
**LEVEL 1 FLORA AND VEGETATION SURVEY
OF THE FORTESCUE RIVER GAS PIPELINE
(FRGP) PROJECT**

Prepared for

DBP

Prepared by

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd

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1. SUMMARY

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd was commissioned in September 2013 to undertake a Level 1 flora and vegetation survey of the Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP) Project Area. A total of 238 survey sites, both pre-selected and opportunistic, were used in the 2013 survey.

A total of 353 vascular plant taxa which are representative of 135 plant genera and 43 plant families were recorded within the 2013 survey. The majority of the taxa recorded were representative of the Fabaceae (77 taxa), Poaceae (63 taxa) and Malvaceae (40 taxa) families. Of the 353 taxa recorded 69.4% were perennial, 17.8% were annual and 12.7% were both annual and perennial depending on local conditions.

No Declared Threatened Flora species were recorded within the survey area. One Priority 3 Flora species, *Astrebla lappacea* was recorded within the survey area.

No Threatened Ecological Communities were inferred to occur within the survey area. One Priority Ecological Community was inferred to occur within the survey area, namely the Priority 3 Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebla* spp.) on gilgai; part of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System'. Floristic aspects of the Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebla* spp.) on gilgai PEC were inferred to occur within the FL15 community. Approximately 362 hectares of the FL15 community was mapped between KP 148 and KP 162. This community was recorded in excellent to pristine condition and contained an intact tussock grassland dominated by *Astrebla lappacea* (P3).

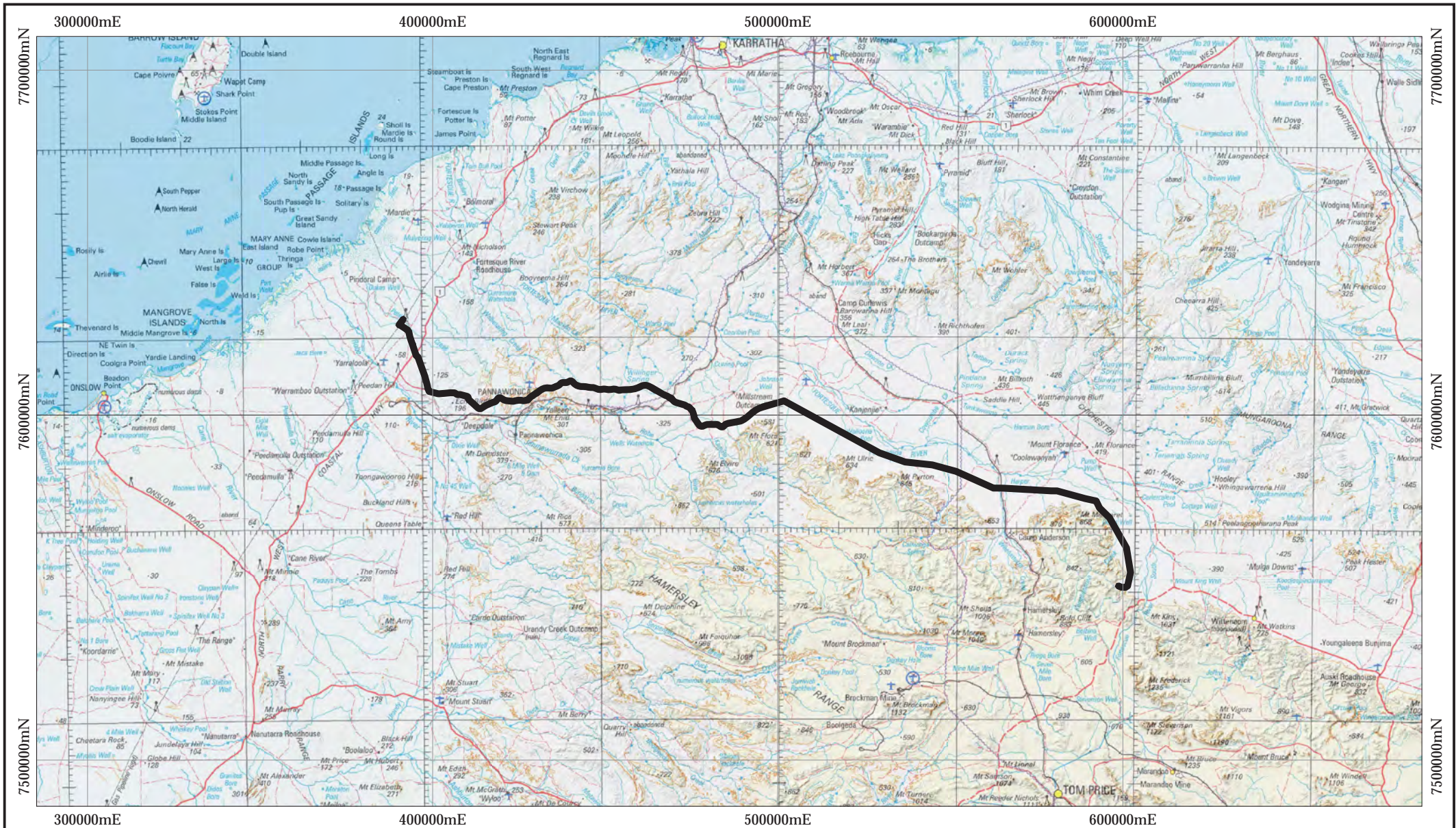
Seven taxa recorded within the survey represent range extensions from current known locations. Of particular note, given factors such as the number of WAH records and spatial divergence of those records across the state in relation to the survey area were *Aristida anthoxanthoides*, *Jatropha gossypifolia*, *Notoleptopus decaisnei* var. *decaisnei* and *Sclerolaena limbata*.

Eleven introduced (exotic) taxa were recorded within the survey area. Of these, one taxon *Jatropha gossypifolia* is a Declared Pest (s22) with a Control Category of C3 for the whole state. *Cenchrus ciliaris* and to a lesser extent *Vachellia farnesiana* were recorded in high densities in a small number of creeklines and flood-out zones. Both species contain high environmental weed ratings, however, it is recognised by DPaW that direct management of these species (i.e. control and/or eradication) may be unfeasible.

Thirty vegetation communities were delineated and mapped across the survey area. Much of the survey area contains a mosaic of sparse *Acacia* spp. shrubland and open *Triodia* spp. hummock grassland associations on flats to low natural relief, interspersed with creek and flow line associations of predominantly *Eucalyptus victrix* | *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* dominated macro-channels and *Corymbia hamersleyana*/*Acacia* spp. dominated micro-channels and flood-out zones. Mid slope and ridge associations, although comprising similar species to lower slope associations, generally contained common upland/breakaway species such as *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia maitlandii* and *Grevillea pyramidalis*. Soft spinifex (e.g. *Triodia pungens*) and/or mixed tussock grasses were a common feature of vegetation on flats and lower slopes, with hard spinifex (e.g. *Triodia wiseana*) becoming more dominant higher in the landscape.

Vegetation of the survey area was mostly in excellent to pristine condition. Structurally vegetation communities rarely showed visible signs of disturbance affecting individual species and weed densities were mostly low. The exception being a small number of minor creeklines and flood-out zones where weed species, particularly *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Vachellia farnesiana*, were recorded in relatively high densities. Degraded areas were confined to small cleared areas adjacent to CS1 and within the Pannawonica town site.

The majority of recorded taxa are widespread throughout the region and percentage impact figures for Pre-European vegetation associations and Rangeland Land System land units within the survey area are low.



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 Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A **A4**

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline Project
LOCALITY

Figure:
1

2. INTRODUCTION

Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd was commissioned in September 2013 to undertake a Level 1 flora and vegetation survey of the Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP) Project Area.

2.1 Location and Scope of Proposal

The FRGP Project Area extends 263 km east from CS1 to the Solomon Mine Hub (Figure 1).

The survey area lies in the Fortescue Botanical District region of the Eremaean Botanical Province (Beard, 1990). More recently, the vegetation of Western Australia has been assigned to bioregions and subregions under the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA). The Pilbara IBRA Region is comprised of four biogeographical subregions, namely the Chichester, Fortescue Plains, Hamersley and Roebourne subregions. The survey area traverses, to varying extents, each of the aforementioned subregions.

The aim of the current survey was to conduct a Level 1 flora and vegetation survey of the Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP) Project Area. More specifically, review desktop information and define, qualify and quantify botanical values assessed within the survey area. The survey area being defined as a boundary ± 250 m from the centre corridor (13338.37 ha). It is therefore recognised that the survey area bounds far exceed what would actually be impacted by clearing associated with the current pipeline proposal.

2.2 Climate

The survey area extends from the desert tropical climate with summer rain (250 – 300 mm per annum) associated with the Onslow Coastal Plain and Stuart Hills regions to the semi-desert tropical climate with summer rainfall (300 mm per annum) associated with the Chichester Plateau, Fortescue Valley, Hamersley Plateau regions (Beard, 1975). Rainfall is highly variable, although there is a pronounced summer peak associated with north-west monsoons. Tropical cyclones typically occur between January and March which can result in the average annual rainfall being exceeded in one event (Payne and Tille, 1992).

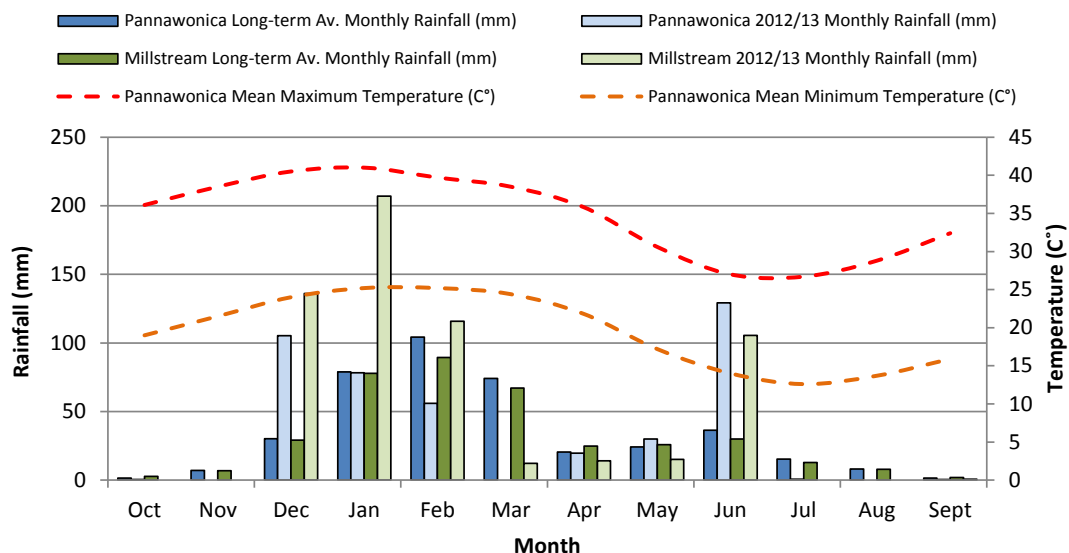


Figure 2: Rainfall and temperature data for the Pannawonica and Millstream recording stations

Long-term average rainfall and monthly rainfall and average maximum and minimum temperature data for the year preceding the current field survey (Bureau of Meteorology, 2013).

2.3 Western Australia's Flora – A Legislative Perspective

Western Australia has a unique and diverse flora, and is recognised as one of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots (Myers *et al.* 2000). In this context, Western Australia possesses a high degree of species richness and endemism. This is particularly pronounced in the south-west region of the state. There are currently over 12,000 plant species known to occur within Western Australia (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013a), and scientific knowledge of many of these species is limited.

The legislative protection of flora within Western Australia is principally governed by three Acts. These are:

- The *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*;
- The *Environmental Protection Act 1986*; and
- Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The unique flora of Western Australia is potentially under threat due to historical clearing practices associated with agricultural, mining and human habitation activities. As a consequence of these historical clearing practices a number of flora species have become threatened or have the potential to become threatened as their habitat is impacted by human activity. In addition, some areas of the State have been affected by past clearing practices such that entire ecological communities are under threat. The following sections describe these threatened and priority flora and ecological communities, and outline the legislative protection afforded to them.

At the State level, the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* provides for taxa of native flora (and fauna) to be specially protected because they are subject to identifiable threats. Protection of these taxa has been identified as being warranted because they may become extinct, are threatened, or are otherwise in need of special protection. Ecological communities that are deemed to be threatened are afforded protection under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Listings of threatened species and communities are reviewed annually by the Western Australian Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC), which is a body appointed by the Minister for the Environment and supported by the Department of Parks and Wildlife. The TSSC reviews threatened and specially protected flora (and fauna) listings on an annual basis. Recommendation for additions or deletions to the listings of specially protected flora (and fauna) is made to the Minister for the Environment by the TSSC, via the Director General of the Department of Parks and Wildlife, and the WA Conservation Commission. Under Schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, the Minister for the Environment may declare that a class or description of flora to be threatened flora throughout the State, by notice published in the *Government Gazette* (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013b).

At the Commonwealth level, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, a nomination process exists, to list a threatened species or ecological community. Additions or deletions to the lists of Threatened species and communities are made by the Minister for the Department of the Environment, on advice from the Federal Threatened Species Scientific Committee. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* lists of Threatened flora and ecological communities are published on the Department of the Environment website (2013a, 2013b).

2.3.1 Threatened and Priority Flora

Flora within Western Australia that is considered to be under threat may be classed as either threatened flora or priority flora. Where flora has been gazetted as threatened flora under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*, it is an offence "to take" such flora without the written consent of the Minister. The *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* states that "to take" flora includes to gather, pluck, cut, pull up, destroy, dig up, remove or injure the flora or to cause or permit the same to be done by any means.

Priority flora constitute species which are considered to be under threat, but for which there is insufficient information available concerning their distribution and/or populations to make a proper evaluation of their conservation status. Such species are considered to potentially be under threat, but do not have legislative protection afforded under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*. The Department of Parks and Wildlife categorises priority flora according to their conservation priority, using five categories, P1 to P5, to denote the conservation priority status of such species, with P1 listed species being the most threatened, and P5 the least. Priority flora species are regularly reviewed, and may have their priority status changed when more information on the species becomes available. Appendix A1 sets out definitions of both threatened and priority flora (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013c).

At the Commonwealth level, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, threatened species can be listed as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or conservation dependent, by the Commonwealth Minister for the Department of the Environment. Refer to Appendix A2 for a description of each of these categories of threatened species. Under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, a person must not take an action that has or will have a significant impact on a listed threatened species without approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Department of the Environment, unless those actions are not prohibited under the Act.

The current *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* list of Threatened flora may be found on the Department of the Environment (2013a) website.

2.3.2 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

An ecological community is defined as a naturally occurring biological assemblage that occurs in a particular type of habitat composed of specific abiotic and biotic factors. At the State level, ecological communities may be considered as threatened once they have been identified as such by the Western Australian Threatened Ecological Communities Scientific Advisory Committee. A threatened ecological community is defined, under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, as an ecological community listed, designated or declared under a written law or a law of the Commonwealth as threatened, endangered or vulnerable. There are four State categories of threatened ecological communities, or TECs: presumed totally destroyed (PD); critically endangered (CR); endangered (EN); and vulnerable (VU) (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013d). A description of each of these categories of TECs is presented in Appendix A3. Threatened ecological communities are gazetted as such (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013e).

At the Commonwealth level, some Western Australian TECs are listed as threatened, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, a person must not take an action that has or will have a significant impact on a listed threatened ecological community without approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Department of the Environment, unless those actions are not prohibited under the Act. A description of each of these categories of TECs is presented in Appendix A4. The current *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* list of threatened ecological communities can be located on the Department of the Environment (2013b) website.

Ecological communities identified as threatened, but not listed as threatened ecological communities, can be classified as priority ecological communities (PECs). These communities are under threat, but there is insufficient information available concerning their distribution to make a proper evaluation of their conservation status. The Department of Parks and Wildlife categorises priority ecological communities according to their conservation priority, using five categories, P1 to P5, to denote the conservation priority status of such ecological communities, with P1 communities being the most threatened and P5 the least. Appendix A5 sets out definitions of priority ecological communities (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013d). A list of current priority ecological communities can be viewed at the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013f) website.

2.3.3 Clearing of Native Vegetation

Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, the clearing of native vegetation requires a permit to do so, from the Department of Parks and Wildlife or the Department of Mines and Petroleum, unless that clearing is exempted under specific provisions listed in Schedule 6 of the Act, or are prescribed in the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*. Under the *Environmental Protection Act* (1986), "native vegetation" means indigenous aquatic or terrestrial vegetation, and includes dead vegetation unless that dead vegetation is of a class declared by regulation to be excluded from this definition but does not include vegetation in a plantation. Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, Section 51A, "clearing" means the killing or destruction of, the removal of, the severing or ringbarking of trunks or stems of, or the doing of any other substantial damage to, some or all of the native vegetation in an area, and includes the draining or flooding of land, the burning of vegetation, the grazing of stock, or any other act or activity, that causes any of the aforementioned consequences or results.

Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, ten principles are set out, under which native vegetation should not be cleared. These principles state that native vegetation should not be cleared, if:

- a. it comprises a high level of biological diversity;
- b. it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia;
- c. it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, threatened flora;
- d. it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a threatened ecological community;
- e. it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared;
- f. it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland;
- g. the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation;
- h. the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area;
- i. the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water; or
- j. the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

The *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*, under Regulation 5, sets out prescribed clearing actions that do not require a clearing permit, as defined in Section 51C of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Under the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004*, under Regulation 6 –“Environmentally sensitive areas” are defined as “the area covered by vegetation within 50 m of threatened flora, to the extent to which the vegetation is continuous with the vegetation in which the threatened flora is located”.

Under the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* - Regulation 6 (Environmentally sensitive areas), the area covered by a threatened ecological community, is similarly considered an Environmentally sensitive area and therefore non-permitted, unless Ministerial approval is granted.

2.4 Declared (Plant) Pest Organisms

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), Section 22, makes provision for a plant taxa to be listed as a declared pest organism in respect of parts of, or the entire State. According to the BAM Act, a declared pest is defined as a prohibited organism (Section 12), or an organism for which a declaration under section 22 (2) of the Act is in force.

Under section 26 (1) of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*, a person who finds a declared plant pest must report, in accordance with subsection (2), the presence or suspected presence of the declared pest to the Director General or an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia.

Under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013*, declared plant pests are placed in one of three control categories, C1 (exclusion), C2 (eradication) or C3 (management), which determines the measures of control which apply to the declared pest (Appendix A6). According to section 30 (3) of the BAM Act, the owner or occupier of land, or a person who is conducting an activity on the land, must take the prescribed control measures to control the declared pest if it is present on the land.

The current listing of declared pest organisms and their control category is available on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL), at the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management website of the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (Department of Agriculture and Food 2013).

2.5 Local and Regional Significance

Flora or vegetation may be locally or regionally significant in addition to statutory listings by the State or Federal Government.

In regards to flora; species, subspecies, varieties, hybrids and ecotypes may be significant other than as threatened flora or priority flora, for a variety of reasons, including:

- a keystone role in a particular habitat for threatened species, or supporting large populations representing a significant proportion of the local regional population of a species;
- relic status
- anomalous features that indicate a potential new discovery;
- being representative of the range of a species (particularly, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- the presence of restricted subspecies, varieties, or naturally occurring hybrids;
- local endemism/a restricted distribution; and
- being poorly reserved (Environmental Protection Authority 2004).

Vegetation may be significant because the extent is below a threshold level and a range of other reasons, including:

- scarcity;
- unusual species;
- novel combinations of species;
- a role as a refuge;
- a role as a key habitat for threatened species or large populations representing a significant proportion of the local to regional total population of a species;
- being representative of the range of a unit (particularly, a good local and/or regional example of a unit in "prime" habitat, at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range);
- a restricted distribution (Environmental Protection Authority 2004).

Vegetation communities are locally significant if they contain Priority Flora species or contain a range extension of a particular taxon outside of the normal distribution. They may also be locally significant if they are very restricted to one or two locations or occur as small isolated communities. In addition, vegetation communities that exhibit unusually high structural and species diversity are also locally significant.

Vegetation communities are regionally significant where they are limited to specific landform types, are uncommon or restricted plant community types within the regional context, or support populations of threatened Flora.

Determining the significance of flora and vegetation may be applied at various scales, for example, a vegetation community may be nationally significant and governed by statutory protection as well as being locally and regionally significant.

3. OBJECTIVES

The aim of the current survey was to undertake a Level 1 flora and vegetation assessment of the Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP) Project Area. Specifically:

- Collect and identify vascular plant species present in the survey area;
- Collect and identify Declared Threatened and Priority vascular plant species ;
- Review the conservation status of vascular plant species recorded by reference to current literature and current listings by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013b) and plant collections held at the Western Australian State Herbarium (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013h), and listed by the Department of the Environment (2013a) under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
- Record information regarding the GPS co-ordinates and number of plants for any known or potential Declared Threatened Flora and Priority Flora located during the survey;
- Undertake the flora survey to standards outlined in Guidance Statement 51 (Environmental Protection Authority 2004);
- Lodge Threatened and Priority Flora Report Forms with the Department of Parks and Wildlife for all recorded localities of Declared Threatened Flora and Priority Flora species;
- Define and map the native vegetation communities;
- Detail the condition of vegetation within the survey area;
- Provide details on the type and extent of weed species;
- Review and detail the local and regional significance of vegetation, with specific reference to Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities, Rangeland Land Systems and Pre-European mapping; and
- Prepare a report summarising the findings.

4. METHODS

Prior to the field survey, a desktop search for Declared Threatened and Priority flora and Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities that have the potential to occur within the survey area was undertaken using Florabase and NatureMap (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013c; 2013g).

Assessment of flora and vegetation of the survey area was undertaken by four experienced botanists from the 2nd to the 7th October 2013, and two experienced botanists from the 7th to the 12th of October 2013. A total of 238 sampling sites were selected using high resolution aerial photographic maps of the survey area as supplied by CAD Resources and opportunistic field selection (Appendix C). Survey sites consisted of 50 x 50 m quadrats. All geographical coordinates cited in this report are based on the GDA94 datum and refer to the north-west corner of survey quadrats. Where necessary quadrat shape was adjusted to sample uniquely shaped habitats e.g. breakaways and micro-channels. The survey was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations made in Guidance Statement 51 (Environmental Protection Authority 2004).

The flora and vegetation was described and sampled systematically at each survey site, and additional opportunistic collecting was undertaken wherever previously unrecorded plants were observed. At each site the following floristic and environmental parameters were recorded:

- GPS location;
- topography;
- percentage and type of litter cover;
- soil type and colour;
- percentage of bare ground;
- outcropping rocks and their type;
- notes on disturbance and vegetation condition;
- site photograph;
- time since fire; and
- number, height and percentage cover of species.

All plant specimens collected during the field surveys were dried and fumigated in accordance with the requirements of the Western Australian Herbarium. Plant species were identified through comparisons with pressed specimens housed at the Western Australian Herbarium. Where appropriate, plant taxonomists with specialist skills were consulted. Nomenclature of the species recorded is in accordance with the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013e; 2013f).

4.1 Statistical Analysis and Vegetation Mapping

PRIMER v6 (Plymouth Routines in Multivariate Ecological Research) statistical analysis software was used to analyse species-by-site data and discriminate survey sites on the basis of their species composition (Clarke and Gorley, 2006). To down weight the relative contributions of quantitatively dominant species a 4th root transformation was applied to the data set. Singletons were removed from the data set prior to analysis. Annuals were removed from the data in analysis due to the likelihood of substantial differences between years based on seasonality of local rainfall events. Computation of similarity matrices was based on the Bray-Curtis similarity measure. Data were analysed using a series of multivariate analysis routines including SIMPROF analysis, Hierarchical Clustering (CLUSTER), Analysis of Similarity (ANOSIM) and Similarity Percentages (SIMPER). Results were used to inform and support interpretation of aerial photography and delineation of individual plant communities.

4.2 Vegetation Descriptions

Vegetation descriptions were based on Alpin's (1979) modification of the vegetation classification system of Specht (1970), to align with the National Vegetation Information System. Vegetation communities were described at the association level of the NVIS classification framework, as defined by the Executive Steering Committee for Australian Vegetation Information (ESCAVI, 2003). Vegetation community descriptions, topographic and edaphic information and representative photos are shown in Appendix G.

4.3 Survey Limitations and Constraints

An assessment of the survey against a range of factors which may have had an impact on the outcomes of the present survey was made (Table 1). Based on this assessment, the present survey has not been subject to constraints which would affect the thoroughness of the survey, and the conclusions which have been formed.

Table 1: Potential Flora and Vegetation Survey Limitations for Survey Area

Potential Survey Limitation	Impact on Survey
Sources of information and availability of contextual information (i.e. pre-existing background versus new material).	Not a constraint: Adequate background information was sourced to provide detailed contextual information for the current project. Adequate supplementary material was utilised to compare and contrast current data with that of previous work in the locality including but not limited to Rangeland Land System surveys, Beard (1975) mapping, DPaW databases and previous work undertaken by botanical consultancies.
Scope (i.e. what life forms, etc., were sampled).	Not a constraint: Vascular flora was the focus of the survey. These were thoroughly sampled.
Proportion of flora collected and identified (based on sampling, timing and intensity).	Not a constraint: The proportion of flora collected and identified was considered adequate. It was estimated that approximately 92% of the flora potentially present within the survey area were sampled (via species accumulation plot). This figure was primarily a result of the high survey intensity achieved from CS1 to KP 140 and the relatively homogeneous nature of much of the vegetation i.e. similar species were recorded across the survey area, the structure and dominance of those species however differed greatly.
Completeness and further work which might be needed (i.e. was the relevant survey area fully surveyed).	Potential constraint: Sites were pre-selected using high resolution aerial photography to ensure all vegetation communities subjectively identified were sampled, with multiple replications. Where necessary, additional sites were chosen in the field. Site selection and replication was considered adequate to accurately analyse and discriminate sites based on species composition and subsequently delineate vegetation community boundaries, particularly from CS1 to KP 140. Accessibility, however, was limited from KP 140 to the Solomon Mine Hub terminus compromising mapping reliability.
Mapping reliability.	Potential constraint: More than adequate coverage of the survey area was achieved from CS1 to KP 140. Lack of accessibility from KP 140 to the Solomon Mine Hub terminus however, meant that less than adequate coverage was achieved. As a result, a greater degree of extrapolation was required when delineating vegetation community boundaries throughout this area, as large sections of the survey corridor were not traversed. High quality aerial maps (Scale: 1:10, 000) were used for both the survey work and subsequent vegetation community mapping. Vegetation community boundaries were often discontinuous with interfaces resembling admixtures of one or more communities. This is a recognised and unavoidable limitation of vegetation mapping, particularly across mosaic <i>Acacia</i> / <i>Triodia</i> associations.
Timing, weather, season, cycle.	Potential constraint: Below average rainfall was recorded in the three month period leading into the October survey. Vegetation however, was in reasonable condition given the large rainfall events that occurred in June (over three times the long-term average). Annuals accounted for approximately 17.8 percent of the total species recorded, with a further 12.7 percent being annual or perennial depending on local site conditions. . There were no interruptions to field work due to weather or timing issues.
Disturbances (fire, flood, accidental human intervention, etc.).	Not a constraint: Areas between KP 7 and KP 13 have been subject to recent fire events (<1 year). The homogenous nature of vegetation across this area and the vigorous re-growth of key species did not lower the confidence of delineating communities in these areas.
Intensity (in retrospect, was the intensity adequate).	Potential constraint: Survey intensity was considered to have been thorough from CS1 to KP 140 with more than adequate replication being achieved via pre-planned sites, opportunistic field selection and relevé sites. Survey intensity from KP 140 the Solomon Mine Hub terminus was considered less than adequate, with large sections of this area being inaccessible

Table 1: Potential Flora and Vegetation Survey Limitations for Survey Area (cont.)

Potential Survey Limitation	Impact on Survey
Resources (i.e. were there adequate resources to complete the survey to the required standard).	Not a constraint: Resources, in terms of time, equipment, support and personnel were adequate to undertake and complete the survey.
Access problems (i.e. ability to access survey area).	Constraint: The survey area was easily accessible from CS1 to KP 140. From KP 140 to the Solomon Mine Hub terminus, however, access was restricted to a small number of existing tracks and areas negotiated by DBP and relevant stakeholders for helicopter landings.
Experience levels (e.g. degree of expertise in plant identification to taxon level).	Not a constraint: Ecologists and botanists have undertaken previous surveys in the wider area and were familiar with the flora and vegetation. Collected specimens that were unable to be identified in the Matiske herbarium were taken to the Western Australian Herbarium for positive identification.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Desktop Survey

5.1.1 Geology and Soils

The FRGP traverses a wide range of geological formations, encompassing diverse topography and soils. Given this variability, broad descriptions based primarily on Beard (1975) physiogeographic units have been presented.

The FRGP traverses two dominant low-lying geological formations, namely those associated with the Onslow Coastal Plain and those of the Fortescue Valley. The Onslow Coastal Plain consists primarily of broad, low-lying plains formed on Quaternary alluvium with coastal fringes being dominated by salt flats, tidal swamps and coastal sand dunes. The transition zone between the coastal plain and inland areas consists of low hills and gently undulating plains formed on complex Proterozoic rocks (Beard, 1975; Van Vreeswyk *et al.*, 2004). The Fortescue Valley consists of a long narrow trough formed on Quaternary alluvium, colluvium and sand plains occurring between the Chichester and Hamersley Plateaux. Extensive plains primarily comprising earthy clays and shallow loams dominate the Valley. Sand plains occur to the east of the Fortescue Valley, bordered by alluvial plains dominated by cracking clays. Flood-out zones frequently occur, comprising highly calcareous earths. The transition zone between the Fortescue Valley and the Hamersley escarpment consists predominantly of gently undulating plains with coarse gravels (Beard, 1975; Van Vreeswyk *et al.*, 2004).

The FRGP traverses three dominant geological formations primarily associated with Proterozoic rocks, namely the Chichester Plateau, Hamersley Plateau and Stuart Hills. The Chichester Plateau consists of a long narrow watershed formed on Lower Proterozoic rocks (mainly basalt) occurring between coastal flowing rivers to the north and Fortescue drainage to the south. The summit of the plateau consists predominately of a gently undulating plain dominated by cracking and non-cracking clays and hard red alkaline soils. Deeply dissected country occurs to the east of the Plateau comprising steep ranges on basaltic lavas (Beard, 1975). The Hamersley Plateau consists of outcrops of Lower Proterozoic rocks, predominately jaspilite and dolomite. This plateau is characterised by steep-side gorges, rounded hills, ranges and steeply dissected pediments with skeletal soils. Alluvial plains occur locally, dominated by earthy loams and earthy clays. The Stuart Hills consist of plains, gently undulating and incised pediplains and stony hills formed on Lower Proterozoic rocks (mainly shale, greywacke and dolomite). Soils are primarily skeletal, with occasional shallow calcareous loams occurring on patches of calcrete (Beard, 1975; Van Vreeswyk *et al.*, 2004).

