	Anoplocheylus clavatus Baker & Atyeo, 1964		
221	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Apricia jovialis (L. Koch, 1879)		
222	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Bianor maculatus (Keyserling, 1883)		
223	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Cytaea Keyserling, 1882		
224	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Euophryini		
225	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Hasarius adansoni (Audouin, 1826)		
226	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Helpis Simon, 1901		
227	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Holoplatys Simon, 1885		
228	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Maratus Karsch, 1878		
229	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Maratus chrysomelas (Simon, 1909)		
230	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Maratus clupeatus Otto & Hill, 2014		
231	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Maratus pavonis (Dunn, 1947)		
232	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Maratus speciosus (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)	native	
233	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Maratus spicatus Otto & Hill, 2012		
234	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Myrmarachne Macleay, 1839		
235	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Neon Simon, 1876		
236	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Ocrisiona leucomis (L. Koch, 1879)		
237	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Opisthonus L. Koch, 1880		
238	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841		
239	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Servaea Simon, 1888		
240	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Servaea melaina Richardson & Gunter, 2012		
241	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Simaetha Thorell, 1881		
242	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Simaetha tenuior (Keyserling, 1882)		
243	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Sondra Wanless, 1988		
244	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Thyene Simon, 1885		
245	Arachnida	Salticidae Blackwall, 1841	Thyene concinna (Keyserling, 1881)		
246	Arachnida	Scytodidae Blackwall, 1864	Scytodes Blackwall, 1864		
247	Arachnida	Scytodidae Blackwall, 1864	Scytodes thoracica (Latreille, 1802)		
248	Arachnida	Segestriidae Simon, 1893	Segestriidae Simon, 1893		
249	Arachnida	Selenopidae Simon, 1897	Karaops jarrit Crews & Harvey, 2011		
250	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Delena Walckenaer, 1833		
251	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Delena convexa (Hirst, 1991)		
252	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Holconia westralia Hirst, 1991		
253	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Isopeda L. Koch, 1875		
254	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Isopeda leishmanni Hogg, 1903		
255	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Isopedella cana (Simon, 1908)		
256	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Neosparassus Hogg, 1903		
257	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Pediana Simon, 1880		
258	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Pediana horni (Hogg, 1896)		

259	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Pediana occidentalis Hogg, 1903		
260	Arachnida	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872	Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872		
261	Arachnida	Tetranychidae Donnadieu, 1876	Anatetranychus hakea Womersley, 1940		
262	Arachnida	Theraphosidae Thorell, 1869	Selenocosmia stirlingi Hogg, 1901		
263	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Achaearanea Strand, 1929		
264	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Argyrodes Simon, 1864		
265	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Crustulina bicrucata Simon, 1908		
266	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Enoplognatha Pavesi, 1880		
267	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Euryopsis Menge, 1868		
268	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Gmogala Keyserling, 1890		
269	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Hadrotarsinae		
270	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Hadrotarsus Thorell, 1881		
271	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Latrodectus Sundevall, 1805		
272	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Latrodectus hasselti Thorell, 1870		
273	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Phycosoma O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880		
274	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Steatoda Sundevall, 1833		
275	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Steatoda capensis Hann, 1990		
276	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Steatoda grossa (C. L. Koch, 1838)		
277	Arachnida	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833	Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833		
278	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Australomisidia Szymkowiak, 2014		
279	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Australomisidia cruentata (L. Koch, 1874)		
280	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Diaea Thorell, 1869		
281	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Sidymella Strand, 1942		
282	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Stephanopsis O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869		
283	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Synalus angustus (L. Koch, 1876)		
284	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833		
285	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Thomisus Walckenaer, 1805		
286	Arachnida	Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833	Thomisus spectabilis Doleschall, 1859		
287	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Fissarena castanea (Simon, 1908)	native	
288	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Fissarena woodleigh Platnick, 2002	native	
289	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Longrita insidiosa (Simon, 1908)		
290	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Meedo harveyi Platnick, 2002		
291	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Meedo houstoni Main, 1987		
292	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Morebilus diversus (L. Koch, 1875)		
293	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Platorish Platnick, 2002		
294	Arachnida	Trachycosmidae Platnick, 2002	Trachyspina capensis Platnick, 2002		
295	Arachnida	Triaenonychidae	Nunciella Roewer, 1929		
296	Arachnida	Trochanteriidae Karsch, 1879	Hemicloea Thorell, 1870		
297	Arachnida	Trochanteriidae Karsch, 1879	Trochanteriidae Karsch, 1879		
298	Arachnida	Uloboridae	Uloborus Latreille, 1806		
299	Arachnida	Urodacidae	Urodacus Peters, 1861		
300	Arachnida	Urodacidae	Urodacus hartmeyeri Kraepelin, 1908		
301	Arachnida	Urodacidae	Urodacus novaehollandiae Peters, 1861		
302	Arachnida	Urodacidae	Urodacus planimanus Pocock, 1893		
303	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Australutica JocquÃ©, 1995		
304	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Habronestes L. Koch, 1872		
305	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Habronestes australiensis (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)	native	
306	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Masasteron tuart Baehr, 2004		

307	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Neostorena Rainbow, 1914		
308	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Zillimata Jocqu�, 1995		
309	Arachnida	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881	Zodariidae Thorell, 1881		
310	Asciacea Blainville, 1824	Clavelinidae	Clavelina Savigny, 1816		
311	Asteroidea	Asterinidae Gray, 1840	Pseudonepanthia trougtoni (Livingstone, 1934)		
312	Asteroidea	Goniasteridae	Fromia polypora H.L. Clark, 1916		
313	Asteroidea	Goniasteridae	Nectria wilsoni Shepherd & Hodgkin, 1966		
314	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza chrysorrhoea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)	native	
315	Aves	Acanthizidae	Acanthiza inornata Gould, 1841	native	
316	Aves	Acanthizidae	Gerygone fusca (Gould, 1838)	native	
317	Aves	Acanthizidae	Sericornis frontalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
318	Aves	Acanthizidae	Smicronis brevisrostris (Gould, 1838)	native	
319	Aves	Accipitridae	Circus approximans Peale, 1848	native	
320	Aves	Accipitridae	Elanus caeruleus (Desfontaines, 1789)	native	
321	Aves	Accipitridae	Haliastur sphenurus (Vieillot, 1818)	native	
322	Aves	Accipitridae	Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	MI
323	Aves	Accipitridae	Tachypiza cirrocephala (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
324	Aves	Accipitridae	Tachypiza cirrocephala cirrocephala (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
325	Aves	Accipitridae	Tachypiza fasciata Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
326	Aves	Accipitridae	Tachypiza fasciata fasciata (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
327	Aves	Acrocephalidae	Acrocephalus australis (Gould, 1838)	native	
328	Aves	Acrocephalidae	Acrocephalus australis gouldi Dubois, 1901	native	
329	Aves	Aegothelidae	Aegotheles cristatus (Shaw, 1790)	native	
330	Aves	Alcedinidae	Dacelo novaeguineae (Hermann, 1783)	alien	
331	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
332	Aves	Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus sanctus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1837)	native	
333	Aves	Anatidae	Anas castanea (Eyton, 1838)	native	
334	Aves	Anatidae	Anas gracilis Buller, 1869	native	
335	Aves	Anatidae	Anas superciliosa Gmelin, 1789	native	
336	Aves	Anatidae	Aythya australis (Eyton, 1838)	native	
337	Aves	Anatidae	Biziura lobata (Shaw, 1796)	native	
338	Aves	Anatidae	Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea (Viellot, 1818)	native	VU
339	Aves	Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata (Latham, 1802)	native	
340	Aves	Anatidae	Cygnus atratus (Latham, 1790)	native	
341	Aves	Anatidae	Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Latham, 1802)	native	
342	Aves	Anatidae	Oxyura australis Gould, 1836	native	P4
343	Aves	Anatidae	Spatula rhynchotis (Latham, 1802)		
344	Aves	Anatidae	Stictonetta naevosa (Gould, 1841)	native	
345	Aves	Anatidae	Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine & Selby, 1828)	native	
346	Aves	Anhingidae	Anhinga melanogaster Pennant, 1769	native	
347	Aves	Anhingidae	Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Gould, 1847)	native	
348	Aves	Apodidae	Apus pacificus (Latham, 1801)	native	MI
349	Aves	Apodidae	Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham, 1801)	native	Cons code inherited from parent; MI
350	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea alba Linnaeus, 1758	native	
351	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea alba modesta JE Gray, 1831	native	
352	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea coromanda (Boddaert, 1783)		
353	Aves	Ardeidae	Ardea pacifica Latham, 1802	native	
354	Aves	Ardeidae	Botaurus dubius Mathews, 1912	native	P4
355	Aves	Ardeidae	Botaurus flavicollis australis (Lesson, 1831)	native	P2
356	Aves	Ardeidae	Botaurus poiciloptilus (Wagler, 1827)	native	EN
357	Aves	Ardeidae	Egretta novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790)		
358	Aves	Ardeidae	Nycticorax caledonicus (Gmelin, 1789)	native	
359	Aves	Ardeidae	Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae (Vieillot, 1823)	native	

360	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus cinereus Vieillot, 1817	native	
361	Aves	Artamidae	Artamus cinereus melanops Gould, 1865	native	
362	Aves	Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus (Latham, 1802)	native	
363	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen (Latham, 1802)		
364	Aves	Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen dorsalis Campbell, 1895		
365	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua Vieillot, 1817		
366	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua galerita galerita (Latham, 1790)	alien	
367	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua sanguinea Gould, 1843	native	
368	Aves	Cacatuidae	Cacatua tenuirostris (Kuhl, 1820)	alien	
369	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus Desmarest, 1826		Parent of conservation listed taxa
370	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus banksii (Latham, 1790)	native	
371	Aves	Cacatuidae	Calyptorhynchus banksii naso Gould, 1837	native	VU
372	Aves	Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
373	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda Mathews, 1913		Parent of conservation listed taxa
374	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda baudinii Lear, 1832	native	EN
375	Aves	Cacatuidae	Zanda latirostris Carnaby, 1948	native	EN
376	Aves	Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae (Gmelin, 1789)	native	
377	Aves	Caprimulgidae	Eurostopodus argus Hartert, 1892	native	
378	Aves	Charadriidae	Anarhynchus ruficapillus (Temminck, 1822)	native	
379	Aves	Charadriidae	Charadrius cucullatus Vieillot, 1818 (<i>Hooded Dotterel, Hooded Plover</i>)	native	P4
380	Aves	Charadriidae	Charadrius melanops Vieillot, 1818	native	
381	Aves	Charadriidae	Erythrogonys cinctus Gould, 1838	native	
382	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus miles miles (Boddaert, 1783)	native	
383	Aves	Charadriidae	Vanellus tricolor (Vieillot, 1818)	native	
384	Aves	Columbidae	Columba livia Gmelin, 1789	alien	
385	Aves	Columbidae	Spilopelia chinensis (Scopoli, 1786)		
386	Aves	Columbidae	Spilopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus, 1766)		
387	Aves	Columbidae	Spilopelia senegalensis senegalensis (Linnaeus, 1766)		
388	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
389	Aves	Corvidae	Corvus coronoides perplexus Mathews, 1912	native	
390	Aves	Cracticidae	Strepera versicolor (Latham, 1802)	native	
391	Aves	Cracticidae	Strepera versicolor plumbea Gould, 1846 (<i>Grey Currawong</i>)	native	
392	Aves	Cuculidae	Cacomantis flabelliformis (Latham, 1802) (<i>Fan-tailed Cuckoo</i>)	native	
393	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites lucidus (Gmelin & JF, 1788)	native	
394	Aves	Cuculidae	Chalcites lucidus plagosus (Latham, 1802)		
395	Aves	Cuculidae	Heteroscenes pallidus (Latham, 1802)		
396	Aves	Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum (Shaw, 1792)	native	
397	Aves	Dicruridae	Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus Gould, 1843	native	
398	Aves	Diomedeidae	Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Robertson & Warham, 1992	native	EN
399	Aves	Diomedeidae	Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, 1758	native	VU
400	Aves	Diomedeidae	Phoebetria Reichenbach, 1853		
401	Aves	Diomedeidae	Phoebetria fusca (Hilsenberg, 1822)	native	EN
402	Aves	Diomedeidae	Thalassarche carteri (Rothschild, 1903)	native	EN
403	Aves	Diomedeidae	Thalassarche cauta cauta (Gould, 1841) (<i>Shy Albatross</i>)	native	VU
404	Aves	Diomedeidae	Thalassarche chlororhynchos (Gmelin, 1789)	native	VU
405	Aves	Diomedeidae	Thalassarche chrysostoma (J.R. Forster, 1785)	native	VU
406	Aves	Diomedeidae	Thalassarche melanophris (Temminck, 1828)	native	EN
407	Aves	Estrildidae	Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax (Gould, 1837)	native	
408	Aves	Falconidae	Falco berigora Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
409	Aves	Falconidae	Falco berigora berigora Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	

