

Annex H

## EPBC Listed Threatened Species Assessment





Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
		WC Act EPBC Act	known occurrences of thrombolites. It has been assessed by the WA Threatened Ecological Communities Advisory Committee as Critically Endangered. This particular assemblage of microorganisms is not known to ever have occurred anywhere but at Lake Richmond, and historical and current distributions are assumed to be the same. That is, both distributions are restricted to the approximately 3ha occurrence at Lake Richmond (V. English et al, 2003).		
<b>Birds</b>					
<u>Anous tenuirostris melanops</u>	Australian Lesser Noddy	V	The Australian Lesser Noddy is usually found only around its breeding islands in the Houtman Abrolhos Islands in Western Australia (Storr et al. 1986). It usually occupies coral-limestone islands that are densely fringed with White Mangrove ( <i>Avicennia marina</i> ), but occasionally occurs on shingle or sandy beaches (Higgins & Davies 1996). The Australian Lesser Noddy feeds on small fish by taking items from or just below the water surface. It is thought to be mainly sedentary or resident and they tend to stay near to breeding islands in the non-breeding season.	Due to absence of suitable habitat requirements at the Site it is considered unlikely this species is a resident species within the Site or near the SDOO.	Unlikely
<u>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</u>	Baudin's Black-Cockatoo, Long-billed Black-Cockatoo	S1 V	Baudin's Black-Cockatoo is found only in the extreme south-west of Western Australia and its range is generally bounded by the 750 mm isohyet. Breeding has been recorded in the far south of the range, in an area extending from Normalup northward to near Bridgetown, or sometimes further north to Lowden and Harvey (Higgins 1999; Saunders 1979; Storr 1991). Baudin's Black-Cockatoo occurs in high-	Species is considered a possible visitor to the Site however no nesting trees or evidence of past foraging activity has been recorded at the Site.	Low

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
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<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo	S1	E	<p>rainfall areas, usually at sites that are heavily forested and dominated by <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) and <i>Eucalyptus</i> species.</p> <p>Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo is endemic to, and widespread in, the south-west of Western Australia. It occurs mostly in the wheatbelt, in areas that receive between 300 and 750 mm of annual rainfall, but is also found in wetter regions in the extreme south-west (including the Swan Coastal Plain, and the southern coast. The Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo is highly mobile and has a widespread distribution in the south-west of Western Australia and mainly occurs in uncleared or remnant native eucalypt woodlands, especially those that contain Salmon Gum (<i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i>) and Wandoo. Breeding habitat (or sites) encompasses those areas that contain suitable nest trees within the range of the species. Breeding activity is mainly restricted to eucalypt woodlands mainly in the semiarid and subhumid interior. However, this species is currently expanding its breeding range westward and south into the Jarrah-Marri forests of the Darling Scarp and into the Tuart forests of the Swan Coastal Plain (Johnstone et al. 2006). Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo nests in large hollows in tall, living or dead eucalypts. During the breeding season, Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo mainly forages in native vegetation, and particularly in proteaceous shrubs in kwongan heathlands, which occur on the</p>	Species is considered a possible visitor to the Site however no nesting trees or evidence of past foraging activity has been recorded at the Site.	Low

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
		WC Act	EPBC Act			
<u>Diomedea exulans (sensu lato)</u>	Wandering Albatross	V/M		<p>sandplains that surround woodlands used for breeding.</p> <p>The Wandering Albatross has a circumpolar distribution. It breeds on six subantarctic island groups and feeds throughout the Southern Ocean. The Wandering Albatross is marine, pelagic and aerial (Falla, 1937). It occurs where water surface temperatures range from -2° to 24°C.</p>	Due to its widespread distribution it is possible that the Wandering Albatross may forage within the area of the SDOO, but is unlikely to be a resident species within the Site. The proposal is unlikely to impact feeding or nesting habitats.	Unlikely