5.1.2 Rangeland Land Systems

Rangeland Land Systems mapping prepared by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (formerly Western Australian Department of Agriculture), provides an inventory and condition survey of lands in the Pilbara region (Van Vreeswyk *et al.*, 2004) at a 1: 250 000 scale; Figure 3. These surveys describe the biophysical characteristics of each region and subsequently divide each region into land systems; land systems being defined as repeating patterns of topography, soils and vegetation.

Table 2: Rangeland Land Systems of the FRGP Project: Total Extent, Extent within Survey Area and Percentage Impact.

Land System	Total Extent of Land System (ha)	Total Mapped Area (ha)	% Impact
Boolgeeda	1005897.56	4492.48	0.45
Brockman	74560.09	485.56	0.65
Calcrete	167431.57	10.74	0.01
Cane	82923.20	224.85	0.27
Capricorn	892036.88	30.06	<0.01
Egerton	394197.81	86.05	0.02
Horseflat	332116.14	135.32	0.04
Hooley	59503.05	84.53	0.14
Jurrawarrina	66863.16	241.99	0.36
Kanjenjie	15310.83	248.23	1.62
Kumina	15219.41	188.32	1.24
McKay	429133.28	235.52	0.05
Newman	2013195.38	301.06	0.01
Nanutarra	79617.48	552.79	0.69
Oakover	153011.45	62.54	0.04
Paraburdoo	145976.92	32.40	0.02
Peedamulla	60000.66	178.48	0.30
Robe	131881.24	47.33	0.04
Rocklea	2906738.07	1833.72	0.06
Sherlock	39028.40	35.66	0.09
Urandy	133072.30	3289.13	2.47
Wona	196037.21	541.60	0.28

The survey area contains twenty-two land systems as described by Van Vreeswyk *et al.* (2004). Extent of land systems mapped in Western Australia, extent of land system within the survey area and percentage impact data is presented in Table 2. A description of each land system is provided below:

Boolgeeda Land System (RGEBGD)

The Boolgeeda Land System comprises four land units:

1. Low hills and rises: Sparse hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* and occasional shrubs *Acacia pyrifolia* and *Acacia orthocarpa*.
2. Stony upper plains and slopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* (hard spinifex) with scattered shrubs *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* and *Cassia* spp; occasionally *Corymbia* spp.
3. Stony lower plains: Similar to Unit 2, with occasional *Hakea lorea* and *Acacia xiphophylla*.
4. Narrow drainage floors and channels: Hummock grassland of *Triodia wiseana* and/or *Triodia pungens* with numerous shrub species including *Acacia* spp., *Corchorus* spp. and *Indigofera* spp.

Brockman Land System (RGE BRO)

The Brockman Land System comprises six land units:

1. Hardpan plains: Very scattered *Acacia aneura* tall shrublands with low shrubs such as *Ptilotus obovatus*, occasionally sparse *Triodia* spp.
2. Gilgai plains: Tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Astrebla pectinata*, *Themeda triandra* or mixtures including *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Eriachne benthamii*.
3. Stony plains: Hummock grassland of *Triodia wiseana* with isolated *Acacia* spp. shrubs. Occasionally *Triodia pungens*.
4. Narrow drainage tracts and channels: Tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila* and other perennial grasses, or scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia* spp. over perennial grasses. Larger

creeklines with fringing woodlands of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Acacia coriacea* and *Acacia citrinoviridis*.

5. Groves: Moderately closed to closed tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia aneura* with patchy understorey of low shrubs and tussock grasses such as *Chrysopogon fallax*.
6. Swamps: Scattered low woodlands of *Eucalyptus victrix* with ground layers of tussock grasses such as *Eriachne benthamii*.

Calcrete Land System (RGE CAL)

The Calcrete Land System comprises five land units:

1. Calcrete plains, platforms and low rises: Hummock grassland of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia plurinervata* and less frequently *Triodia pungens*, with *Acacia bivenosa* and other *Acacia* spp.; occasional *Corymbia hamersleyana*.
2. Drainage foci: Similar to unit 1, some additional grasses and/or low shrubs.
3. Sandy plains/sandplains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia* spp. with scattered *Acacia* spp. shrubs.
4. Drainage tracts: Variable scattered to moderately closed shrublands with numerous *Acacia* spp. occasional eucalypts, *Hakea lorea* and scattered hummock and tussock grasses.
5. Channels: Scattered to moderately closed tall shrublands of *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Acacia holosericea*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia tumida* and *Triodia pungens*.

Cane Land System (RGE CAN)

The Cane Land System comprises five land units:

1. Loamy plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia lanigera* with occasional *Acacia* spp. shrubs.
2. Stony plains and stony gilgai plains: Scattered tall of mid shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with patchy tussock grasses particularly *Eragrostis xerophila*. Also tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila*.
3. Flood plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* and less frequently *Triodia lanigera*. Also scattered mid *Acacia xiphophylla* shrublands with understorey of spinifex or *Atriplex* spp.
4. Tracts receiving more concentrated flow: Scattered to moderately closed woodlands of *Eucalyptus victrix* or *Acacia* spp. with grass understoreys including *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Eriachne benthamii*.
5. Channels: Banks, terraces and levees with scattered to moderately closed grassy woodlands including *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Melaleuca* spp.

Capricorn Land System (RGE CPN)

The Capricorn Land System comprises four land units:

1. Ridges, hills and upper slopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia brizoides* or *Triodia pungens* with scattered *Acacia inaequilatera* and other *Acacia* spp. and *Grevillea wickhamii*.
2. Lower footslopes: As for unit 1.
3. Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* or *Triodia pungens* with scattered *Acacia* spp. shrubs.
4. Narrow drainage floors and channels: Scattered tall shrublands or low woodlands with *Acacia* spp., *Corymbia hamersleyana*, numerous other shrubs and soft spinifex.

Egerton Land System (RGE EGE)

The Egerton Land System comprises four land units:

1. Hardpan plains: Very scattered to scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia aneura* and other *Acacia* spp. with prominent ground layer of *Triodia* spp.
2. Dissected slopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia brizoides*, *Triodia wiseana* with isolated acacia shrubs and eucalypts.
3. Calcrete drainage margins: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with sparse *Eucalyptus socialis* trees or mallees and isolated low shrubs.
4. Drainage floor and channels: Moderately closed woodlands/tall shrublands of *Acacia aneura* with other shrubs including *Senna* spp., *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Eremophila forrestii* with *Triodia* spp. ground layer.

Horseflat Land System (RGEHOF)

The Horseflat Land System comprises eight land units:

1. Stony rises and low hills: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia brizoides* with isolated shrubs.
2. Calcrete plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with isolated shrubs.
3. Gilgaied plains: Mostly tussock grasslands dominated by *Eragrostis xerophila* but also other grasses such as *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Eriachne benthamii*. Occasional patches of very scattered to scattered mid height shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with tussock grasses.
4. Non gilgaied, sometimes stony plains: Very scattered to scattered tall and mid height shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with tussock grasses mostly *Eragrostis xerophila*; also patchy tussock and annual grasslands and hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia longiceps*.
5. Alluvial plains: Tussock grasslands with *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Eriachne benthamii*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*; also tussock grasslands with shrub *Atriplex bunburyana* and occasionally *Triodia* spp. hummock grasslands.
6. Dissected slopes: Very scattered tall and mid height shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with patchy tussock grasses; also very sparse tussock grasslands and annual grasslands/herbfields.
7. Linear drainage depressions: Dense tussock grasslands including *Eriachne benthamii*, *Chrysopogon fallax* with occasional trees including *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Hakea lorea* and shrubs such as **Vachellia farnesiana*.
8. Channels and minor river terraces: Fringing woodlands of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Acacia coriacea* and grasses **Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Triodia pungens*.

Hooley Land System (RGEHOY)

The Hooley Land System comprises three land units:

1. Stony Plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* and *Triodia* spp. with isolated shrubs or scattered tall shrubs of *Acacia xiphophylla* with sparse tussock grasses.
2. Gilgai plains: Mainly tussock grasslands predominately with *Eragrostis xerophila* but also *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Astrebla pectinata*. Also, scattered tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia aneura* or *Acacia xiphophylla* with sparse tussock grasses.
3. Drainage tracts: Tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila* or tall moderately closed shrublands/woodlands with *Acacia aneura*, *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia coriacea*, *Eucalyptus victrix* and tussock grasses.

Jurrawarrina Land System (RGEJUR)

The Jurrawarrina Land System comprises six land units:

1. Stony plains: Very scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia aneura* and/or *Acacia xiphophylla* with *Triodia pungens* and less frequently hard spinifex.
2. Hardpan plains: Very scattered to scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia aneura* with sparse *Eremophila* and *Ptilotus* spp. low shrubs. Also scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* and sparse tussock grasses.
3. Drainage tracts: Scattered to moderately closed tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia aneura* and other acacias with tussock grasses. Less frequently with *Triodia pungens* ground layer.
4. Groves and drainage foci: Closed tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia aneura* with very scattered low shrubs and grasses such as *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Triodia pungens*.
5. Gilgai plains: Tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Astrebla* spp. with isolated or very scattered shrubs.
6. Channels: Moderately closed fringing tall shrublands/woodlands with *Acacia aneura*, other acacias and eucalypts with tussock grass ground layer.

Kanjenjie Land System (RGEKAN)

The Kanjenjie Land System comprises four land units:

1. Calcrete platforms: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with very scattered shrubs including *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia xiphophylla*.
2. Scattered tall shrublands dominated by *Acacia xiphophylla*, numerous other shrubs and tussock grasses *Astrebla pectinata*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eragrostis xerophila*, or hummock grass *Triodia wiseana*.

3. Stony gilgai plains: Scattered to moderately closed tall shrublands dominated by *Acacia xiphophylla*, numerous other shrubs and tussock grasses *Astrebla* spp., *Chrysopogon fallax* and *Eragrostis xerophila*.
4. Drainage tracts: As for unit 3.

Kumina Land System (RGEKUM)

The Kumina Land System comprises three land units:

1. Stony plains: Shrubby hummock grasslands with *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia angusta*, *Triodia* spp. with scattered *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* and other acacias and low shrubs, occasional small eucalypt trees.
2. Low rises: As for unit 1.
3. Drainage tracts: Scattered to moderately closed tall shrublands with *Acacia aneura*, other acacias and occasional eucalypt trees. *Triodia* spp. hummock grass ground layer.

McKay Land System (RGEMCK)

The McKay Land System comprises five land units:

1. Hills, ridges and plateaux remnants: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia lanigera*, *Triodia wiseana* with isolated to scattered *Acacia* spp. shrubs or *Eucalyptus leucophloia*.
2. Breakaways: Very scattered to scattered shrublands with *Acacia aneura* or other acacias and *Triodia* spp. understorey. Also *Triodia* spp. hummock grasslands.
3. Lower footslopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia* spp. with isolated to very scattered *Acacia* spp. shrubs and occasional *Eucalyptus leucophloia* trees. Less frequently with *Triodia pungens*.
4. Stony plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia* spp. with isolated to very scattered *Acacia* spp. and eucalypt trees. Occasionally hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens*.
5. Drainage floors: Scattered tall shrublands/woodlands with *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus* spp. and hummock grass *Triodia* spp. understorey.

Nanutarra Land System (RGENNT)

The Nanutarra Land System comprises four land units:

1. Low plateaux, mesas, buttes and hills: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with isolated *Acacia* and *Senna* spp. shrubs.
2. Upper footslopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with very scattered to scattered *Acacia* spp. shrubs. Less frequently hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens*.
3. Hummock grasslands of *Triodia* spp. with very scattered *Acacia* and *Eremophila* spp. shrubs. Also scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with hummock grass understorey.
4. Narrow drainage zones: Scattered shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* and other acacias with sparse low shrubs and *Triodia lanigera*.

Newman Land System (RGENEW)

The Newman Land System comprises four land units:

1. Plateaux, ridges, mountains and hills: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia brizoides*, and *Triodia plurinervata* with very scattered to scattered shrubs and trees including *Acacia* and *Senna* spp., *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Eucalyptus leucophloia* and other eucalypts. Occasionally hummock grass is *Triodia biflora*.
2. Lower slopes: Similar to unit 1.
3. Stony plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia* spp. with isolated to very scattered shrubs of *Acacia* and *Senna* spp. and occasional eucalypt trees. Occasionally hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens*.
4. Narrow drainage floors with channels: Smaller floors support hummock grassland of *Triodia pungens* with very scattered shrubs. Larger floors and channels support tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia* spp. and *Eucalyptus victrix* with tussock or hummock grass understoreys.

Oakover Land System (RGEOAK)

The Oakover Land System comprises four land units:

1. Plateaux and mesa tops with breakaways: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with scattered shrubs *Acacia*, *Senna*, *Corchorus* spp.
2. Foothills: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with isolated to very scattered shrubs such as *Acacia bivenosa* and *Senna* spp.
3. Calcareous plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with isolated shrubs *Acacia bivenosa*, acacias and *Senna* spp.
4. Drainage lines: Small drainage lines support hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* or *Triodia wiseana* with isolated or very scattered shrubs. Larger floors with channels support acacia or eucalypt tall shrublands/woodlands with hummock or tussock grass understoreys.

Paraburdoo Land System (RGEPAR)

The Paraburdoo Land System comprises seven land units:

1. Low basalt hills and ridges: Low shrublands with *Corchorus walcottii*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Senna* spp. Also hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* and very scattered shrubs.
2. Upper interfluvial slopes: Scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia aneura* or *Acacia xiphophylla* with numerous low shrubs including *Senna* spp. and *Maireana* spp. Also hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with very scattered acacia shrubs.
3. Groves: Moderately closed to closed tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia aneura* with sparse undershrubs and tussock grasses such as *Chrysopogon fallax*.
4. Gilgai plains: Tussock grasslands with *Eragrostis xerophila* and other perennial grasses and isolated or very scattered shrubs or scattered tall shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with tussock grass understorey.
5. Drainage zones: Scattered tall shrublands with *Acacia aneura*, *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia victoriae* with variable understoreys including *Senna* and *Maireana* spp. with tussock and/or hummock grasses. Also hummock grasslands of *Triodia* spp. with very scattered shrubs.
6. Braided creeklines and channels: Moderately closed tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia citrinoviridis* and other *Acacia* spp., *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* with variable low shrubs and tussock grasses.
7. Calcrete platforms: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with very scattered shrubs or shrublands of *Senna* and *Acacia* spp.

Peedamulla Land System (RGEPED)

The Peedamulla Land System comprises four land units:

1. Rises and low hills: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia lanigera* with isolated to very scattered acacia shrubs.
2. Gravelly plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia lanigera* with isolated to scattered shrubs including *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia* spp. and *Grevillea wickhamii*. Occasionally hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with shrubs. Also mid shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with *Triodia* spp. understorey.
3. Stony gilgai plains: Tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila* and other perennial grasses or shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with patchy tussock grass understorey.
4. Drainage floors: Scattered to closed tall shrublands or low woodlands of acacias and eucalypts with *Triodia pungens* or tussock grass understorey.

Robe Land System (RGEROB)

The Robe Land System comprises four land units:

1. Low plateaux, mesas and buttes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with isolated to scattered *Acacia* and *Senna* spp. and occasional *Eucalyptus leucophloia*.
2. Lower slopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia longiceps* with isolated to very scattered *Acacia* and *Senna* spp. occasionally hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens*.
3. Gravelly plains: As for unit 2.
4. Drainage floors and channels: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with very scattered to moderately closed *Acacia* spp. Also moderately closed eucalypt or acacia woodlands/tall shrublands with *Triodia pungens* understorey.

Rocklea Land System (RGEROC)

The Rocklea Land System comprises five land units:

1. Basalt hills, ridges, plateaux remnants and upper slopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia* spp., or less frequently of *Triodia pungens* with isolated to very scattered shrubs such as *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Acacia* spp. and *Cassia* spp. and trees *Ficus* spp. and *Terminalia canescens*.
2. Lower slopes and stony interfluves: Similar to Unit 1 but without tree species.
3. Gilgai plains: Patchy hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with scattered tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila* and numerous forbs and annual grasses.
4. Incised upper drainage lines: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* or *Triodia pungens* with very scattered to scattered acacia shrubs and occasional *Corymbia hamersleyana* trees.
5. Drainage floors and channels: Scattered to moderately close tall shrublands or woodlands of *Acacia* spp., *Corymbia* spp. and *Eucalyptus* spp. with numerous undershrubs and hummock grass understoreys or tussock grass understoreys.

Sherlock Land System (RGERK)

The Sherlock Land System comprises four land units:

1. Stony plains with spinifex: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with isolated or very scattered shrubs. Minor gilgai areas support annual grasslands or herbfields with very scattered tussocks of *Eragrostis xerophila*.
2. Stony alluvial plains with snakewood: Mid or tall *Acacia xiphophylla* shrublands with low shrubs such as *Enchylaena tomentosa* and *Senna artemisoides*, and tussock grasses *Eragrostis xerophila* and *Enteropogon acicularis* or hummock grass *Triodia pungens*. Also, hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with isolated to scattered *Acacia* spp.
3. Gilgai plains: Tussock grasslands of *Eragrostis xerophila* and *Eriachne benthamii* or shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* with tussock grass understorey.
4. Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with very scattered shrubs and trees. Also, scattered to moderately closed tall shrublands/woodlands with species such as *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Eucalyptus victrix* and *Hakea lorea* with *Triodia pungens*.

Urandy Land System (RGEURY)

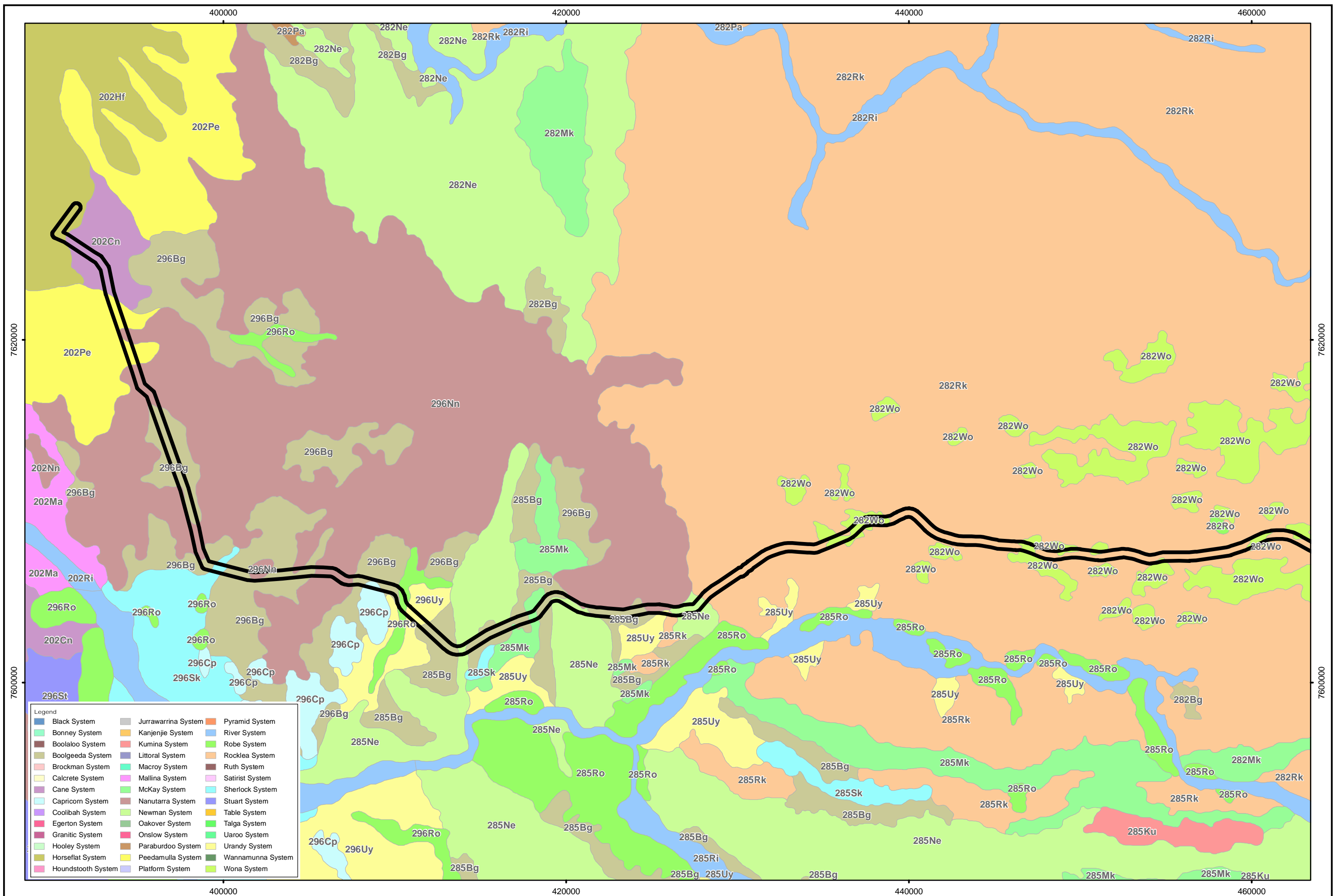
The Urandy Land System comprises three land units:

1. Stony plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with very scattered to moderately closed shrubs such as *Acacia aneura*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* and *Acacia xiphophylla*.
2. Alluvial plains: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* with isolated to scattered shrubs such as *Acacia victoriae*, *Acacia inaequilatera* and *Acacia atkinsiniana* and sparse eucalypt trees.
3. Drainage zones and channels: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia pungens* or tall shrublands/woodlands of *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus* spp. with hummock and tussock grass understoreys including *Chrysopogon fallax* and **Cenchrus ciliaris*.

Wona Land System (RGEWON)

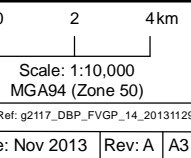
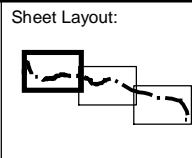
The Wona Land System comprises four land units:

1. Low basalt hills: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* with isolated to very scattered *Acacia* and *Senna* spp. Occasionally *Triodia pungens*.
2. Stony gilgai upland plains: Tussock grasslands with *Astrebla pectinata*, *Astrebla elymoides*, *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Aristida latifolia*, *Eriachne* spp. and *Sida fibulifera*. Also patches of *Acacia xiphophylla* with understorey of mixed tussock grasses and *Senna* spp.
3. Stony plains and slopes: Hummock grasslands of *Triodia wiseana* and less frequently *Triodia pungens* with isolated to very scattered tall shrubs such as *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia aneura* and *Acacia xiphophylla*.
4. Drainage lines: Scattered to moderately closed tall shrublands of *Acacia xiphophylla* or other acacias with patchy tussock grasses.



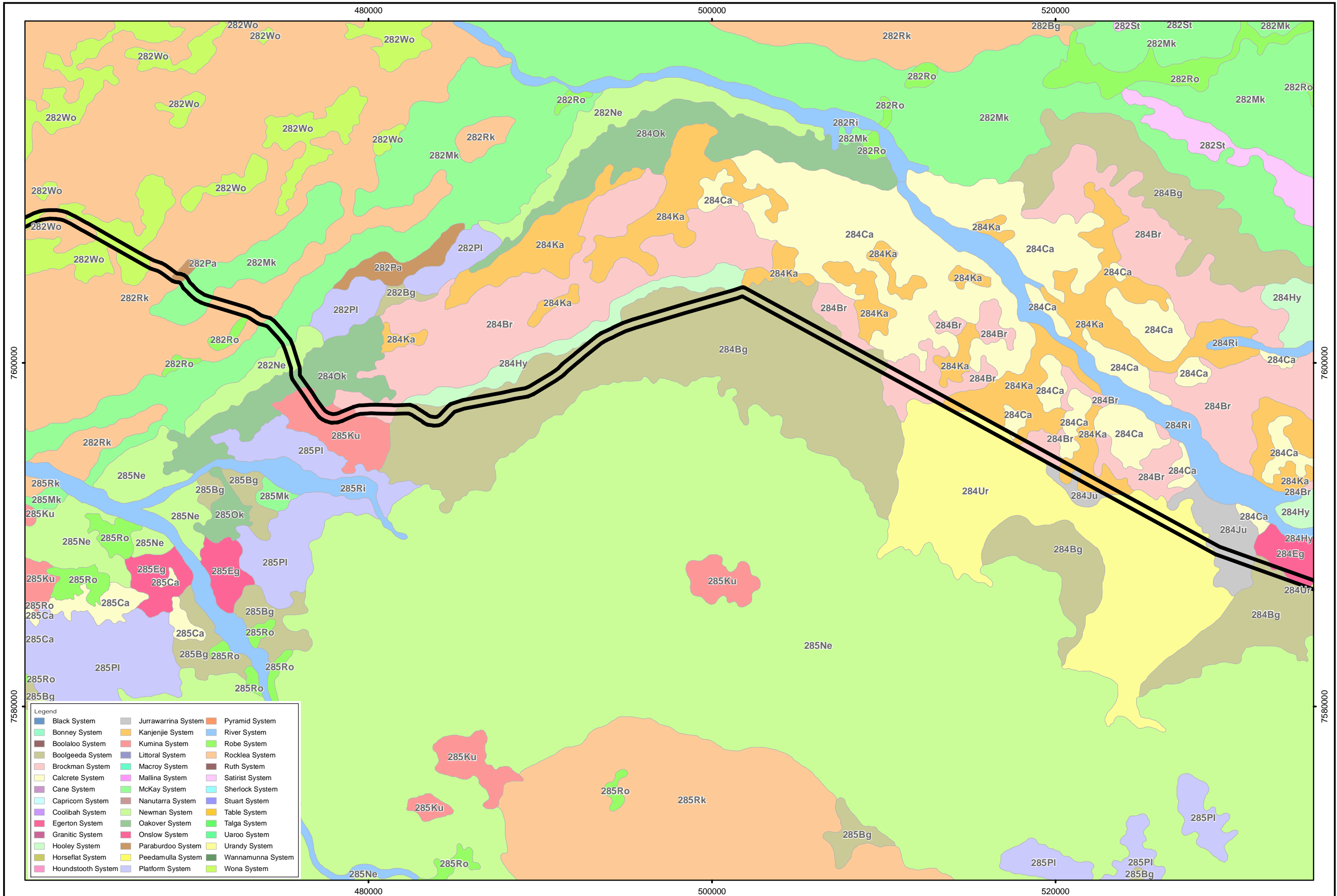
Legend

Black System	Jurrawarrina System	Pyramid System
Bonney System	Kanjenjie System	River System
Boolaloo System	Kumina System	Robe System
Boolgeeda System	Littoral System	Rocklea System
Brockman System	Macroy System	Ruth System
Calcrete System	Mallina System	Satirist System
Cane System	McKay System	Sherlock System
Capricorn System	Nanutarra System	Stuart System
Coolibah System	Newman System	Table System
Egerton System	Oakover System	Talga System
Granitic System	Onslow System	Uaroo System
Hoolley System	Paraburdoo System	Urandy System
Horseflat System	Peedamulla System	Wannamunna System
Houndstooth System	Platform System	Wona System

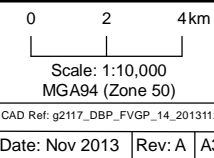
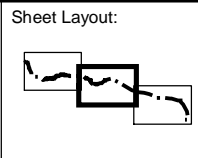


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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
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Legend		
Black System	Jurawarrina System	Pyramid System
Bonney System	Kanjenjie System	River System
Boolaloo System	Kumina System	Robe System
Boolgeeda System	Littoral System	Rocklea System
Brockman System	Macroy System	Ruth System
Calcrete System	Mallina System	Satirist System
Cane System	McKay System	Sherlock System
Capricorn System	Nanutarra System	Stuart System
Coolibah System	Newman System	Table System
Egerton System	Oakover System	Talga System
Granitic System	Onslow System	Uaroo System
Hooley System	Paraburdoo System	Urandy System
Horseflat System	Peedamulla System	Wannamunna System
Houndstooth System	Platform System	Wona System



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5.1.3 Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA)

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) currently recognises 89 bioregions and 419 subregions (Department of the Environment, 2013c). The Pilbara IBRA Region is comprised of four biogeographical subregions, namely the Chichester, Fortescue Plains, Hamersley and Roebourne subregions. The survey area traverses, to varying extents, each of the aforementioned subregions.

Chichester (PIL1) subregion

The Chichester subregion (PIL1) comprises the northern section of the Pilbara Craton consisting of undulating Archaean granite and basalt plains including significant areas of basaltic ranges. Basalt plains support shrub steppe communities characterised by *Triodia wiseana* hummock grasslands and sparse shrubs including *Acacia inaequilatera*. Drainage occurs to the north via numerous rivers including the De Grey, Oakover, Nullagine, Shaw, Yule and Sherlock. The Chichester subregion covers some nine million hectares (Kendrick and McKenzie, 2001).

Fortescue Plains (PIL2) subregion

The Fortescue Plains subregion (PIL2) predominately comprises alluvial plains and river frontage with deeply incised gorge systems in western parts of the subregion. Salt marshes, mulga-bunch grass and short grass communities dominate the alluvial plains, while river gum woodlands fringe drainage lines. An extensive calcrete aquifer feeds numerous permanent springs in central parts of the subregion, supporting permanent wetlands dominated by river gum and *Melaleuca* woodlands. The Fortescue subregion covers over 2 million hectares (Kendrick, 2001a).

Hamersley (PIL3) subregion

The Hamersley subregion (PIL3) comprises the southern section of the Pilbara Craton consisting of elevated areas of Proterozoic sedimentary ranges and plateaux, dissected by basalt, shale and dolerite gorges. Skeletal soils of the ranges are characterised by *Eucalyptus leucophloia* over *Triodia brizoides*, with valley floors being characterised by Mulga woodlands and/or tussock grasslands. The Hamersley subregion covers over six million hectares (Kendrick, 2001b).