410	Aves	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
411	Aves	Falconidae	Falco cenchroides cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827	native	
412	Aves	Falconidae	Falco hypoleucos Gould, 1841 (<i>Grey Falcon</i>)	native	VU
413	Aves	Falconidae	Falco longipennis Swainson, 1837	native	
414	Aves	Falconidae	Falco longipennis longipennis Swainson, 1837	native	
415	Aves	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus Tunstall, 1771 (<i>Peregrine Falcon</i>)	native	OS
416	Aves	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus macropus Swainson, 1837	native	Cons code inherited from parent; OS
417	Aves	Fringillidae	Carduelis carduelis britannica (Hartert, 1903)	alien	
418	Aves	Hirundinidae	Cheramoeca leucosterna (Gould, 1841)	native	
419	Aves	Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena Gould, 1842	native	
420	Aves	Hirundinidae	Petrochelidon nigricans (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
421	Aves	Hydrobatidae	Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl, 1820)	native	MI
422	Aves	Hydrobatidae	Pelagodroma marina dulciae Matthews, 1912	native	
423	Aves	Laridae	Anous stolidus pileatus (Scopoli, 1786)	native	Cons code inherited from parent; MI
424	Aves	Laridae	Anous tenuirostris melanops Gould, 1846	native	EN
425	Aves	Laridae	Chlidonias hybrida javanicus (Horsfield, 1821)		
426	Aves	Laridae	Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck, 1815)	native	MI
427	Aves	Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae Stephens, 1826		
428	Aves	Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Stephens, 1826		
429	Aves	Laridae	Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas, 1770)	native	MI
430	Aves	Laridae	Onychoprion anaethetus (Scopoli, 1786) (<i>Bridled Tern</i>)	native	MI
431	Aves	Laridae	Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus (Scopoli, 1786)		Cons code inherited from parent; MI
432	Aves	Laridae	Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosus (Sparrman, 1788)		
433	Aves	Laridae	Sterna dougallii gracilis Gould, 1845	native	Cons code inherited from parent; MI
434	Aves	Laridae	Sterna hybrida Pallas, 1811	native	
435	Aves	Laridae	Sterna paradisaea Pontoppidan, 1763	native	MI
436	Aves	Laridae	Sternula nereis nereis Gould, 1843	native	VU
437	Aves	Laridae	Thalasseus bergii (Lichtenstein, 1823)	native	MI
438	Aves	Locustellidae Bonaparte, 1854	Cincloramphus mathewsi Iredale, 1911	native	
439	Aves	Locustellidae Bonaparte, 1854	Poodytes gramineus (Gould, 1845)		
440	Aves	Locustellidae Bonaparte, 1854	Poodytes gramineus gramineus (Gould, 1845)		
441	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus assimilis assimilis North, 1901		
442	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus elegans Gould, 1837	native	
443	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus lamberti Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 (<i>Variegated Fairy-wren</i>)	mixed	Parent of conservation listed taxa
444	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus leucopterus Dumont, 1824	native	
445	Aves	Maluridae	Malurus splendens (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)	native	
446	Aves	Megapodiidae	Leipoa ocellata Gould, 1840	native	VU
447	Aves	Meliphagidae	Acanthorhynchus superciliosus Gould, 1837	native	
448	Aves	Meliphagidae	Anthochaera carunculata (Shaw, 1790)	native	
449	Aves	Meliphagidae	Anthochaera lunulata Gould, 1838	native	
450	Aves	Meliphagidae	Gavicalis virescens (Vieillot, 1817)	native	
451	Aves	Meliphagidae	Gliciphila melanops (Latham, 1802)	native	
452	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
453	Aves	Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta indistincta (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
454	Aves	Meliphagidae	Manorina flavigula (Gould, 1840)	native	
455	Aves	Meliphagidae	Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys Milligan, 1903	native	
456	Aves	Meliphagidae	Phylidonyris niger (Bechstein, 1811)	native	

457	Aves	Meliphagidae	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790)	native	
458	Aves	Meropidae	Merops ornatus Latham, 1802	native	
459	Aves	Monarchidae Bonaparte, 1854	Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham, 1802)	native	
460	Aves	Motacillidae	Anthus australis australis Vieillot, 1818	native	
461	Aves	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera (Latham, 1802)	native	
462	Aves	Neosittidae	Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata (Gould, 1838)	native	
463	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Colluricincla harmonica (Latham, 1802)	native	
464	Aves	Pachycephalidae	Pachycephala rufiventris (Latham, 1802)	native	
465	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus punctatus (Shaw, 1792)	native	
466	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus punctatus punctatus (Shaw, 1792)	native	
467	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus (Gmelin, 1789)	native	
468	Aves	Pardalotidae	Pardalotus striatus westraliensis Mathews, 1912	native	
469	Aves	Pelecanidae	Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, 1824	native	
470	Aves	Petroicidae Mathews, 1920	Melanodryas cucullata (Latham, 1802)	native	
471	Aves	Petroicidae Mathews, 1920	Petroica boodang campbelli Sharpe, 1898	native	
472	Aves	Petroicidae Mathews, 1920	Petroica goodenovii (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	native	
473	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Microcarbo melanoleucos (Vieillot, 1817)		
474	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	
475	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (von Brandt, 1837)	native	
476	Aves	Phasianidae	Coturnix pectoralis Gould, 1837	native	
477	Aves	Phasianidae	Synoicus chinensis lineatus (Scopoli, 1786)	native	
478	Aves	Pittidae	Pitta iris johnstoneiana Schodde & Mason, 1999	native	
479	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides (Latham, 1802)	native	
480	Aves	Podargidae	Podargus strigoides brachypterus Gould, 1841	native	
481	Aves	Podicipedidae	Podiceps cristatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	
482	Aves	Podicipedidae	Podiceps cristatus australis Gould, 1844	native	
483	Aves	Podicipedidae	Poliocephalus poliocephalus (Jardine & Selby, 1827)	native	
484	Aves	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826)	native	
485	Aves	Podicipedidae	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826)	native	
486	Aves	Procellariidae	Aphrodroma brevirostris (Lesson, 1831)		
487	Aves	Procellariidae	Ardenna carneipes (Gould, 1844)	native	VU
488	Aves	Procellariidae	Ardenna grisea (Gmelin, 1789)	native	MI
489	Aves	Procellariidae	Ardenna pacifica (Gmelin, 1789)	native	MI
490	Aves	Procellariidae	Calonectris leucomelas (Temminck, 1835) (<i>Streaked Shearwater</i>)	native	MI
491	Aves	Procellariidae	Daption capense (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	
492	Aves	Procellariidae	Fulmarus glacialoides (A. Smith, 1840) (<i>Southern Fulmar</i>)	native	
493	Aves	Procellariidae	Halobaena caerulea (Gmelin, 1789)	native	VU
494	Aves	Procellariidae	Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin, 1789)	native	MI
495	Aves	Procellariidae	Pachyptila belcheri (Mathews, 1912)	native	
496	Aves	Procellariidae	Pachyptila desolata (Gmelin, 1789)	native	
497	Aves	Procellariidae	Pachyptila salvini (Mathews, 1912)	native	
498	Aves	Procellariidae	Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758 (<i>White-chinned Petrel</i>)	native	VU
499	Aves	Procellariidae	Procellaria aequinoctialis aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758	native	
500	Aves	Procellariidae	Pterodroma lessonii (Garnot, 1826)	native	
501	Aves	Procellariidae	Pterodroma macroptera (Smith, 1840)	native	
502	Aves	Procellariidae	Pterodroma mollis (Gould, 1844)	native	VU
503	Aves	Procellariidae	Puffinus assimilis assimilis Gould, 1838	native	
504	Aves	Procellariidae	Puffinus huttoni Mathews, 1912	native	EN
505	Aves	Psittacidae	Neophema elegans (Gould, 1837)	native	
506	Aves	Psittacidae	Pezoporus wallicus flaviventris North, 1911	native	CR
507	Aves	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius (Shaw, 1805)		
508	Aves	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)		

509	Aves	Psittaculidae	Barnardius zonarius zonarius (Gray & Shaw, 1805)		
510	Aves	Psittaculidae	Parvipsitta porphyrocephala (Dietrichsen, 1837)	native	
511	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus icterotis icterotis (Temminck & Kuhl, 1820)	native	
512	Aves	Psittaculidae	Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys Salvadori, 1891 (<i>Western Rosella (inland)</i>)	native	P4
513	Aves	Psittaculidae	Psittacula krameri Scopoli, 1769	alien	
514	Aves	Psittaculidae	Purpureicephalus spurius (Kuhl, 1820)	native	
515	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus haematodus (Linnaeus, 1771)	native	
516	Aves	Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus (Gmelin, 1788)	alien	
517	Aves	Rallidae	Fulica atra Linnaeus, 1758	native	
518	Aves	Rallidae	Fulica atra australis Gould, 1845	native	
519	Aves	Rallidae	Gallinula tenebrosa Gould, 1846	native	
520	Aves	Rallidae	Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa Gould, 1846	native	
521	Aves	Rallidae	Hypotaenidia philippensis (Linnaeus, 1766)		
522	Aves	Rallidae	Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori (Mathews, 1912)		
523	Aves	Rallidae	Porphyrio melanotus bellus Gould, 1841		
524	Aves	Rallidae	Porphyrio porphyrio (Linnaeus, 1758) (<i>Purple Swamphen</i>)	native	
525	Aves	Rallidae	Porphyrio porphyrio bellus Gould, 1841	native	
526	Aves	Rallidae	Porzana fluminea Gould, 1843 (<i>Australian Spotted Crane</i>)	native	
527	Aves	Rallidae	Tribonyx ventralis (Gould, 1837)	native	
528	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia pusilla (Pallas, 1776) (<i>Baillon's Crane</i>)		
529	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia pusilla palustris (Gould, 1843)		
530	Aves	Rallidae	Zapornia tabuensis (Gmelin, 1789)		
531	Aves	Recurvirostridae	Cladorhynchus leucocephalus (Vieillot, 1816)	native	
532	Aves	Recurvirostridae	Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	
533	Aves	Recurvirostridae	Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Vieillot, 1816	native	
534	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa Gould, 1840	native	
535	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa preissi Cabanis, 1850	native	
536	Aves	Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys (Latham, 1802)	native	
537	Aves	Rostratulidae	Rostratula australis (Gould, 1838) (<i>Australian Painted Snipe</i>)	native	EN
538	Aves	Scolopacidae	Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	MI
539	Aves	Scolopacidae	Calidris acuminata (Horsfield, 1821)	native	MI
540	Aves	Scolopacidae	Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan, 1763)	native	CR
541	Aves	Scolopacidae	Calidris melanotos (Vieillot, 1819)	native	MI
542	Aves	Scolopacidae	Calidris ruficollis (Pallas, 1776)	native	MI
543	Aves	Scolopacidae	Calidris subminuta (Middendorff, 1853)	native	MI
544	Aves	Scolopacidae	Limosa limosa (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	MI
545	Aves	Scolopacidae	Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus, 1766) (<i>Eastern Curlew</i>)	native	CR
546	Aves	Scolopacidae	Tringa brevipes (Vieillot, 1816)	native	MI, P4
547	Aves	Scolopacidae	Tringa glareola Linnaeus, 1758	native	MI
548	Aves	Scolopacidae	Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus, 1767)	native	MI
549	Aves	Scolopacidae	Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein, 1803)	native	MI
550	Aves	Spheniscidae	Eudyptes pachyrhynchus G.R. Gray, 1845	native	
551	Aves	Stercorariidae	Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi (Mathews, 1912)	native	P4
552	Aves	Stercorariidae	Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	MI
553	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox boobook (Latham, 1801)	native	
554	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox boobook boobook (Latham, 1801)	native	
555	Aves	Strigidae	Ninox connivens connivens (Latham, 1802)	native	P3
556	Aves	Sulidae	Sula leucogaster plotus (J.R. Forster, 1844)	native	Cons code inherited from parent; MI
557	Aves	Sylviidae	Megalurus gramineus (Gould, 1845)	native	
558	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Platalea flavipes Gould, 1838	native	
559	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Platalea regia Gould, 1838	native	

560	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus, 1766)	native	MI
561	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis moluccus (Cuvier, 1829)	native	
562	Aves	Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis spinicollis (Jameson, 1835) (<i>Straw-necked Ibis</i>)	native	
563	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix		
564	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix varius varius (Latham, 1802)	native	
565	Aves	Turnicidae	Turnix velox (Gould, 1841)	native	
566	Aves	Tytonidae	Tyto alba (Scopoli, 1796) (<i>Barn Owl</i>)	native	
567	Aves	Tytonidae	Tyto javanica delicatula (Gould, 1837)		
568	Aves	Tytonidae	Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826)	native	P3
569	Aves	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis (Latham, 1802)	native	
570	Aves	Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis chloronotus Gould, 1841	native	
571	Bivalvia	Cardiidae Lamarck, 1809	Acrosterigma cygnorum (Deshayes, 1855)		
572	Bivalvia	Cardiidae Lamarck, 1809	Fragum erugatum (Tate, 1889)		
573	Bivalvia	Crassatellidae F&A©ussac, 1822	Eucrassatella decipiens (Reeve, 1842)		
574	Bivalvia	Glycymerididae Dall, 1908	Glycymeris striatularis (Lamarck, 1819)		
575	Bivalvia	Hyriidae	Westralunio carteri Iredale, 1934	native	VU
576	Cephalopoda	Octopodidae A. d'Orbigny, 1839	Octopodidae A. d'Orbigny, 1839		
577	Cephalopoda	Sepiidae Leach, 1817	Sepia apama Gray, 1849		
578	Cephalopoda	Sepiidae Leach, 1817	Sepia cottoni Adam, 1979		
579	Cephalopoda	Sepiolidae Leach, 1817	Euprymna stenodactyla (R. E. Grant, 1833)		
580	Cephalopoda	Sepiolidae Leach, 1817	Sepiolidae Leach, 1817		
581	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	None	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817		
582	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Chilenophilidae	Chilenophilidae		
583	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Henicopidae	Henicopidae		
584	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Henicopidae	Henicops dentatus Pocock, 1901		
585	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Cormocephalus aurantiipes (Newport, 1844)		
586	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Cormocephalus novaehollandiae (Kraepelin, 1908)		
587	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Cormocephalus rubriceps (Newport, 1843)		
588	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Cormocephalus strigosus Kraepelin, 1908		
589	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Cormocephalus turneri Pocock, 1901		
590	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Ethmostigmus rubripes (Brandt, 1840)		
591	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scolopendridae	Notiasemus glauerti L. E. Koch, 1985		
592	Chilopoda Latreille, 1817	Scutigerae Leach, 1814	Allothereua maculata (Newport, 1844)		
593	Chondrichthyes Huxley, 1880	Dasyatidae	Himantura toshi		
594	Chondrichthyes Huxley, 1880	Heterodontidae Gray, 1851	Heterodontus portusjacksoni (Meyer, 1793)		
595	Chondrichthyes Huxley, 1880	Lamnidae	Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758) (<i>Great White Shark</i>)	native	VU
596	Chondrichthyes Huxley, 1880	Odontaspidae	Carcharias taurus Rafinesque, 1810	native	VU
597	Chondrichthyes Huxley, 1880	Triakidae	Furgaleus macki (Whitley, 1943) (<i>Whiskery Shark</i>)		
598	Chondrichthyes Huxley, 1880	Urolophidae	Trygonoptera mucosa (Whitley, 1939)		
599	Clitellata	None	Oligochaeta Grube, 1850		
	Cubozoa				