<u>Diomedea exulans amsterdamensis</u>	Amsterdam Albatross	E/M		<p>The Amsterdam Albatross is very similar to the Wandering Albatross in terms of its distribution, habitat and feeding patterns in Australian waters.</p>	As above	Unlikely
<u>Diomedea exulans exulans</u>	Tristan Albatross	E/M		<p>The Tristan Albatross is very similar to the Wandering Albatross in terms of its distribution, habitat and feeding patterns in Australian water.</p>	As above	Unlikely
<u>Diomedea exulans gibsoni</u>	Gibson's Albatross	V/M		<p>The Gibson's Albatross is very similar to the Wandering Albatross in terms of its distribution, habitat and feeding patterns in Australian water.</p>	As above	Unlikely
<u>Halobaena caerulea</u>	Blue Petrel	V		<p>The Blue Petrel has been recorded off the Australian coast between East Gippsland in Victoria and the Perth area of Western Australia and has a circumpolar distribution, ranging south to the pack-ice and north to about 30° south. It is considered an uncommon winter and spring visitor to Australia. The Blue Petrel eats mainly pelagic crustaceans, fish and cephalopods (octopus and squid). It sometimes eats insects, but rarely eats vegetable matter. The Australian breeding population of the Blue</p>	No breeding or foraging habitats were found on Site and it is unlikely that any breeding or foraging habitats will be impacted as a result of the proposal.	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
		WC Act	EPBC Act			
<u>Macronectes giganteus</u>	Southern Giant-Petrel	E/M		<p>Petrel is between 500 and 600 pairs, which all breed on offshore stacks around Macquarie Island.</p> <p>Southern Giant-Petrel is widespread throughout the Southern Ocean and breeds on six subantarctic and Antarctic islands in Australian territory. It is an opportunistic scavenger and predator. In summer, it mainly occurs over Antarctic waters and in winter dispersal is circumpolar, extending north from 50° south to the Tropic of Capricorn (23° south) and sometimes beyond these latitudes.</p> <p>The Northern Giant-Petrel occupies the Antarctic Polar Front and breeds in the sub-Antarctic. It visits areas off the Australian mainland mainly during the winter months (May-October). The Northern Giant-Petrel is marine and oceanic and eats seal, whale, and penguin carrion, and seal placenta. It often attends and follows ships to obtain offal. It also eats substantial quantities of euphausiids (krill) and other crustaceans, cephalopods (octopus and squid), and fish.</p>	No breeding or foraging habitats were found on Site and it is unlikely that any breeding or foraging habitats will be impacted as a result of the proposal.	Unlikely
<u>Macronectes halli</u>	Northern Giant-Petrel	V/M		<p>The Northern Giant-Petrel occupies the Antarctic Polar Front and breeds in the sub-Antarctic. It visits areas off the Australian mainland mainly during the winter months (May-October). The Northern Giant-Petrel is marine and oceanic and eats seal, whale, and penguin carrion, and seal placenta. It often attends and follows ships to obtain offal. It also eats substantial quantities of euphausiids (krill) and other crustaceans, cephalopods (octopus and squid), and fish.</p>	No breeding or foraging habitats were found on Site and it is unlikely that any breeding or foraging habitats will be impacted as a result of the proposal.	Unlikely
<u>Pterodroma mollis</u>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	V		<p>The Soft-plumaged Petrel is generally found over temperate and subantarctic waters in the South Atlantic, southern Indian and western South Pacific Oceans. The species is a regular and quite common visitor to southern Australian seas, but is more common in the west than in the south and south-east. The only confirmed Australian breeding station is Maatsuyker Island, south of Tasmania, with six pairs in 2001-02 (Wiltshire &amp; Hamilton 2002).</p>	No breeding or foraging habitats were found on Site and it is unlikely that any breeding or foraging habitats will be impacted as a result of the proposal.	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
		WC Act	EPBC Act			