Roebourne (PIL4) synopsis

The Roebourne (PIL4) synopsis comprises Quaternary alluvial and colluvial coastal and sub-coastal plains. These plains are characterised by mixed tussock and hummock grasslands and dwarf shrub steppe of *Acacia stellaticeps*, *Acacia pyrifolia* and *Acacia inaequilatera*. *Triodia* hummock grasslands dominate uplands with *Eucalyptus victrix* or *Corymbia hamersleyana* dominating Ephemeral drainage lines. Samphire and mangal communities occur on marine alluvial flats and deltas. The Roebourne synopsis covers some two million hectares (Kendrick and Stanley, 2001).

5.1.4 Historical Mapping of Beard

Beard (1975) broadly mapped vegetation of the Pilbara at a scale of 1: 1, 000, 000. The survey area lies within the Fortescue Botanical District (Pilbara Region) of the Eremaean Botanical Province, as defined by Beard (1975, 1990; Figure 4). The Fortescue Botanical District comprises nine physiogeographic units, of which, the survey area traverses vegetation associations of the Onslow Coastal Plain (3.43% of survey area), Chichester Plateau (20.09% of survey area), Fortescue Valley (3.82% of survey area), Hamersley Plateau (57.28% of survey area) and Stuart Hills (15.38% of survey area).

The Onslow Coastal Plain predominately consists an extensive mosaic of red earth plains of varying acidities with surface gravels, and cracking and non-cracking clay pans. The coastal fringe consists of salt flats, tidal swamps, coastal sand dunes and small areas of calcareous earths and shallow loams. Beard (1975) described vegetation of the Onslow Coastal Plain as a broad mosaic, with species composition and densities being primarily determined by abrupt soil changes. Various shrub steppe communities dominate the Plain generally comprising scattered shrubs of *Acacia* spp., *Hakea lorea* and *Corymbia* spp. over tussock and/or hummock grasses. Toward the coastal fringes, mangroves dominate the hyper-saline mud flats.

The Chichester Plateau consists of gently undulating plains with high natural relief in the form of ranges and plateaus. More deeply dissected country comprises steep ranges on basalt and stony fragments. High plains dominated by *Acacia pyrifolia* and *Triodia* spp. shrub steppe gradually transition to grass savannah communities on lower slopes. Stony ridges and steep dissected country are characterised by *Eucalyptus leucophloia* and hard spinifex such as *Triodia wiseana*. The southern section of the plateau comprises mulga in valleys, mulga over soft spinifex on lower slopes and *Eucalyptus leucophloia*-*Triodia wiseana* tree steppe on upper slopes. Other common tree steppe communities on low natural relief include admixtures of *Eucalyptus leucophloia*, *Eucalyptus gamophylla*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Acacia* spp., *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Hakea lorea*, *Triodia wiseana* and *Triodia pungens*.

The Fortescue Valley consists predominately of extensive sand and alluvial plains occurring between the Chichester and Hamersley Plateaux. Deep cracking clays, earthy clays, shallow loams and highly calcareous earths also commonly occur across the plains. Beard (1975) broadly described vegetation of the Fortescue Valley as comprising five dominant complexes namely sand plains, outwash plains, valley plains, flood-out zones and the Millstream oasis. Sand plains comprise typical *Triodia* dominated shrub steppe vegetation with *Hakea lorea*, *Acacia* spp., *Corymbia* spp. and *Eucalyptus* spp. being common. The outwash plains are similar to the sand plains, however species such as *Triodia pungens*, *Acacia pyrifolia* and *Acacia xiphophylla* are more common. Valley plains typically comprise mulga country, with common associates being *Acacia victoriae*, *Acacia tetragonophylla* and *Acacia xiphophylla*. Flood-out zones comprise a diverse range of tree and grass savannah, shrub and grass steppe, *Acacia* scrub, riverine and salt marsh communities with occurrences of each reflecting changes in soil type and topographic position. The Millstream oasis consists of several permanent creeks and pools lined by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Melaleuca leucadendron* and *Livistona alfredii* with other common species including *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Melaleuca glomerata* and *Sesbania formosa*.

The Hamersley Plateau consists of plateaus, ranges and gorges of Proterozoic rocks with locally occurring alluvial plains and cracking clays in valleys. Beard (1975) broadly described vegetation of the Hamersley Plateau as comprising four dominant complexes namely ranges, valley plains, basalt hills and minor communities. Ranges comprise characteristic tree steppe communities dominated by *Eucalyptus leucophloia*-*Triodia wiseana* associations, with lower slopes and gorge floors dominated by mixed *Eucalyptus* spp., *Corymbia* spp., *Acacia* spp. and low shrubs and forbs. Valley plains predominately comprise low mulga country, with grassy plains commonly occurring on cracking clays. Basalt hills comprise a mosaic of low mulga and *Acacia pyrifolia*-*Triodia* shrub steppe, with other common species including *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Hakea lorea*, *Grevillea pyramidalis*, *Corymbia aspera* and *Eucalyptus* spp. Minor communities occur on restricted soil and landform types such as species poor *Acacia aneura*-*Acacia xiphophylla*-*Triodia* spp. communities on granite areas and *Acacia grasbyi* shrublands on calcrete soils of the Turee Creek headwaters.

The Stuart Hills consist principally of plains, undulating pediplains extending from breakaways and less frequently stony hills, steeply dissected ranges and mesas. Beard (1975) broadly described vegetation of the Stuart Hills as a species poor, sparse shrub steppe – particularly in the northern portion. Common shrub steppe species include *Acacia bivenosa*, *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia basedowii*, *Senna* spp. and *Ptilotus* spp. Iron-capped mesas commonly have a sparse cover of *Ficus* spp., *Triodia wiseana* and *Corchorus walcotii*, while *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Acacia citrinoviridis* line all major rivers.

Southern portions of the Stuart Hills comprise shrub steppe communities dominated by *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana*, *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Acacia victoriae* and *Senna* spp., with common associates being *Acacia aneura*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* and *Corymbia hamersleyana*.

Beard (1975) mapped fourteen more detailed units that occur within the study area; Table 3 provides a brief description, area figures and priority status for each association. Priority status has been determined by reservation priorities of ecosystems as defined by Kendrick (2001a, b), Kendrick and McKenzie (2001) and Kendrick and Stanley (2001).

Table 3: Beard (1975) Vegetation Associations within the FRGP Project: Pre-European Extent, Current Extent, Extent within Survey Area, Percentage Impact and Priority Status.

Beard Vegetation Association	Vegetation Description	Total Current Extent (ha)	Extent within Survey Area (ha)	%Impact	Priority*
Chichester Plateau_173	Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji over soft spinifex & <i>Triodia wiseana</i> on basalt	1126272.93	2277.26	0.20	M
Chichester Plateau_175	Short bunch grassland - savanna/grass plain (Pilbara)	139593.60	402.83	0.29	H
Fortescue Valley_111	Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; <i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i> over hard spinifex	431597.55	384.53	0.09	L
Fortescue Valley_175	Short bunch grassland - savannah/grass plain (Pilbara)	68140.56	71.62	0.11	H
Fortescue Valley_29	Sparse low woodland; mulga, discontinuous in scattered groups	879210.08	18.33	<0.01	L
Fortescue Valley_629	Mosaic: Short bunch grassland - savannah/grass plain (Pilbara) / Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; hard spinifex <i>Triodia wiseana</i>	28648.08	34.69	0.12	H
Hammersley Plateau_175	Short bunch grassland - savannah/grass plain (Pilbara)	95385.51	25.97	0.03	H
Hammersley Plateau_609	Mosaic: Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; bloodwood with sparse kanji shrubs over soft spinifex / Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; snappy gum over <i>Triodia wiseana</i> lateritic crust	74131.95	543.07	0.73	M
Hammersley Plateau_644	Hummock grasslands, open low tree steppe; mulga & snakewood over soft spinifex & <i>T. basedowii</i>	27180.44	1140.95	4.20	H
Hammersley Plateau_645	Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; kanji & snakewood over soft spinifex & <i>T. wiseana</i>	84608.17	5878.97	6.95	M
Hammersley Plateau_82	Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum over <i>Triodia wiseana</i>	2169364.77	51.07	<0.01	M
Onslow Coastal Plain_601	Mosaic: Sedgeland; various sedges with very sparse snakewood / Hummock grasslands, shrub-steppe; kanji over soft spinifex	108292.60	457.58	0.42	M
Stewart Hills_603	Hummock grasslands, sparse shrub steppe; <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> over hard spinifex	54798.66	440.33	0.80	M
Stewart Hills_605	Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; <i>Acacia pachycarpa</i> & waterwood over soft spinifex	25726.16	1611.17	6.26	M

*Kendrick, 2001a, b; Kendrick and McKenzie, 2001; Kendrick and Stanley, 2001.

Reservation priorities of ecosystems assign each Beard vegetation association an appropriate management scenario, these being High, Medium or Low. Reservation priorities are primarily determined by CAR principles, these broadly being to effectively and efficiently develop and integrate regional conservation strategies which provide for the establishment and management of conservation reserves and complementary management of adjoining areas. Assignments of management scenarios highlight reservation priorities for stakeholders within each sub-region, they do not relate to levels of legislative protection. The level of reservation priority for each vegetation association is determined by

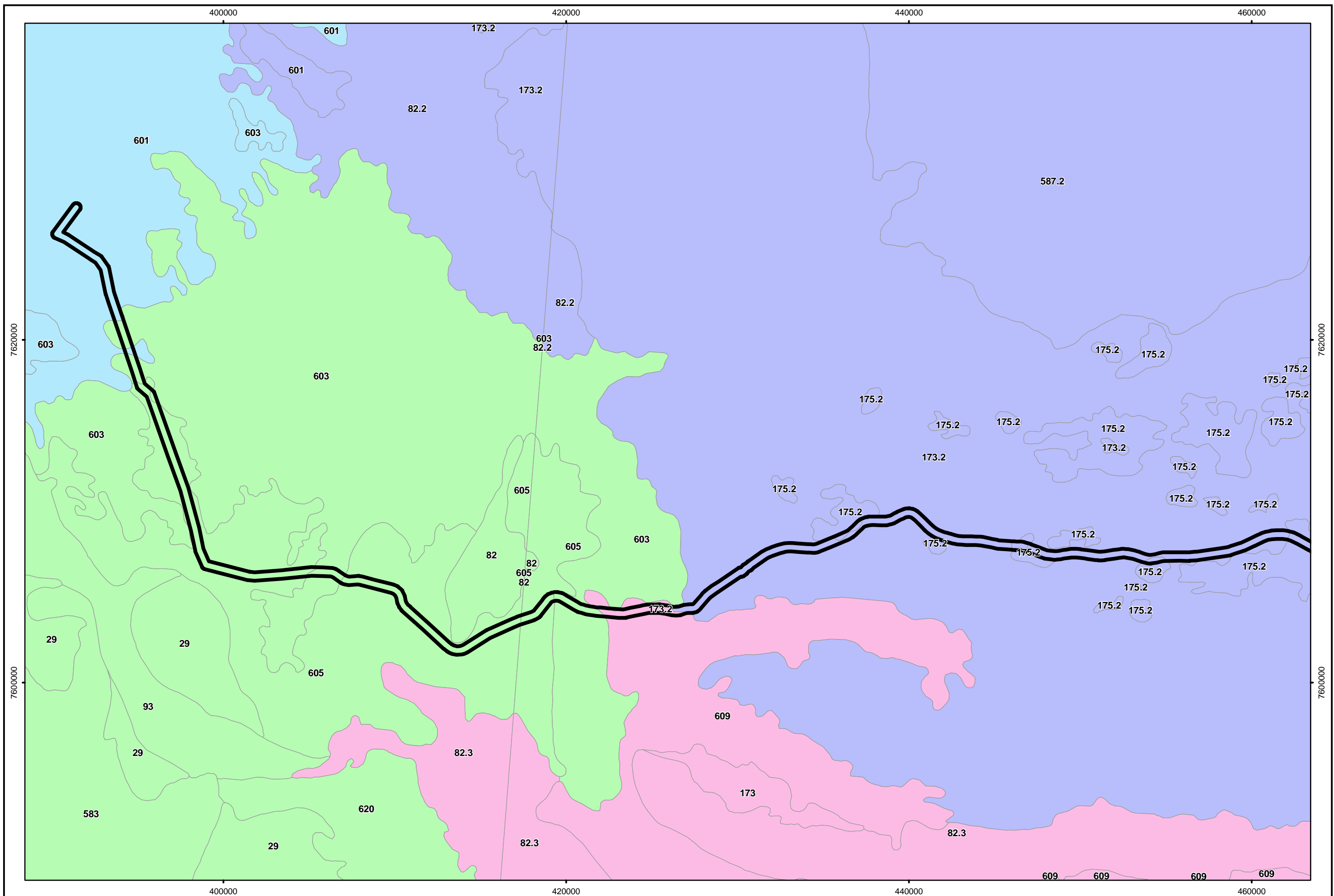
factors including: comprehensiveness, communities recognised by an agreed national scientific classification system; adequacy, maintenance of ecological viability and integrity of populations, species and communities and; representativeness, inclusion of vegetation in reserves should reasonably reflect the biotic diversity of the communities.

Five Beard vegetation association occurring within the project area were identified as being of high priority status (Table 3). The broad nature of Beard vegetation associations makes it unlikely that these associations are locally restricted or indeed are restricted to the sub-region. This coupled with the low percentage impact figures make it unlikely that proposed works will reduce the adequacy and/or representativeness of these vegetation associations across the landscape.

5.1.5 Previous Flora and Vegetation Studies in the Locality

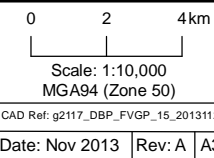
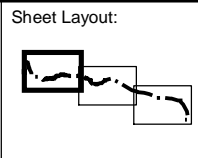
Previous flora and vegetation assessments have been conducted in close proximity to the current survey area. These surveys were reviewed to provide contextual information both prior to field surveys and during report preparation. Relevant reports were as follows:

- Astron Environmental Services (2010) *West Pilbara Iron Ore Project Reconciliation of Vegetation Descriptions and Associated Vegetation Mapping*. Report prepared for API Management Pty Ltd;
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2005) *Vegetation and Flora Survey of Mesa A and Mesa G, near Pannawonica*. Report prepared for Robe River Iron Associates;
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2006) *A Vegetation and Flora Survey of the Proposed Mesa A Transport Corridor, Warramboe Deposit and Yarraloola Borefield*. Report prepared for Robe River Iron Associates;
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2007) *A Flora and Vegetation Survey of the Mesa K Mine site, near Pannawonica*. Report Prepared for Robe River Mining Pty Ltd;
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2011) *Greater Bungaroo and Coastal Water Project Biological Review*. Report prepared for Rio Tinto Pty Ltd;
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2012) *Koodaideri Western Rail Corridor Vegetation and Flora Corridor*. Report prepared for Rio Tinto Pty Ltd;
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2012) *Koodaideri Iron Ore Project Vegetation and Flora Integration Report*. Report Prepared for Rio Tinto Pty Ltd;
- Coffey Environments (2009) *Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Solomon Rail Project Volume 1*. Report prepared for Fortescue Metals Groups Ltd;
- Coffey Environments (2010) *Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Solomon Project and Investigator*. Report Prepared for Fortescue Metals Groups Ltd;
- Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd (2010) *Solomon Project Rail Re-Alignment Flora and Vegetation Survey*. Report prepared for Fortescue Metals Groups Ltd;
- Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd (2010) *Level Two Flora and Vegetation Assessment, Firetail Mining Area*. Report prepared for Fortescue Metals Groups Ltd;
- Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd (2010) *Solomon Project Airstrip Flora and Vegetation Assessment*. Report prepared for Fortescue Metals Groups Ltd;
- ENV Australia Pty Ltd (2010) *Solomon Project: Kings Flora and Vegetation Assessment*. Report prepared for Fortescue Metals Group.
- Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2013) *Phase 1: Desktop Review of Environmental Risk Areas within the Main DBNGP Easement Corridor*. Report prepared for DBP.
- Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd (2013) *Literature and Desktop Review – Flora and Vegetation, Proposed Cape Preston Transport Corridor*. Report prepared for Iron Ore Holdings Ltd.
- Western Botanical (2010) *Flora and Vegetation of the Proposed Mine and Associated Infrastructure Areas West Pilbara Iron Ore Project*. Report prepared for API Management Pty Ltd.



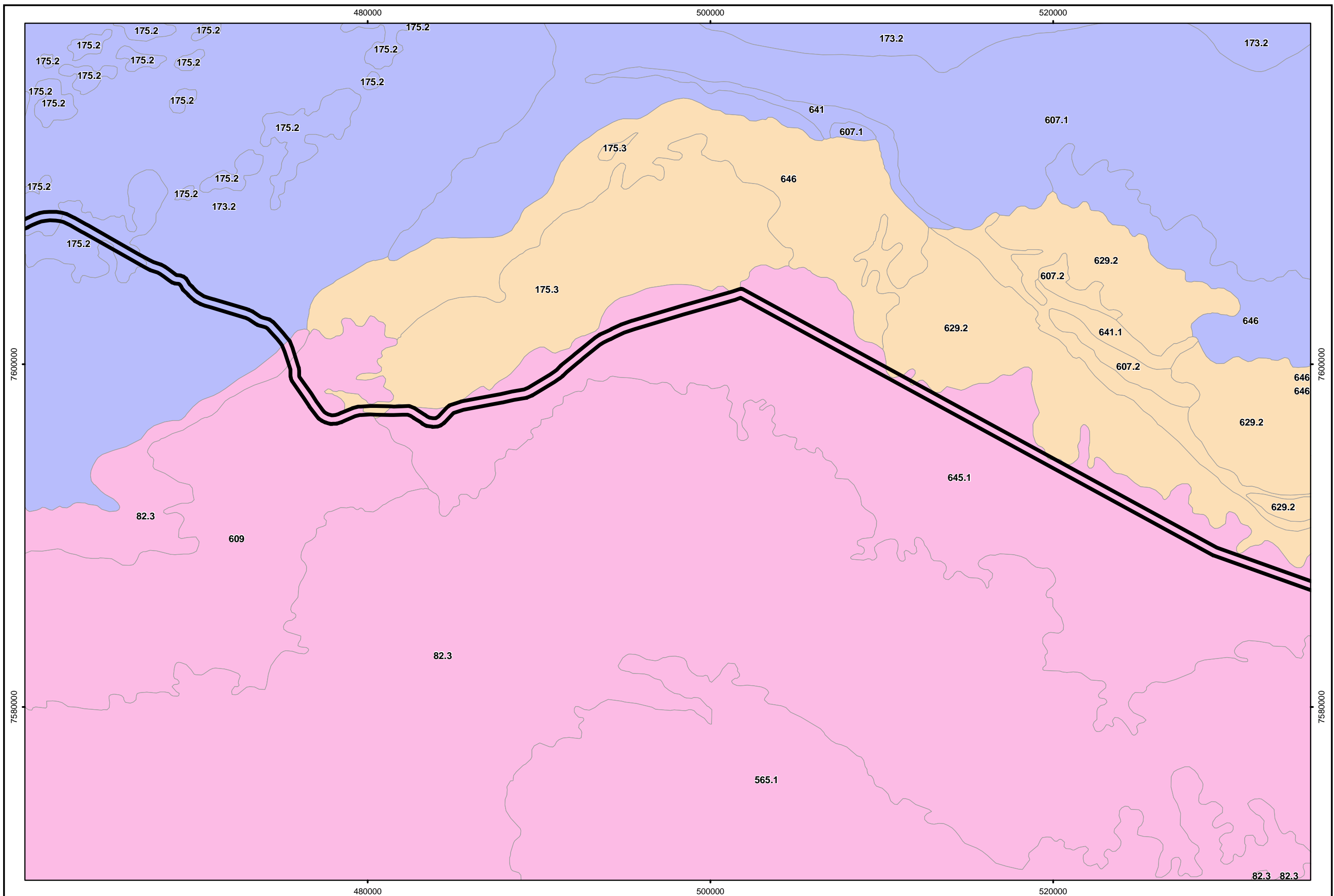
SYSTEM

	CHICHESTER PLATEAU
	FORTESCUE VALLEY
	HAMMERSLEY
	ONSLow COASTAL PLAIN
	STEWART HILLS



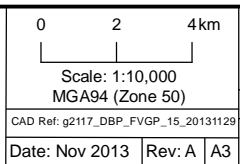
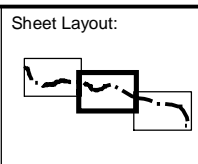
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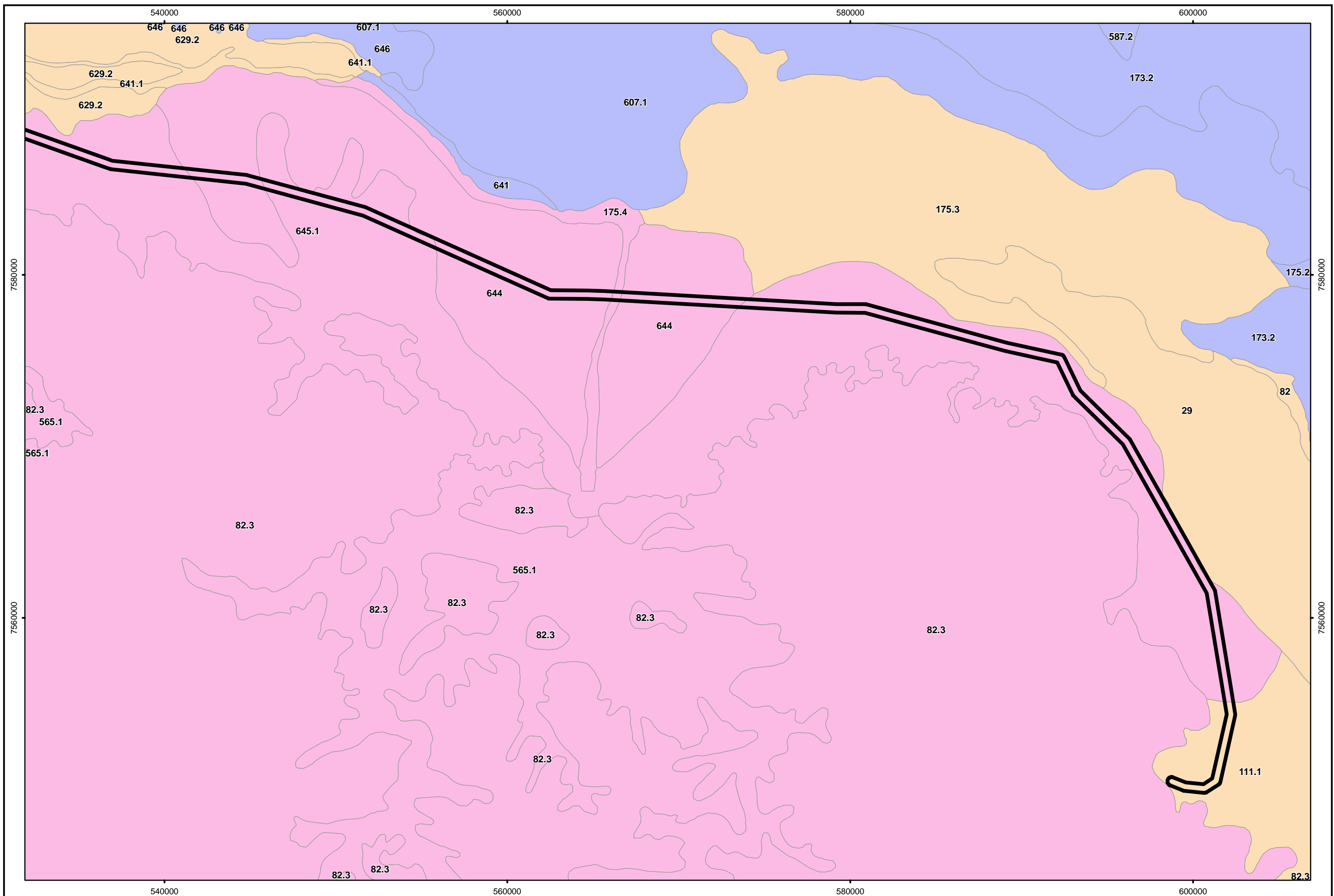
SYSTEM

	CHICHESTER PLATEAU
	FORTESCUE VALLEY
	HAMMERSLEY
	ONSLOW COASTAL PLAIN
	STEWART HILLS

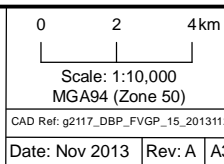
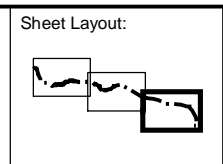


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**Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
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SYSTEM	
	CHICHESTER PLATEAU
	FORTESCUE VALLEY
	HAMMERSLEY
	ONSLOW COASTAL PLAIN
	STEWART HILLS



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Appendix:
4.3

5.1.6 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

The Pilbara bioregion contains two Threatened Ecological Communities namely Themeda Grasslands - VU and Ethel Gorge aquifer stygobiont community - VU. No Threatened Ecological Communities are known to occur in close proximity to the survey area and thus are highly unlikely to occur within the survey area (DPaW, 2013e)

Four Priority Ecological Communities were identified as occurring within the broader locality these being:

- Subterranean invertebrate communities of mesas in the Robe Valley region (P1). "A series of isolated mesas occur in the Robe Valley in the states Pilbara Region. The mesas are remnants of old valley infill deposits of the palaeo Robe River. The troglobitic faunal communities occur in an extremely specialised habitat and appear to require the particular structure and hydrogeology associated with mesas to provide a suitable humid habitat. Short range endemism is common in the fauna. The habitat is the humidified pisolitic strata" (DPaW, 2013f).
- Subterranean invertebrate community of pisolitic hills in the Pilbara region (P1). "A series of isolated low undulating hills occur in the state's Pilbara region. The troglofauna are being identified as having very short range distributions" (DPaW, 2013f).
- Stygofaunal communities of the Western Fortescue Plains freshwater aquifer (P4). "A unique assemblage of aquatic subterranean fauna including eels, snails and other stygofauna" (DPaW, 2013f).
- Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System (previously 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range'). "A system of basalt upland gilgai plains with tussock grasslands occurs throughout the Chichester Range in the Chichester-Millstream National Park, Mungaroona Range Nature Reserve and on adjacent pastoral leases" (DPaW, 2013f). There are four community types as described by DPaW (2013f) identified within the Wona Land System gilgai plains:
 - Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range. This grassless plain of stony gibber community occurs on the tablelands with very little vegetative cover during the dry season, however during the wet a suite of ephemerals/annuals and short-lived perennials emerge, many of which are poorly known and range-end taxa (P1);
 - Annual Sorghum grasslands on self-mulching clays. This community appears very rare and restricted to the Pannawonica-Robe valley end of the Chichester Range (P1);
 - Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebela* spp.) on gilgai (P3); and
 - Mitchell grass and Roebourne Plain grass (*Eragrostis xerophila*) plain on gilgai (typical type, heavily grazed; P3).

Proximity of DPaW buffers to the survey area and the restricted nature of Subterranean invertebrate communities of mesas in the Robe Valley region (P1), Subterranean invertebrate community of pisolitic hills in the Pilbara region (P1) and Stygofaunal communities of the Western Fortescue Plains freshwater aquifer (P4) make it highly unlikely that these communities will occur within survey area.

Arbitrary DPaW PEC buffers for the Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System (as detailed above), extend across the survey area from approximately KP 217 to KP 239 (DPaW ID_2746). As a result, it is possible that floristic aspects of this PEC could occur within the survey area.

5.1.7 Declared Threatened and Priority Flora

Two Threatened Flora species pursuant to Schedule 1 of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and as listed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013b) were recorded within the bounds of the desktop search (within ± 10 km buffer from the centre alignment).

A total of ninety-nine Priority Flora species as listed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013h) were identified by the desktop search as having potential to occur within the survey area. This included twenty-six Priority 1, twenty-two Priority 2, forty-four Priority 3 and seven Priority 4 flora species (Table 4).

The likelihood rating of each species occurring within the project area is based on proximity to current DPaW records and preferred habitat. A three point scale is applied from Unlikely, Possible and Likely.

Table 4: Threatened and Priority Flora Species with Potential to Occur within the Survey Area

SCC = State Conservation Code (Appendix A1); FCC = Federal Conservation Code (Appendix A1); ¹ DPaW, 2013a; ² Likelihood of occurrence rating based on current records and preferred habitat.

SPECIES	FAMILY	DESCRIPTION ¹	SCC	FCC	LIKLIHOOD ²
<i>Lepidium catapycnon</i>	Brassicaceae	Open, woody perennial, herb or shrub, 0.2-0.3 m high, stems zigzag. Fl. white, Oct. Skeletal soils. Hillsides.	T	VU	Possible
<i>Thryptomene wittweri</i>	Myrtaceae	Spreading or rounded shrub, 0.5-1.5(-2.1) m high. Fl. white-cream, Apr or Jul or Aug. Skeletal red stony soils. Breakaways, stony creek beds.	T	VU	Unlikely
<i>Abutilon</i> sp. Onslow (F. Smith s.n. 10/9/61)	Malvaceae	Prostrate perennial herb. Fl. yellow. Red loamy sand. Sandy plains.	1		Unlikely
<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>cloncurrrens</i>	Poaceae	Perennial, grass-like or herb, to 1.4 m high. Fl. green-yellow.	1	-	Possible
<i>Brachyscome</i> sp. Wanna Munna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4662)	Asteraceae	Erect annual herb, to 0.3 m high, Fl. Purple.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Calotis squamigera</i>	Asteraceae	Procumbent annual, herb, to 0.21 m high. Fl. yellow, Jul. Pebbly loam.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Eragrostis</i> sp. Mt Robinson (S. van Leeuwen 4109)	Poaceae	Tussock-forming perennial, grass-like or herb, to 0.3 m high. Fl. Sep. Red-brown skeletal soils, ironstone. Steep slopes, summits.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Walker KW 136) PN	Scrophulariaceae	Erect shrub, to 2 m high. Fl. White-cream-yellow pink-purple. Red gravelly soils. Hill crests and slopes.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila</i> sp. Snowy Mountain (S. van Leeuwen 3737)	Scrophulariaceae	Shrub, to 1 m tall. Skeletal soils. Summit of hills.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila</i> sp. West Angelas (S. van Leeuwen 4068)	Scrophulariaceae	Spindly shrub, to 3 m high. Skeletal red-brown soils. Steep rock slopes and hill crests.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila spongiorarpa</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Compact, succulent-leaved shrub, to 1 m high. Fl. white, May or Sep. Weakly saline alluvial plain on margins of marsh.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Eucalyptus lucens</i>	Myrtaceae	Mallee, to 4.5 m high, bark smooth, white, sometimes slightly powdery; leaves glossy green. Ironstone. Rocky slopes and mountain tops, high in the landscape.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Goodenia pallida</i>	Goodeniaceae	Erect herb, to 0.5 m high. Fl. purple, Aug. Red soils.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Grevillea</i> sp. Turee (J. Bull & G. Hopkinson ONS JJ 01.01) PN	Proteaceae	Erect shrub or tree, to 6 m high. Red/brown sandy loam and skeletal soils. Hill crests and scree slopes.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Helichrysum oligochaetum</i>	Asteraceae	Erect annual, herb, to 0.25 m high. Fl. yellow, Aug to Nov. Red clay. Alluvial plains	1		Possible
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Mt Brockman (E. Thoma ET 1354) PN	Malvaceae	Shrub, to 1.6 m high. Fl. Purple. Red/brown sand and skeletal soils. Ironstone outcropping and slopes.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Nicotiana heterantha</i>	Solonaceae	Decumbent, short-lived annual or perennial, herb, to 0.5 m high. Fl. white-cream, Mar to Jun or Sep. Black clay. Seasonally wet flats	1		Unlikely

Table 4: Threatened and Priority Flora Species with Potential to Occur within the Survey Area (cont.)