600	Werner, 1973	Carybdeidae Gegenbaur, 1857	Carybdea Lesueur & PÃ©ron, 1810		
601	Cubozoa Werner, 1973	Carybdeidae Gegenbaur, 1857	Carybdea xaymacana Conant, 1897		
602	Demospongiae	Chondrillidae Gray, 1872	Chondrilla secunda Lendenfeld, 1885		
603	Desmospongiae	Spongillidae	Heterorotula Penney & Racek, 1968		
604	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	None	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844		
605	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	None	Polyzoniida Cook, 1895		
606	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Iulomorphidae Verhoeff, 1924	Dinocambala ingens Attems, 1911		
607	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Iulomorphidae Verhoeff, 1924	Iulomorphidae Verhoeff, 1924		
608	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Julidae Leach, 1814	Cylindroiulus latestriatus (Curtis, 1845)		
609	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Julidae Leach, 1814	Julidae Leach, 1814		
610	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Julidae Leach, 1814	Ommatoiulus moreleti (Lucas, 1860)		
611	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Akamptogonus novarae (Humbert & de Saussure, 1869)		
612	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Antichiropus Attems, 1911		
613	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Antichiropus variabilis Attems, 1911		
614	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Antichiropus whistleri Attems, 1911		
615	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Solaenodolichopus Verhoeff, 1924		
616	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Paradoxosomatidae	Solaenodolichopus pruvoti (Brolemann, 1931)		
617	Diplopoda de Blainville, 1844	Synxenidae Silvestri, 1923	Synxenidae Silvestri, 1923		
618	Gastropoda	None	Heterobranchia Burmeister, 1837		
619	Gastropoda	Aplysiidae Lamarck, 1809	Aplysia Linnaeus, 1767		
620	Gastropoda	Bothriembryontidae Iredale, 1937	Bothriembryon Pilsbry, 1894		
621	Gastropoda	Bothriembryontidae Iredale, 1937	Bothriembryon bulla	native	
622	Gastropoda	Chromodorididae Bergh, 1891	Hypselodoris infucata (RÃ¼ppell & Leuckart, 1828)		
623	Gastropoda	Conidae Fleming, 1822	Conus anemone Lamarck, 1810		
624	Gastropoda	Cypraeidae	Zoila venusta		
625	Gastropoda	Dendrodorididae O'Donoghue, 1924	Dendrodoris nigra (Stimpson, 1855)		
626	Gastropoda	Ellobiidae Pfeffer, 1854	Marinula xanthostoma H. & A. Adams, 1855		
627	Gastropoda	Facelinidae Bergh, 1889	Austraeolis ornata (Angas, 1864)		
628	Gastropoda	Glaucidae Gray, 1827	Glaucidae Gray, 1827		
629	Gastropoda	Haliotidae Rafinesque, 1815	Haliotis roei Gray, 1826		
630	Gastropoda	Lymnaeidae	Lymnaea stagnalis (Linnaeus, 1758)		
631	Gastropoda	Lymnaeidae	Pseudosuccinea columella (Say, 1817)		
632	Gastropoda	Muricidae Rafinesque, 1815	Dicathais orbita (Gmelin, 1791)		
633	Gastropoda	Oxynoidae	Oxynoe Rafinesque, 1814		
634	Gastropoda	Plakobranchidae Gray, 1840	Elysia Risso, 1818		
635	Gastropoda	Polyceridae Hancock & Alder, 1845	Gymnodoris ceylonica (Kelaart, 1858)		
636	Gastropoda	Succineidae Beck, 1837	Succinea Draparnaud, 1801		
637	Gastropoda	Succineidae Beck, 1837	Succinea contenta (Iredale, 1939)		
638	Hexacorallia	None	Plesiastrea versipora (Lamarck, 1816)		
639	Hexacorallia	Dendrophylliidae Gray, 1847	Turbinaria mesenterina (Lamarck, 1816)		
640	Hexacorallia	Lobophylliidae	Lobophyllia de Blainville, 1830		

641	Hexacorallia	Merulinidae Milne Edwards & Haime, 1857	Cyphastrea serailia (Forsk��l, 1775)		
642	Holothuroidea de Blainville, 1834	Cucumariidae Ludwig, 1894	Psolidiella maculosa O'Loughlin, 2000		
643	Holothuroidea de Blainville, 1834	Psolidae Burmeister, 1837	Psolidium spinuliferum (Clark, 1938)		
644	Hydrozoa	Porpitidae Goldfuss, 1818	Veella veella (Linnaeus, 1758)		
645	Insecta	None	Coleoptera		
646	Insecta	None	Diptera		
647	Insecta	None	Fulgoroidea		
648	Insecta	None	Hemiptera		
649	Insecta	None	Hymenoptera		
650	Insecta	None	Insecta		
651	Insecta	None	Lepidoptera		
652	Insecta	None	Odonata		
653	Insecta	None	Phthiraptera		
654	Insecta	None	Staphylinoidea		
655	Insecta	None	Thysanoptera		
656	Insecta	Achilidae	Achilidae		
657	Insecta	Acrididae	Urnisa		
658	Insecta	Aeshnidae	Adversaeschna brevistyla (Rambur, 1842)		
659	Insecta	Aeshnidae	Anax papuensis (Burmeister, 1839)		
660	Insecta	Alydidae	Alydidae		
661	Insecta	Anthicidae Latreille, 1819	Anthicidae Latreille, 1819		
662	Insecta	Aphelinidae	Encarsia pergandiella Howard, 1907		
663	Insecta	Aphididae	Aphididae		
664	Insecta	Apidae	Amegilla (Notomegilla) Brooks, 1988		
665	Insecta	Apidae	Amegilla (Notomegilla) chlorocyanea (Cockerell, 1914)		
666	Insecta	Apidae	Exoneura (Exoneura) pictifrons Alfken, 1907		
667	Insecta	Apidae	Thyreus waroonensis (Cockerell, 1913)		
668	Insecta	Aradidae	Neuroctenus transitus Monteith, 1997		
669	Insecta	Ascalaphidae	Megacmonotus magnus (McLachlan, 1871)		
670	Insecta	Ascalaphidae	Stilbopteryx napoleo (Lef��vre, 1842)		
671	Insecta	Asilidae Latreille, 1802	Blepharotes Duncan, 1840		
672	Insecta	Asilidae Latreille, 1802	Chrysopogon albopunctatus (Macquart, 1846)		
673	Insecta	Asilidae Latreille, 1802	Mauropteron pelago (Walker, 1849)		
674	Insecta	Belostomatidae	Lethocerus (Lethocerus) distinctifemur Menke, 1960		
675	Insecta	Blaberidae Saussure, 1864	Calolampra marginalis (Walker, 1868)		
676	Insecta	Blattellidae Karny, 1908	Hensaussurea pedestris Princis, 1954		
677	Insecta	Blattidae	Drymaplaneta heydeniana (Saussure, 1864)		
678	Insecta	Blattidae	Drymaplaneta semivitta (Walker, 1868)		
679	Insecta	Blattidae	Periplaneta americana (Linnaeus, 1758)		
680	Insecta	Blattidae	Zonioploca occidentalis Mackerras, 1965		
681	Insecta	Blattidae	Zonioploca pallida Shelford, 1909		
682	Insecta	Bolboceratidae	Blackbolbus frontalis (Gu��rin-M��neville, 1838)		
683	Insecta	Bombyliidae Latreille, 1802	Choristus Walker, 1852		
684	Insecta	Bombyliidae Latreille, 1802	Comptosia basalis (Walker, 1849)		
685	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Astraeus (Astraeus) fraterculus van de Poll, 1889		
686	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Astraeus (Astraeus) oberthuri van de Poll, 1889		
687	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Buprestidae Leach, 1815		
688	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina Gory & Laporte, 1838		
689	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina boldensis (Barker, 1983)		
690	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina carminea (Saunders, 1868)		
691	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina crocicolor (Gory & Laporte, 1838)		

692	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina cupreoflava (Saunders, 1869)		
693	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina cyanipes (Saunders, 1868)		
694	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina decemguttata (Gory, 1841)		
695	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina dilatata (Carter, 1927)		
696	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina flaviceps (Carter, 1913)		
697	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina immaculata (Carter, 1915)		
698	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina laena (Thomson, 1879)		
699	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina occidentalis (Barker, 1979)		
700	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina picta (Gory & Laporte, 1838)		
701	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina placida (Thomson, 1879)		
702	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina simulata (Gory & Laporte, 1838)		
703	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina subcincta Barker, 1996		
704	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina versicolor Gory & Laporte, 1838		
705	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Castiarina vittata (Saunders, 1868)		
706	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Cyrioides vittigera (Laporte & Gory, 1835)		
707	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Diphucrania duodecimmaculata (Fabricius, 1801)		
708	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Diphucrania leucosticta (Kirby, 1818)		
709	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Diphucrania parva (Blackburn, 1887)		
710	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Diphucrania patricia (Carter, 1935)		
711	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Diphucrania roseocuprea (Hope, 1846)		
712	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Diphucrania viridipurpurea (Carter, 1924)		
713	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Meliboeithon vitticeps (Carter, 1924)		
714	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Melobasis Laporte & Gory, 1837		
715	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Melobasis gloriosa Laporte & Gory, 1837		
716	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Melobasis melanura Kerremans, 1898		
717	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Melobasis robusta Carter, 1923		
718	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Melobasis uniformis Carter, 1923		
719	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Merimna atrata (Gory & Laporte, 1837)		
720	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Neocuris discoflava Fairmaire, 1877		
721	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Selagis Dejean, 1836		
722	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Stigmodera gratiosa Chevrolat, 1843		
723	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Stigmodera roei Saunders, 1868		
724	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Synechocera elongata Thomson, 1879		
725	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Temognatha conspicillata (White, 1843)		
726	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Temognatha heros Guérin, 1855		
727	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Temognatha mitchellii (Hope, 1846)		
728	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Temognatha reichei (Gory & Laporte, 1838)		
729	Insecta	Buprestidae Leach, 1815	Temognatha westwoodii (Saunders, 1868)		
730	Insecta	Callipappidae	Callipappus Guérin-Méneville, 1841		
731	Insecta	Callipappidae	Callipappus farinosus Fuller, 1897		
732	Insecta	Callipappidae	Callipappus westwoodii Guérin-Méneville, 1841		
733	Insecta	Castniidae	Synemon gratiosa Westwood, 1877	native	P4
734	Insecta	Cecidomyiidae Newman, 1835	Asphondylia anthocercidis Kolesik, Whitmore & Stace, 1997		
735	Insecta	Cerambycidae	Atesta patula Wang, 1993		
736	Insecta	Ceratocombidae	Ceratocombidae		
737	Insecta	Cercopidae	Bathyllus albicinctus (Erichson, 1842)		
738	Insecta	Chironomidae Newman, 1834	Cricotopus albitarsis Drayson, Cranston & Krosch, 2015		
739	Insecta	Chrysididae	Stilbum cyanurum (Foerster, 1771)		
740	Insecta	Chrysomelidae	Chrysomelidae		
741	Insecta	Chrysomelidae	Paropsisterna amoena (Clark, 1865)		
742	Insecta	Chrysopidae	Mallada tripunctatus (McLachlan, 1867)		
743	Insecta	Chrysopidae	Plesiochrysa ramburi (Schneider, 1851)		
744	Insecta	Cicadellidae Latreille, 1825	Bakeriana procurrens (Jacobi, 1909)		
745	Insecta	Cicadellidae Latreille, 1825	Cicadellidae Latreille, 1825		
746	Insecta	Cicadellidae Latreille, 1825	Eurymeloides punctata (Signoret, 1850)		

747	Insecta	Cicadellidae Latreille, 1825	Platyledra acuminata (Distant, 1917)		
748	Insecta	Cicadellidae Latreille, 1825	Stenocotis depressa (Walker, 1851)		
749	Insecta	Cicadidae	Arenopsaltria Ashton, 1921		
750	Insecta	Cicadidae	Arenopsaltria fullo (Walker, 1850)		
751	Insecta	Cicadidae	Cicadidae		
752	Insecta	Cicadidae	Pauropsalta Goding & Froggatt, 1904		
753	Insecta	Cicadidae	Physeema labyrinthica (Walker, 1850)		
754	Insecta	Cicadidae	Physeema quadricincta (Walker, 1850)		
755	Insecta	Cicadidae	Pyropsalta melete (Walker, 1850)		
756	Insecta	Cimicidae	Cimex lectularius Linnaeus, 1758		
757	Insecta	Cleridae	Cleridae		
758	Insecta	Cleridae	Necrobia rufipes (DeGeer, 1775)		
759	Insecta	Coccinellidae	Harmonia conformis (Boisduval, 1835)		
760	Insecta	Coenagrionidae	Austroagrion cyane (Selys, 1876)		
761	Insecta	Coenagrionidae	Ischnura aurora (Brauer, 1865)		
762	Insecta	Coenagrionidae	Xanthagrion erythroneurum (Selys, 1876)		
763	Insecta	Colletidae	Callomelitta antipodes (Smith, 1853)		
764	Insecta	Colletidae	Euhesma (Euhesma) Michener, 1965		
765	Insecta	Colletidae	Euryglossina (Euryglossina) perpusilla (Cockerell, 1910)		
766	Insecta	Colletidae	Euryglossina		
767	Insecta	Colletidae	Hylaeus (Euprosopis) elegans (Smith, 1853)		
768	Insecta	Colletidae	Hylaeus (Euprosopis) violaceus (Smith, 1853)		
769	Insecta	Colletidae	Hylaeus (Euprosopoides) ruficeps kalamundae (Cockerell, 1915)		
770	Insecta	Colletidae	Hylaeus (Prosopistemon) sanguinipictus (Cockerell, 1914)		
771	Insecta	Colletidae	Hylaeus (Rhodohylaeus) rufipes (Smith, 1853)		
772	Insecta	Colletidae	Hylaeus (Sphaerhylaeus) globuliferus (Cockerell, 1929) <i>(woolybush bee)</i>	native	P3
773	Insecta	Colletidae	Hyleoides waterhousei Cockerell, 1913		
774	Insecta	Colletidae	Leioproctus (Exleycolletes) microdontus (Cockerell, 1929)		
775	Insecta	Colletidae	Leioproctus (Leioproctus) Smith, 1853		
776	Insecta	Colletidae	Leioproctus (Leioproctus) macmillani Houston, 1991		
777	Insecta	Colletidae	Leioproctus (Protomorpha) Rayment, 1959		
778	Insecta	Colletidae	Trichocolletes Cockerell, 1912		
779	Insecta	Corduliidae	Hemicordulia australiae (Rambur, 1842)		
780	Insecta	Corduliidae	Hemicordulia tau (Selys, 1871)		
781	Insecta	Corduliidae	Procordulia affinis (Selys, 1871)		
782	Insecta	Coreidae	Coreidae		
783	Insecta	Coreidae	Mictis profana (Fabricius, 1803)		
784	Insecta	Crabronidae	Pison		
785	Insecta	Curculionidae	Curculionidae		
786	Insecta	Curculionidae	Listroderes delaiguei Germain, 1895		
787	Insecta	Curculionidae	Phlyctinus callosus (Schoenherr, 1826)		
788	Insecta	Curculionidae	Sitona discoideus Gyllenhal, 1834 (<i>Sitona Weevil</i>)		
789	Insecta	Cydnidae	Cydnidae		
790	Insecta	Cylindrachetidae	Cylindraustralia G&A ¹ / ₄ nther, 1992		
791	Insecta	Cylindrachetidae	Cylindraustralia kochii de Saussure, 1877		
792	Insecta	Cylindrachetidae	Cylindraustralia tindalei G&A ¹ / ₄ nther, 1992		
793	Insecta	Derbidae	Derbidae		
794	Insecta	Dermestidae	Anthrenus (Nathrenus) verbasci (Linnaeus, 1767)		
795	Insecta	Dermestidae	Dermestes (Dermestes) ater De Geer, 1774		
796	Insecta	Dytiscidae	Cybister tripunctatus (Olivier, 1795)		
797	Insecta	Dytiscidae	Eretes australis (Erichson, 1842)		
798	Insecta	Dytiscidae	Sternopriscus browni Sharp, 1882		
799	Insecta	Flatidae	Siphanta acuta (Walker, 1851)		