<u>Thalassarche carteri</u>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	V/M		<p>The food of the Soft-plumaged Petrel consists mostly of cephalopods, some fish and crustaceans.</p> <p>The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross occurs in the southern Indian Ocean. The species breeds on Prince Edward Islands (South Africa), Kerguelen Islands, Crozet Island, Amsterdam and St Paul Islands (France). The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross forages mostly in the southern Indian Ocean where it is particularly abundant off Western Australia. In the Australasian region, the species occupies inshore and offshore waters, particularly where there are calm seas and light winds. The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross takes cephalopods (squid) and fish.</p>	No breeding or foraging habitats were found on Site and it is unlikely that any breeding or foraging habitats will be impacted as a result of the proposal.	Unlikely
<u>Thalassarche cauta</u>	Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross	V/M		<p>Shy Albatrosses appear to occur over all Australian coastal waters below 25° S. It is most commonly observed over the shelf waters around Tasmania and southeastern Australia and is endemic to Australian territory. The main foods of the Shy Albatross are fish, cephalopods (squid), crustaceans and tunicates (Marchant &amp; Higgins 1990). The numbers of Shy Albatross were recorded to increase through the 20th century.</p>	No breeding or foraging habitats were found on Site and it is unlikely that any breeding or foraging habitats will be impacted as a result of the proposal.	Unlikely
<u>Thalassarche melanophrys</u>	Black-browed Albatross	V/M		<p>The Black-browed Albatross has a circumpolar distribution and is the most widely distributed of all albatross species. During summer, it breeds in colonies on a number of subantarctic and Antarctic islands between 46°S and 56°S. During winter, Black-browed Albatrosses migrate northwards for foraging.</p>	No breeding or foraging habitats were found on Site and it is unlikely that any breeding or foraging habitats will be impacted as a result of the proposal.	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
		WC Act	EPBC Act			
<b>Insects</b>						
<i>Synemon gratiosa</i>	Graceful Sun Moth		E	<p>The Graceful Sun Moth occurs over a restricted range. There are only nine known sub populations of the species, these being at Warwick Conservation Reserve (two isolated subpopulations), Koondoola Bushland, Errina Road Bushland, Marangaroo Bushland, Landsdale Road Bushland, Gumblossom Reserve, Shenton Bushland and Whiteman Park (WAISS 1997; WA CALM 2005). The ERWWTP is not within or in close proximity to any of these locations. The vegetation survey of the Site carried out by BEC (2009) located several species of sedges (<i>Gahnia trifida</i>, <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>, <i>Lepidosperma leptostachyum</i> and <i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i>) that could possibly represent foraging habitat for the Graceful Sun Moth but the extent of these species is very limited and confined to a low number of small, isolated clumps. The vast majority of the Site does not contain potential foraging habitat of any type. Graceful Sun Moths are thought to breed exclusively on <i>Lomandra hermaphrodita</i> (WA CALM 2005) which was not found within the proposal area (Greg Harewood, 2009 and BEC, 2009).</p>	Suitable feeding or breeding habitat was not identified within the site and it is considered that the species may be locally extinct (Greg Harewood, 2009).	Unlikely
<b>Mammals</b>						
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale		E/M	<p>Sighting records of the Blue Whale indicate that the species may occur right around Australia. They particularly frequent areas of upwelling and in Western Australia are known to feed in areas on the edge of the continental shelf west</p>	The proposal is unlikely to impact feeding or breeding habitats.	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
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<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch/ Western Quoll	V		of Rottnest Island and Dunsborough and in or close to the Perth Canyon, west of Rottnest Island. No breeding grounds have been identified yet for the Blue Whale in the Southern Hemisphere. The Chuditch is restricted to south-west of Western Australia. The Chuditch is considered to occur in just 5% of its original range (Orell & Morris 1994). However, there is recent evidence of a return of the species to Walyunga National Park, outer metropolitan areas of Perth (e.g. Kalamunda Road, Gooseberry Hill) and the Swan Coastal Plain (e.g. Upper Swan, Yalgorup NP) (WA DEC, 2007). No specific populations have been assessed as particularly important for the long term survival and recovery of Chuditch. The former range of Chuditch suggests that the species utilised a wide variety of habitats including dry sclerophyll forests, beaches and deserts (Burbidge et al. 1988; Shortridge 1909) and live in log dens. Chuditch does not rely on any listed threatened ecological community but it is associated with other threatened species	Fauna surveys of the Site concluded that the habitat on Site is marginal for the Chuditch (Greg Harewood, 2008 & 2009) and it is very likely to be locally extinct. Due to its habitat requirements and known local distribution it is unlikely to be impacted by the proposal.	Unlikely