SCC = State Conservation Code (Appendix A1); FCC = Federal Conservation Code (Appendix A1); ¹ DPaW, 2013a; ² Likelihood of occurrence rating based on current records and preferred habitat.

SPECIES	FAMILY	DESCRIPTION ¹	SCC	FCC	LIKLIHOOD ²
<i>Rhodanthe ascendens</i>	Asteraceae	Ascending annual, herb, to 0.1 m high. Fl. yellow, Aug. Clay. Roadside verge.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Senna</i> sp. Millstream (E. Leyland s.n. 30/8/1990)	Fabaceae	Shrub, to 1.2 m high. Fl. yellow. Silt over cracking clay. Creek banks.	1	-	Possible
<i>Sida</i> sp. Hamersley Range (K. Newbey 10692)	Malvaceae	Woody shrub, to 2 m high. Fl. Light orange. Red skeletal soil. Steep slopes and hill summits.	1	-	Possible
<i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i>	Poaceae	Erect, tufted, ephemeral grass-like or herb, 0.15-0.4 m high. Fl. Feb to Nov. Deep sands, sandstone, sandy ironstone. Rocky hillsides, roadsides.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Tecticornia globulifera</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Shrub, to 0.5 m high. Saline clay loam. Salt lakes and saline flats	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Tecticornia</i> sp. Christmas Creek (K.A. Shepherd & T. Colmer et al. KS 1063)	Chenopodiaceae	Shrub, to 0.8 m high. Brown/grey clayey loam and red clayey sand. Floodways and depressions.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Port Hedland (A.S. George 1114) PN	Fabaceae	Erect spreading shrub, to 1.2 m high. Deep sands of coastal dunes.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Tetradlea fordiana</i>	Elaeocarpaceae	Dwarf shrub, 0.3-0.4 m high. Shale pocket amongst ironstone.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Teucrium pilbaranum</i>	Lamiaceae	Upright shrub, 0.2 m high. Fl. white, May or Sep. Clay. Crab hole plain in a river floodplain, margin of calcrete table.	1	-	Possible
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Karijini (S. van Leeuwen 4111) PN	Poaceae	Hummock grass, to 1 m high. Skeletal red/brown loam with ironstone outcropping. Upper slopes and hill summits.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Vittadinia</i> sp. Coondewanna Flats (S. van Leeuwen 4684)	Asteraceae	Annual herb, to 1 m high. Fl. cream. Red sand clay-loam with ironstone pebbles. Gilgai plains and flats.	1	-	Unlikely
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Pteridaceae	Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (fern), 0.1-0.2 m high. Moist, sheltered sites in gorges and on cliff walls.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Aristida calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>	Poaceae	Loosely tufted perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.3-1.3 m high. Red earths, sands, alluvial soils.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Aristida lazaridis</i>	Poaceae	Tufted perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.4-1.5 m high. Fl. green/purple, Apr. Sand or loam.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Cladium procerum</i>	Cyperaceae	Densely tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 2 m high. Fl. Nov. Perennial pools.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Dicladantha glabra</i>	Acanthaceae	Spreading perennial, herb or shrub, to 0.6(-1) m high. Fl. white/white-blue, Apr or Aug to Oct. Alluvium. Along watercourses, near rock pools	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila forrestii</i> subsp. Pingandy (M.E. Trudgen 2662)	Scrophulariaceae	Shrub, to 0.5 m high. Fl. yellow-cream to pinky-yellow. Red clay loam. Alluvial plains and creek lines.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Euphorbia australis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Prostrate herb. Alluvial soils, red clay loam and cracking clay. Low areas and semi-permanent pools.	2	-	Possible

Table 4: Threatened and Priority Flora Species with Potential to Occur within the Survey Area (cont.)

SCC = State Conservation Code (Appendix A1); FCC = Federal Conservation Code (Appendix A1); ¹ DPaW, 2013a; ² Likelihood of occurrence rating based on current records and preferred habitat.

SPECIES	FAMILY	DESCRIPTION ¹	SCC	FCC	LIKLIHOOD ²
<i>Euphorbia inappendiculata</i> var. <i>inappendiculata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Prostrate herb. Red-brown cracking clays. Floodplains and flats.	2	-	Possible
<i>Gompholobium karjini</i>	Fabaceae	Shrub, to 0.8 m high. Fl. yellow. Red-brown gravelly loam. Ridges, hilltops and slopes.	2		Possible
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp. Gurinbiddy Range (M.E. Trudgen MET 15708) PN	Malvaceae	Shrub, to 3 m high. Fl. mauve. Skeletal red-brown stony soil. Hill summits and upper scree slopes.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Indigofera ixocarpa</i>	Fabaceae	Shrub, to 1 m high. Fl. pink, May. Skeletal red soils over massive ironstone.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Ipomoea racemigera</i>	Convolvulaceae	Creeping annual, herb or climber. Fl. white.	2		Unlikely
<i>Isotropis parviflora</i>	Fabaceae	Shrub, 0.1 m high. Fl. white/pink, Mar. Valley slope of ironstone plateau.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Oxalis</i> sp. Pilbara (M.E. Trudgen 12725)	Oxalidaceae	Annual herb, to 0.3 m. Fl. yellow. Red-brown gravelly loam. Slopes.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Paspalidium retiglume</i>	Poaceae	Tufted annual, grass-like or herb, 0.1-0.5 m high. Fl. Apr. Clay.	2	-	Possible
<i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i>	Asteraceae	Shrub, to 1 m high. Fl. yellow. Skeletal brown soil and red-brown gravelly loam. Ridgelines and upper slopes.	2	-	Possible
<i>Pilbara trudgenii</i>	Asteraceae	Gnarled, aromatic shrub, to 1 m high. Fl. Sep. Skeletal, red stony soil over ironstone. Hill summits, steep slopes, screes, cliff faces.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Scaevola</i> sp. Hamersley Range basalts (S. van Leeuwen 3675)	Goodeniaceae	Shrub, to 1 m high. Fl. Jul to Aug. Skeletal, brown gritty soil over basalt. Summits of hills, steep hills.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Spartothamnella puberula</i>	Lamiaceae	Shrub, 0.35-1.5 m high. Fl. blue-white, Sep to Nov. Rocky loam, sandy or skeletal soils, clay. Sandplains, hills.	2	-	Possible
<i>Stylidium weeliwoffi</i>	Stylidiaceae	Annual, herb, 0.1-0.25 m high. Fl. pink & red, Aug to Sep. Gritty sand soil, sandy clay. Edge of watercourses.	2		Possible
<i>Trianthema</i> sp. Python Pool (G.R. Guerin & M.E. Trudgen GG 1023)	Aizoaceae	Prostrate herb. Fl. pink. Brow clay loam and rocky soils. Floodplains	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Vigna</i> sp. central (M.E. Trudgen 1626)	Fabaceae	Prostrate shrub or herb. Fl. yellow. Cracking clay and brown sand. Sandplains and alluvial plains.	2	-	Unlikely
<i>Acacia daweana</i>	Fabaceae	Spreading shrub, 0.3-1.5(-2) m high. Fl. yellow, Jul to Sep. Stony red loamy soils. Low rocky rises, along drainage lines.	3	-	Possible
<i>Acacia effusa</i>	Fabaceae	Low, dense, spreading, somewhat viscid shrub, 0.3-1 m high, bark 'minni-ritchi'. Fl. yellow, May to Aug. Stony red loam. Scree slopes of low ranges.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Acacia glaucocaesia</i>	Fabaceae	Dense, glabrous shrub or tree, 1.8-6 m high. Fl. yellow, Jul to Sep. Red loam, sandy loam, clay. Floodplains.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Acacia subtiliformis</i>	Fabaceae	Spindly, slender, erect shrub, to 3.5 m high. Fl. yellow, Jun. On rocky calcrete plateau.	3	-	Unlikely

Table 4: Threatened and Priority Flora Species with Potential to Occur within the Survey Area (cont.)

SCC = State Conservation Code (Appendix A1); FCC = Federal Conservation Code (Appendix A1); ¹ DPaW, 2013a; ² Likelihood of occurrence rating based on current records and preferred habitat.

SPECIES	FAMILY	DESCRIPTION ¹	SCC	FCC	LIKLIHOOD ²
<i>Ampelopteris prolifera</i>	Thelypteridaceae	Rhizomatous, perennial, herb (fern), to 4 m high. Near water or in wet ground.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Astrebula lappacea</i>	Poaceae	Tufted perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.3-0.8 m high. Fl. green/purple, Jun to Jul. Clay, loam.	3	-	Likely
<i>Calotis latiuscula</i>	Asteraceae	Erect herb, to 0.5 m high. Fl. yellow, Jun to Oct. Sand, loam. Rocky hillsides, floodplains, rocky creeks or river beds.	3	-	Possible
<i>Dampiera anonyma</i>	Goodeniaceae	Multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5(-1) m high. Fl. blue-purple, Jun to Sep. Skeletal red-brown to brown gravelly soil over banded ironstone, basalt, shale and jaspilite. Hill summits, upper slopes.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Dampiera metallorum</i>	Goodeniaceae	Rounded, multistemmed perennial, herb, to 0.5 m high. Fl. blue, Apr or Jun to Oct. Skeletal red-brown gravelly soil over banded ironstone. Steep slopes, summits of hills.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Eragrostis crateriformis</i>	Poaceae	Annual, grass-like or herb, 0.17-0.42 m high. Fl. Jan to May or Jul. Clayey loam or clay. Creek banks, depressions.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Eragrostis surreyana</i>	Poaceae	Annual grass, to 0.05 m high. Red-brown sandy clay/loam. Drainage lines and sump areas.	3	-	Possible
<i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Shrub, 0.5-1.5 m high. Fl. blue-purple, Aug to Sep. Skeletal soils over ironstone. Summits.	3	-	Possible
<i>Euphorbia stevenii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Somewhat succulent perennial, herb, 0.1-0.5 m high. Clay, sandy soils.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Fimbristylis sieberiana</i>	Cyperaceae	Shortly rhizomatous, tufted perennial, grass-like or herb (sedge), 0.25-0.6 m high. Fl. brown, May to Jun. Mud, skeletal soil pockets. Pool edges, sandstone cliffs.	3	-	Possible
<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Tree, 1.5-6 m high. Fl. white, Sep. Skeletal soils, stony soils. Massive rock scree, gorges.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Glycine falcate</i>	Fabaceae	Mat-forming perennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. blue-purple, May or Jul. Black clayey sand. Along drainage depressions in crabhole plains on river floodplains.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Goodenia</i> sp. East Pilbara (A.A. Mitchell PRP 727)	Goodeniaceae	Open, erect annual or biennial, herb, to 0.2 m high. Fl. yellow. Red-brown clay soil, calcrete pebbles. Low undulating plain, swampy plains.	3		Possible
<i>Gymnanthera cunninghamii</i>	Apocynaceae	Erect shrub, 1-2 m high. Fl. cream-yellow-green, Jan to Dec. Sandy soils.	3		Possible
<i>Indigofera</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (S. van Leeuwen 4301)	Fabaceae	Perennial shrub, to 1 m high. Fl. pink. Red-brown sandy loam. Drainage lines.	3	-	Possible

Table 4: Threatened and Priority Flora Species with Potential to Occur within the Survey Area (cont.)

SCC = State Conservation Code (Appendix A1); FCC = Federal Conservation Code (Appendix A1); ¹ DPaW, 2013a; ² Likelihood of occurrence rating based on current records and preferred habitat.

SPECIES	FAMILY	DESCRIPTION ¹	SCC	FCC	LIKLIHOOD ²
<i>Indigofera</i> sp. Gilesii (M.E. Trudgen 15869) PN	Fabaceae	Shrub, to 2 m high. Fl. pink. Red-brown skeletal soil with ironstone pebbles. Hilltops, gullies and sandplains.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Iotasperma sessilifolium</i>	Asteraceae	Erect herb. Fl. pink. Cracking clay, black loam. Edges of waterholes, plains.	3	-	Possible
<i>Nicotiana umbratica</i>	Solanaceae	Erect, short-lived annual or perennial, herb, 0.3-0.7 m high. Fl. white, Apr to Jun. Shallow soils. Rocky outcrops.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Oldenlandia</i> sp. Hamersley Station (A.A. Mitchell PRP 1479)	Rubiaceae	Spreading annual, herb, 0.05-0.1 m high. Fl. blue, Mar. Cracking clay, basalt. Gently undulating plain with large surface rocks, flat crabholed plain.	3	-	Likely
<i>Olearia mucronata</i>	Asteraceae	Densely branched, unpleasantly aromatic shrub, 0.6-1 m high. Fl. white & yellow, Aug to Dec or Jan. Schistose hills, along drainage channels.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Owenia acidula</i>	Meliaceae	Tree, 3-8 m high. Fl. white-brown/cream. Clay.	3	-	Possible
<i>Phragmites karka</i>	Poaceae	Erect rhizomatous reed, to 2.5 m high. Clay-loams. Edge of permanent pools.	3		Unlikely
<i>Phyllanthus aridus</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Erect, much-branched shrub, to 0.25 m high. Fl. cream-green, May to Jun. Sandstone, gravel, red sand.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Pleurocarpaea gracilis</i>	Asteraceae	Shrub, to 0.5 m high. Fl. purple. Skeletal soil. Mesa tops and steep slopes.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Polymeria distigma</i>	Convolvulaceae	Prostrate trailing herb. Fl. pink, Apr to Jul. Sandy soils.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Ptilotus subspinescens</i>	Amaranthaceae	Compact shrub, to 0.8 m high. Gentle rocky slopes, screes and the bases of screes.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Rhagodia</i> sp. Hamersley (M. Trudgen 17794)	Chenopodiaceae	Shrub, to 2.5 m high. Fl. yellow. Red-brown clay and loams with ironstone. Plains and valley floors.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Acanthaceae	Herb or shrub, 0.1-0.3 m high. Fl. blue-purple-violet, Apr to May. Ironstone soils. Near creeks, rocky hills.	3	-	Possible
<i>Sida</i> sp. Barlee Range (S. van Leeuwen 1642)	Malvaceae	Spreading shrub, to 0.5 m high. Fl. yellow, Aug. Skeletal red soils pockets. Steep slope.	3	-	Possible
<i>Solanum albostellatum</i>	Solanaceae	Low shrub or herb, to 0.15 m high. Fl. mauve. Sandy loam, cacking clay and silty clay loam. Floodplains.	3	-	Likely
<i>Solanum kentrocaule</i>	Solanaceae	Shrub, to 2.5 m high. Fl. blue. Red-brown stony loam and skeletal soil. Hill summits, upper slopes and creek lines.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Stackhousia clementii</i>	Celastraceae	Dense broom-like perennial, herb, to 0.45 m high. Fl. green/yellow/brown. Skeletal soils. Sandstone hills.	3		Unlikely
<i>Swainsona thompsoniana</i>	Fabaceae	Prostrate annual herb. Fl. mauve. Red-brown loam and clay. Creeklines, claypans and plains.	3	-	Likely

Table 4: Threatened and Priority Flora Species with Potential to Occur within the Survey Area (cont.)

SCC = State Conservation Code (Appendix A1); FCC = Federal Conservation Code (Appendix A1); ¹ DPaW, 2013a; ² Likelihood of occurrence rating based on current records and preferred habitat.

SPECIES	FAMILY	DESCRIPTION ¹	SCC	FCC	LIKLIHOOD ²
<i>Tecticornia medusa</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Erect shrub, to 0.8 m. Red clayey sand. Floodplains.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Terminalia supranitifolia</i>	Combretaceae	Spreading, tangled shrub or tree, 1.5-3 m high. Fl. green-yellow, May or Jul or Dec. Sand. Among basalt rocks	3		Unlikely
<i>Themeda</i> sp. Hammersley Station (M.E. Trudgen 11431)	Poaceae	Tussocky perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.9-1.8 m high. Fl. Aug. Red clay. Clay pan, grass plain.	3	-	Likely
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Mt Ella (M.E. Trudgen 12739)	Poaceae	Perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.4 m high. Light orange-brown, pebbly loam. Amongst rocks & outcrops, gully slopes.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Triodia</i> sp. Robe River (M.E. Trudgen et al. MET 12367)	Poaceae	Perennial grass, to 0.6 m high. Sandy red loam and ironstone gravel. Creeklines and hill slopes.	3	-	Possible
<i>Triumfetta echinata</i>	Malvaceae	Prostrate shrub, to 0.3 m high. Fl. Aug. Red sandy soils. Sand dunes.	3	-	Unlikely
<i>Whiteochloa capillipes</i>	Poaceae	Annual or perennial, grass-like or herb, 0.4-1 m high. Fl. red-brown, Feb to Jun.	3	-	Possible
<i>Acacia bromilowiana</i>	Fabaceae	Tree or shrub, to 12 m high. Fl. yellow/pink, Jul to Aug. Red skeletal stony loam, orange-brown pebbly, gravel loam, laterite, banded ironstone, basalt. Rocky hills, breakaways, scree slopes, gorges, creek beds.	4	-	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila magnifica</i> subsp. <i>magnifica</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Shrub, 0.5-1.5 m high. Fl. blue, Aug to Nov. Skeletal soils over ironstone. Rocky screes.	4	-	Unlikely
<i>Eremophila youngii</i> subsp. <i>lepidota</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Dense, spreading shrub, (0.2-) 1-3 m high. Fl. purple-red-pink, Jan or Mar or Jun or Aug to Sep. Stony red sandy loam. Flats plains, floodplains, sometimes semi-saline, clay flats	4	-	Unlikely
<i>Goodenia berringbinensis</i>	Goodeniaceae	Ascending annual, herb, 0.1-0.3 m high. Fl. yellow, Oct. Red sandy loam. Along watercourses	4		Unlikely
<i>Goodenia nuda</i>	Goodeniaceae	Erect to ascending herb, to 0.5 m high. Fl. yellow, Apr to Aug.	4		Likely
<i>Livistona alfredii</i>	Arecaceae	Tree-like monocot (palm), to 10 m high. Fl. cream, Jul to Sep. Edges of permanent pools.	4		Unlikely
<i>Rhynchosia bungarensis</i>	Fabaceae	Compact, prostrate shrub, to 0.5 m high. Fl. yellow. Pebbly, shingly coarse sand amongst boulders. Banks of flow line in the mouth of a gully in a valley wall.	4	-	Likely

5.2 Field Survey

A total of 238 survey sites, both pre-selected and opportunistic, were used in the 2013 survey. Refer to Appendix C for a list of the geographic locations for each survey site.

5.2.1 Flora

A total of 353 vascular plant taxa which are representative of 135 plant genera and 43 plant families were recorded within the 2013 survey. The majority of the taxa recorded were representative of the Fabaceae (77 taxa), Poaceae (63 taxa) and Malvaceae (40 taxa) families (Appendix C). Of the 353 taxa recorded 245 (69.4%) were perennial, 63 (17.8%) were annual and 45 taxa (12.7%) were both annual and perennial depending on local conditions.

5.2.2 Accumulated Species – Sites Surveyed (Species-Area Curve)

A species accumulation plot, based on accumulated species versus sites surveyed was prepared to provide an indication as to the level of adequacy of the survey effort. As the number of survey sites increases, and correspondingly the size of the area surveyed increases, there should be a diminishing number of new species recorded. At some point, the number of new species recorded becomes essentially asymptotic. When the number of new species being recorded for survey effort expended approaches this asymptotic value, the survey effort can be considered to be adequate.

The species accumulation curve (Figure 5), based on the species accumulation analysis of Colwell (2006) was used to evaluate the adequacy of sampling. The asymptotic value was determined using Michaelis-Menten modelling. Using this analysis, the incidence based coverage estimator of species richness (Chao, 2004) was calculated to be 383.49. Based on this value, and the total of 353 species recorded during the current survey, approximately 92% of the flora species potentially present within the survey area were recorded. Though seemingly high for such a large survey area, a figure of 92% is reflective of the survey as vegetation communities comprised similar species, the assemblage and structure of these species, however, differed substantially.

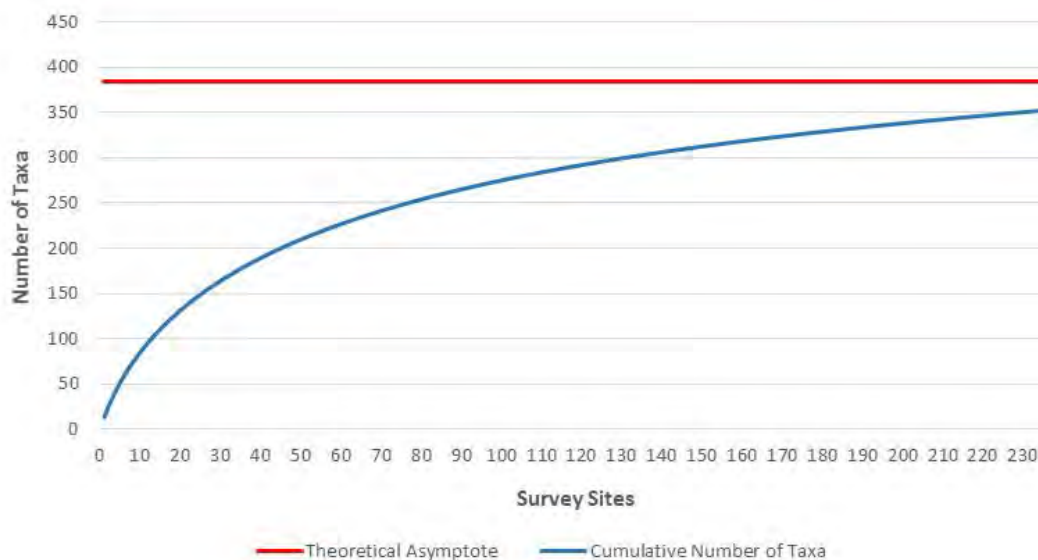


Figure 5: Averaged randomised species accumulation curve

Field survey data was used to calculate both a species accumulation curve and a theoretical maximum number of species (asymptotic value) within the survey area.

5.2.3 Threatened and Priority Flora

No Declared Threatened Flora species pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* [WA] and as listed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013a) were recorded within the survey area.

One Priority Flora species pursuant to subsection (2) of section 23F of the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* [WA] and as listed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013a) was recorded within the survey area. One Priority 3 species *Astrelba lappacea* was recorded within the survey area; a brief description of this taxa and a table of locations are listed below (Table 5).

***Astrelba lappacea* (Priority 3) – POACEAE**

This species is described as a tufted perennial grass, 0.3-0.8 m high, producing green/purple flowers from June to July. It is known to occur on clay and loam soils. There are six records of this taxon in the database of the Western Australian Herbarium (Department of Parks and Wildlife 2013a). *Astrelba lappacea* (P3) was recorded at five locations (Table 5) in the current survey, mapped within the FL15 community (Section 5.2.4). The FL15 community is inferred to represent floristic aspects of the Mitchell grass plains (*Astrelba* spp.) on gilgai (P3) Priority Ecological Community (Section 5.2.4).

Table 5: Locations of *Astrelba lappacea* (P3) recorded within the FRGP Project Area

Survey Site	Location (GDA94; Zone 50K)		Population Number
	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	
2-8	510350	7599600	50
2-9	511515	7598886	35
2-10	511640	7598846	50
2-12	519620	7594282	>350
2-13	519718	7594196	>400

5.2.4 Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

No Threatened Ecological Communities as listed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013a) or by the Department of the Environment (2013a) were inferred to occur within or in close proximity to the FRGP Project Area.

One Priority Ecological Community, namely the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System', as listed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013b) was inferred to occur within the FRGP Project Area. The four plant assemblages that comprise the Wona Land System include Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroon Range (P1); Annual Sorghum grasslands on self-mulching clays (P1); Mitchell grass plains (*Astrelba* spp.) on gilgai (P3) and; Mitchell grass and Roebourne Plain grass (*Eragrostis xerophila*) plain on gilgai (P3). Arbitrary PEC buffers for the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' (as detailed above) extend across the survey area from approximately KP 217 to KP 239 (DPaW ID_2746).

Following the field survey and subsequent data analysis it has been inferred that floristic aspects of the Mitchell grass plains (*Astrelba* spp.) on gilgai (P3) PEC occur within the survey area from approximately KP 148 to KP 162; represented by vegetation community FL15. FL15 was described as an *Astrelba lappacea* (P3), *Aristida latifolia*, *Panicum decompositum* low tussock grassland, occurring on red clayey loams to red cracking clays. Other common grass species within FL15 included *Astrelba pectinata*, *Aristida* spp., *Eragrostis* spp., *Urochloa occidentalis*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Dichanthium sericeum* and *Bothriochloa ewartiana*. Approximately 362 hectares of the FL15 community was mapped within the survey area.

Vegetation within FL15 was recorded in excellent to pristine condition, with an intact tussock grassland present. Weed species recorded within FL15, namely *Vachellia farnesiana*, *Malvastrum americanum* and *Tribulus terrestris*, were found in low densities.

5.2.5 Taxa with Extensions to their Range

Seven species recorded during the field survey represented extensions to the currently known range for those species (Table 6). The occurrence and scale of range extensions were determined by comparing recorded locations in the current survey with that of species' distributions presented by WAH Florabase records. Four species are considered to be moderate range extensions and three are considered to be minor range extensions.

Table 6: Summary of Flora Species Representing Range Extensions within the FRGP Project Area

Family	Species	Known IBRA region distribution	No. WA Herbarium records	Range extension comments
Poaceae	<i>Aristida anthoxanthoides</i>	Carnarvon, Gascoyne, Great Victoria Desert, Pilbara (east)	9	Moderate range extension. Nearest WAH record occurs approx. 150 km to the south of the Solomon Mine Hub. This species was recorded once at survey site 1-177. Site descriptions at this location are consistent with that of known WAH records.
Malvaceae	<i>Corchorus sidoides</i> subsp. <i>vermicularis</i>	Carnarvon, Central Kimberley, Dampierland, Gascoyne, Great Sandy Desert, Little Sandy Desert, Ord Victoria Plain, Pilbara (south-west)	22	Minor range extension. Nearest WAH record occurs approx. 60 km to the south-west of the survey area. This species was recorded once at survey site 1-41. Site descriptions at this location are consistent with that of known WAH records.
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia aspera</i>	Carnarvon, Central Kimberley, Gascoyne, Great Sandy Desert, Little Sandy Desert, Ord Victoria Plain, Pilbara (south-west and south-east), Tanami, Victoria Bonaparte	51	Minor range extension. Nearest WAH record occurs approx. 70 km to the south of the survey. This species was recorded twice at survey sites 1-26 and 1-61. Site descriptions at these locations are consistent with that of known WAH records.
Euphorbiaceae	* <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Dampierland, Northern Kimberley, Ord Victoria Plain, Victoria Bonaparte	19	Moderate range extension. Nearest WAH record occurs approx. 200 km to the north of the survey. This species was recorded once at survey site 1-108. This species was recorded in a disturbed creekline near the town of Pannawonica, details consistent with that of known WAH records.
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Notoleptopus decaisnei</i> var. <i>decaisnei</i>	Northern Kimberley, Pilbara (north), Victoria Bonaparte	3	Moderate range extension. Nearest WAH record occurs approx. 150 km to the north-east of the survey. This species was recorded twice at survey sites 1-3 and 1-76. Too few WAH records of this species exist to compare site descriptions.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena limbata</i>	Carnarvon.	3	Moderate range extension. Nearest WAH record occurs approx. 200 km to the south-west of the survey area. This species was recorded three times at survey sites 1-56, 1-67 and 1-68. Too few WAH records of this species exist to compare site descriptions.
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum ?dioicum</i>	Central Kimberley, Dampierland, Gascoyne, Great Sandy Desert, Northern Kimberley, Ord Victoria Plain, Pilbara (east), Tanami, Victoria Bonaparte.	220	Minor range extension. Nearest WAH record occurs approx. 160 km to the east of the survey area. This species was recorded twice at survey sites 1-114 and 1-125. Habitat preference for this species is highly variable, and not at odds with current recordings.

5.2.6 Introduced (Exotic) Plant Species

Eleven introduced (exotic) taxa were recorded within the FRGP Project survey area. Of these, one species **Jatropha gossypifolia* is a state-wide Declared Pest (Plant) pursuant to section 22 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 (BAM Act)* according to the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food (2013; Table 7). The recording of **Jatropha gossypifolia* in the survey area also represents a moderate range extension (Section, 5.2.5). Approximately 50 individuals of this species were recorded in a minor creekline 0.5 km ENE of the Pannawonica town site (GDA94; Zone 50K; 431169, 7607080)

Table 7 identifies weed management priorities for weed species identified within the survey area. With a view to provide information for prioritising the control of spread, prevent introductions and control existing weeds. Weed locations are shown in Appendix B and Appendix I. Note that these are physical locations recorded at survey sites to show the geographic extent of each weed species across the survey area, not to highlight actual distribution and/or densities.

The *Environmental Weed Strategy for WA* (DEC, 2012) assesses and rates weeds in terms of their environmental impact on biodiversity using the same criteria as those used in the *National Weed Strategy* (ARMCANZ, 1997). These ratings have been applied to weed species identified within the survey area to determine weed management priorities. The environmental weed rating system is outlined as follows:

- High – These weeds should have priority for control and/or research.
- Moderate – Control and/or research funds should be directed toward these weeds.
- Mild – These weeds should be monitored and controlled where appropriate.
- Low – Low level of monitoring required for these weeds.