800	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Dolichoderus Lund, 1831		
801	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Iridomyrmex chasei Forel, 1902		
802	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Iridomyrmex suchieri Forel, 1907		
803	Insecta	Formicidae Latreille, 1809	Myrmecia ludlowi Crawley, 1922		
804	Insecta	Gasteruptiidae	Gasteruption Latreille, 1796		
805	Insecta	Gelastocoridae	Gelastocoridae		
806	Insecta	Gelastocoridae	Nerthra adspersa (Stål, 1863)		
807	Insecta	Gryllotalpidae Leach, 1815	Gryllotalpa Latreille, 1802		
808	Insecta	Gryllotalpidae Leach, 1815	Gryllotalpa pluvialis (Mjöberg, 1913)		
809	Insecta	Halictidae	Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) castor Walker, 1995		
810	Insecta	Halictidae	Lasioglossum (Chilalictus) sculpturatum (Cockerell, 1930)		
811	Insecta	Halictidae	Lasioglossum (Homalictus) bremerense (Rayment, 1931)		
812	Insecta	Halictidae	Lipotriches (Austronomia) flavoviridis (Cockerell, 1905)		
813	Insecta	Hemerobiidae	Drepanacra binocula (Newman, 1838)		
814	Insecta	Hemerobiidae	Micromus tasmaniae (Walker, 1860)		
815	Insecta	Hepialidae	Abantiades Herrich-Schäffer, 1855		
816	Insecta	Hepialidae	Hepialidae		
817	Insecta	Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809	Croitana croites (Hewitson, 1874)		
818	Insecta	Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809	Hesperilla dirphia Hewitson, 1868		
819	Insecta	Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809	Hesperilla trimaculata occidentalis (Moulds & Atkins, 1986)		
820	Insecta	Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809	Mesodina cyanophracta Lower, 1911		
821	Insecta	Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809	Taractrocera papyria agraulia (Hewitson, 1868)		
822	Insecta	Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809	Trapezites sciron Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914		
823	Insecta	Hydrophilidae Latreille, 1802	Enochrus (Methydrus) eyrensis (Blackburn, 1895)		
824	Insecta	Hydrophilidae Latreille, 1802	Limnoxenus zealandicus (Broun, 1880)		
825	Insecta	Hydrophilidae Latreille, 1802	Paracymus pygmaeus (W. J. Macleay, 1871)		
826	Insecta	Hyocephalidae	Hyocephalidae		
827	Insecta	Lestidae	Austrolestes aleison Watson & Moulds, 1979 (<i>Western Ringtail</i>)		
828	Insecta	Lestidae	Austrolestes analis (Rambur, 1842) (<i>Slender Ringtail</i>)		
829	Insecta	Lestidae	Austrolestes annulosus (Selys, 1862)		
830	Insecta	Lestidae	Austrolestes io (Selys, 1862) (<i>Iota Ringtail</i>)		
831	Insecta	Libellulidae	Austrothemis nigrescens (Martin, 1901)		
832	Insecta	Libellulidae	Diplacodes bipunctata (Brauer, 1865)		
833	Insecta	Libellulidae	Diplacodes haematodes (Burmeister, 1839)		
834	Insecta	Libellulidae	Nannophya occidentalis (Tillyard, 1908)		
835	Insecta	Libellulidae	Orthetrum caledonicum (Brauer, 1865)		
836	Insecta	Libellulidae	Tramea stenoloba (Watson, 1962)		
837	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Candalides heathi heathi (Cox, 1873)		
838	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Erina acasta (Cox, 1873)		
839	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Hypochrysops halyaetus Hewitson, 1874		
840	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Jalmenus inous inous Hewitson, 1865		
841	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Lampides boeticus (Linnaeus, 1767)		
842	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Nacaduba biocellata biocellata (C. & R. Felder, 1865)		
843	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Neolucia agricola occidens Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914		
844	Insecta	Lycaenidae	Theclinesthes serpentatus serpentatus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869)		
845	Insecta	Lygaeidae	Lygaeidae		
846	Insecta	Lygaeidae	Melanerythrus mactans (Stål, 1866)		
847	Insecta	Lygaeidae	Nysius vinitor Bergroth, 1891		
848	Insecta	Lygaeidae	Spilostethus pacificus (Boisduval, 1835)		
849	Insecta	Mantispidae	Campion Navás, 1914		
850	Insecta	Mantispidae	Campion tenuistrigus (Gerstaecker, 1885)		
851	Insecta	Megachilidae	Coelioxys		
852	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Austrochile) Michener, 1965		

853	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Austrochile) remotula Cockerell, 1910		
854	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Austrochile) subferox Meade-Waldo, 1915		
855	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Eutricharaea) chrysopyga Smith, 1853		
856	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Hackeriapis) Cockerell, 1922		
857	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Hackeriapis) canifrons Smith, 1853		
858	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Hackeriapis) tosticauda Cockerell, 1912		
859	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile (Mitchellapis) Michener, 1965		
860	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile		
861	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile aurifrons Smith, 1853		
862	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile axillaris Meade-Waldo, 1915		
863	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile erythropyga Smith, 1853		
864	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile ignita Smith, 1853		
865	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile semiluctuosa Smith, 1853		
866	Insecta	Megachilidae	Megachile speluncarum Meade-Waldo, 1915		
867	Insecta	Melyridae	Malachiinae		
868	Insecta	Membracidae	Sertorius		
869	Insecta	Miridae	Leptidolon Reuter, 1904		
870	Insecta	Miridae	Miridae		
871	Insecta	Miridae	Rayieria acaciae Namyatova & Cassis, 2013		
872	Insecta	Miridae	Trigonotylus tenuis Reuter in Bergroth, 1893		
873	Insecta	Mycetophagidae	Typhaea stercorea (Linnaeus, 1758)		
874	Insecta	Myrmeleontidae	Bandidus Navás, 1914		
875	Insecta	Myrmeleontidae	Dendroleon amabilis (Gerstaecker, 1885)		
876	Insecta	Myrmeleontidae	Distoleon bistrigatus (Rambur, 1842)		
877	Insecta	Myrmeleontidae	Escura nigrosignata (Tillyard, 1916)		
878	Insecta	Myrmeleontidae	Heoclisia acuta (Kimmins, 1939)		
879	Insecta	Myrmeleontidae	Heoclisia conspurcata (Gerstaecker, 1885)		
880	Insecta	Myrmeleontidae	Heoclisia fundata (Walker, 1853)		
881	Insecta	Nepidae	Ranatra dispar Montandon, 1903		
882	Insecta	Nogodinidae	Nogodinidae		
883	Insecta	Notonectidae	Anisops thienemanni Lundblad, 1933		
884	Insecta	Notonectidae	Paranisops endymion (Kirkaldy, 1904)		
885	Insecta	Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815	Danaus plexippus (Linnaeus, 1758)		
886	Insecta	Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815	Geitoneura klugii (Guérin-Méneville, 1830)		
887	Insecta	Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815	Geitoneura minyas (Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914)		
888	Insecta	Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815	Vanessa kershawi (McCoy, 1868)		
889	Insecta	Papilionidae	Papilio (Princeps) demoleus sthenelus Macleay, 1826 (<i>Chequered Swallowtail</i>)		
890	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Anaxilaus vesiculosus (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840)		
891	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Cermatulus nasalis (Westwood, 1837)		
892	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Diaphyta fulvescens (Dallas, 1851)		
893	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Kapundaroughtoni (Distant, 1910)		
894	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Nezara viridula (Linnaeus, 1758)		
895	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Ocirrhoe inconspicua (Dallas, 1851)		
896	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Oechalia schellenbergii (Guérin, 1831)		
897	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Pentatomidae		
898	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Plautia affinis (Dallas, 1851)		
899	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Poecilometis Dallas, 1851		
900	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Poecilometis fuscescens (Stål, 1876)		
901	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Protestrica montana Gross, 1975		
902	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Pseudapines geminata (Van Duzee, 1905)		
903	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Theseus modestus		

904	Insecta	Pentatomidae	Tholosanus proximus (Dallas, 1851)		
905	Insecta	Pergidae	Lophytotoma Ashmead, 1898		
906	Insecta	Pergidae	Lophytotoma analis (Costa, 1864)		
907	Insecta	Pergidae	Pergidae		
908	Insecta	Phlaeothripidae	Idolothrips spectrum Haliday, 1852		
909	Insecta	Phoridae Curtis, 1833	Phoridae Curtis, 1833		
910	Insecta	Pieridae	Delias aganippe (Donovan, 1805) (<i>Red-spotted Jezebel</i>)		
911	Insecta	Pompilidae	Agenioideus Ashmead, 1902		
912	Insecta	Pompilidae	Calopompilus Ashmead, 1900		
913	Insecta	Psychopsidae	Psychopsis mimica Newman, 1842		
914	Insecta	Reduviidae	Coranus trabeatus Horváth, 1902		
915	Insecta	Reduviidae	Harpactorinae		
916	Insecta	Reduviidae	Havinthus rufovarius Bergroth, 1895		
917	Insecta	Reduviidae	Holoptilinae		
918	Insecta	Reduviidae	Peiratinae		
919	Insecta	Reduviidae	Reduviidae		
920	Insecta	Reduviidae	Trachylestes		
921	Insecta	Rhinotermitidae	Coptotermes acinaciformis raffrayi Wasmann, 1900		
922	Insecta	Rhinotermitidae	Coptotermes michaelsoni Silvestri, 1909		
923	Insecta	Rhinotermitidae	Heterotermes platycephalus Froggatt, 1897		
924	Insecta	Rhipiceridae	Rhipicera (Agathorhipis) femorata Kirby, 1818		
925	Insecta	Rhipiceridae	Rhipicera		
926	Insecta	Rhyparochromidae	Dieuches Dohrn, 1860		
927	Insecta	Rhyparochromidae	Laryngodus australiae Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850		
928	Insecta	Scelionidae	Scelioninae		
929	Insecta	Scutelleridae	Austrotichus rugosus Gross, 1975		
930	Insecta	Scutelleridae	Coleotichus White, 1839		
931	Insecta	Staphylinidae	Creophilus erythrocephalus (Fabricius, 1775)		
932	Insecta	Tachinidae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830	Rutilia		
933	Insecta	Tenebrionidae	Helea perforata (Latreille, 1817)		
934	Insecta	Tenebrionidae	Lepturidea occidentalis (Blackburn, 1891)		
935	Insecta	Tenebrionidae	Metistete subsulcata (Macleay, 1872)		
936	Insecta	Termitidae	Amitermes conformis Gay, 1968		
937	Insecta	Termitidae	Hesperotermes infrequens (Hill, 1927)		
938	Insecta	Termitidae	Occasitermes occasus (Silvestri, 1909)		
939	Insecta	Termitidae	Xylochomitermes tomentosus (Gay, 1971)		
940	Insecta	Tettigoniidae	Kawanaphila nartee Rentz, 1993		
941	Insecta	Tettigoniidae	Pachysaga australis (Walker, 1869)		
942	Insecta	Tettigoniidae	Phasmodes ranatriliformis Westwood, 1845		
943	Insecta	Tettigoniidae	Requena verticalis Walker, 1869		
944	Insecta	Therevidae	Therevidae		
945	Insecta	Tingidae	Tingidae		
946	Insecta	Tiphiidae	Megalothynnus friederichi (Dalla Torre, 1897)		
947	Insecta	Tiphiidae	Oncorhinothynnus xanthospilus (Shuckard, 1841)		
948	Insecta	Tiphiidae	Zaspilothynnus Ashmead, 1903		
949	Insecta	Tiphiidae	Zaspilothynnus dilatatus (Smith, 1859)		
950	Insecta	Tiphiidae	Zaspilothynnus seductor (Smith, 1868)		
951	Insecta	Tipulidae Latreille, 1802	Nephrotoma australasiae (Skuse, 1890)		
952	Mammalia	Balaenidae	Eubalaena australis (Desmoulins, 1822) (<i>Southern Right Whale</i>)	native	VU
953	Mammalia	Balaenopteridae	Balaenoptera acutorostrata Lacepede, 1804 (<i>Dwarf Minke Whale</i>)	native	
954	Mammalia	Balaenopteridae	Balaenoptera physalus (Linnaeus, 1758) (<i>Fin Whale</i>)	native	EN
955	Mammalia	Balaenopteridae	Balaenoptera physalus quoyi Fischer, 1829 (<i>Fin Whale</i>)	native	Cons code inherited from