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	E/M		Southern Right Whales are distributed in the southern hemisphere generally between 20°S and 60°S, with the whale seasonally present on the Australian coast (except the Northern Territory) between about May and November. Feeding areas have been inferred mostly from records of historic whaling grounds. No known aggregation areas exist within the vicinity of the SDOO, which the only known aggregation	No known aggregation areas exist within the vicinity of the SDOO. The proposal is also unlikely to impact feeding or breeding habitats.	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
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<u>Megaptera novaeangliae</u>	Humpback Whale	V/M		<p>areas in WA located in Doubtful Island Bay, Isrealite Bay and Twilight Cove areas.</p> <p>Humpback Whales migrate from their polar summer feeding grounds to their sub-tropical winter breeding grounds. Humpback whales utilising Australian waters currently have tropical calving grounds along the mid and northern parts of the east and west coasts of Australia, and feeding grounds in the Southern Ocean. The majority of humpbacks in Australian waters migrate north to tropical calving grounds from June to August, and south to the Southern Ocean feeding areas from September to November. Currently known calving areas in Western Australia is Southern Kimberley between Broome and the northern end of Camden Sound and less frequently along the migratory pathways.</p>	The SDOO is located in the vicinity of the migration pathways, however is not expected to impact feeding habitat or movement patterns.	Unlikely
<u>Neophoca cinerea</u>	Australian Sea-lion	V/M		<p>The Australian Sea-lion is endemic to Australia. It has a fragmented distribution along the coast and offshore islands of South Australia and southern Western Australia. The Australian Sea-lion has breeding population approximate 4km east of the SDOO, at Seal island, within the Shoalwater Islands Marine Park.</p>	It is possible the Australian Sea-lion may feed in the vicinity of the SDOO. The SDOO is unlikely to have a direct impact on the breeding or feeding activities, therefore it is unlikely this species will be impacted by the proposal.	Unlikely
<u>Phascogale calura</u>	Red-tailed Phascogale	E		<p>The Red-tailed Phascogale is restricted to remnants of native vegetation throughout the wheat belt of south-western Western Australia in areas which receive an annual rainfall of between 350 and 600 mm (Bradley 1998). The Red-tailed Phascogale's preferred habitats are Allocasuarina woodlands with hollow-</p>	Vegetation within the Site is unlikely to support habitat for this species and it is considered likely to be locally extinct (Greg Harewood, 2008 & 2009).	Unlikely

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Setonix brachyurus	Quokka	WC Act EPBC Act	<p>containing eucalypts (e.g. Eucalyptus wandoo) and Gastrolobium spp. (Kitchener 1981; Maxwell et al. 1996). Populations occur in isolated patches of remnant vegetation which are not contiguous and do not allow for recolonisation or movement between populations. The Red-tailed Phascogale is an opportunistic predator. They generally move to the ground to feed on a wide range of insects and spiders.</p> <p>The Quokka is known from 10 locations, of which there are seven distinct sub-populations. These seven subpopulations are: Rottneest island, Bald Island, Northern Jarrah Forests (up to just south of Perth), Central Jarrah Forests, Southern Jarrah-Karri Forests, South Coast and Stirling Range. Many of the mainland populations are thought to consist of only a few individuals (Alecs et al. 2003; Sinclair &amp; Morris 1996), with three of the northern Jarrah forest locations, presuming the Quokka is locally extinct. The main habitat for mainland populations of the Quokka is dense streamside vegetation (Hayward et al. 2005a), but the species is also found in a variety of habitats ranging from heaths and shrublands on the mainland coast and both offshore islands (Hayward 2005) to Agonis linearifolia-dominated swamps in the Jarrah forest (Hayward 2002). Habitat for this species also includes swamp shrublands, swordgrass-dominated understorey and regrowth areas of the Karri forest (Christensen et al. 1985, in Hayward et al. 2005b). The Quokka is generally a browsing</p>	<p>Fauna surveys of the Site concluded that the Quokka is unlikely to occur within the Site and is likely to be locally extinct (Greg Harewood, 2008 &amp; 2009).</p>	Unlikely