**Cenchrus ciliaris* has a high environmental weed rating and was recorded in high densities in a large number of creeklines and flow-out zones (Appendix I). Regarding **Cenchrus* species it should be noted that as outlined by (DEC, 2012), "Control of some widespread weeds may not be practicable, particularly if they are plants valued by the pastoral industry. Chemical control of these species would be a very costly and probably futile exercise".

In addition to **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **Aerva javanica*, **Cynodon dactylon*, **Setaria verticillata* and **Vachellia farnesiana* also have high environmental weed ratings. **Aerva javanica* was recorded within two survey sites (Appendix I), in the vicinity of the Pannawonica town site. This species has medium distribution in the Pilbara and high to medium feasibility of control (Table 7).

Table 7: Summary Management Details of Weed Species Recorded within the FRGP Project Area. Note: Physical locations of weeds recorded are shown in Appendix B and listed in Appendix I.

Weed Species	Environmental Weed Rating ¹	Permitted & Quarantine Plant Species ²	Current Distribution in Pilbara ¹	Feasibility of Control ¹	Comments ³
<i>Aerva javanica</i> (kapok bush)	High	Permitted (s11)	Medium	High-Medium	Widespread in many types of vegetation from the Kimberly to Carnarvon, preferring calcareous soils.
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> (buffel grass)	High	Permitted (s11)	High	Low	Widespread weed of roadsides, creek lines, river edges and most vegetation types in the Pilbara.
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (couch grass)	High	Permitted (s11)	High	Low	Widespread in many types of vegetation, particularly common in wetlands and river edges.
<i>Flaveria trinervia</i> (speedy weed)	n/a	Permitted (s11)	n/a	n/a	Widespread weed frequently on flood-prone land.

Table 7: Summary Management Details of Weed Species Recorded within the Survey Area (cont.). Note: Physical locations of weeds recorded are shown in Appendix B and listed in Appendix I.

Weed Species	Environmental Weed Rating ¹	Permitted & Quarantine Plant Species ²	Current Distribution in Pilbara ¹	Feasibility of Control ¹	Comments ³
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> (cotton-leaf physic-nut)	High	Prohibited (s22)	Low	Medium	Scattered weed of grazed woodlands, creeklines and wasteland areas in the Kimberly and around Port Hedland.
<i>Malvastrum americanum</i> (spiked malvastrum)	Moderate	Permitted (s11)	High	Low	Weed of river and creek margins, wasteland and many arid zone habitats throughout the Pilbara.
<i>Melochia pyramidata</i> (broom-wood)	Low	Permitted (s11)	Low	Undetermined	Weed of rivers, creeks and irrigated crops in the Pilbara and Kimberly.
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> (sweet basil)	n/a	Permitted (s11)	n/a	n/a	Naturalised at Broome, Derby, on Kimberly Downs Station and in Perth. Occurs on roadsides and near settlements.
<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (whorled pigeon grass)	High	Permitted (s11)	Medium	Low	Common weed of disturbed land, riverine edges and shrublands throughout the Kimberly and Pilbara.
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (yellow vine)	Low	Permitted (s11)	Low	High	Widespread in the Kimberly and arid zone.
<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> (mimosa bush)	High	Permitted (s11)	High	Low	Widespread weed of roadsides, creeks, rivers and disturbed floodplains.

¹ DEC (2012); ² DAFWA (2013b); ³ Hussey *et al.*, (1997).

**Cynodon dactylon* was recorded within one survey site (Appendix I), in a creekline 3 km south of the Pannawonica town site. This species occurs throughout the Pilbara and has a low feasibility of control (Table 7). **Setaria verticillata* was recorded within four survey quadrats (Appendix I). Recorded locations were within micro-channels and flood-out zones. This species is widespread across the state and has a low feasibility of control. **Vachellia farnesiana* was recorded within eighteen survey quadrats (Appendix I). Recorded locations were mostly within creeklines and open clay flats. This species occurs throughout the Pilbara and has a low feasibility of control (Table 7).

5.2.7 Statistical Analysis

Similarity Profile Analysis (SIMPROF) identified forty significantly associated groups of quadrats ($P_i = 3.76$; $p = <0.001$). Where appropriate, outliers and small groupings were assigned to broader comparative vegetation units based on factors including species composition and site descriptions; this is particularly relevant where survey quadrats were established on ecotones. For the purposes of vegetation mapping, i.e. extrapolating quadrat data to generalise vegetation communities over broad areas, an inclusive rather than exclusive approach was adopted for outliers.

Thirty significantly dissimilar vegetation communities were delineated within the FRGP Project survey area (Global $R = 0.86$; $p = <0.001$). Three vegetation communities were represented by one survey quadrat, these being FL11, MR2 and MR7. Subjective assessments of aerial photography and topography indicated that these vegetation communities were most likely restricted within the bounds of the project area and do not appear to be outliers solely based on sampling effort. FL11 comprised a unique tussock grassland assemblage, with MR2 and MR7 comprising a dominant *Acacia monticola* and *Eremophila longifolia* shrubland, respectively.

Vegetation of flats to lower slopes typically comprised a mosaic of open *Acacia* spp. shrublands with open/sparse Myrtaceous and/or Proteaceous shrubs/trees over *Triodia* spp. open/sparse hummock grassland and sparse/isolated mixed tussock grassland (FL1 – FL15). Further delineation of these communities was primarily based on changes in the dominance of upper and mid storey species and/or the increasing dominance of tussock grasses to the exclusion of *Triodia* spp. Soft spinifex (e.g. *Triodia pungens*) was generally the dominant hummock grass species within these lowland communities, with tussock grasses occasionally becoming dominant in the ground layer (e.g. FL15).

Vegetation of mid slopes to ridges, although comprising similar species to that of lower slope associations, were structurally different and contained an increasing dominance of characteristic upland species including, but not limited to, *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia maitlandii* and *Grevillea pyramidalis* (MR1 – MR7). Hard spinifex (e.g. *Triodia wiseana*) was generally the dominant hummock grass species within these upland communities.

Vegetation of creeklines, flowlines and drainage areas typically comprised low open woodlands dominated by *Corymbia* and/or *Eucalyptus* species (CD1 – CD8). Other characteristic species of these communities included *Acacia tumida*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Gossypium australe* and *Grevillea wickhamii*. Mixed tussock grasses and soft spinifex tend to dominate the understorey.

A summary of the thirty vegetation communities, species by vegetation community, is detailed in Appendix F. A photographic record and further details of vegetation communities delineated within the survey area is detailed in Appendix G. A dendrogram of the survey sites with assigned vegetation communities is depicted in Appendix H.

5.2.8 Vegetation

Thirty vegetation communities were defined and mapped within the survey area (see Appendix B). Further vegetation community descriptions, condition, soils and landform and representative photographs are detailed in Appendix G. Vegetation communities are summarised below.

Vegetation of Flats to Lower Slopes

- FL1: *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia synchronicia*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna notabilis*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa* mid isolated shrubs over *Salsola australis*, *Enchylaena tomentosa*, *Maireana planifolia* low isolated chenopod shrubs with *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Sporobolus australasicus* low isolated tussock grasses.
- FL2: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated clumps of trees over *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* tall sparse shrubland and *Cullen martini*, *Senna notabilis*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum* mid isolated shrubs over *Tephrosia uniovulata*, *Isotropis atropurpurea*, *Corchorus tectus* low sparse shrubs and *Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland.
- FL3: *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia synchronicia*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland over *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Sarcostemma viminale*, *Hibiscus sturtii* var. *platyklamys* mid isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland.
- FL4: *Streptoglossa bubakii*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Sida trichopoda* low sparse forbland with *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Aristida latifolia*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Eragrostis xerophila* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL5: *Sida spinosa*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Cullen cinereum* low sparse shrubland with *Panicum decompositum*, *Enneapogon caerulescens* low sparse tussock grassland and *Stemodia kingii*, *Heliotropium crispatum*, *Desmodium muelleri* low sparse forbland.
- FL6: *Acacia inaequilatera* tall open shrubland over *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, **Vachellia farnesiana* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia brizoides* low open hummock grassland and *Eriachne aristidea*, *Enneapogon caerulescens*, *Aristida anthoxanthoides* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL7: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia coleii* var. *coleii*, *Acacia dictyophleba* tall sparse shrubland over *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Indigofera boviparda* subsp. *boviparda* low sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.

- FL8: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia synchronicia* tall sparse shrubland over *Gossypium australe*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens* low sparse hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana* low open tussock grassland.
- FL9: *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Scaevola spinescens* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia longiceps* low open hummock grassland.
- FL10: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia dictyophleba* tall open shrubland and *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Aristida latifolia*, *Themeda triandra* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL11: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Cullen lachnostachys*, *Grevillea wickhamii* mid sparse shrubland over *Themeda triandra*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Paraneurachne muelleri* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL12: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland and *Gossypium australe*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Acacia dictyophleba* mid sparse shrubland over *Bonamia erecta*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* low sparse shrubland and *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- FL13: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia synchronicia* tall isolated shrubs over *Triodia longiceps*, *Triodia pungens* low sparse hummock grassland.
- FL14: *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia atkinsiana* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii*, *Senna notabilis*, *Hibiscus sturtii* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Chrysopogon fallax* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL15: *Astrebla lappacea* (P3), *Aristida latifolia*, *Panicum decompositum* low tussock grassland.

Vegetation of Mid Slopes to Ridges

- MR1: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, *Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated trees over *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Acacia maitlandii* mid isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- MR2: *Acacia monticola*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa* tall sparse shrubland over *Petalostylis cassioides*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa* mid isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low hummock grassland.
- MR3: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum* mid sparse shrubland over *Ptilotus nobilis*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Corchorus tectus* low isolated shrubs and *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- MR4: *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia coleii* var. *ileocarpa* tall isolated shrubs and *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum*, *Cajanus cinereus*, *Abutilon lepidum* mid sparse shrubland over *Corchorus tectus*, *Triumfetta clementii*, *Tribulus platypterus* low sparse shrubland and *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- MR5: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Hakea lorea* tall sparse shrubland over *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Enneapogon caeruleus*, *Eriachne flaccida* low isolated tussock grasses.
- MR6: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Hakea lorea* tall isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland.
- MR7: *Eremophila longifolia*, *Acacia maitlandii*, *Acacia atkinsiana* mid sparse shrubland over *Abutilon lepidum*, *Gomphrena cunninghamii*, *Tephrosia rosea* var. *Fortescue creeks* (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) low sparse shrubland and *Triodia wiseana* low hummock grassland.

Vegetation of Creeklines, Flowlines and Drainage Areas

- CD1: *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia trachycarpa* tall open shrubland and *Gossypium robinsonii*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa* mid sparse shrubland over *Hybanthus aurantiacus*, *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus*, *Ptilotus nobilis* low isolated shrubs with *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Themeda triandra*, *Cymbopogon obtectus* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD2: *Corymbia candida*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Gossypium robinsonii*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* tall sparse shrubland over *Eragrostis tenellula*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Eragrostis cumingii* low sparse tussock grassland and *Alternanthera nodiflora*, *Ipomoea muelleri*, *Waltheria indica* low sparse forbland.
- CD3: *Eucalyptus victrix* mid open woodland over *Acacia ampliceps*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Sesbania cannabina* tall sparse shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus* mid sparse sedgeland and *Eriachne benthamii*, *Enneapogon caerulescens*, *Cymbopogon obtectus* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD4: *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* mid open woodland over *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Acacia trachycarpa* tall open shrubland over *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Hybanthus aurantiacus* mid sparse shrubland with *Cyperus vaginatus* mid sparse sedgeland and *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Enteropogon ramosus* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD5: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse shrubland over *Bonamia erecta*, *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* low isolated shrubs and *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- CD6: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Jasminum didymium* subsp. *lineare*, *Acacia ampliceps* tall sparse shrubland over *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Indigofera monophylla* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* isolated hummock grasses and *Cymbopogon obtectus*, *Aristida contorta*, *Eriachne aristidea* low isolated tussock grasses.
- CD7: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia dictyophleba* tall sparse shrubland and *Cullen lachnostachys*, *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea wickhamii* mid sparse shrubland over *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Pluchea dunlopii*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* low open shrubland with *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eriachne pulchella* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD8: *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia pyrifolia* tall open shrubland and *Tephrosia rosea*, *Corchorus lasiocarpus*, *Indigofera monophylla* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Eriachne aristidea*, *Eriachne pulchella*, **Cenchrus ciliaris* low open tussock grassland.

5.2.9 Area Coverage of Vegetation Communities

The total area mapped and percentage cover for each delineated vegetation community (Appendix B) is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Area (ha) and Percentage Coverage of each Vegetation Community Type within the FRGP Project Area

Vegetation Community	Area (ha)	Percentage of Survey Area
FL1	939.64	7.04
FL2	723.20	5.42
FL3	62.87	0.47
FL4	371.26	2.78
FL5	19.59	0.15
FL6	28.46	0.21
FL7	1529.25	11.47
FL8	193.31	1.45
FL9	522.57	3.92
FL10	4632.23	34.73
FL11	8.25	0.06
FL12	103.49	0.78
FL13	11.76	0.09
FL14	189.90	1.42
FL15	361.89	2.71
MR1	1076.52	8.07
MR2	19.26	0.14
MR3	360.54	2.70
MR4	117.98	0.88
MR5	915.33	6.86
MR6	22.14	0.17
MR7	1.60	0.01
CD1	51.13	0.38
CD2	57.74	0.43
CD3	58.79	0.44
CD4	160.53	1.20
CD5	34.10	0.26
CD6	126.03	0.94
CD7	254.21	1.91
CD8	309.74	2.32
Cleared	75.09	0.56
TOTAL	13338.37	100

Vegetation associations of flats to lower slopes accounted for approximately seventy-three percent of the survey area; mid slope to ridge associations accounted for approximately nineteen percent and; creekline and flow line associations accounted for approximately eight percent.

The FL10 community accounted for almost thirty-five percent of the total mapped area. This community occurred on flats to low natural relief, particularly on valley floors of the Hamersley Plateau and its interface with the Fortescue Valley. FL10 comprised a mosaic *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over mixed *Acacia* spp. tall open shrubland over *Triodia* spp. low open hummock grassland and mixed low sparse tussock grasses. This community shows broad similarities with Rangeland Land System vegetation units defined in the local area, namely the Urandy and Boolgeeda units. Boundaries

of the FL10 community were often discontinuous, with boundaries containing admixtures of one or more community.

5.2.10 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation of the survey area was predominantly in excellent to pristine condition. Structurally vegetation communities rarely showed visible signs of disturbance affecting individual species and weed densities were mostly low. The exception being a small number of minor creeklines and flood-out zones in the Pannawonica locality where weed species, particularly **Cenchrus ciliaris* and **Vachellia farnesiana*, were recorded in relatively high densities. Degraded areas were confined to small cleared areas adjacent to CS1 and near the Pannawonica town site. As a result it was seen as unnecessary to map homogenous vegetation condition across a 263 km (13338.37 ha) survey area. Specific condition ratings for each delineated vegetation community are presented in Appendix G.

Recent fire had burnt much of the vegetation between KP 7 and KP 13. This short-term impact however, did not result decreased condition ratings, given the vigorous and healthy regrowth of key species across the burnt areas. Fire is a common and frequent occurrence throughout these systems and the burn was not thought to have resulted in a permanent negative impact, which would have required lower condition ratings. In addition, such vigorous re-growth of key community defining species did not constrain or reduce the accuracy of vegetation mapping in the area.

6. DISCUSSION

The FRGP Project Area comprises three broad vegetation associations based on landscape position, each consisting of further subdivisions in the form of more detailed vegetation communities. Much of the survey area contains a mosaic of *Acacia* spp. sparse shrubland and *Triodia* spp. open hummock grassland associations on flats to low natural relief, interspersed with creek and flow line associations of predominantly *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*/*Eucalyptus victrix* dominated macro-channels and *Corymbia hamersleyana*/*Acacia* spp. dominated micro-channels and flood-out zones. Mid slope and ridge associations, although comprising comparable species to lower slope associations, generally contained characteristic upland/breakaway species such as *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia maitlandii* and *Grevillea pyramidalis*. Transitions between communities, though occasionally abrupt as a result of topographic and/or soil profile changes, were generally discontinuous with margins resembling admixtures of two or more vegetation communities. This was particularly evident for communities of *Acacia* spp. shrubland and *Triodia* spp. hummock grassland associations. Soft spinifex (e.g. *Triodia pungens*) and /or mixed tussock grasses were a common feature of vegetation on flats and lower slopes, with hard spinifex (e.g. *Triodia wiseana*) becoming more dominant higher in the landscape.

A total of 353 vascular plant taxa which are representative of 135 plant genera and 43 plant families were recorded within the 2013 survey. Of the 353 taxa recorded 245 (69.4%) were perennial, 63 (17.8%) were annual and 45 taxa (12.7%) were both annual and perennial depending on local conditions. Despite dry conditions in the months leading into the survey, the proportion of annuals present during the survey was considered adequate.

No Declared Threatened Flora species were recorded within the survey area. One Priority 3 Flora species *Astrebla lappacea* was recorded at five locations within the survey area in habitats consistent with information available from DPaW (2013a). *Astrebla lappacea* (P3) was a dominant species within the FL15 community, a community inferred to represent floristic aspects of the Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebla* spp.) on gilgai Priority Ecological Community (P3).

No Threatened Ecological Communities were inferred to occur within the survey area. One Priority Ecological Community was inferred to occur within the survey area, namely the Priority 3 Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebla* spp.) on gilgai; part of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System', as listed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013f). Floristic aspects of the Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebla* spp.) on gilgai (P3) PEC were inferred to occur within the survey area represented by vegetation community FL15. FL15 was described as an *Astrebla lappacea* (P3), *Aristida latifolia*, *Panicum decompositum* low tussock grassland, occurring on red clayey loams to red cracking clays. Other common grass species within FL15 included *Astrebla pectinata*, *Aristida* spp., *Eragrostis* spp., *Urochloa occidentalis*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Dichanthium sericeum* and *Bothriochloa ewartiana*. The aforementioned species composition and structure of FL15, coupled with arbitrary PEC buffers for the

'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System' that extend across the survey area from approximately KP 217 to KP 239 (DPaW ID_2746), have led to this inference being made.

A total of 362 hectares of the FL15 community was mapped within the survey area from approximately KP 148 to KP 162. Mapped areas of FL15 were generally observed in excellent to pristine condition, with an intact tussock grassland present. Though Priority Ecological Communities are currently not afforded legislative protection, it is considered advisable that DPaW be consulted regarding proposed impact(s) to areas inferred to support the FL15 community, and appropriate management protocols be established to prevent the spread of invasive species within these areas (Section 7).

Seven species were identified as representing an extension, to varying degrees, from current known locations. Records of *Corchorus sidoides* subsp. *vermicularis*, *Solanum ?dioicum* and *Corymbia aspera* occur across the broader Pilbara region and as such are considered minor range extensions (i.e. serve to fill gaps between known populations, rather than a clear spatial divergence). Moderate range extensions were recorded for *Aristida anthoxanthoides*, **Jatropha gossypifolia*, *Notoleptopus decaisnei* var. *decaisnei* and *Sclerolaena limbata*. Records of both *Aristida anthoxanthoides* and *Notoleptopus decaisnei* var. *decaisnei* occur over a wide area and are thus not locally restricted, indicating that these species are most likely under collected across the broader Pilbara region. Records of **Jatropha gossypifolia* occur sparsely throughout the Kimberley, with one record near the town of Port Hedland. In the current survey this species was recorded once in a disturbed creekline near the town of Pannawonica, site information consistent with WAH records. Only three WAH records of *Sclerolaena limbata* occur, two near Shark Bay and one approximately 450 km north near Exmouth. This species was recorded at three sites in the current survey, extending this species range a further 200 km north.

Reservation priorities of ecosystems assign each Beard vegetation association an appropriate management scenario, these being High, Medium or Low. Reservation priorities are primarily determined by CAR principles, these broadly being to effectively and efficiently develop and integrate regional conservation strategies which provide for the establishment and management of conservation reserves and complementary management of adjoining areas. Assignments of management scenarios highlight reservation priorities for each sub-region. The level of reservation priority for each vegetation association is determined by factors including: comprehensiveness, communities recognised by an agreed national scientific classification system; adequacy, maintenance of ecological viability and integrity of populations, species and communities and; representativeness, inclusion of vegetation in reserves should reasonably reflect the biotic diversity of the communities (Kendrick, 2001a, b; Kendrick and McKenzie, 2001; Kendrick and Stanley, 2001).

The survey area contains fourteen Beard (1975) vegetation associations, five of which are considered to be of a high priority status. It should be noted that a significant bias for such vegetation associations being assigned a high priority status is lack of representation in DPaW managed estate. With the exception of Beard association Hamersley Plateau_644 (Hummock grassland, open low tree steppe; mulga and snakewood over soft spinifex and *Triodia basedowii*), percentage impact figures are well below half a percent. Regarding impacts to Beard association Hamersley Plateau_644 (4.20%) it should be noted that the survey area and thus percentage impact figures exceed what would actually be impacted by the proposed easement corridor. As a result, the impact of proposed earthworks on this vegetation association would more than likely be under one percent. The broad nature of Beard vegetation associations makes it unlikely that relevant associations are locally restricted or indeed are restricted to the sub-region(s). This coupled with very low percentage impact figures make it doubtful that proposed works will reduce the adequacy and/or representativeness of these vegetation associations across the landscape.

A total of thirty vegetation communities were defined and mapped in the survey area. The majority of the survey area comprised mosaic *Acacia* spp. sparse shrubland over *Triodia* spp. open hummock grassland, a broad association consistent with both Pre-European and Land System Mapping of the area. More specifically, individual vegetation communities delineated in the current study show clear parallels with land units defined within associated Rangeland Land Systems. With the exception of Kanjenjie (1.6%), Kumina (1.2%) and Urandy (2.5%), percentage impact figures for the remaining nineteen Rangeland Land Systems traversed were less than one percent. Similarly to Beard associations, Rangeland Land System percentage impact figures exceed what would actually be impacted by proposed works and thus all figures would be expected to be under one percent.

The survey area was for the most part in excellent to pristine condition. Factors such as weed density, proximity to roads, clearing associated with infrastructure and cattle movements were observed as primary causes of decreasing vegetation condition. Structurally, however, vegetation communities rarely

showed visible signs of disturbance affecting individual species and weed densities were typically low. A small number of creeklines in the Pannawonica locality were only observed in good condition due to high densities of weed species (**Cenchrus ciliaris* and **Vachellia farnesiana*) and increased cattle movements.

A total of eleven introduced (exotic) species were recorded within the survey area. Of these, one taxon **Jatropha gossypifolia* is a Declared Pest (s22) with a C3 Control Category pursuant to the Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007. This species was recorded in small creekline to the north of the Pannawonica town site. In relation to the C3 Control Category, "Pests will be assigned to this category if they are 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" (DAFWA, 2013). In the event proposed works associated with the current project occur near the recorded location of **Jatropha gossypifolia* (see Appendix B and I), control measures to prevent the spread of this species must be implemented.

Five weed species recorded within the survey area have high environmental weed ratings (i.e. have a high priority for control and/or research), these being **Aerva javanica*, **Cenchrus ciliaris*, **Prosopis pallida*, **Stylosanthes hamata* and **Vachellia farnesiana*. **Cenchrus ciliaris*, and to a lesser extent **Vachellia farnesiana*, were recorded in high densities in a small number of creeklines and flood-out zones near Pannawonica. It is noted however, that both these species occur in high densities throughout the Pilbara region; this coupled with a rapid invasiveness rating have led to a low feasibility of control (DEC, 2012).

7. CONCLUSIONS

For the purposes of a Level 1 flora and vegetation survey, adequate data has been collected to define and assess the presence, extent and significance of vegetation communities within the survey area. Issues relating to access constrained the field survey from KP 140 to the Solomon Mine Hub terminus and thus reduced mapping confidence within these areas. The majority of recorded taxa are widespread throughout the region and the percentage impact to vegetation associations as defined by both Beard (1975) and Rangeland Land Systems mapping (Van Vreeswyk *et al.*, 2004) is low.

Specific remarks regarding the survey area are as follows:

1. No Declared Threatened Flora species were recorded. One Priority 3 Flora species *Astrebla lappacea* was recorded, this species was recorded in high densities within the FL15 vegetation community.
2. No Threatened Ecological Communities were inferred to occur within the survey area. One Priority Ecological Community was inferred to occur within the survey area, namely the Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebla* spp.) on gilgai (P3); part of the 'Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System'. Floristic aspects of the Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebla* spp.) on gilgai PEC were inferred to occur within the FL15 community. Approximately 362 hectares of the FL15 community was mapped within the survey area between KP 148 and KP 162.
3. One Declared Pest (s22), **Jatropha gossypifolia*, was recorded once in a small creekline north-east of Pannawonica, this species has a Control Category of C3 for the whole state.
4. Five species recorded in the survey area contain high environmental weed ratings, two of which **Cenchrus ciliaris* and **Vachellia farnesiana* occur in high densities in a small number of creeklines near Pannawonica. Efforts should be made to reduce the spread of these species, however direct management may be unfeasible.
5. Thirty vegetation communities were delineated across the survey area. General comparisons of vegetation communities delineated in the current survey with Pre-European and Rangeland Land System mapping underline that these communities are generally well represented in the local and broader region. This coupled with very low percentage impact figures make it unlikely that proposed works would reduce the representativeness of vegetation across the landscape.
6. Vegetation throughout the survey area is generally in excellent to pristine condition, efforts should be made maintain this by means of:
 - 6a. Ground disturbance and clearing of vegetation should be limited to that which is essential;
 - 6b. Maintain standard vehicle hygiene practices to minimise the risk of spreading introduced (exotic) weeds;

- 6c. Retain and stockpile topsoil for use in the later rehabilitation of roads and other areas cleared in the process of expansion;
- 6d. Maintain existing drainage systems, i.e. do not allow access tracks etc. to disrupt or divert historic water flow patterns. Where drainage systems are interrupted by earthworks, the use of culverts to assist in maintaining natural water flow patterns should be implemented;
- 6e. Avoid driving vehicles across undisturbed ground;
- 6f. The creation of new tracks should be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary, ensuring equipment blades are set above ground level to minimize disturbance to topsoil, rootstock and to reduce soil erosion.

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9. LIST OF PERSONNEL

The following Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd personnel were involved in this project:

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APPENDIX A1: STATE DEFINITION OF THREATENED AND PRIORITY FLORA SPECIES

Note: Adapted from Department of Parks and Wildlife (2013c).

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
T – Threatened flora (Declared Rare Flora – Extant)	<p>Taxa that have been adequately searched for and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such (Schedule 1 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice</i> under the WC Act).</p> <p>Threatened flora (Schedule 1) are further ranked by the DEC according to their level of threat using IUCN Red List criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR: Critically Endangered – considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild; • EN: Endangered – considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild; or • VU: Vulnerable – considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
X – Presumed Extinct Flora (Declared Rare Flora – Extinct)	<p>Taxa that have been adequately searched for and there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died, and have been gazetted as such (Schedule 2 of the <i>Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice</i> under the WC Act).</p>
P1 – Priority 1 (Poorly known taxa)	<p>Taxa that are known from one or a few collections or sight records (generally less than five), all on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, Shire, Westrail and Main Roads WA road, gravel and soil reserves, and active mineral leases and under threat of habitat destruction or degradation.</p> <p>Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under immediate threat from known threatening processes.</p>
P2 – Priority 2 (Poorly known taxa)	<p>Taxa that are known from one or a few collections or sight records, some of which are on lands not under imminent threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc.</p> <p>Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from one or more localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and appear to be under threat from known threatening processes.</p>
P3 – Priority 3 (Poorly known taxa)	<p>Taxa that are known from collections or sight records from several localities not under imminent threat, or from few but widespread localities with either large population size or significant remaining areas of apparently suitable habitat, much of it not under imminent threat.</p> <p>Taxa may be included if they are comparatively well known from several localities but do not meet adequacy of survey requirements and known threatening processes exist that could affect them.</p>
P4 – Priority 4 (Rare, Near Threatened and other taxa in need of monitoring)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rare - Taxa 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. 2. Near Threatened - Taxa that are considered to have been adequately surveyed and that do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but that are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. 3. Taxa that have been removed from the list of threatened species during the past five years for reasons other than taxonomy.
P5 – Priority 5 (Conservation Dependent taxa)	<p>Taxa that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.</p>

APPENDIX A2: FEDERAL DEFINITION OF THREATENED FLORA SPECIES

Note: Threatened flora [and fauna] may be listed in six categories as defined in section 179 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Adapted from Department of the Environment (2013a).

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Ex - Extinct	Taxa which at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
ExW - Extinct in the Wild	Taxa which is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or it has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
CE - Critically Endangered	Taxa which at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
E - Endangered	Taxa which is not critically endangered and it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate or near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
V - Vulnerable	Taxa which is not critically endangered or endangered and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
CD – Conservation Dependent	Taxa which at a particular time if, at that time, the species is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.

APPENDIX A3: STATE DEFINITION OF THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Note: Adapted from Department of Environment and Conservation (2010 – currently Department of Parks and Wildlife).

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
PD – Presumed Totally Destroyed	<p>An ecological community will be listed as PD if there are no recent records of the community being extant and either of the following applies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records within the last 50 years have not been confirmed despite thorough searches or known likely habitats; or 2. All occurrences recorded within the last 50 years have since been destroyed.
CR – Critically Endangered	<p>An ecological community will be listed as CR when it has been adequately surveyed and is found to be facing an extremely high risk of total destruction in the immediate future, meeting any one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 90 % and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the immediate future due to modification; 2. The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; or 3. The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the immediate future.
EN – Endangered	<p>An ecological community will be listed as EN when it has been adequately surveyed and is not CR, but is facing a very high risk of total destruction in the near future. The ecological community must meet any one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The estimated geographic range and distribution has been reduced by at least 70 % and is either continuing to decline with total destruction imminent in the short term future, or is unlikely to be substantially rehabilitated in the short term future due to modification; 2. The current distribution is limited i.e. highly restricted, having very few small or isolated occurrences, or covering a small area; or 3. The ecological community is highly modified with potential of being rehabilitated in the short term future.
VU - Vulnerable	<p>An ecological community will be listed as VU when it has been adequately surveyed and is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing high risk of total destruction in the medium to long term future. The ecological community must meet any one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ecological community exists largely as modified occurrences that are likely to be able to be substantially restored or rehabilitated; 2. The ecological community may already be modified and would be vulnerable to threatening process, and restricted in range or distribution; or 3. The ecological community may be widespread but has potential to move to a higher threat category due to existing or impending threatening processes.