					parent; EN
956	Mammalia	Balaenopteridae	Megaptera novaeangliae Borowski, 1781 (<i>Humpback Whale</i>)	native	CD, MI
957	Mammalia	Canidae	Canis familiaris L., 1758 (<i>Dog</i>)	alien	
958	Mammalia	Canidae	Vulpes vulpes Linnaeus, 1758 (<i>Red Fox</i>)	alien	
959	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Dasyurus geoffroii Gould, 1841	native	VU
960	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Dasyurus geoffroii fortis Thomas, 1906 (<i>Chuditch</i>)	native	Cons code inherited from parent; VU
961	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Dasyurus hallucatus Gould, 1842 (<i>Northern Quoll</i>)	native	EN
962	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Ningauai timealeyi Archer, 1975	native	
963	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Parantechinus apicalis (Gray, 1842) (<i>Dibbler</i>)	native	EN
964	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger Aplin, Rhind, Ten Have & Chesser, 2015 (<i>South-western Brush-tailed Phascogale</i>)	native	CD
965	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Planigale ingrami (Thomas, 1906)	native	
966	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Planigale maculata (Gould, 1851)	native	
967	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	Sminthopsis macroura (Gould, 1845)	native	
968	Mammalia	Delphinidae	Stenella coeruleoalba (Meyen, 1833) (<i>Striped Dolphin</i>)	native	
969	Mammalia	Delphinidae	Tursiops aduncus (Ehrenberg, 1833)	native	MI
970	Mammalia	Delphinidae	Tursiops truncatus truncatus Montague, 1821 (<i>Bottlenose Dolphin</i>)	native	
971	Mammalia	Felidae	Felis catus Linnaeus, 1758	alien	
972	Mammalia	Leporidae	Oryctolagus cuniculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	alien	
973	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Macropus fuliginosus (Desmarest, 1817)	native	
974	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Macropus fuliginosus melanops Gould, 1842 (<i>Western Grey Kangaroo</i>)	native	
975	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Notamacropus eugenii derbianus J.E. Gray, 1837	native	P4
976	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Notamacropus irma (Jourdan, 1837)	native	P4
977	Mammalia	Macropodidae	Setonix brachyurus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) (<i>Quokka</i>)	native	VU
978	Mammalia	Molossidae	Austronomus australis Gray, 1838 (<i>White-striped Free-tailed Bat</i>)	native	
979	Mammalia	Muridae	Hydromys chrysogaster Geoffroy, 1804 (<i>Water-rat</i>)	native	P4
980	Mammalia	Muridae	Mus musculus	alien	
981	Mammalia	Muridae	Pseudomys delicatulus	native	
982	Mammalia	Muridae	Pseudomys desertor Troughton, 1932	native	
983	Mammalia	Muridae	Pseudomys shortridgei (Thomas, 1907) (<i>Heath Mouse</i>)	native	VU
984	Mammalia	Muridae	Rattus norvegicus (Berkenhout, 1769) (<i>Brown Rat</i>)	alien	
985	Mammalia	Muridae	Rattus rattus (Linnaeus, 1758)	alien	
986	Mammalia	Myrmecobiidae	Myrmecobius fasciatus Waterhouse, 1836 (<i>Numbat</i>)	native	EN
987	Mammalia	Otariidae	Arctocephalus tropicalis (Gray, 1872)	native	VU
988	Mammalia	Otariidae	Neophoca cinerea (Peron, 1816)	native	EN
989	Mammalia	Peramelidae	Isoodon fusciventer (Gray, 1841)	native	P4
990	Mammalia	Peramelidae	Isoodon obesulus (Shaw, 1797)	native	
991	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	Trichosurus vulpecula (Kerr, 1793)	native	
992	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	Trichosurus vulpecula hypoleucus (Wagner, 1855)	native	
993	Mammalia	Phocidae	Mirounga leonina (Linnaeus, 1758)	native	VU
994	Mammalia	Physeteridae	Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus, 1758 (<i>Sperm Whale</i>)	native	VU
995	Mammalia	Potoroidae	Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi (Waterhouse, 1841)	native	CR
996	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	Pseudocheirus occidentalis (Thomas, 1888) (<i>Western Ringtail Possum</i>)	native	CR
997	Mammalia	Suidae	Sus scrofa Linnaeus, 1758 (<i>Pig</i>)	alien	
998	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus (Shaw, 1792) (<i>Short-beaked Echidna</i>)	native	
999	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	Tachyglossus aculeatus acanthion Collet, 1884 (<i>Short-beaked Echidna</i>)	native	
1000	Mammalia	Tarsipedidae	Tarsipes rostratus Gervais & Verraux, 1842 (<i>Honey Possum</i>)	native	
1001	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Chalinolobus gouldii (Gray, 1841) (<i>Gould's Wattled Bat</i>)	native	
1002	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	Nyctophilus geoffroyi Leach, 1821 (<i>Lesser Long-eared Bat</i>)	native	

1003	Mammalia	Ziphiidae	Mesoplodon densirostris Blainville, 1817 (<i>Blainville's Beaked Whale</i>)	native	
1004	Ophiuroidea	Gorgonocephalidae Ljungman, 1867	Conocladus australis (Verrill, 1876)		
1005	Polyplocaphora	Cryptoplacidae	Cryptoplax striata (Lamarck, 1819)		
1006	Polyplocaphora	Ischnochitonidae Dall, 1889	Ischnochiton contractus (Reeve, 1847)		
1007	Pycnogonida	None	Pycnothea flynni Williams, 1940		
1008	Pycnogonida	Ammonotheidae	Tanystylum Miers, 1879		
1009	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus adelaidensis (Gray, 1841)	native	
1010	Reptilia	Agamidae	Ctenophorus caudicinctus (Gä¼nther, 1875)	native	
1011	Reptilia	Agamidae	Diporiphora valens Storr, 1979	native	
1012	Reptilia	Agamidae	Moloch horridus Gray, 1841 (<i>Thorny Devil</i>)	native	
1013	Reptilia	Agamidae	Pogona minor (Sternfeld, 1919)	native	
1014	Reptilia	Agamidae	Pogona minor minor (Sternfeld, 1919)	native	
1015	Reptilia	Chelidae	Chelodina oblonga Gray, 1841	native	
1016	Reptilia	Chelidae	Pseudemadura umbrina Siebenrock, 1901	native	CR
1017	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	Caretta caretta Linnaeus, 1758 (<i>Loggerhead Turtle</i>)	native	EN
1018	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758) (<i>Green Turtle</i>)	native	VU
1019	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766) (<i>Hawksbill Turtle</i>)	native	VU
1020	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	Natator depressus (Garman, 1880) (<i>Flatback Turtle</i>)	native	VU
1021	Reptilia	Dermochelyidae	Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761) (<i>Leatherback Turtle</i>)	native	VU
1022	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus polyophthalmus Gä¼nther, 1867 (<i>Spotted Sandplain Gecko</i>)	native	
1023	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Diplodactylus savagei Kluge, 1963	native	
1024	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Lucasium alboguttatum (Werner, 1910) (<i>White-spotted ground gecko</i>)	native	
1025	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Lucasium stenodactylus (Boulenger, 1896)	native	
1026	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Lucasium wombeyi (Storr, 1978)	native	
1027	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Rhynchoedura ornata Gä¼nther, 1867	native	
1028	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Strophurus michaelsoni (Werner, 1910) (<i>Robust striped gecko</i>)	native	
1029	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Strophurus spinigerus (Gray, 1842)	native	
1030	Reptilia	Diplodactylidae	Strophurus spinigerus spinigerus (Gray, 1842)	native	
1031	Reptilia	Elapidae	Aipysurus pooleorum L.A.Smith, 1974 (<i>Shark Bay Seasnake</i>)	native	
1032	Reptilia	Elapidae	Brachyurophis fasciolatus fasciolatus (Gä¼nther, 1872) (<i>Narrow-banded Shovel-nosed Snake</i>)	native	
1033	Reptilia	Elapidae	Brachyurophis semifasciatus (Gä¼nther, 1863) (<i>Southern Shovel-nosed Snake</i>)	native	
1034	Reptilia	Elapidae	Demansia reticulata (Gray, 1842) (<i>Reticulated Whipsnake</i>)		
1035	Reptilia	Elapidae	Echiopsis curta (Schlegel, 1837)	native	
1036	Reptilia	Elapidae	Hydrophis platurus platurus (Linnaeus, 1766) (<i>Yellow-bellied Seasnake</i>)	native	
1037	Reptilia	Elapidae	Narophis bimaculatus (A.M.C. Dumã©ril, Bibron & A. Dumã©ril, 1854) (<i>Black-naped Burrowing Snake</i>)		
1038	Reptilia	Elapidae	Neelaps calonotos (A.M.C. Dumã©ril, Bibron & A. Dumã©ril, 1854) (<i>Black-striped Snake</i>)	native	P3
1039	Reptilia	Elapidae	Notechis scutatus (Peters, 1861) (<i>Tiger Snake</i>)	native	
1040	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja affinis Gunther, 1872	native	
1041	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja affinis affinis Gä¼nther, 1872	native	
1042	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja affinis tanneri (Worrell, 1961) (<i>Pygmy Dugite</i>)	native	P4
1043	Reptilia	Elapidae	Pseudonaja modesta (Gä¼nther, 1872) (<i>Ringed Brown Snake</i>)	native	
1044	Reptilia	Elapidae	Simoselaps bertholdi (Jan, 1859)	native	
1045	Reptilia	Elapidae	Suta gouldii (Gray, 1841) (<i>Gould's Hooded Snake</i>)		
1046	Reptilia	Elapidae	Suta nigriceps (Gä¼nther, 1863)		
1047	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Christinus marmoratus (Gray, 1845)	native	
1048	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Gehyra variegata (Dumã©ril & Bibron, 1836)	native	
1049	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	Heteronotia binoei	native	

1050	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i> Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825 (<i>Southern Barking Gecko</i>)	native	
1051	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	<i>Aprasia repens</i> (Fry, 1914)	native	
1052	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	<i>Delma concinna concinna</i> (Kluge, 1974) (<i>Javelin Legless Lizard</i>)	native	
1053	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	<i>Delma fraseri</i> Gray, 1831 (<i>Fraser's Delma, Fraser's Legless Lizard</i>)	native	
1054	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	<i>Delma grayii</i> Smith, 1849 (<i>Side-barred Delma</i>)	native	
1055	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	<i>Delma pax</i> Kluge, 1974	native	
1056	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	<i>Lialis burtonis</i> Gray, 1835	native	
1057	Reptilia	Pygopodidae	<i>Pletholax gracilis</i> Cope, 1864 (<i>West Coast Keeled Legless Gecko</i>)	native	
1058	Reptilia	Pythonidae	<i>Morelia spilota imbricata</i> (Smith, 1981) (<i>Carpet Python, Western Australian Carpet Python</i>)	native	
1059	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Acritoscincus trilineatus</i> (Gray, 1839) (<i>Western Three-lined Skink</i>)	native	
1060	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Carlia munda</i>	native	
1061	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i> (Gray, 1838)	native	
1062	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>	native	
1063	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus australis</i> (Gray, 1838)	native	
1064	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus fallens</i> Storr, 1974	native	
1065	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus gemmula</i> (Swan Coastal Plain subpopulation) Storr, 1974 (<i>Jewelled South-west Ctenotus (Swan Coastal Plain pop P3), skink</i>)	native	P3
1066	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus gemmula</i> Storr, 1974 (<i>Jewelled South-west Ctenotus (Swan Coastal Plain subpop P3)</i>)	native	Parent of conservation listed taxa
1067	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus inornatus</i> (Gray, 1845) (<i>Brown Ctenotus</i>)	native	
1068	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus ora</i> Kay & Keogh, 2012 (<i>Coastal Plains Skink</i>)	native	P3
1069	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus saxatilis</i> Storr, 1970	native	
1070	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cyclodomorphus celatus</i> Shea & Miller, 1995	native	
1071	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Egernia kingii</i> (Gray, 1838)	native	
1072	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Egernia napoleonis</i> (Gray, 1838) (<i>South-western Crevice-skink</i>)	native	
1073	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Hemiergis peronii</i> (Fitzinger, 1826)	native	
1074	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Hemiergis quadrilineata</i> (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839)	native	
1075	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Hemiergis quadrilineatus</i> (Dumeril, Shaw & Bibron, 1839)	native	
1076	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lerista elegans</i> (Gray, 1845)	native	
1077	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lerista jacksoni</i> Smith & Adams, 2007	native	
1078	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lerista lineata</i> Bell, 1883 (<i>Perth Slider</i>)	native	P3
1079	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lerista lineopunctulata</i> (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839)	native	
1080	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lerista praepedita</i> (Boulenger, 1987)	native	
1081	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lissolepis luctuosa</i> (Peters, 1866) (<i>Western Swamp Skink</i>)	native	
1082	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Menetia greyii</i> Gray, 1845	native	
1083	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Morethia lineocellata</i> (Dumeril & Bibron, 1839)	native	
1084	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Morethia obscura</i> (Storr, 1973)	native	
1085	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Morethia ruficauda</i>	native	
1086	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Notoscincus ornatus</i>	native	
1087	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i> (Peters, 1863)	native	
1088	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i> (Gray, 1825)	native	
1089	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua rugosa rugosa</i> (Gray, 1825)	native	
1090	Reptilia	Typhlopidae Merrem, 1820	<i>Anilius australis</i> Gray, 1845	native	
1091	Reptilia	Typhlopidae Merrem, 1820	<i>Anilius hamatus</i> (Storr, 1981)	native	
1092	Reptilia	Typhlopidae Merrem, 1820	<i>Anilius pinguis</i> (Waite, 1897) (<i>Rotund Blind Snake</i>)	native	P2
1093	Reptilia	Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i> (Gray, 1838)	native	
1094	Reptilia	Varanidae	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> Mertens, 1957 (<i>Heath Goanna, Heath Monitor</i>)	native	
1095	Reptilia	Varanidae	<i>Varanus tristis</i> (Schlegel, 1839) (<i>Black-headed Monitor</i>)	native	

Conservation status definitions

Threatened species

- CR – Critically Endangered
- EN – Endangered
- VU – Vulnerable
- EX – Extinct
- EW – Extinct in the Wild
- CD – Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent)
- OS – Species otherwise in need of special protection (other specially protected)
- MI – Migratory
- SP – Specially protected species

Priority species

- P1 – Priority 1: Poorly-known species – known from few locations, none on conservation lands
- P2 – Priority 2: Poorly-known species – known from few locations, some on conservation lands
- P3 – Priority 3: Poorly-known species – known from several locations
- P4 – Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened and other species in need of monitoring

Dandjoo specific codes

- Parent of conservation listed taxa
- Cons code inherited from parent, X

Read full definitions at <https://bio.wa.gov.au/guide/conservation-status-definitions>

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Further note, precise locations of [conservation listed species](#) are considered sensitive. To protect this information, [obfuscation](#) has been applied to conservation-listed species records. For these species, the true location is ± 10 km from the search area used to generate this species list.