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<b>Reptiles</b>						
<u>Caretta caretta</u>	Loggerhead Turtle	E/M		herbivore that favours leaves and stems.  The Loggerhead Turtle has a global distribution throughout tropical, sub-tropical and temperate waters. It has been recorded in the coastal waters of all states of Australia.	There are no known breeding, feeding or aggregation areas within the vicinity of SDOO. The proposal is unlikely to impact the availability of feeding or breeding habitat for this species.	Unlikely
<u>Chelonia mydas</u>	Green Turtle	V/M		Green Turtles are found in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world.	There are no known breeding, feeding or aggregation areas within the vicinity of SDOO. The proposal is unlikely to impact the availability of feeding or breeding habitat for this species.	Unlikely
<b>Sharks</b>						
<u>Carcharias taurus</u> ( <u>west coast population</u> )	Grey Nurse Shark (west coast population)	V		Grey Nurse Sharks have a broad inshore distribution, primarily in sub-tropical to cool temperate waters around the main continental landmasses.	The proposal is unlikely to impact the availability of feeding or breeding habitat for this species.	Unlikely
<u>Carcharodon carcharias</u>	Great White Shark	V/M		The Great White Shark is widely distributed, and located throughout temperate and sub-tropical regions in the northern and southern hemispheres. To date there is little solid information or research findings upon which to identify habitat critical to the survival of the Great White Shark.	The proposal is unlikely to impact the availability of feeding or breeding habitat for this species.	Unlikely
<u>Galeorhinus galeus</u>	School Shark, Eastern School Shark, Snapper Shark, Tope, Soupfin Shark	Conservation Dependent		In Australian waters, School Sharks are found in offshore temperate waters from Moreton Bay in Queensland to Perth in Western Australia. School Sharks move extensively throughout the waters of southern Australia. Globally the species is widespread and occurs in temperate	The proposal is unlikely to impact the availability of feeding or breeding habitat for this species.	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
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				waters offshore of the eastern United States, Hawaii, South America, South Africa, Europe and New Zealand. School Sharks are not currently listed as threatened under any state or territory legislation in Australia.		
<u>Rhincodon typus</u>	Whale Shark		V/M	In Australia, the Whale Shark is known from NSW, Queensland, Northern Territory, Western Australia and occasionally Victoria and South Australia, but it is most commonly seen in waters off northern Western Australia, Northern Territory and Queensland.	There are no known breeding, feeding or aggregation areas within the vicinity of SDOO. Therefore, it is not believed that this species will be significantly impacted by this proposal.	Unlikely
<b>Plants</b>						
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spiderorchid		E	The preferred habitat of the species is well drained grey sandy soils in Banksia / Jarrah / Allocasuarina woodland (Hart Simpson and Associates 2002 and Brown 2003). Typically, plants tended to occur in well shaded areas with a thicker overstorey or near the base of larger plants such as <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> . The species therefore appears to prefer slightly cooler more shaded microhabitats.	Flora surveys conducted within the Site did not identify the species as occurring within the Site and it is unlikely that the site would meet the species habitat requirements.	Unlikely
<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bee-orchid		V	Dwarf Bee-orchid is known from seven populations, from east of Kwinana and south towards the Frankland area, Western Australia. It is found in small populations, on dark, grey to blackish, sandy clay-loam substrates in winter wet depressions or swamps. The bases of the flowering plants are often covered with shallow water (Jones 1991; Carstairs & Coates 1994; Brown et al. 1998). This species occurs within the South West and South Coast (Western Australia) Natural Resource Management Regions. Mature dormant tubers	As above	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