APPENDIX A4: FEDERAL DEFINITION OF THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Note: Three categories exist for listing threatened ecological communities under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Adapted from Department of the Environment (2013b).

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
Critically Endangered	If, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Endangered	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered and is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
Vulnerable	If, at that time, it is not critically endangered or endangered, and is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

APPENDIX A5: STATE DEFINITION OF PRIORITY ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Note: Adapted from Department of Environment and Conservation (2010 – currently Department of Parks and Wildlife).

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
P1 – Priority 1 (Poorly known ecological communities)	Ecological communities that are known from very few, restricted occurrences (generally ≤ 5 occurrences or a total area of ≤ 100 ha). Most of these occurrences are not actively managed for conservation (e.g. located within agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, or active mineral leases) and for which immediate threats exist.
P2 – Priority 2 (Poorly known ecological communities)	Communities that are known from few small occurrences (generally ≤ 10 occurrences or a total area of ≤ 200 ha). At least some occurrences are not believed to be under immediate threat of destruction or degradation.
P3 – Priority 3 (Poorly known ecological communities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities that are known from several to many occurrences, a significant number or area of which are not under threat of habitat destruction or degradation; 2. Communities known from a few widespread occurrences, which are either large or within significant remaining areas of habitat in which other occurrences may occur, much of it not under imminent threat; or 3. Communities made up of large, and/or widespread occurrences, that may or not be represented in the reserve system, but are under threat of modification across much of their range from processes such as grazing and inappropriate fire regimes.
P4 – Priority 4 (Ecological communities that are adequately known, rare but not threatened or meet criteria for Near Threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list. These communities require regular monitoring)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rare – Communities known from few occurrences that are considered to have been adequately surveyed, sufficient knowledge is available, and are considered not to be currently threatened. 2. Near Threatened – Communities considered to have been adequately surveyed and do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but are close to qualifying for Vulnerable. 3. Communities that have been removed from the list of threatened communities during the past five years.
P5 – Priority 5 (Conservation Dependent ecological communities)	Ecological communities that are not threatened but are subject to a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the community becoming threatened within five years.

APPENDIX A6: CATEGORIES AND CONTROL MEASURES OF DECLARED PEST (PLANT) ORGANISMS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Note: Adapted from *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013*.

CONTROL CATEGORY	CONTROL MEASURES
<p style="text-align: center;">C1 (Exclusion)</p> <p>'(a) Category 1 (C1) — Exclusion: if in the opinion of the Minister introduction of the declared pest into an area or part of an area for which it is declared should be prevented'</p> <p>Pests will be assigned to this category if they are 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.</p>	<p>In relation to a category 1 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">C2 (Eradication)</p> <p>'(b) Category 2 (C2) — Eradication: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is feasible'</p> <p>Pests will be assigned to this category if they are present in Western Australia in low enough numbers or in sufficiently limited areas that their eradication is still a possibility.</p>	<p>In relation to a category 2 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to destroy, prevent or eradicate the declared pest.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">C3 (Management)</p> <p>'(c) Category 3 (C3) — Management: if in the opinion of the Minister eradication of the declared pest from an area or part of an area for which it is declared is not feasible but that it is necessary to —</p> <p>(i) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area; or (ii) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area; or (iii) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area.'</p> <p>Pests will be assigned to this category if they are 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.</p>	<p>In relation to a category 3 declared pest, the owner or occupier of land in an area for which an organism is a declared pest or a person who is conducting an activity on the land must take such of the control measures specified in subregulation (1) as are reasonable and necessary to —</p> <p>(a) alleviate the harmful impact of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or (b) reduce the number or distribution of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared; or (c) prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area for which it is declared.</p>

APPENDIX A7: DEFINITION OF VEGETATION CONDITION SCALE

Note: Adapted from Keighery (1994).

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
P - Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious sign of disturbance.
EX - Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species.
VG - Very Good	Vegetation structure altered obvious signs of disturbance. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.
G - Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of some very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback, grazing.
D - Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. For example, disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
CD - Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees or shrubs.

Legend

Vegetation of Flats to Lower Slopes

- FL1: *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia synchronicia*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna notabilis*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa* mid isolated shrubs over *Salsola australis*, *Enchylaena tomentosa*, *Maireana planifolia* low isolated chenopod shrubs with *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Sporobolus australasicus* low isolated tussock grasses.
- FL2: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated clumps of trees over *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis* tall sparse shrubland and *Cullen martini*, *Senna notabilis*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum* mid isolated shrubs over *Tephrosia uniovulata*, *Isotropis atropurpurea*, *Corchorus tectus* low sparse shrubs and *Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland.
- FL3: *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia synchronicia*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland over *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Sarcostemma viminale*, *Hibiscus sturtii* var. *platychlams* mid isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland.
- FL4: *Streptoglossa bubakii*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Sida trichopoda* low sparse forbland with *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Aristida latifolia*, *Brachyachne convergens*, *Eragrostis xerophila* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL5: *Sida spinosa*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Cullen cinereum* low sparse shrubland with *Panicum decompositum*, *Enneapogon caeruleus* low sparse tussock grassland and *Stemodia kingii*, *Heliotropium crispatum*, *Desmodium muelleri* low sparse forbland.
- FL6: *Acacia inaequilatera* tall open shrubland over *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Vachellia farnesiana* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia brizoides* low open hummock grassland and *Eriachne aristidea*, *Enneapogon caeruleus*, *Aristida anthoxanthoides* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL7: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia coleii* var. *coleii*, *Acacia dictyophleba* tall sparse shrubland over *Ptilotus astrolasius*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Indigofera boviparda* subsp. *boviparda* low sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- FL8: *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia synchronicia* tall sparse shrubland over *Gossypium australe*, *Eremophila longifolia*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens* low sparse hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Bothriochloa ewartiana* low open tussock grassland.
- FL9: *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Scaevola spinescens* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana*, *Triodia longiceps* low open hummock grassland.
- FL10: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia dictyophleba* tall open shrubland and *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Aristida latifolia*, *Themeda triandra* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL11: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Cullen lachnostachys*, *Grevillea wickhamii* mid sparse shrubland over *Themeda triandra*, *Eulalia aurea*, *Paraneurachne muelleri* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL12: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland and *Gossypium australe*, *Hakea chordophylla*, *Acacia dictyophleba* mid sparse shrubland over *Bonamia erecta*, *Corchorus tectus*, *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* low sparse shrubland and *Triodia pungens*, *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- FL13: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia synchronicia* tall isolated shrubs over *Triodia longiceps*, *Triodia pungens* low sparse hummock grassland.
- FL14: *Acacia xiphophylla*, *Acacia atkinsiana* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii*, *Senna notabilis*, *Hibiscus sturtii* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Chrysopogon fallax* low sparse tussock grassland.
- FL15: *Astrelba lappacea* (P3), *Aristida latifolia*, *Panicum decompositum* low tussock grassland.

Vegetation of Mid Slopes to Ridges

- MR1: *Eucalyptus leucophloia* subsp. *leucophloia*, *Corymbia hamersleyana* low isolated trees over *Acacia bivenosa*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Acacia maitlandii* mid isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- MR2: *Acacia monticola*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Acacia trachycarpa* tall sparse shrubland over *Petalostylis cassioides*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa* mid isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low hummock grassland.
- MR3: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia bivenosa* tall sparse shrubland and *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum* mid sparse shrubland over *Ptilotus nobilis*, *Ptilotus calostachyus*, *Corchorus tectus* low isolated shrubs and *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.

- MR4: *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Acacia coleii* var. *ileocarpa* tall isolated shrubs and *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum*, *Cajanus cinereus*, *Abutilon lepidum* mid sparse shrubland over *Corchorus tectus*, *Triumfetta clementii*, *Tribulus platypterus* low sparse shrubland and *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- MR5: *Acacia inaequilatera*, *Grevillea pyramidalis* subsp. *leucadendron*, *Hakea lorea* tall sparse shrubland over *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *pruinosa*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa*, *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland and *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*, *Enneapogon caeruleus*, *Eriachne flaccida* low isolated tussock grasses.
- MR6: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Hakea lorea* tall isolated shrubs over *Triodia wiseana* low sparse hummock grassland.
- MR7: *Eremophila longifolia*, *Acacia maitlandii*, *Acacia atkinsiana* mid sparse shrubland over *Abutilon lepidum*, *Gomphrena cunninghamii*, *Tephrosia rosea* var. *Fortescue creeks* (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) low sparse shrubland and *Triodia wiseana* low hummock grassland.

Vegetation of Creeklines, Flowlines and Drainage Areas

- CD1: *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia trachycarpa* tall open shrubland and *Gossypium robinsonii*, *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Senna glutinosa* subsp. *glutinosa* mid sparse shrubland over *Hybanthus aurantiacus*, *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus*, *Ptilotus nobilis* low isolated shrubs with *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Themeda triandra*, *Cymbopogon obtectus* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD2: *Corymbia candida*, *Corymbia hamersleyana*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Gossypium robinsonii*, *Acacia ancistrocarpa* tall sparse shrubland over *Eragrostis tenellula*, *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Eragrostis cumingii* low sparse tussock grassland and *Alternanthera nodiflora*, *Ipomoea muelleri*, *Waltheria indica* low sparse forbland.
- CD3: *Eucalyptus victrix* mid open woodland over *Acacia ampliceps*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Sesbania cannabina* tall sparse shrubland over *Cyperus vaginatus* mid sparse sedgeland and *Eriachne benthamii*, *Enneapogon caeruleus*, *Cymbopogon obtectus* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD4: *Eucalyptus victrix*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* mid open woodland over *Acacia pyrifolia*, *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Acacia trachycarpa* tall open shrubland over *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*, *Hybanthus aurantiacus* mid sparse shrubland with *Cyperus vaginatus* mid sparse sedgeland and *Sporobolus australasicus*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Enteropogon ramosus* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD5: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia atkinsiana*, *Acacia inaequilatera* tall sparse shrubland over *Bonamia erecta*, *Goodenia stobbsiana*, *Ptilotus obovatus* var. *obovatus* low isolated shrubs and *Triodia wiseana* low open hummock grassland.
- CD6: *Acacia bivenosa*, *Jasminum didymium* subsp. *lineare*, *Acacia ampliceps* tall sparse shrubland over *Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *zeylanicum*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *oligophylla*, *Indigofera monophylla* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia wiseana* isolated hummock grasses and *Cymbopogon obtectus*, *Aristida contorta*, *Eriachne aristidea* low isolated tussock grasses.
- CD7: *Corymbia hamersleyana* low open woodland over *Acacia ancistrocarpa*, *Acacia trachycarpa*, *Acacia dictyophleba* tall sparse shrubland and *Cullen lachnostachys*, *Gossypium australe*, *Grevillea wickhamii* mid sparse shrubland over *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Pluchea dunlopia*, *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii* low open shrubland with *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Eulalia aurea*, *Chrysopogon fallax*, *Eriachne pulchella* low sparse tussock grassland.
- CD8: *Eucalyptus victrix* low open woodland over *Grevillea wickhamii*, *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Acacia pyrifolia* tall open shrubland and *Tephrosia rosea*, *Corchorus lasiocarpus*, *Indigofera monophylla* mid sparse shrubland over *Triodia pungens* low open hummock grassland and *Eriachne aristidea*, *Eriachne pulchella*, *Cenchrus ciliaris* low open tussock grassland.

■ Cleared

Weeds

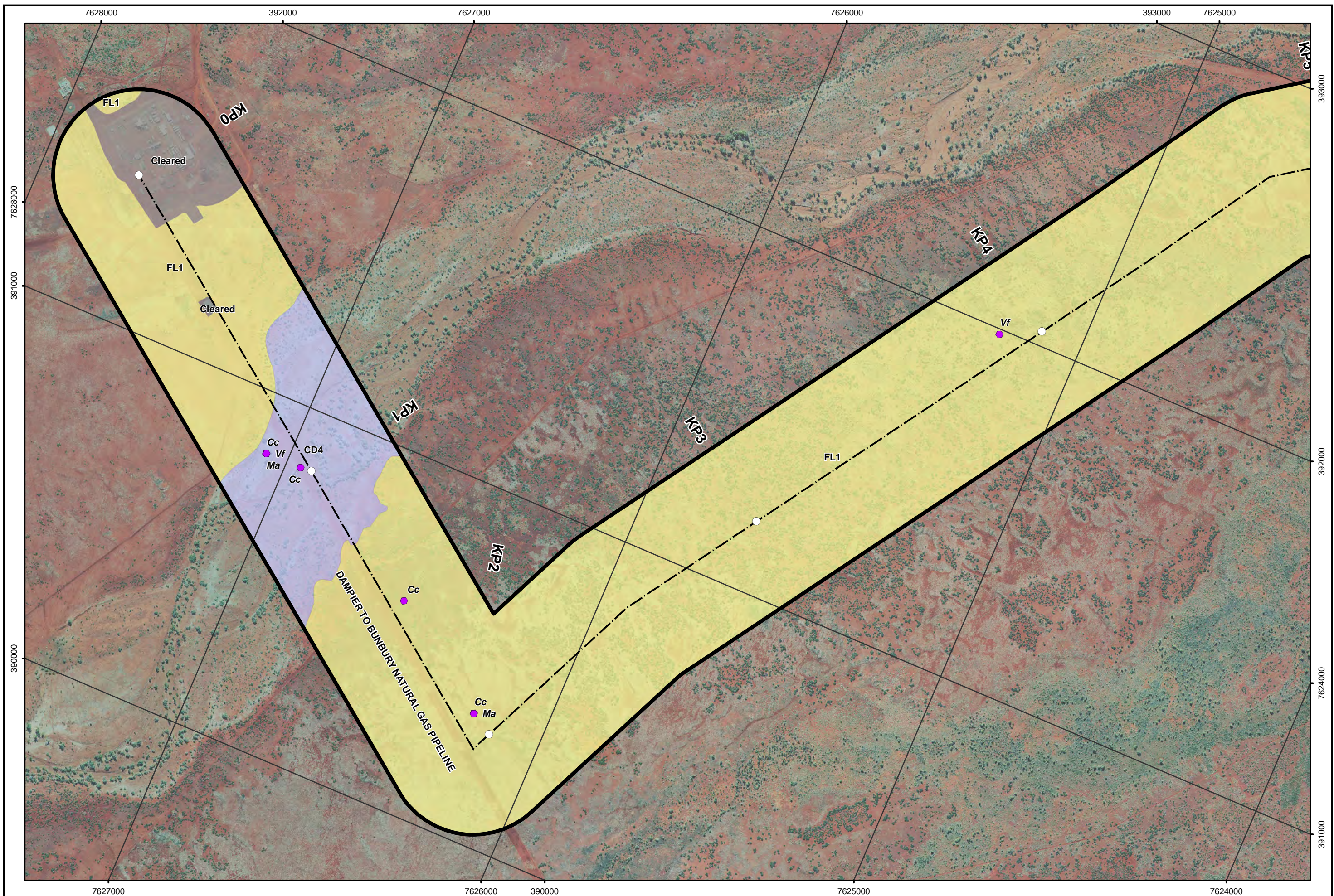
Code	Species
Aj	* <i>Aerva javanica</i>
Cc	* <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>
Cd	* <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Ft	* <i>Flaveria trinervia</i>
Ma	* <i>Malvastrum americanum</i>
Mp	* <i>Melochia pyramidata</i>
Ob	* <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
Sv	* <i>Setaria verticillata</i>
Tt	* <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Vf	* <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>

Weed - Prohibited Species

Code	Species
Jg	* <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>

Threatened & Priority Flora

Code	Species
Al	<i>Astrelba lappacea</i> (P3)



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Threatend	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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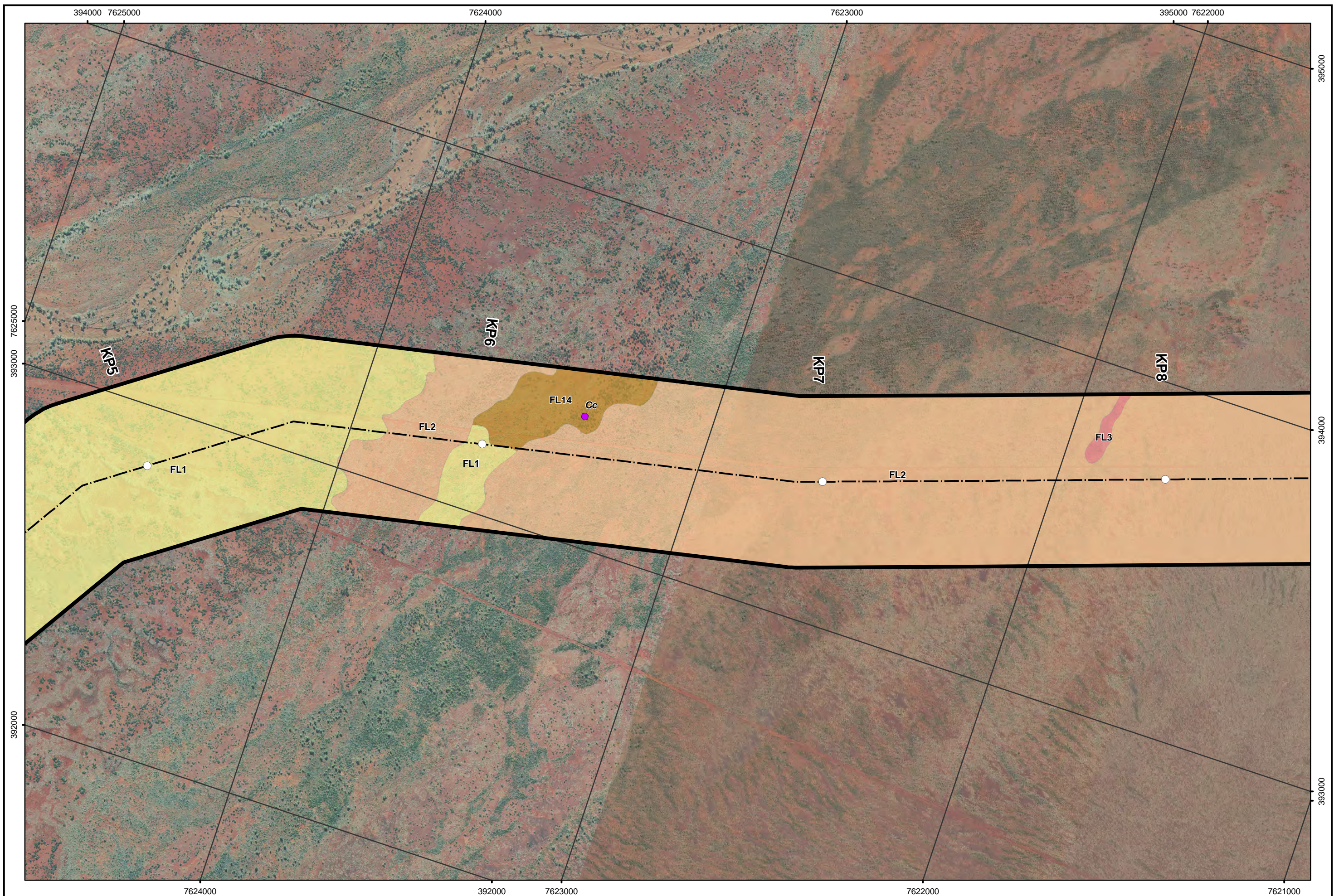
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 1 of 77

Appendix:

B1



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

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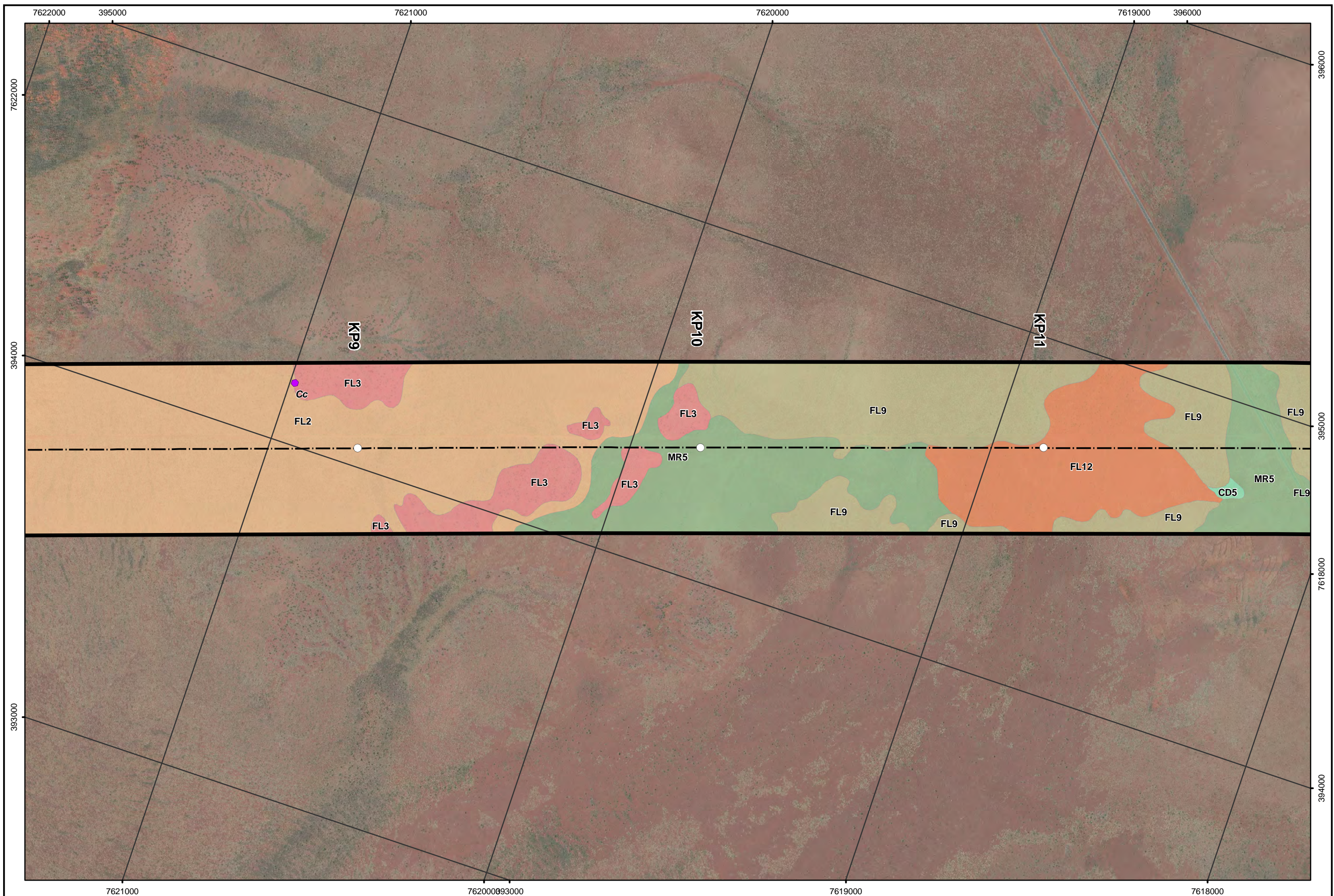
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 2 of 77

Appendix:

B2



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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Scale: 1:10,000
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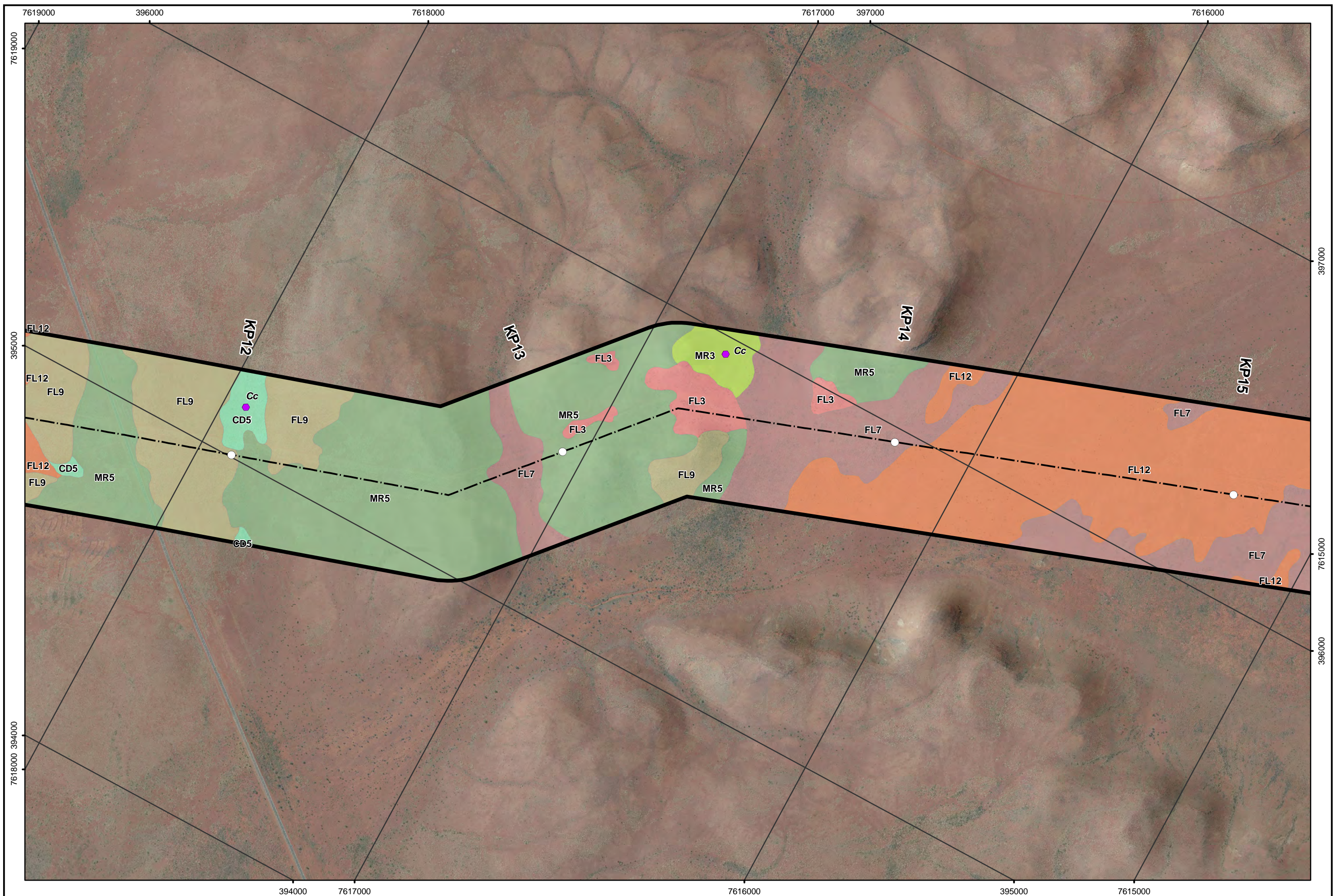
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 3 of 77

Appendix:

B3



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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Scale: 1:10,000
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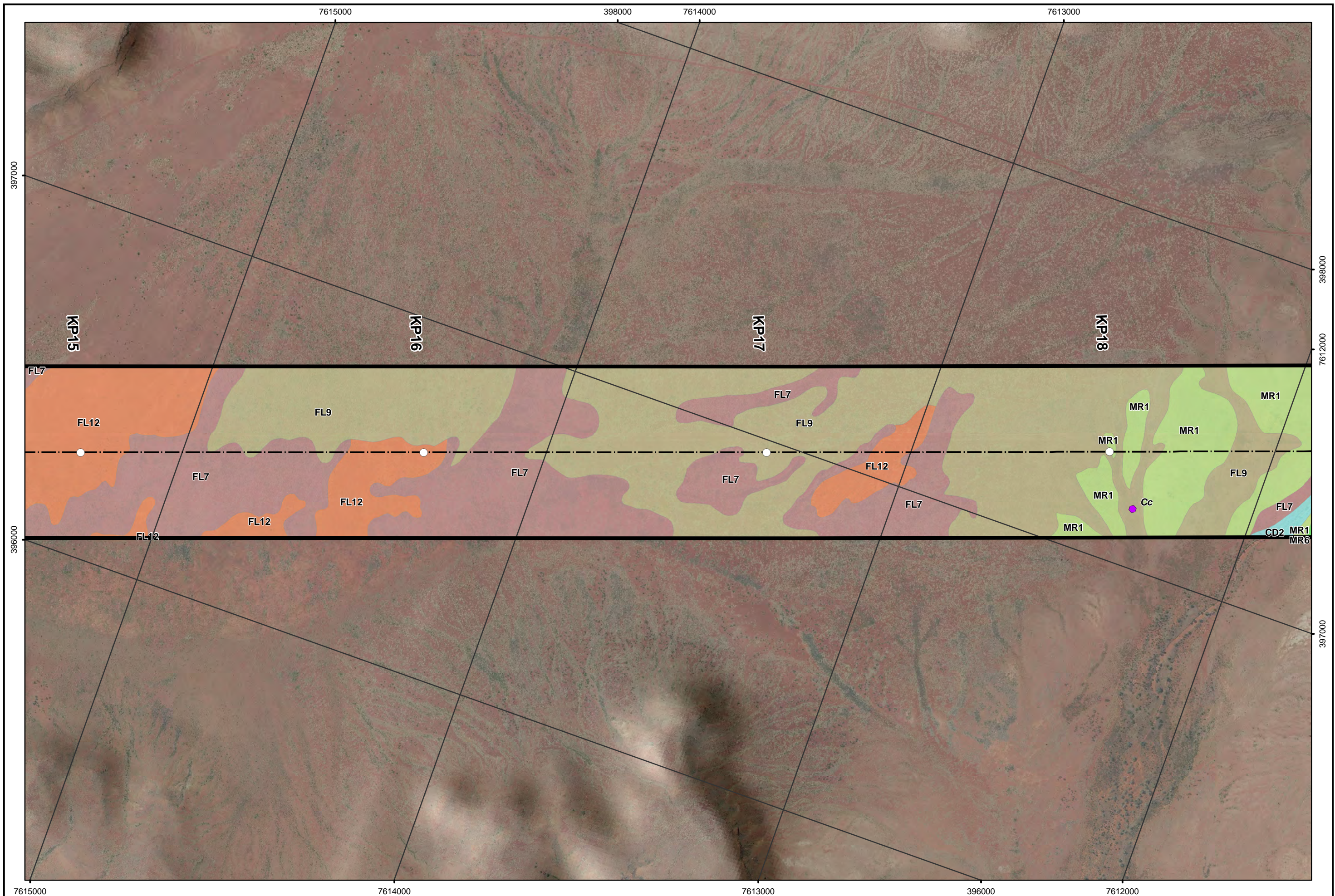
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 4 of 77