Appendix C

Conservation Significant Species and Likelihood of Occurrence
Assessment



Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
Birds					
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	MI	MI	Edge of sheltered waters salt or fresh, e.g. estuaries, mangrove creeks, rocky coasts, near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork ponds), river pools, lagoons, claypans, drying swamps, flood waters, dams and sewage ponds. Preferring situations where low perches are available (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Common noddy	MI	MI	Tropical and subtropical seas, cayes, reefs, buoys and piles (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	Australian lesser noddy	EN	VU	Very common in blue-water seas around the Abrolhos (endemic to this area, accidental occurrences on lower west coast of Australia) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Pacific swift	MI	MI	Aerial, migratory species that is most often seen over inland plains and sometimes above open areas, foothills or in coastal areas. Sometimes occurs over settled areas, including towns, urban areas and cities (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Moderate
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed shearwater	VU	MI	Marine species that breeds on islands off south coast from near Cape Leeuwin (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty shearwater	MI	MI	Marine, migratory species that may visit south-western Australian waters from June to October (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Ardena pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	MI	MI	Pelagic species that inhabits tropical and subtropical seas. Common in western and eastern Australian seas. In western Australia breeds on offshore islands from Montebello to Rottnest/Carnac (Morcombe & Stewart 2021; Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy turnstone	VU (MI)	VU (MI)	Tidal mud and reef flats, sheltered rocky coasts, stony and seaweedy beaches and sandpits, dry coral ridges (Abrolhos) and pebbly shores of near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork ponds) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Botaurus dubius</i>	Australian little bittern	P4	-	Dense vegetation surrounding/within freshwater pools, swamps and lagoons, well screened with trees. Shelters in dense beds of <i>Typha</i> spp., <i>Baumea</i> spp. and tall rushes in freshwater swamps around lakes and along rivers (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Botaurus flavicollis australis</i>	Black bittern	P2	-	Freshwater pools, swamps and lagoons, well-screened with trees. Occasionally feeding by day but mainly sheltering in dense waterside vegetation (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , <i>Pandanus</i> spp. and long grass) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	EN	EN	In or over water, in tall reedbeds, sedges, rushes, cumbungi, lignum. Also occurs in ricefields, drains in tussocky paddocks and occasionally in saltmarshes and brackish wetlands (TSSC 2019).	Low

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	VU (MI)	VU (MI)	Occurs in tidal mudflats, saltmarshes and mangroves, as well as, shallow fresh, brackish or saline inland wetlands. It is also known from floodwaters, irrigated pastures and crops, sewage ponds, saltfields (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Low
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	MI	MI	Mainly steeply shelving sandy beaches exposed to ocean swell. Also sandy inlets, estuarine sandbanks and near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork ponds) (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red knot	EN	EN (MI)	Mud and sand flats in estuaries and on sheltered coasts. Also near-coastal saltlakes, including saltwork ponds (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew sandpiper	CR	CR (MI)	Mainly shallows of estuaries and near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork ponds) and drying near-coastal freshwater lakes and swamps. Also beaches and near-coastal sewage ponds (Johnstone & Storr 1988).	Nil
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral sandpiper	MI	MI	Mainly fresh waters (swamps, lagoons, river pools, irrigation channels and sewage ponds); also samphire flats around estuaries and saltlakes (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked stint	MI	MI	Tidal mudflats, saltmarshes, sandy or shelly beaches, saline and freshwater wetlands (coastal and inland), saltfields, sewage ponds (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed stint	MI	MI	Mainly freshwater swamps (especially when drying and where vegetation is short), river pools, lagoons and claypans; also brackish pools, sewage ponds and samphire flats around estuaries and saltlakes (Johnstone & Storr 1988).	Nil
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great knot	CR	CR (MI)	Mud or sand flats in estuaries and on sheltered coasts. Also near-coastal saltlakes, including saltwork ponds (Johnstone & Storr 1988).	Nil
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Streaked shearwater	MI	MI	Regular non-breeding visitor to western Australian north of Geraldton (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest red-tailed black cockatoo	VU	VU	Eucalypt and Corymbia forests, often in hilly interior. More recently also observed in more open agricultural and suburban areas including Perth metropolitan area. Attracted to seeding Corymbia calophylla, Eucalyptus marginata, introduced Melia azedarach and Eucalyptus spp. trees (Johnstone et al. 2013).	High
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	Cape Barren Goose	VU	VU	Succulent mats (pigface <i>Carpobrotus</i>), open grassland and glades in scrubs (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Negligible
<i>Charadrius cucullatus</i>	Hooded plover	P4	VU	Margins and shallows of saltlakes, sandy and seaweedy beaches and estuaries; also dams (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Great sand plover	VU	VU (MI)	Wide sandy or shelly beaches, sandpits, tidal mudflats, reefs, sand cays, mangroves, saltmarsh, dune wilderness, bare paddocks, seldom far inland (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged black tern	MI	MI	Vegetated and open wetlands, brackish and saline lakes, saltfields, irrigated lands, sewage ponds and occasionally offshore (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Low
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Gibson's Albatross	EN	VU	Marine, pelagic and aerial species. Rare visitor in the Indian and Pacific oceans (DCCEEW 2023).	Nil
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering albatross	VU	VU (MI)	Marine, pelagic and aerial species. It breeds on Macquarie Island and feeds in Australian portions of the Southern Ocean (DoE 2018).	Nil
<i>Elanus scriptus</i>	Letter-winged kite	P4	-	Open to sparsely wooded country and grassland near tree-lined streams or watercourses (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Very low
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	VU	VU	Species occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, where it inhabits timbered lowland plains. In particular Acacia shrublands and that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. Species has also been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequenting tussock grassland and open woodlands (TSSC 2020).	Negligible
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	OS	-	Mainly found around cliffs along coasts, rivers, ranges and around wooded watercourses and lakes (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Moderate
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Lesser frigatebird	MI	MI, MA	Tropical and subtropical seas, coastlines and islands (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	MI	MI	Beaches, mudflats; fresh, brackish wetlands, including far inland; grasslands, crops, ploughed fields, airfields (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Low

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Oriental pratincole	MI	MI	Plains, shallow wet and dry edges of open bare wetlands, tidal mudflats and beaches (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Low
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue petrel	MI	VU (MI)	Marine species that breeds on southern subantarctic and northern arctic islands. Only an accidental or uncommon visitor to Western Australian waters (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	MI	MI	Mainly sheltered areas, estuaries (when not laden with silt) and tidal creeks; occasionally near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork ponds) and brackish pools in lower courses of rivers; rarely fresh waters (DCCEEW 2023).	Nil
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	VU	Scrubs and thickets of Eucalyptus spp., Melaleuca lanceolata and Acacia linophylla; also other dense litter-forming shrublands. Attracted to fallen wheat in stubbles and along roads (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Negligible
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit	MI	MI	Estuarine sand and mudflats and sandy beaches with loads of seaweed; also reef flats and near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork and sewage ponds) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed godwit	EN MI	EN (MI)	Tidal mudflats, estuaries, sewage ponds, shallow river margins, brackish or saline inland lakes, flooded pastures, airfields (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern giant-petrel	MI	EN (MI)	Breeds on southern subantarctic and antarctic islands. May visit Western Australian waters from February to December (mostly June to September) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern giant petrel	MI	VU (MI)	Breeds on subantarctic islands. May visit Western Australian water from February to September (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey wagtail	MI	MI	In Australia mostly near running water in disused quarries, sandy and rocky streams in escarpments and rainforests, sewage ponds, ploughed fields and airfields (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Negligible
<i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	Barking owl (southwest subpop.)	P3	-	Open forests, woodlands, dense scrubs, foothills, river red gums, and other large trees near watercourses penetrating otherwise open country. Also Melaleuca woodlands, mangroves, rainforests and deciduous vine scrubs (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Negligible
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern curlew	CR	CR (MI)	Mainly tidal mudflats; also reef flats, sandy beaches and rarely near-coastal lakes (including saltwork ponds) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	MI	MI	Estuaries, mangroves, tidal flats, coral cays, exposed reefs, flooded paddocks, sewage ponds, bare grasslands, sportsgrounds and lawns (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's storm petrel	MI	MI	Marine, migratory species that may visit south-western Australian waters and shores in late autumn to winter (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled tern	MI	MI	Tropical and subtropical seas, offshore islands, rarely coasts (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed duck	P4	-	Mainly deeper freshwater swamps and lakes; occasionally saltlakes and estuaries freshened by flood waters (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MI	MI	Coasts, estuaries, bays, inlets, islands, and surrounding waters; coral atolls, reefs, lagoons, rock cliffs, stacks (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i>	Western ground parrot	CR	CR	Low, dry or swampy near-coastal heathland. (DCCEEW 2023).	Negligible
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty albatross	EN	VU (MI)	Marine, pelagic species that tolerates a wide range of sea surface temperatures and salinities. breeds on subtropical and subantarctic islands in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, on vegetated cliffs and steep slopes that are sheltered from prevailing winds, often amongst tussock grass (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	Western rosella (inland)	P4	-	Open eucalypt woodlands with heath understorey (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Negligible
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	MI	MI	Well-vegetated wetlands, wet pasture, ricefields, floodwaters, floodplains, brackish or occasionally saline wetlands, mangroves, mudflats and occasionally dry grassland (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Low
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	MI	MI	Estuaries, mudflats, saltmarshes, mangroves; rocky reefs and stranded seaweed on ocean shores; margins of shallow open inland swamps; sewage ponds, short-grass paddocks, sportsgrounds, airfields, ploughed land (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Low

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	VU (MI)	VU (MI)	Mudflats, saltmarsh, tidal reefs and estuaries, rarely inland (Pizzey and Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned petrel	VU	MI	Have a circumpolar dispersal with it's northernmost range reaching 40° latitude. Breeds on subantarctic islands in the NZ, Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean regions.	Nil
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged petrel	MI	VU (MI)	Marine species that breeds on temperate and subantarctic islands in south Atlantic and south Indian Ocean. Visitor to West Australian waters from March to September. Rarely observed inshore (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Hutton's shearwater	EN	MI	Marine species that breeds in New Zealand and disperses mainly to seas off northern Australia (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	EN	EN	Mainly shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Nil
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi</i>	Brown skua	P4	-	Mostly beyond shelf break; occasionally on beaches foraging on dead seals or whales (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic skua	MI	MI	Offshore waters, bays and harbours, seldom ashore. Also follows ships (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate tern	MI	MI	Offshore waters, islands, coral reefs, sand cays, beaches, tidal inlets (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern	MI	MI	Offshore waters, beaches, reefs, bays, estuaries, sandflats, saltfields, sewage ponds, freshwater wetlands (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern	MI	MI	Sheltered coasts, estuaries and near-coastal lakes. Scarce passage migrant and accidental visitor (Johnston and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Australian fairy tern	VU	VU	Sheltered blue-water seas close to land, estuaries (when free of silt) and near-coastal lakes (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown booby	MI	MI	Pelagic species , largely occurring in tropical seas, including deep water and inshore shallows. Breed on islands off north-wester Western Australia and on the Barrier Reef (Morcombe & Stewart 2021).	Nil
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	EN	VU (MI)	Marine species that inhabits seas of south and west coast of Western Australia and breeds on islands in the south Indian Ocean and in the south Atlantic (Johnstone & Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy albatross	VU	VU (MI)	Scarce visitor (late May to mid-October) to southwestern and western seas. Breeds on islands off Tasmania and south New Zealand (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross	VU	MI	Marine migratory species that breeds on the Tristan da Cunha group and on Gough Island. Sparse visitor to Australian waters/shores (ACAP, undated)	Nil
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed albatross	VU	EN (MI)	Marine migratory species that remains at sea for most of its life. Breeding habitat on subantarctic and Antarctic islands of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans and seas south of New Zealand (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed albatross	EN	VU (MI)	Seas of south and west coasts. Visitor to Western Australian mainland from January to early November (mostly May to September). Breeds on southern subantarctic and Antarctic islands (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested tern	MI	MI	Mainly blue-water seas (especially within 3 km of land), including southern estuaries in summer and autumn (when free of silt); also tidal creeks in north, but not penetrating far into larger estuaries (DCCEEW 2023).	Nil
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed tattler	P4 (MI)	MI	Tidal mud and reef flats, sheltered rocky coasts, stony and seaweedy beaches and sandpits, dry coral ridges (Abrolhos) and pebbly shores of near-coastal saltlakes (including saltwork ponds) (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Nil
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood sandpiper	MI	MI	Mainly shallow fresh waters (lagoons, swamps, claypans, river pools, dams, bore overflows and sewage ponds); occasionally brackish swamps, rarely saltlakes and estuaries (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	EN (MI)	EN (MI)	Mudflats, estuaries, saltmarshes, margins of lakes, wetlands, claypans (fresh and saline), commercial saltfields, sewage ponds (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	MI	MI	Mainly shallow fresh or brackish waters: swamps, lakes, river pools, soaks, sewage ponds and bore overflows. Occasionally estuaries and salt ponds, and rarely coasts (DCCEEW 2023).	Nil
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australian masked owl	P3	-	Forests, open woodlands, farmlands with large trees. E.g. river red gums, adjacent cleared country, timbered watercourses, paperbark woodlands and caves (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Negligible
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek sandpiper	VU (MI)	VU (MI)	Tidal mudflats, estuaries; shores and reefs of islands; coastal swamps, commercial saltfields (Pizzey & Knight 2012).	Nil
<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	Baudin's black cockatoo	EN	EN	Mainly eucalypt forests. Attracted to seeding <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Banksia</i> spp., <i>Hakea</i> spp., and to fruiting apples and pears (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	Negligible
<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's black cockatoo	EN	EN	Mainly proteaceous scrubs and heaths and adjacent eucalypt woodlands and forests; also plantations of <i>Pinus</i> spp. Attracted to seeding <i>Banksia</i> spp., <i>Hakea</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Grevillea</i> spp., and <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. (Johnstone and Storr 1998).	High
Invertebrates					
<i>Australotomurus morbidus</i>	Cemetery springtail	P3	-	Typical habitats for <i>Australotomurus</i> species are long undisturbed native grasslands and heathland at low and high elevations. Known only from four locations in Peth.	Moderate