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<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	Glossy-leaved Hammer-orchid, Praying Virgin	E		and seedlings propagated ex-situ exhibit high survival rates when transferred to natural habitat (Batty et al., 2006). The distribution of this species is not known to overlap with any EPBC Act-listed TECs. Drakaea elastica is currently known only from the Swan Coastal Plain over a range of approximately 350 km between Cataby in the north and Busselton in the south. The species grows on bare patches of sand within otherwise dense vegetation in low-lying areas alongside winter-wet swamps, typically in banksia ( <i>Banksia menziesii</i> , <i>B. attenuata</i> and <i>B. ilicifolia</i> ) woodland or spearwood ( <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> ) thick vegetation. It often occurs with other orchid species such as <i>Drakaea glyptodon</i> (king-in-his-carriage), <i>D. livida</i> (warty hammer orchid) and <i>Paracaleana nigrita</i> (flying duck orchid). The increased rates of survival in sites with relatively little direct sun exposure (Carstairs and Coates 1994) indicate a requirement for shady canopy cover to be present.	As above	Unlikely
<i>Drakaea micrantha</i> Hopper & A.P.Brown nom. inval.	Dwarf Hammer-orchid	V		The Dwarf Hammer-orchid is known from 32 small, scattered populations from Perth to Albany, with secure populations in Frankland National Park. The populations are often very difficult to locate from year-to-year, as they do not necessarily flower annually. The Dwarf Hammer-orchid occurs in infertile grey sands, in Jarrah ( <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> ) and Common Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> ) woodland or forest associated with Banksia species. It is	As above	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
		WC Act	EPBC Act			
Lasiopetalum sp. Serpentine (S.Paust 1103A) WA Herbarium	Wing-fruited Lasiopetalum		E	<p>often found under thickets of Spearwood (Kunzea ericifolia) with the Flying Duck-orchid (Paracaleana nigrita) and other Drakaea species (Brown et al. 1998; Hoffman &amp; Brown 1992; Robinson &amp; Coates 1995). It is usually found on cleared firebreaks or open sandy patches that have been disturbed, where competition from other plants has been removed (Brown et al. 1998; Hearn et al. 2006).</p> <p>Lasiopetalum sp. Serpentine is endemic to the Serpentine area. It is known from a single wild population of just 17 plants that occur on either side of a stream (Population 1c). Populations 1a and 1b previously contained another 17 plants, but these were killed by wildfire in December 1999. These subpopulations appear to be regenerating well from seed, although identity still needs to be confirmed when plants mature. Population 1b is slightly higher in the landscape than Population 1a and is less likely to be subject to flooding. The population is located within a National Park in a riparian community with Eucalyptus rudis, Eucalyptus calophylla, Agonis linearifolia and Melaleuca raphiophylla. Markey (1997) noted that this site was the only intact example of this type of riverine woodland within the northern Darling Scarp. The National park is not located within close proximity to the Site.</p>	As above	Unlikely
Lepidosperma rostratum	Beaked Lepidosperma		E	<p>Beaked Lepidosperma is endemic to Western Australia and is known from four populations in the east of the metropolitan area of Perth. It is likely to have disappeared from most of this</p>	As above	Unlikely

Species Name	Common Name	Conservation Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential Habitat Present?	Likelihood of Potential Impact
		WC Act EPBC Act	<p>urbanised area but may occur in other remnant bushland habitats elsewhere on the Swan Coastal Plain (Brown et al., 1998). Two populations occur on private property, one on school property and the other on land used for recreation. An estimated total of 200 plants of this species are known to occur in the wild, although the population on recreation land has not yet been counted. Beaked <i>Lepidosperma</i> is associated with Marsh Banksia (<i>Banksia telmatiaea</i>) and Hairy Clawflower (<i>Calothamnus hirsutus</i>), and grows in sandy soil among low heath in a winter-wet swamp (Brown et al., 1998). This species occurs within the Swan (Western Australia) Natural Resource Management Region. The distribution of this species is known to overlap with the following EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological communities Sedgeland in Holocene dune swales of the southern Swan Coastal Plain.</p>		

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