Appendix:

B4



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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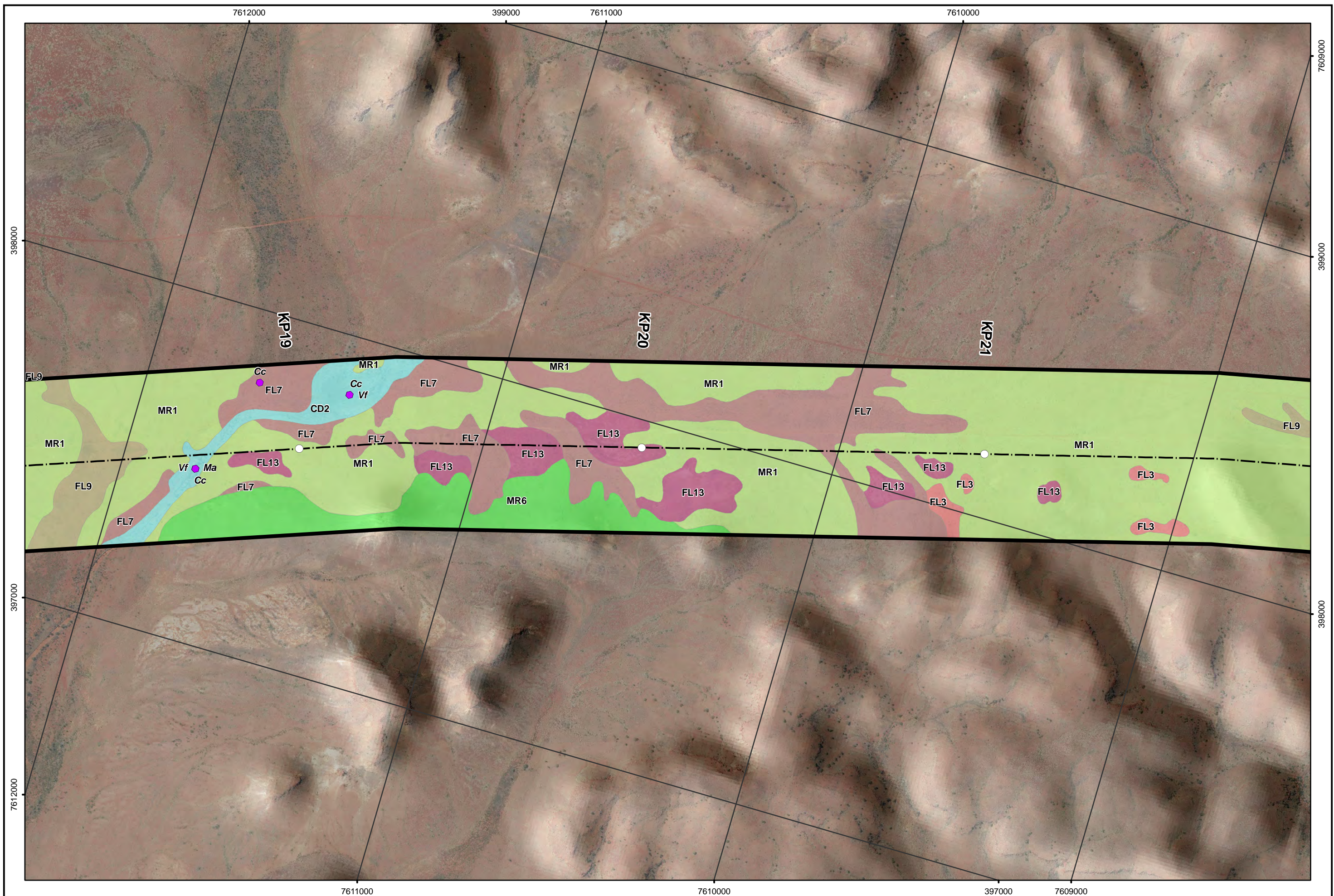
Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 5 of 77

Appendix:

B5



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Threatend	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

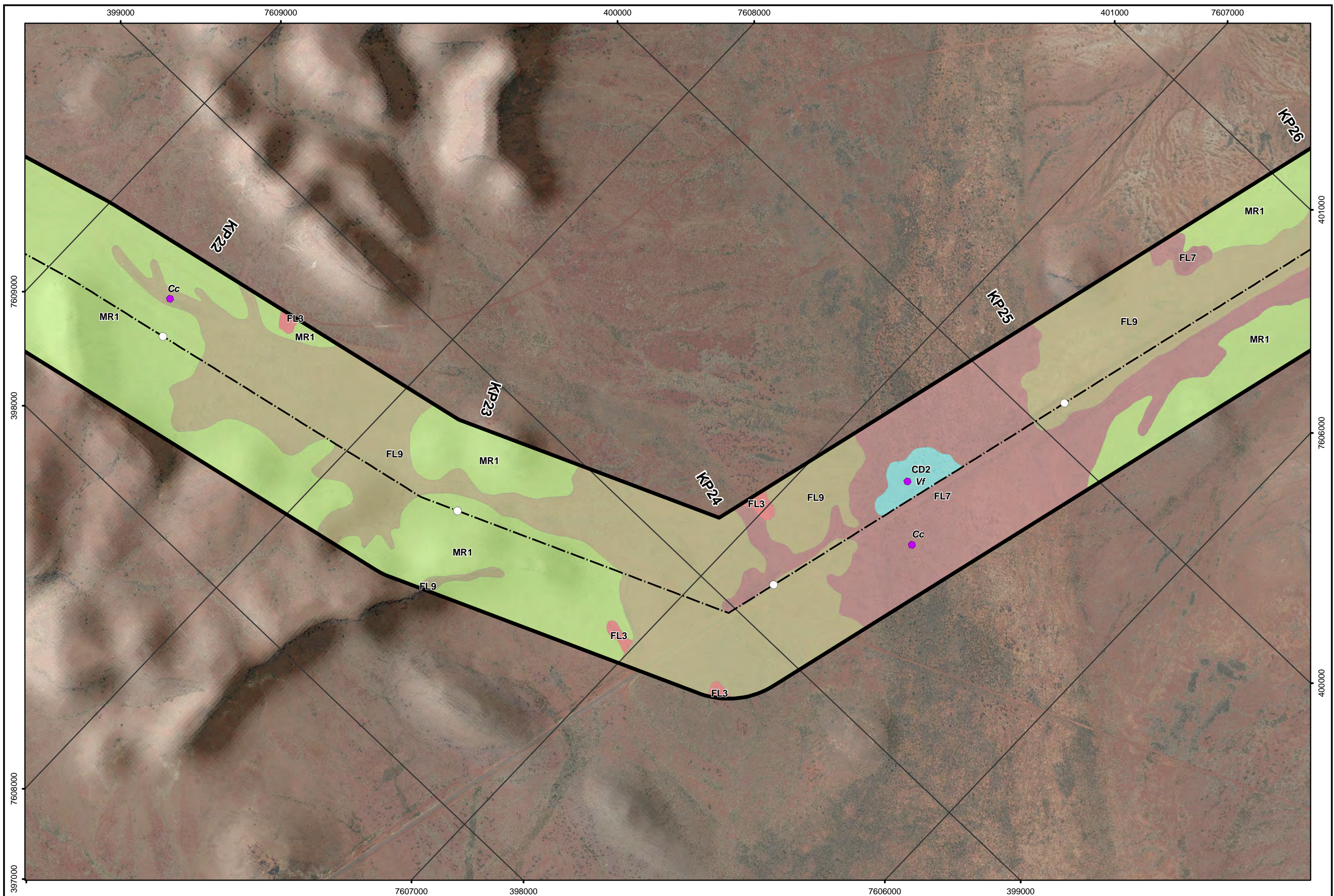
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 6 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

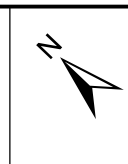
Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

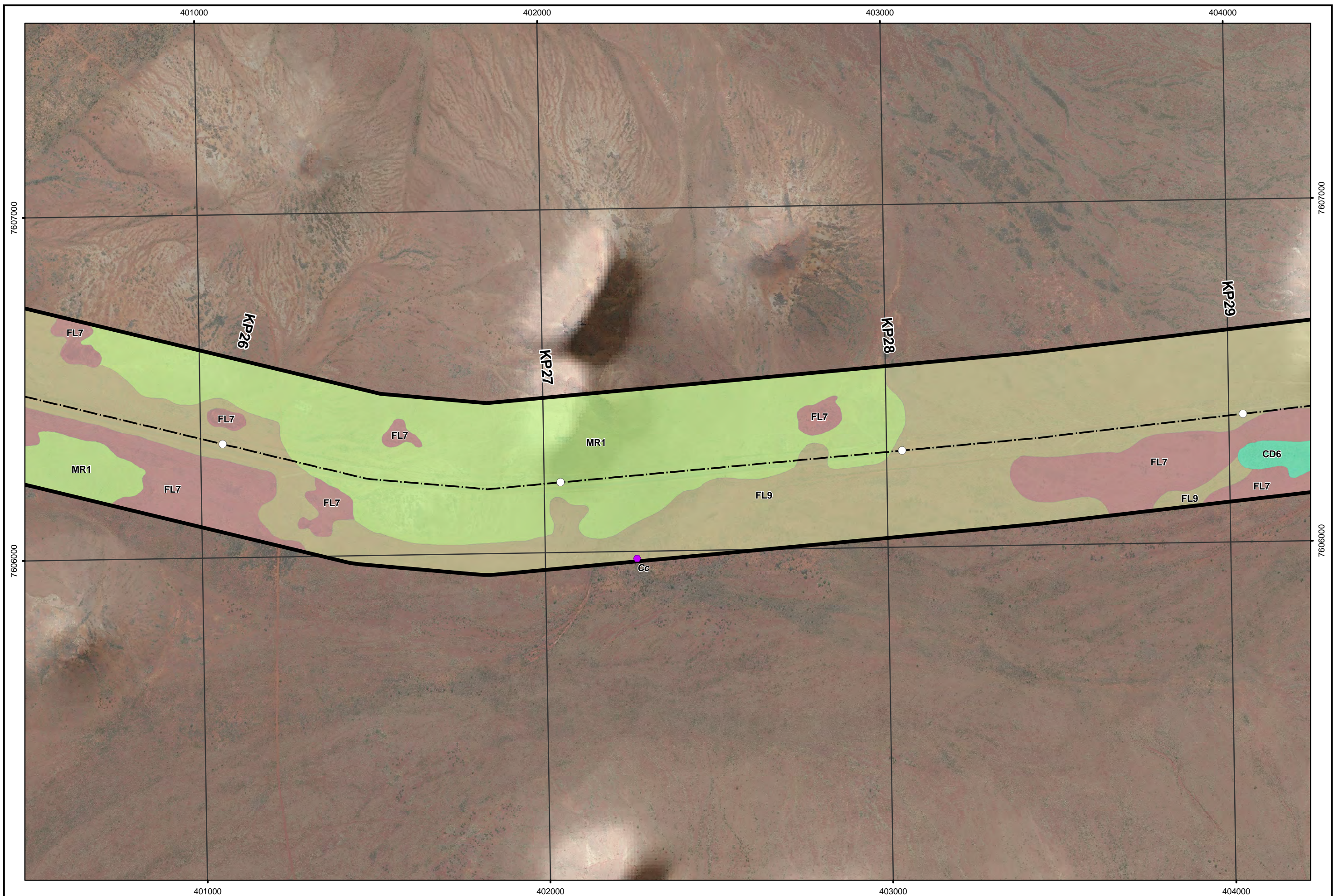
Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd
28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640
Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 7 of 77

Appendix:

B7



Legend
 ○ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
 - - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
 ■ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
 ● Weeds
 ● Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:

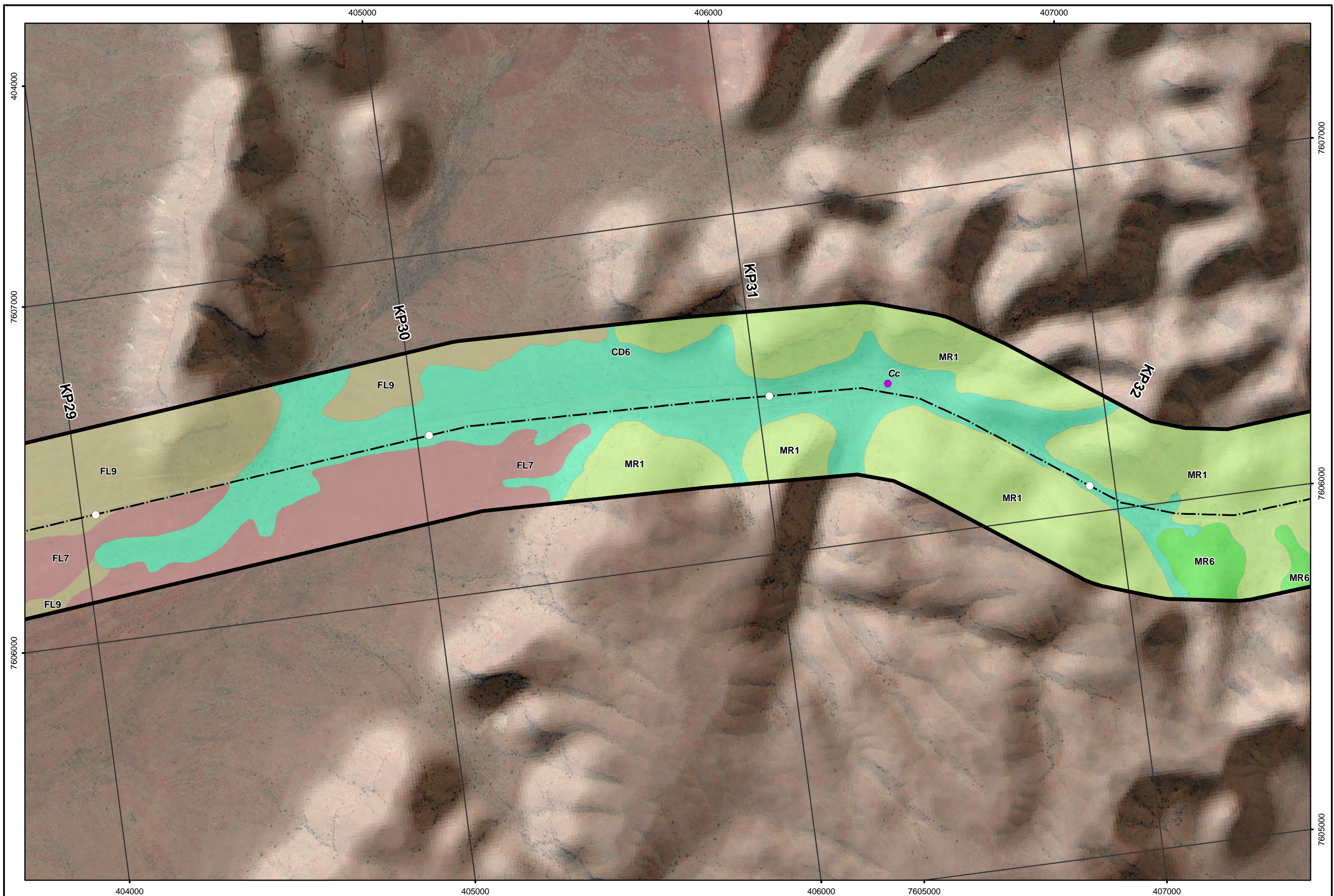


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 CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
 Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640
 Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
 Sheet 8 of 77

Appendix:
B8



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

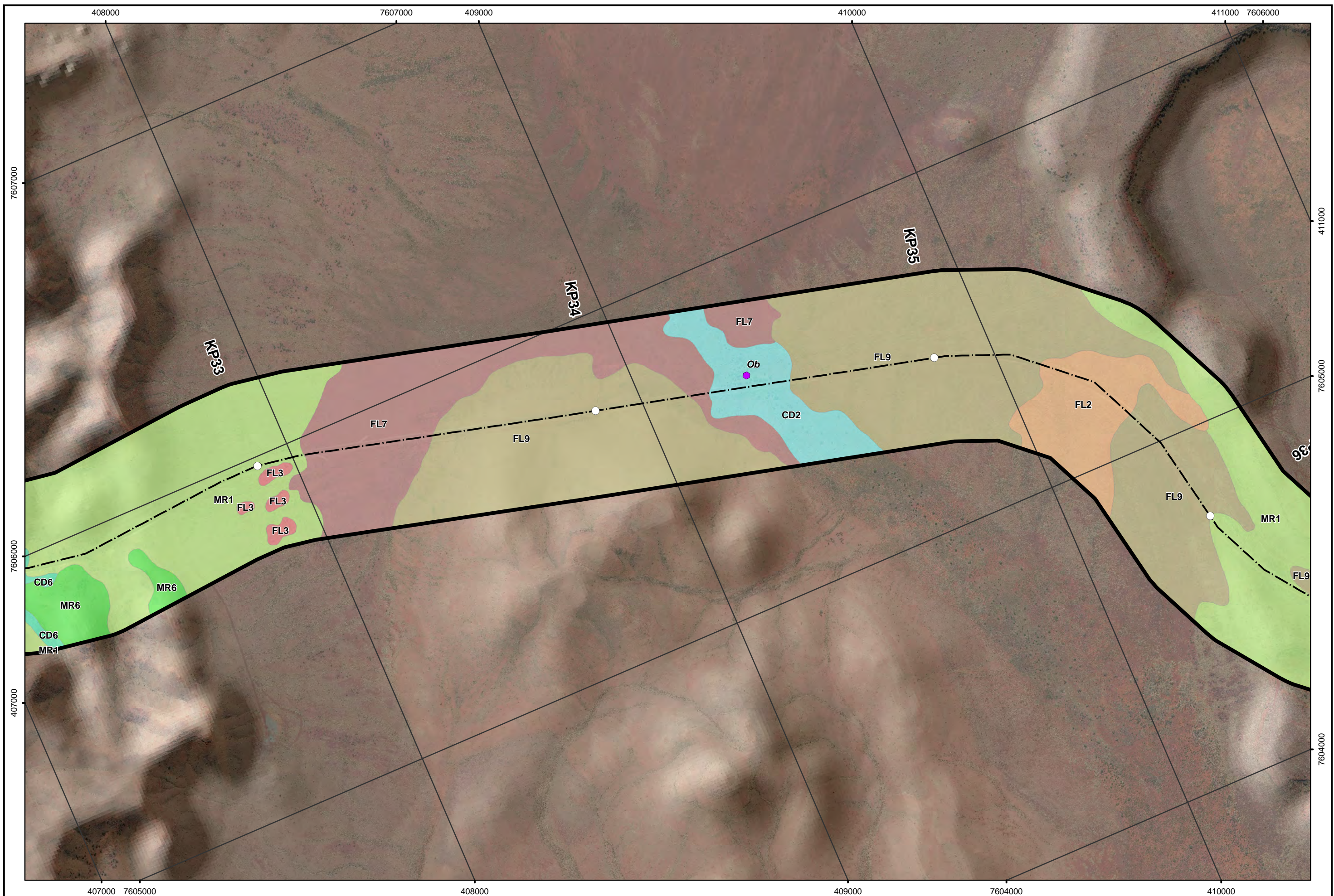
Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 9 of 77

Appendix:

B9



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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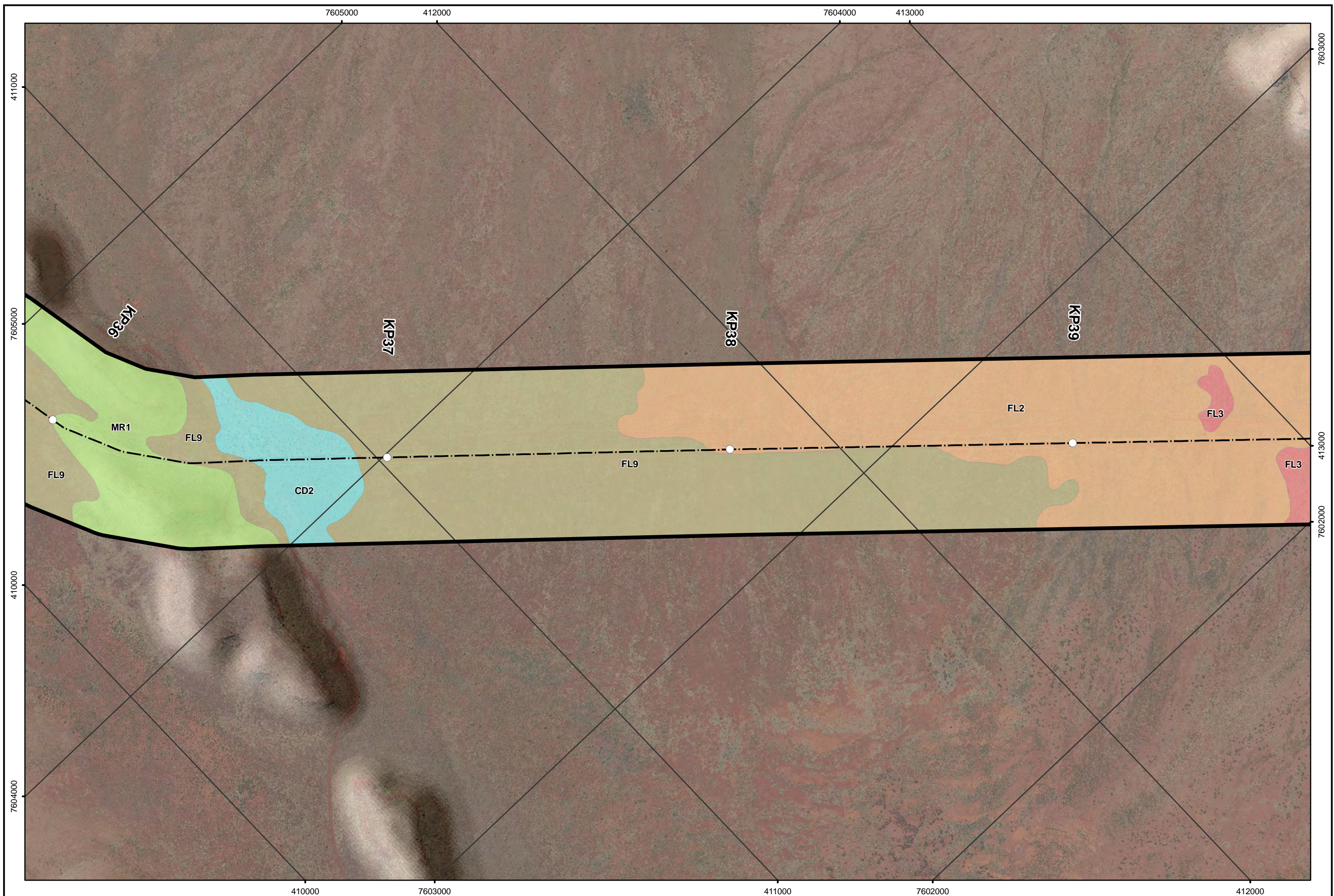
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 10 of 77

Appendix:

B10



Legend
 ○ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
 - - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
 ■ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
 ■ Weeds
 ■ Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

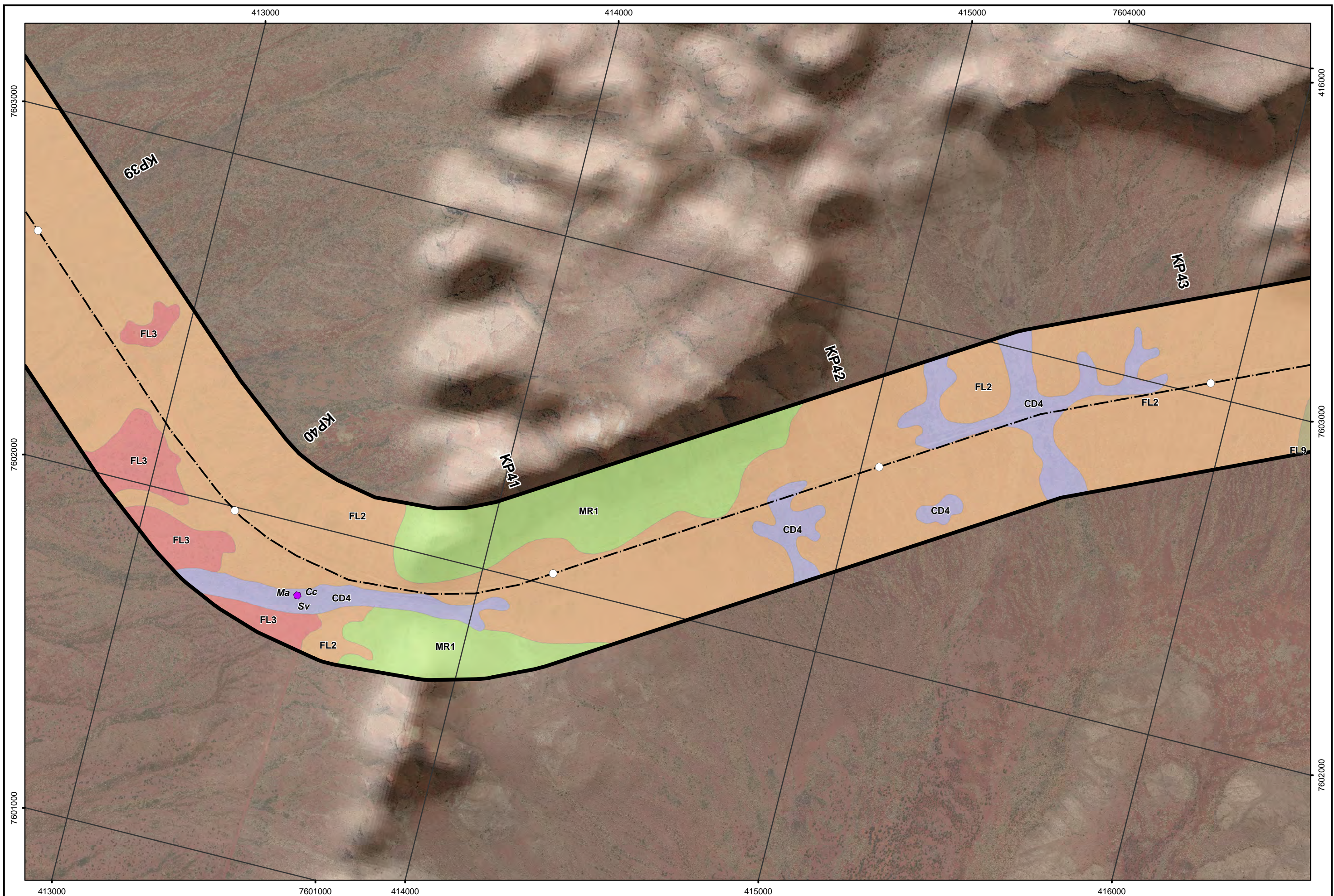


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 CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
 Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640
 Author: E M Matiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
 Sheet 11 of 77

Appendix:
B11



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- ▭ Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640

Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

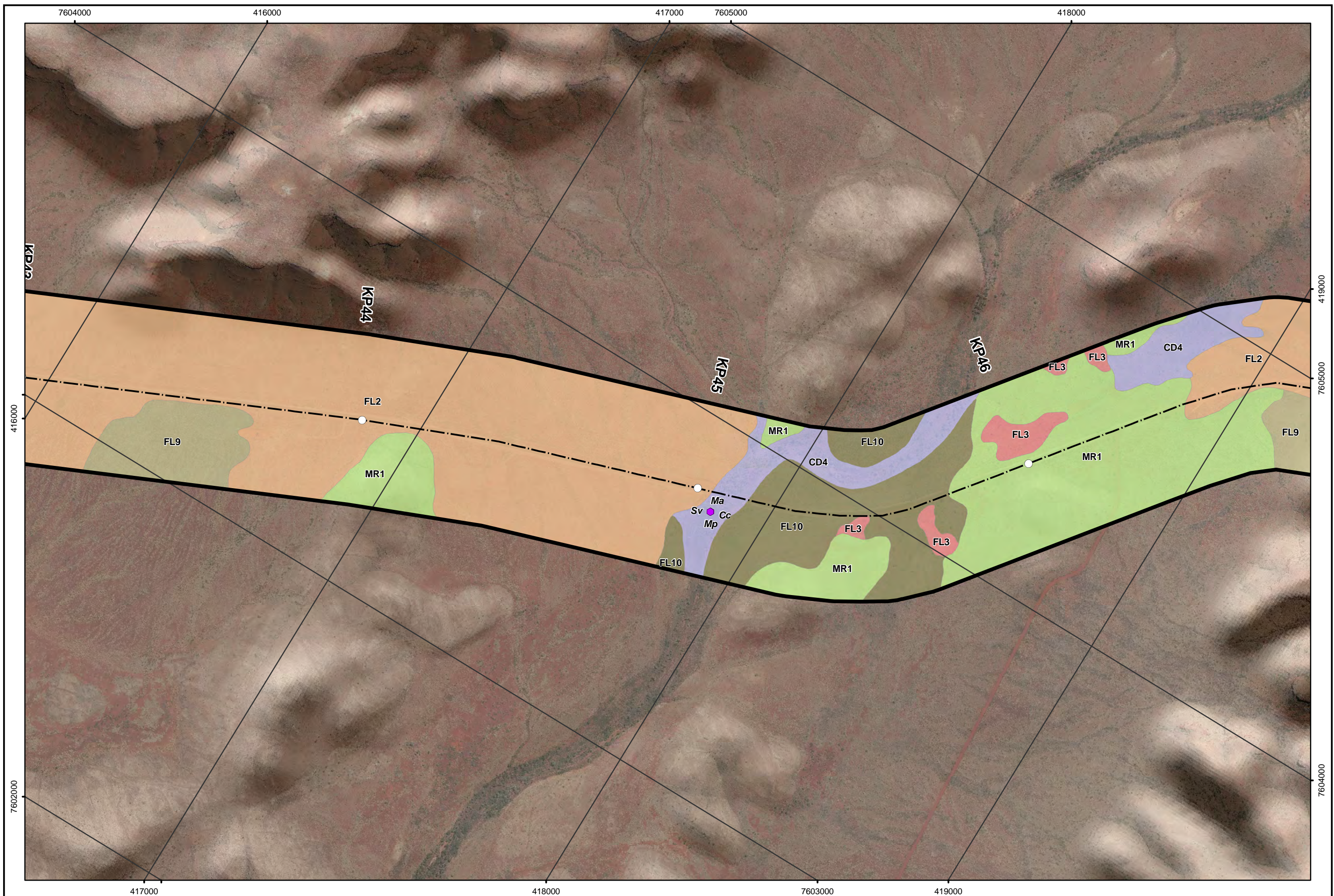
Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 12 of 77