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Euoplos inornatus</i>	Inornate trapdoor spider	P3	-	Has previously been recorded in jarrah forest, including near clay banks and granite outcrop. Most records are from the Darling scarp/Jarrah Forest Region, with limited records from the Swan Coastal Plain (DBCA 2020).	Negligible
<i>Hesperocolletes douglasi</i>	Douglas's broad-headed bee	CR	CR	Banksia woodland vegetation (Pille Arnold 2019).	Negligible
<i>Hylaeus globuliferus</i>	Woollybush bee	P3	-	Males are territorial and may be found perched on the growing tips of <i>Adenanthos</i> sp., <i>Banksia</i> sp. or <i>Jacksonia</i> sp. Has also been recorded visiting the flowers of <i>Grevillea</i> sp. (PaDIL 2022).	Moderate
<i>Idiosoma nigrum</i>	Shield-backed trapdoor spider	EN	VU	Typically inhabits clay soils of eucalypt woodlands and acacia vegetation, and relies heavily on leaf-litter and twigs to build its burrow. Found in three isolated populations in the central and northern wheatbelt, and the Jack Hills and Weld Ranges (DSEWPC 2013)	Negligible
<i>Idiosoma sigillatum</i>	Swan Coastal Plain shield-backed trapdoor spider	P3	-	Widely distributed in sandy areas on the Swan Coastal Plain and on Rottnest Island (Prince 2003). Species predominantly recorded from remnant banksia woodland vegetation and heath on sandy soils (Rix et. al 2018).	High
<i>Neopasiphae simplicior</i>	a short-tongued bee	EN	CR	This species of native bee has been collected on flowers of <i>Goodenia filiformis</i> , <i>Lobelia tenuior</i> , <i>Angianthus preissianus</i> and <i>Velleia</i> sp. (Houston 2000).	Low

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Synemon gratiosa</i>	Graceful sun-moth	P4	-	Coastal heathland on Quindalup dunes where it is restricted to secondary sand dunes due to the abundance of the preferred host plant <i>Lomandra maritima</i> . Banksia woodland on Spearwood and Bassendean dunes, where the second known host plant <i>L. hermaphrodita</i> is widespread (DEC 2011).	High
<i>Throscodectes xiphos</i>	Stylet bush cricket	P1	-	Species poorly understood and documented. Known from Jandakot area, where it was originally collected in the axial leaf bases of grass trees (<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>) (Invertebrate Solutions 2019).	Negligible
<i>Westralunio carteri</i>	Carter's freshwater mussel	VU	VU	Occurs in greatest abundance in slower flowing streams with stable sediments that are soft enough for burrowing amongst woody debris and exposed tree roots. Also occupies lentic systems including large water supply dams and even on-stream farm dams. Salinity tolerance quite low (Morgan et al. 2011).	Nil
Mammals					
<i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i>	Sub-antarctic fur seal	VU	EN	Individuals occur at Heard Island and Macquarie Island; and some wide-ranging (mostly juvenile) vagrants occasionally reach beaches on Tasmania, the Australian mainland and offshore islands (TSSC 2016).	Nil
<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>	Woylie	CR	EN	Woodlands and adjacent heaths with a dense understorey of shrubs, particularly <i>Gastrolobium</i> spp. (TSSC 2018).	Negligible

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch	VU	VU	Wide range of habitats from woodlands, dry sclerophyll forests, riparian vegetation, beaches and deserts. Appears to utilise native vegetation along roadsides in the wheatbelt (DEC 2012).	Negligible
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern quoll	EN	EN	Most abundant in rocky eucalypt woodland but occurs in range of vegetation types, mostly within 200 km of the coast (Menkhorst & Knight 2011).	Negligible
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Rakali	P4	-	Areas with permanent water, fresh, brackish or marine. Likely to occur in all major rivers and most of the larger streams as well as bodies of permanent water in the lower south-west (Christensen et al. 1984). Intact riparian vegetation and associated bank stability is critical to their survival (DWER 2023).	Nil
<i>Isoodon fusciventer</i>	Quenda	P4	-	Dense scrubby, often swampy, vegetation with dense cover up to one metre high (DEC 2012)	High
<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	Numbat	EN	EN	Generally dominated by Eucalyptus spp. that provide hollow logs and branches for shelter and termites for food (van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	Negligible

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	Australian Sea Lion	EN	EN (MA)	Australian Sea-lions use a wide variety of habitats for breeding sites and, during the non-breeding season, for haul-out sites. Onshore habitats used include exposed islands and reefs, rocky terrain, sandy beaches and vegetated fore dunes and swales. They also use caves and deep cliff overhangs as haul-out sites or breeding habitat.	Nil
<i>Notamacropus eugenii derbianus</i>	Tammar wallaby	P4	-	Dry sclerophyll forest, Banksia spp. woodlands and shrublands, typically favouring dense low vegetation that provides dense cover (Christensen and Strahan 1983).	Negligible
<i>Notamacropus irma</i>	Western brush wallaby	P4	-	Dry sclerophyll forest, Banksia spp. woodlands and shrublands, typically favouring dense low vegetation that provides dense cover (Christensen and Strahan 1983).	Very low
<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>	Dibbler	EN	EN	Old-growth mallee heath in coastal southwest and Escape Island off Jurien Bay (Menkhorst and Knight 2011).	Negligible
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa wambenger</i>	South-western brush-tailed phascogale	CD	-	Dry sclerophyll forests and open woodlands that contain hollow-bearing trees but a sparse ground cover (Triggs 2003).	Negligible
<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>	Western ringtail possum	CR	CR	On the Swan Coastal Plain in <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands and <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> / <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> forests. Also <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> forests (DBCA 2017).	Very low
<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>	Heath mouse	VU	VU	Prefers long unburnt tall heath and scrubby mallee (Menkhorst and Knight 2011)	Negligible

Species name	Common name	Level of		Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		WA	EPBC Act		
<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Quokka	VU	VU	On the mainland mostly dense streamside vegetation or shrubland and heath areas, particularly around swamps (Cronin 2007).	Very low
Reptiles					
<i>Ctenotus gemmula</i>	-	P3	-	Pale soils supporting heathlands and usually in association with <i>Banksia</i> spp. (Bush et al. 2010)	Negligible
<i>Ctenotus ora</i>	Coastal plains skink	P3	-	Sandy substrates with low vegetation (including heath) in open <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> woodland over <i>Banksia</i> spp. (Kay and Keogh 2012).	Negligible
<i>Lerista lineata</i>	Perth slider	P3	-	Sandy coastal heath and low scrubland. <i>Banksia</i> spp. woodland, <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> open woodland over deep sands, and coastal dunes immediately adjacent to the beach (Wilson and Swan 2021).	Negligible
<i>Neelaps calonotos</i>	Black-striped snake	P3	-	Coastal and near-coastal dunes, sandplains supporting heathlands and <i>Banksia</i> spp. woodlands (Bush et al. 2010).	Moderate
<i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i>	Western swamp tortoise	CR	CR	Clay based ephemeral swamps (Bush et al. 2010).	Nil
<p><i>Note: CR=critically endangered, EN=endangered, VU=vulnerable, CD=conservation dependent, MI=migratory, OS=other specially protected, P1=Priority 1, P2=Priority 2, P3=Priority 3, P4=Priority 4. Species with a high or moderate likelihood to occur within the site are shaded green.</i></p>					

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Appendix D

Black Cockatoo Foraging Plants Species List



Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra wattle	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Acacia pentadenia</i>	Karri wattle	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange wattle	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint tree	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Sheoak	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Johnstone 2017; DoEE 2017
<i>Allocasuarina spp.</i>		Secondary	-	Secondary	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	Tall kangaroo paw	-	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk island pine	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia ashbyi</i>	Ashby's banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Slender banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia baxteri</i>	Baxter's banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia carlinoides</i>	Pink dryandra	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia coccinea</i>	Scarlet banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia dallanneyi</i>	Couch honeypot dryandra	Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia fraseri</i>		Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia gardneri</i>	Prostrate banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia hookeriana</i>	Hooker's banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>	Holly banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; Johnstone & Storr 1998; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia kippistiana</i>		Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia leptophylla</i>		Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia lindleyana</i>	Porcupine banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DoEE 2017

Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011; Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Firewood banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia mucronulata</i>	Swordfish dryandra	Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia nivea</i>	Honeypot dryandra	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia nobilis</i>	Golden dryandra	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia praemorsa</i>	Cut-leaf banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Acorn banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia prolata</i>		Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia quercifolia</i>	Oak-leaved banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia sessilis</i>	Parrot bush	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia speciosa</i>	Showy banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia spp.</i>		Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1979; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia squarrosa</i>	Pingle	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia tricuspis</i>	Pine banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia undata</i>	Urchin dryandra	Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Banksia verticillata</i>	Granite banksia	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Brassica campestris</i>	Canola	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Callistemon spp.</i>		Secondary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DoEE 2017
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Captain cook bottlebrush	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Callitris sp.</i>		Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; Groom 2014; DoEE 2017
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River sheoak	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Pie or afghan melon	Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011

Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	Primary	Primary	Primary	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone & Kirkby 1999; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017; Johnstone 2017; Saunders 1979; Johnstone & Kirkby 2008
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon scented gum	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; Groom 2011; Johnstone 2017
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red flowering gum	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Corymbia haematoxylon</i>	Mountain marri	Secondary	-	Secondary	Groom 2011; DoEE 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted gum	-	-	-	-
<i>Darwinia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented darwinia	Secondary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Diospyros sp.</i>	Sweet persimmon	Secondary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Tarbush	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Erodium aureum</i>		Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long storksbill	Secondary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Erodium spp.</i>		Secondary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DoEE 2017
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	Silver princess	Secondary	-	Secondary	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017; Johnstone 2017
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River red gum	-	-	Secondary	DoEE 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Eucalyptus decipiens</i>	Red heart/moit	-	-	Secondary	Johnstone 2017
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>	Karri	-	-	Primary	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017; Johnstone & Storr 1998
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	Illyarrie	Secondary	-	Secondary	DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017; Johnstone 2017, Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	Secondary	-	Secondary	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Flooded gum, rose gum	-	-	Secondary	DoEE 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	Bushy yate	-	-	Secondary	Johnstone 2017
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Yellow gum	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2014

Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Eucalyptus loxophleba</i>	York gum	Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Jarrah	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017; Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone & Kirkby 1999; Johnstone 2017
<i>Eucalyptus patens</i>	Blackbutt	Primary	-	Primary	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone & Kirkby 1999; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017; Johnstone 2017; Groom 2011
<i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i>	Tallerack	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i>	Bell-fruited mallee	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany	Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>	Salmon gum	Primary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Eucalyptus staeri</i>	Albany blackbutt	-	-	Secondary	Johnstone & Storr 1998
<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>	Coastal blackbutt	Secondary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; Johnstone & Kirkby 2008
<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>	Wandoo	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Fig	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea armigera</i>	Prickly toothbrushes	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	Fuschia grevillea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea hookeriana</i>	Red toothbrushes	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea hookeriana subsp. apiculata</i>	Black toothbrushes	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>	Kerosene bush	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea paradoxa</i>	Bottlebrush grevillea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>	Pink poker	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	Primary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011

Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Grevillea spp.</i>		Primary	-	-	Saunders 1979; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPac 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>	Native fuchsia	-	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Hakea auriculata</i>		Primary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea candolleana</i>		Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea circumalata</i>	Coastal hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea commutata</i>		Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea conchifolia</i>	Shell-leaved hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea costata</i>	Ribbed hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea cristata</i>	Snail hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Hakea cucullata</i>	Snail hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea cyclocarpa</i>	Ramshorn	Primary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea eneabba</i>		Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea erinacea</i>	Hedgehog hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea falcata</i>	Sickle hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea flabellifolia</i>	Fan-leaved hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea gilbertii</i>		Primary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea incrassata</i>	Golfball or marble hakea	Primary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea lasiantha</i>	Woolly flowered hakea	Primary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea lasianthoides</i>		Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pin-cushion hakea	Primary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>	Honeybush	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea marginata</i>		-	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Hakea megalosperma</i>	Lesueur hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea multilineata</i>	Grass leaf hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea neospathulata</i>		Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea obliqua</i>	Needles and corks	Primary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea oleifolia</i>	Dungyn	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011

Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Hakea pandanocarpa</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaved hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea petiolaris</i>	Sea urchin hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea polyanthema</i>		Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea preissii</i>	Needle tree	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	Harsh hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea psilorrhyncha</i>		Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea ruscifolia</i>	Candle hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Hakea scoparia</i>	Kangaroo bush	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea smilacifolia</i>		Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea</i> spp.		Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1979; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Hakea stenocarpa</i>	Narrow-fruited hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea sulcata</i>	Furrowed hakea	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	Two-leaved hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea undulata</i>	Wavy-leaved hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hakea varia</i>	Variable-leaved hakea	Primary	Secondary	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011
<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	Kaffir plum	-	-	Secondary	Johnstone 2017
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower	Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	Hibiscus	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Isopogon scabriusculus</i>		Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Secondary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	Grey stinkwood	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Kingia australis</i>	Kingia	-	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Lambertia inermis</i>	Chittick	Secondary	-	-	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Groom 2011
<i>Lambertia multiflora</i>	Many-flowered honeysuckle	Secondary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011

Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	Liquid amber	Primary	-	Secondary	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; Groom 2014; Personal observation
<i>Lupinus sp.</i>	Lupin	Secondary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Grooms 2011; Groom 2014
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	Secondary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Johnstone & Storr 1998; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017; Groom 2011
<i>Melaleuca leuropoma</i>		Secondary	-	-	Saunders 1980; Groom 2011
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Cape lilac or white cedar	Secondary	-	Primary	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Mesomeleana spp.</i>		Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive	-	-	Secondary	Johnstone 2017
<i>Persoonia longifolia</i>	Snottygobble	-	-	Secondary	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone & Kirkby 1999; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary island pine	Primary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Pinus caribea</i>	Caribbean pine	Primary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Pinaster or maritime pine	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata pine	Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011
<i>Pinus spp.</i>		Primary	Secondary	-	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Saunders 1979; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Protea 'Pink Ice'</i>		Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Protea repens</i>		Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011
<i>Protea spp.</i>		Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	Almond tree	Secondary	-	-	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	European pear	-	Secondary	-	Johnstone & Storr 1998; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010; DSEWPaC 2012; DoEE 2017
<i>Quercus spp.</i>	Oak	-	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010

Species name	Common name	Foraging category as assigned by Emerge			Literature references
		CBC	BBC	FRTBC	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2011; DoEE 2017
<i>Reedia spathacea</i>		-	Secondary	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Rumex hypogaeus</i>	Doublegee	Secondary	-	-	Saunders 1980
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>		Secondary	-	-	Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Lilly pilly	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2014
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu or rosewood tree	Primary	-	-	Groom 2011, Groom 2014
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Grass tree	Secondary	Secondary	-	Groom 2011; Johnstone <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	Woody pear	Secondary	-	-	Groom 2014

CBC=Carnaby's black cockatoo, BBC=Baudin's black cockatoo and FRTBC=Forest red-tailed black cockatoo

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Appendix E

Black Cockatoo Roost Counts



Black Cockatoo Roost Counts

Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hamersley



Table 1: White-tailed black cockatoo recorded in roosts within 12 km of the site

Roost ID	Year and number of individuals									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
BAYMORR001	0	0	0	0	0	0	NS	6	4	0
CAMCITR001	2	0	0	0	NS	0	NS	0	NS	NS
CAMFLOR001	159	86	239	281	259	283	NS	242	158	398
JOODUNR001	0	17	43	110	80	0	NS	19	74	49
JOEDGR001	0	23	0	0	0	NS	NS	0	NS	NS
JOOPADR001	7	7	0	0	0	0	NS	0	0	0
JOOWARR001	0	0	0	0	NS	0	NS	NS	NS	NS
STIHAMR001	0	NS	24	0	0	62	NS	0	0	0
STIINNR001	0	0	0	3	0	0	NS	0	NS	NS
STIKARR001	92	2	45	10	0	0	NS	0	0	0
STINORR001	0	6	0	23	19	8	NS	60	0	0
SUBSHER001	0	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0	NS	NS
SWABALR001	0	35	0	0	0	0	NS	NS	60	0
SWABALR003	NS	NS	0	0	0	0	NS	0	0	6
SWABALR004	0	5	105	0	0	0	NS	2	0	NS
SWALEXR001	181	0	0	0	34	753	NS	150	158	200
SWAWHIR001	NS	0	0	7	15	NS	NS	0	0	0
WANGNAR001	0	NS	454	316	157	255	NS	1186	733	64
WANGNAR003	0	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0	NS	NS
WANGNAR004	0	0	0	0	0	12	NS	NS	NS	NS
WANGNAR005	0	14	0	260	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
WANGNAR006	40	NS	3	6	0	NS	NS	0	NS	0

NS = not surveyed

Table 2: Forest red-tailed black cockatoo recorded in roosts within 12 km of the site

Roost ID	Year and number of individuals									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
BAYEMBR002	NS	NS	NS	NS	34	NS	NS	56	2	132
BAYMORR001	0	0	36	130	300	299	NS	285	6	181
BAYMORR002	NS	NS	NS	8	30	2	NS	17	0	0
CAMCITR001	0	0	0	0	NS	19	NS	0	NS	NS
CAMFLOR002	109	NS	49	261	360	837	NS	689	99	593
CAMFLOR003	NS	NS	NS	NS	40	0	NS	39	26	58
JOOKINR001	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	8
JOOPADR001	0	0	0	0	0	9	NS	0	3	5
STIBALR001	0	0	0	0	10	11	NS	0	12	18
STIMENR002	0	NS	0	5	0	0	NS	0	NS	NS
STINORR001	0	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0	0	5
STIYOKR002	0	1	0	NS	83	142	NS	43	5	107
STIYOKR003	47	28	0	239	276	391	NS	258	31	139
SWABALR003	NS	NS	0	120	151	151	NS	55	29	39
SWALEXR001	0	0	0	0	0	0	NS	0	0	0
SWAWESR001	NS	NS	0	0	36	NS	NS	0	NS	0
SWAWHIR001	NS	0	0	4	0	NS	NS	0	0	4
WANGNAR001	0	NS	0	0	0	0	NS	0	0	2
WANGNAR005	0	0	0	7	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
WANGNAR006	3	NS	0	4	0	NS	NS	12	NS	0
WANJANR008	NS	NS	NS	102	156	243	NS	269	28	245
WANWANR003	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	3	NS	0	0	NS

NS = not surveyed

Appendix F

Species List



Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803 Wanneroo Road, Hamersley

Category	Status	Species name	Common name	Record type
Birds				
	VU	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red wattlebird	Sight, call
		<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest red-tailed black cockatoo	Foraging evidence
		<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced cuckoo-shrike	Sight, call
		<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian raven	Sight, call
		<i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	Australian magpie	Sight, call
		<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby	Sight
		<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western gerygone	Sight, call
		<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling kite	Sight
		<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown honeyeater	Sight, call
		<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow bee-eater	Sight, call
		<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous whistler	Sight, call
		<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote	Call
		<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New holland honeyeater	Sight, call
		<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey fantail	Sight, call
		<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	Spotted scrubwren	Sight, call
		<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	Sight, call
	*	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing dove	Sight, call
	EN	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's black cockatoo	Sight, foraging evidence
		<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silveryeye	Sight, call
Mammals				
	P4	<i>Isoodon fusciventer</i>	Quenda	Diggings
	DP(C3)	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	Sight, den
Reptiles				
		<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>	Buchanan's Snake-Eyed Skink	Sight
		<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless lizard	Sight
		<i>Pogona minor minor</i>	Western bearded dragon	Sight

Note: * denotes introduced fauna species, DP=declared pest under the BAM Act, EN=Endangered under the BC and EPBC Acts, P4=Priority 4 in WA, VU=Vulnerable under the BC and EPBC Acts

Category	Species name	Habitat ID		
		Banksia woodland	Scattered trees and shrubs	Bare ground and grassland
Birds				
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	x	x	
	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	x	x	
	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	x	x	
	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	x	x	x
	<i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>		x	x
	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	x		
	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	x		
	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	x		
	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	x	x	x
	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	x		
	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	x		
	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	x		
	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	x	x	
	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	x		
	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	x		
	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	x		
	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	x		
	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	x	x	
	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	x		
Mammals				
	<i>Isoodon fusciventer</i>	x		
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	x		
Reptiles				
	<i>Cryptoblepharus buchananii</i>	x		
	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	x		
	<i>Pogona minor minor</i>	x		

Appendix G

Habitat Assessment Sample Data



Sample Name: 1

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Date: 13/11/2024

Author: AJU,

Easting

388016.55

Northing

6474944.36

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Ba, Em

Habitat Type Woodland

Soil Type Sand

Tree Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Litter Cover Present

Microhabitats woody debris, fallen logs, dense leaf litter, runnels

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes 50% banksia death

Rock Features None

Shrub Layer Present

Bare ground Cover Present

Fire age 1-5yr



Sample Name: 2

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

388115.56

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

6475158.85

Author: AJU,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Banksia sp., Xp

Habitat Type Shrubland

Soil Type Sand

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Absent

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover Absent

Litter Cover Present

Fire age >5yr

Microhabitats woody debris, dense leaf litter, runnels

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes -



Sample Name: 3

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

387915.89

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

387915.89

Author: AJU,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Banksia sp., Em

Habitat Type Shrubland/woodland

Soil Type Sand

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Present

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover Present

Litter Cover Present

Fire age 1-5yr

Microhabitats woody debris, dense leaf litter

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes Most Banksia are dead.



Sample Name: 4

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Date: 13/11/2024

Author: RT,

Easting

388383.03

Northing

6475161.87

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Eucalyptus sp., Banksia sp., Xp

Habitat Type Shrubland/woodland

Soil Type Sand

Tree Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Litter Cover Present

Microhabitats n/a

Water features n/a

Disturbances rubbish

Notes -

Rock Features None

Shrub Layer Present

Bare ground Cover Present

Fire age >5yr



Sample Name: 5

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

388198.82

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

6474976.50

Author: RT,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Eucalyptus sp., Banksia sp., Xp

Habitat Type Shrubland/woodland

Soil Type Sand

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Present

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover Present

Litter Cover Present

Fire age >5yr

Microhabitats woody debris

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes -



Sample Name: 6

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

388272.75

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

6474930.30

Author: RT,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Banksia sp., Xp

Habitat Type Shrubland/woodland

Soil Type Sand

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Present

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover Present

Litter Cover Absent

Fire age >5yr

Microhabitats woody debris

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes -



**Lot 802 Erindale Road, Lot 1 and Lot 803
Wanneroo Road, Hamersley**

Sample Name: 7

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

388341.34

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

6475088.47

Author: RT,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Banksia sp., Xp

Habitat Type Shrubland/woodland

Soil Type Sand

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Present

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover Present

Litter Cover Present

Fire age >5yr

Microhabitats dense leaf litter

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes Appears to be a lot of weed cover throughout understorey



Sample Name: 8

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

388435.22

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

6475000.58

Author: SAC,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Em, Xp

Habitat Type Woodland

Soil Type Sand

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Present

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover No

Litter Cover Present

Fire age >5yr

Microhabitats woody debris, dense leaf litter

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes -



Sample Name: 9

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

388368.25

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

6475006.73

Author: SAC,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation *Banksia sp.*, Xp

Habitat Type Shrubland

Soil Type Sand

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Present

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover Present

Litter Cover Absent

Fire age >5yr

Microhabitats woody debris

Water features n/a

Disturbances n/a

Notes -



Sample Name: 10

Project no.: EP24-129(03)

Easting

388529.95

Date: 13/11/2024

Northing

6474981.21

Author: SAC,

Datum/zone:

GDA2020/Zone 50

Sample details

Dominant Vegetation Em, Xp

Habitat Type Woodland/shrubland

Soil Type Sand,Loam

Rock Features None

Tree Layer Present

Shrub Layer Present

Ground layer Present

Bare ground Cover Absent

Litter Cover Present

Fire age >5yr

Microhabitats dense leaf litter

Water features n/a

Disturbances rubbish

Notes More Grass tree than jarrah



Appendix H

Black Cockatoo Habitat Tree Data



Tag No.	Easting	Northing	DBH (cm)	Species	Category	Notes
64	388108.95	6474870.65	64	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
930	387967.49	6474836.29	56	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	Burnt recently
984	388002.08	6474943.87	53	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
75	387983.83	6474942.78	62	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
966	387941.29	6474982.56	57	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
57	387980.18	6474982.32	57	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
6	387986.77	6474968.32	66	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
980	388007.99	6474974.20	59	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
874	387879.60	6475016.26	77	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
13	387770.65	6475063.63	70	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	Burnt to the point of the trunk being mostly hollow.
37	388040.79	6475125.44	75	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
74	388046.88	6475112.98	38	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
963	387946.68	6475112.55	66	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
45	387916.47	6475132.62	74	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
805	387919.83	6475154.39	89	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
14	387756.14	6475126.77	134	<i>Stag</i>	Potential nesting tree	
49	387771.86	6475152.22	96	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
15	387759.27	6475152.41	100	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
961	387794.55	6475188.17	59	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
895	387820.52	6475184.02	61	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
986	387842.08	6475202.99	66	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
941	387840.93	6475212.73	55	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
999	387844.37	6475227.29	72	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
27	387852.53	6475243.01	97	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
713	387865.59	6475242.71	63	<i>Stag</i>	Potential nesting tree	
987	387867.97	6475232.32	55	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
973	387866.08	6475232.63	61	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
964	387864.68	6475230.39	59	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
830	387871.71	6475227.70	53	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
708	387912.82	6475232.25	99	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
344	387919.16	6475241.41	54	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	

Tag No.	Easting	Northing	DBH (cm)	Species	Category	Notes
902	387924.01	6475238.91	96	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
503	387939.14	6475240.30	54	<i>Stag</i>	Potential nesting tree	
898	387954.56	6475240.36	60	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
990	387954.44	6475234.26	65	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
931	387944.87	6475208.88	70	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
958	387982.91	6475235.34	74	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
944	387995.30	6475244.57	91	<i>Stag</i>	Potential nesting tree	
35	388084.73	6475243.55	55	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
601	388396.45	6475040.96	77	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
604	388687.03	6475016.39	89	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
700	388656.99	6474993.79	54	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
605	388635.21	6474978.25	57	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
699	388350.35	6474947.00	59	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
608	388544.52	6474947.11	50	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
613	388677.15	6474923.72	58	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
614	388660.44	6474945.93	65	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
698	388650.23	6474937.17	58	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
697	388325.01	6474875.99	68	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
696	388340.36	6474873.72	96	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
692	388572.79	6474905.18	98	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
691	388690.82	6474885.06	87	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
616	388689.65	6474896.36	57	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
687	388831.24	6474875.61	89	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
612	388807.83	6474870.92	86	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
989	388787.75	6474872.59	84	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
682	388742.30	6475050.14	108	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
686	388749.77	6475051.00	69	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
681	388748.60	6475062.85	83	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
702	388634.51	6475129.57	51	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
704	388595.08	6475240.23	61	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
705	388497.65	6475263.23	54	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	

Tag No.	Easting	Northing	DBH (cm)	Species	Category	Notes
706	388427.83	6475262.14	86	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
707	388386.96	6475261.14	73	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
708	388376.91	6475263.58	79	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
709	388372.87	6475252.01	52	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Potential nesting tree	
710	388369.86	6475267.94	66	<i>Stag</i>	Potential nesting tree	
711	388359.68	6475246.76	53	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
712	388354.14	6475259.90	84	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
713	388295.95	6475259.82	73	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Potential nesting tree	
714	388139.30	6475263.66	120	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
715	388180.64	6475108.01	57	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
716	388250.20	6475124.51	67	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
717	388213.78	6475036.75	72	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
919	387801.35	6475180.48	54	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	
606	388546.30	6475021.87	75	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Potential nesting tree	