Appendix:

B12



Legend
 ○ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
 - - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
 - - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
 ● Weeds
 ● Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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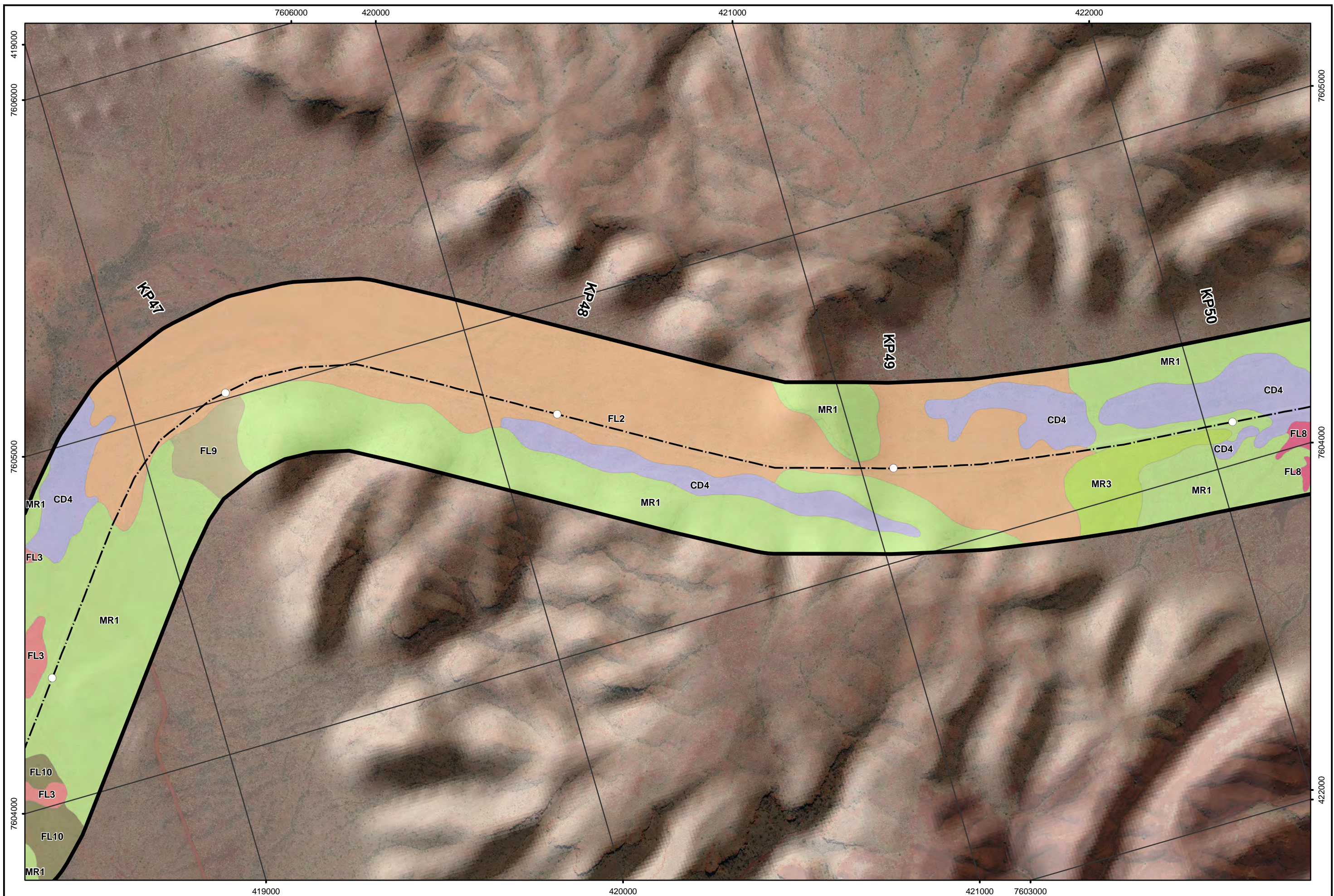


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 CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
 Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
 Sheet 13 of 77

Appendix:
B13



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- ▭ Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



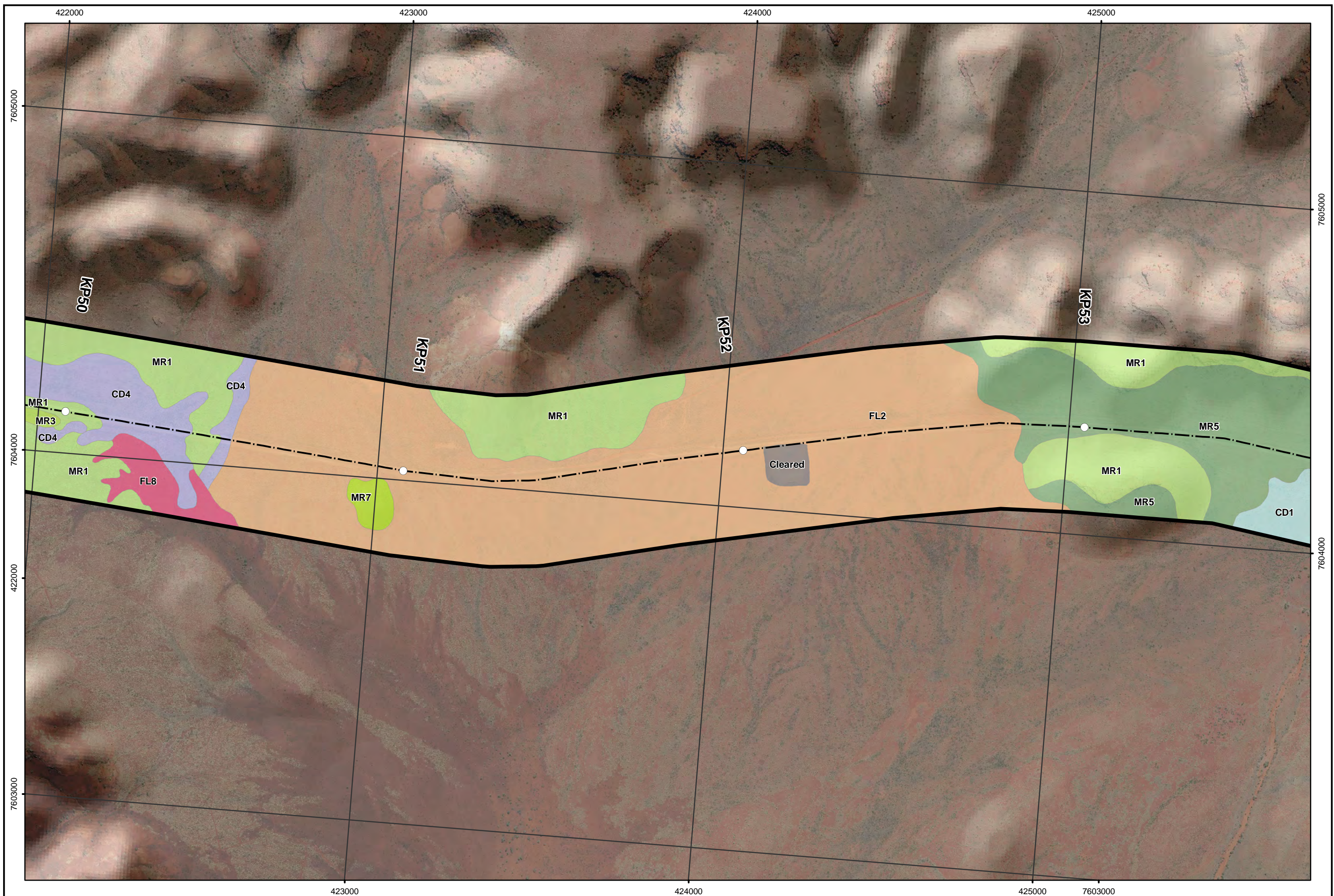
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 14 of 77

Appendix:
B14



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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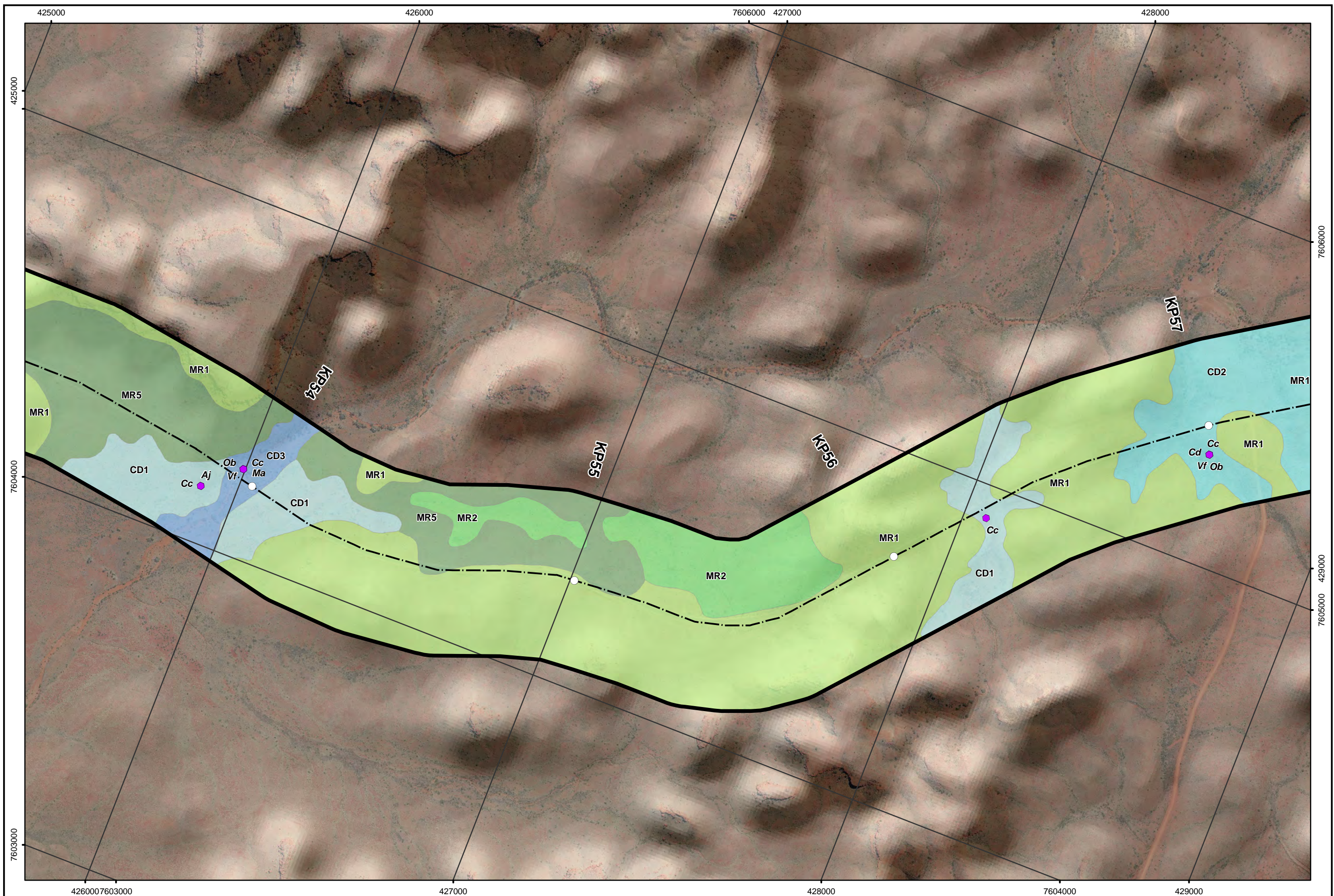
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 15 of 77

Appendix:
B15



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

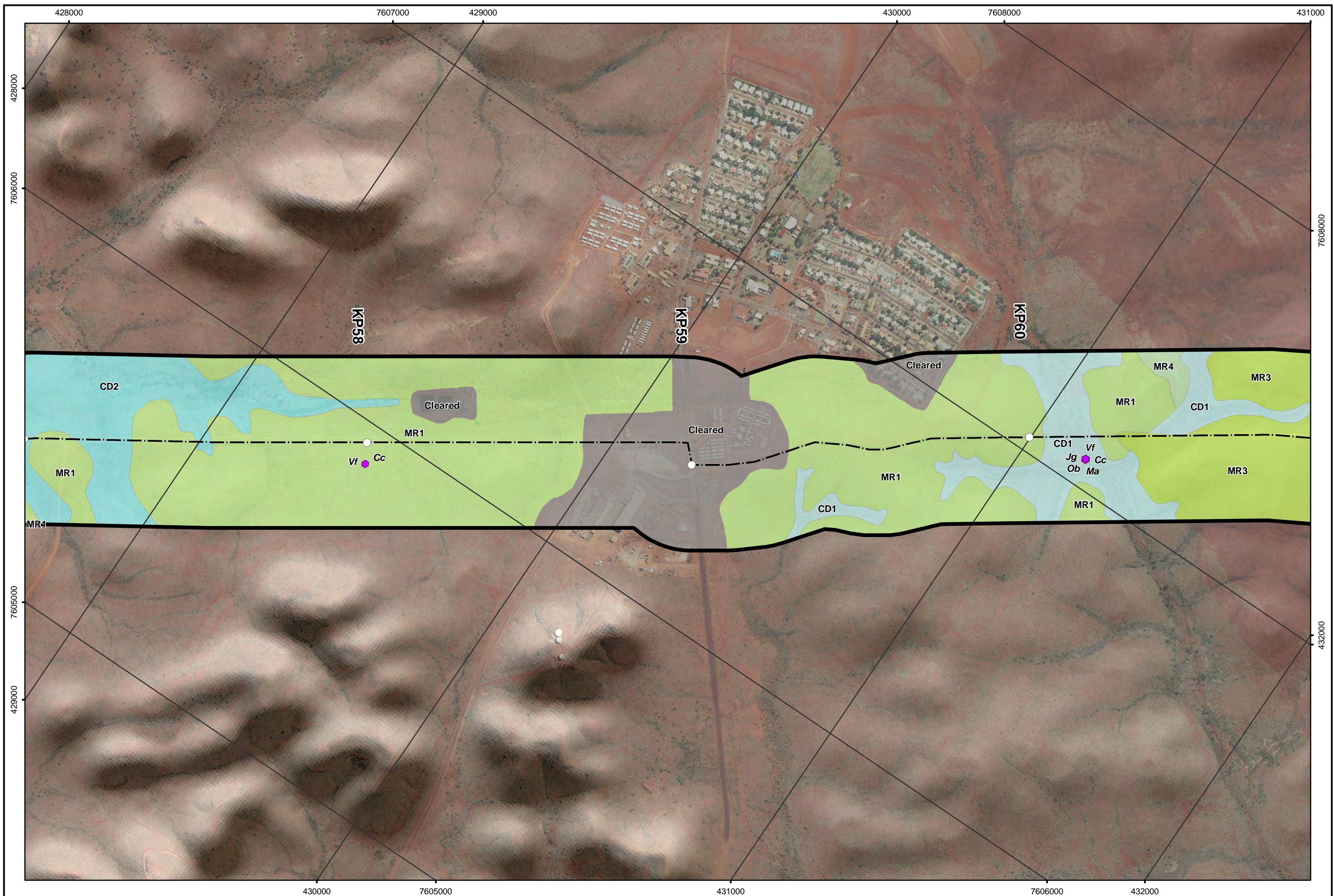
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 16 of 77

Appendix:

B16



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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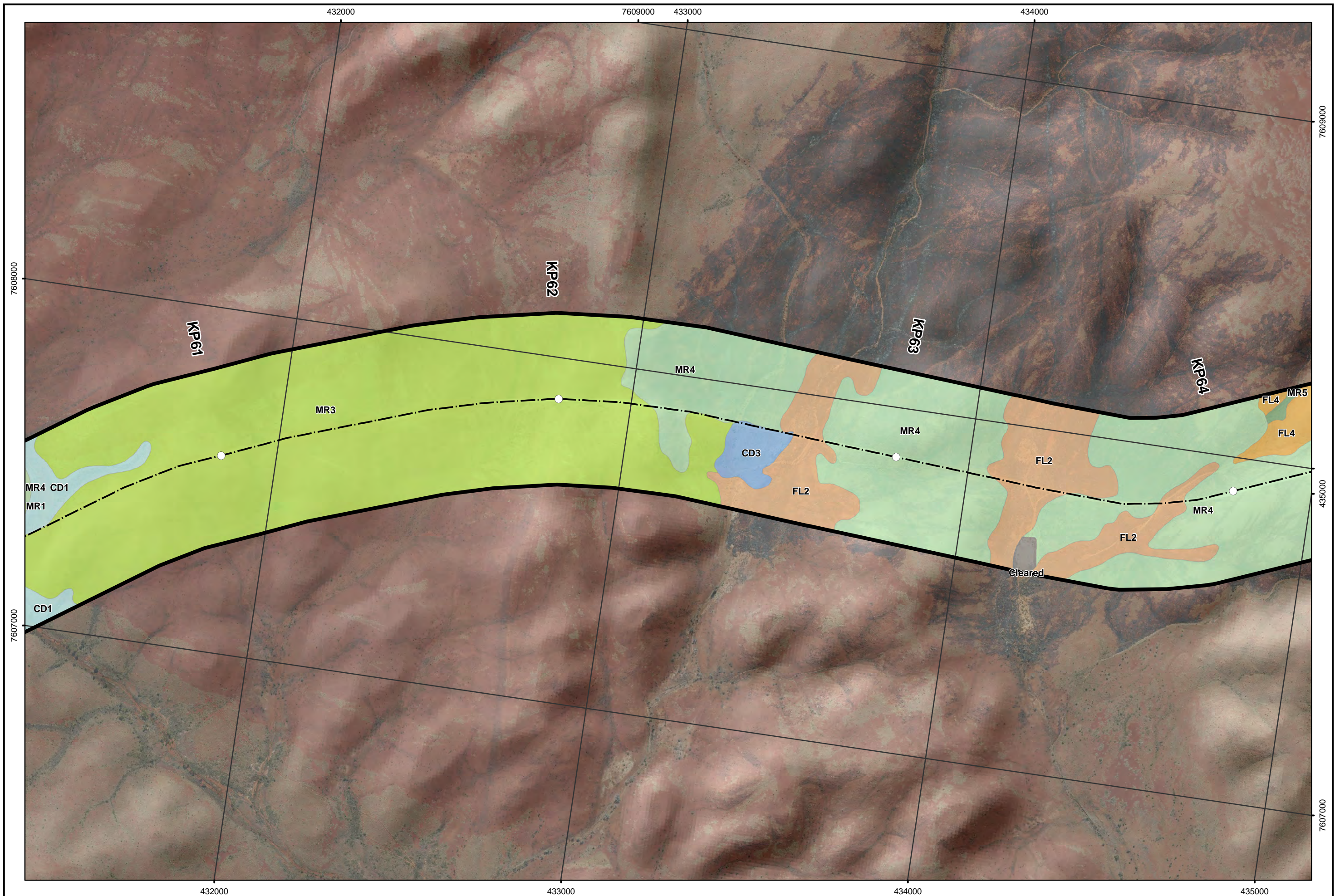
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 17 of 77

Appendix:

B17



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 18 of 77

Appendix:
B18



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

B19



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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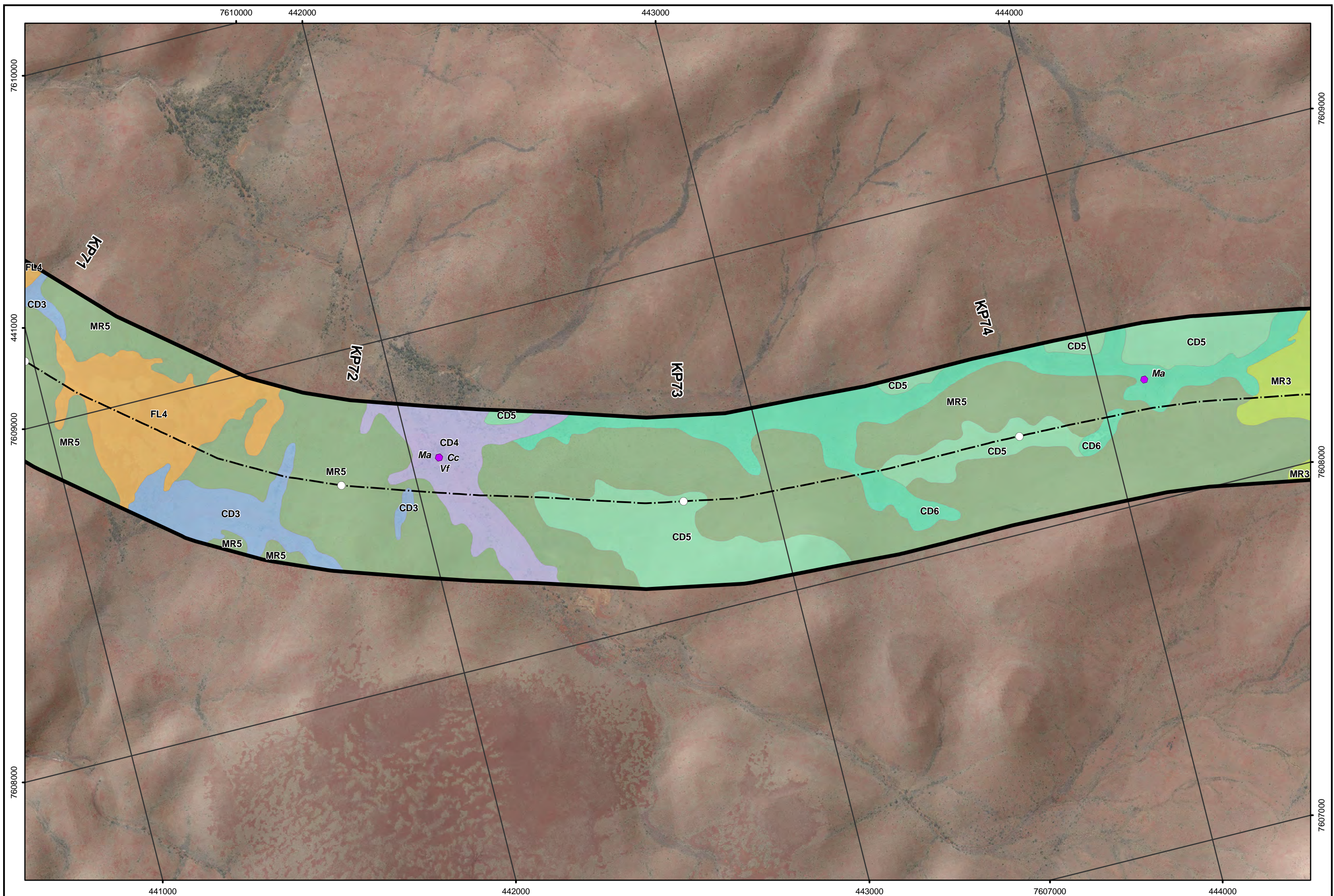
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:
B20



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- ▭ Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

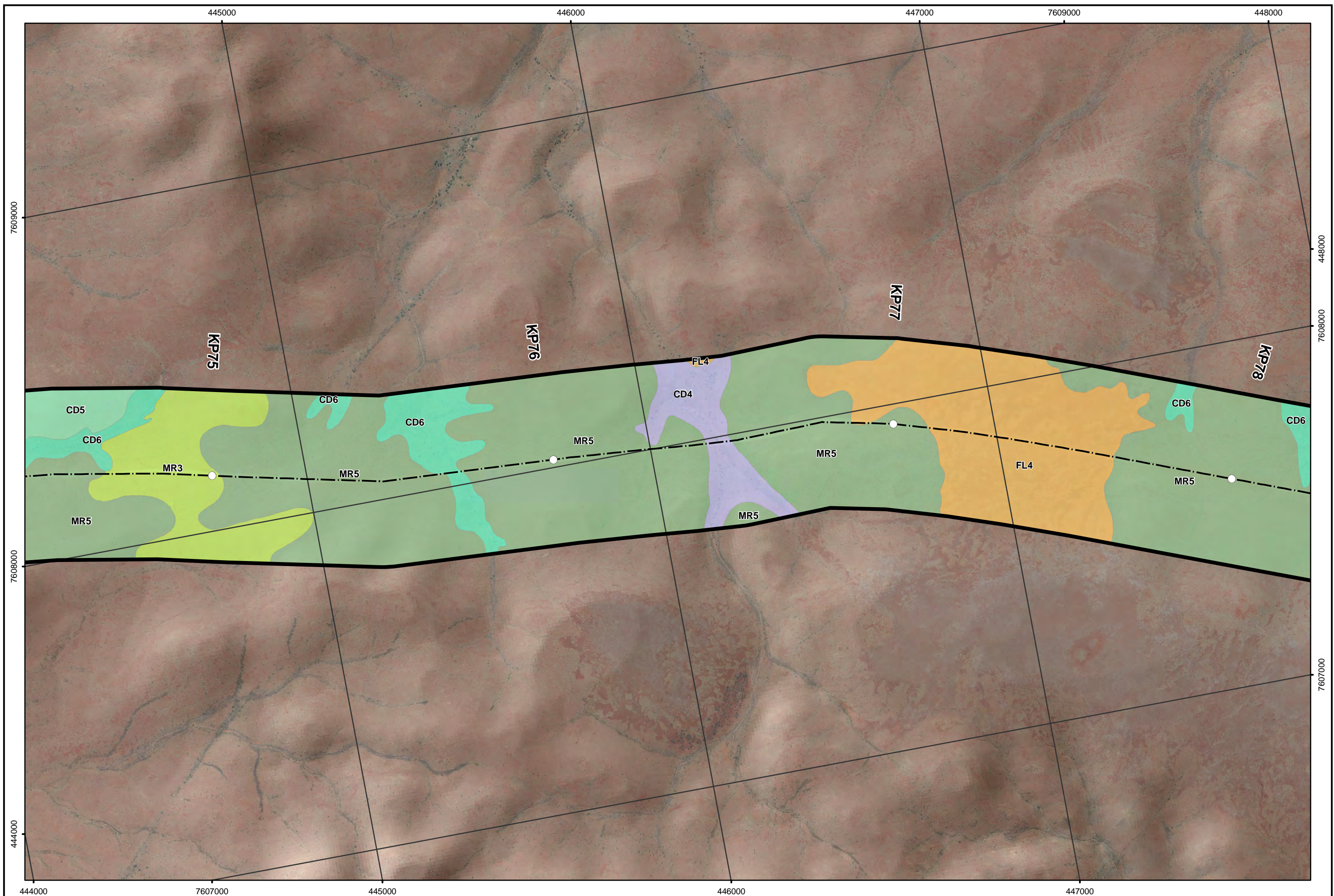
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 21 of 77

Appendix:
B21



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

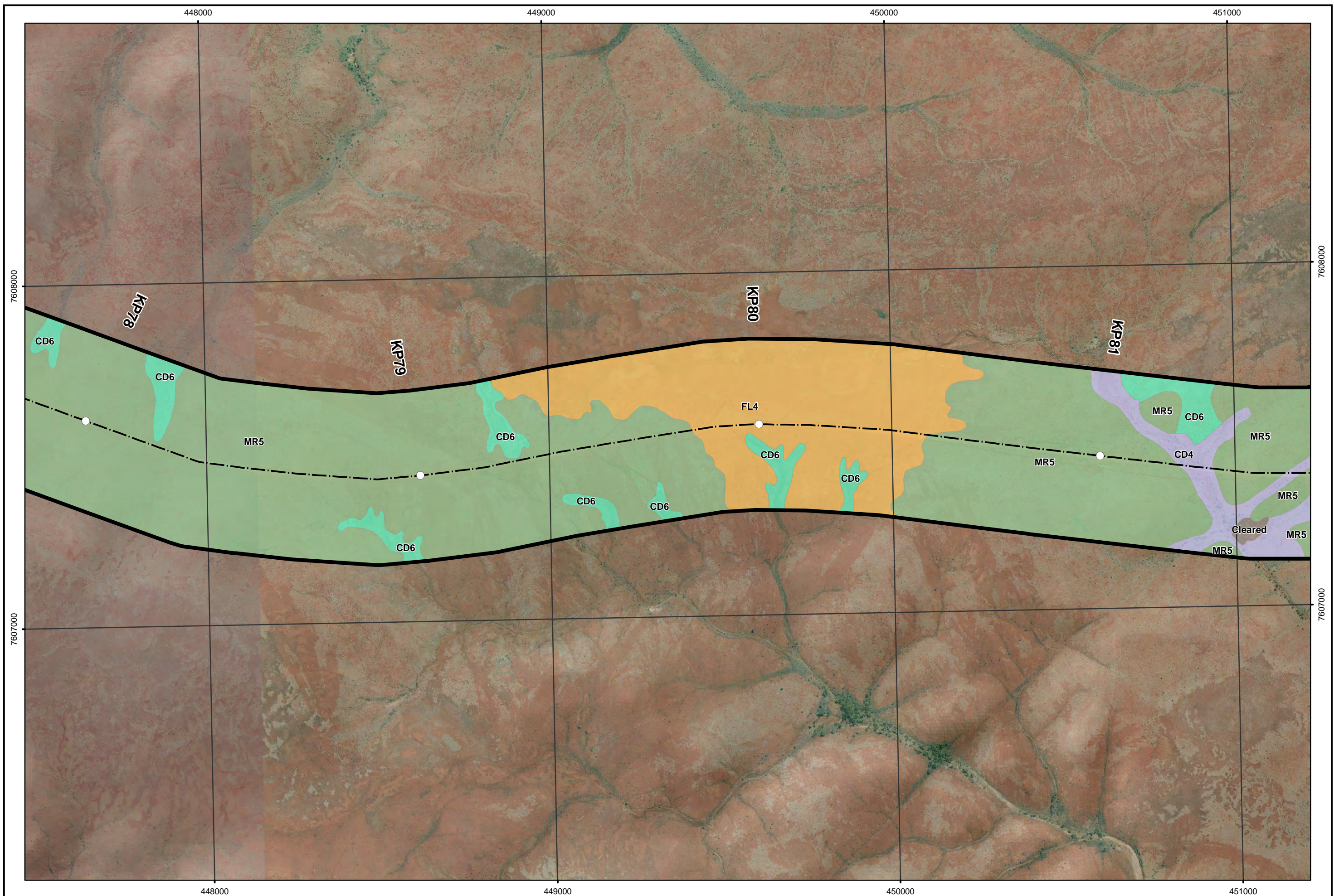
Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 22 of 77

Appendix:

B22



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

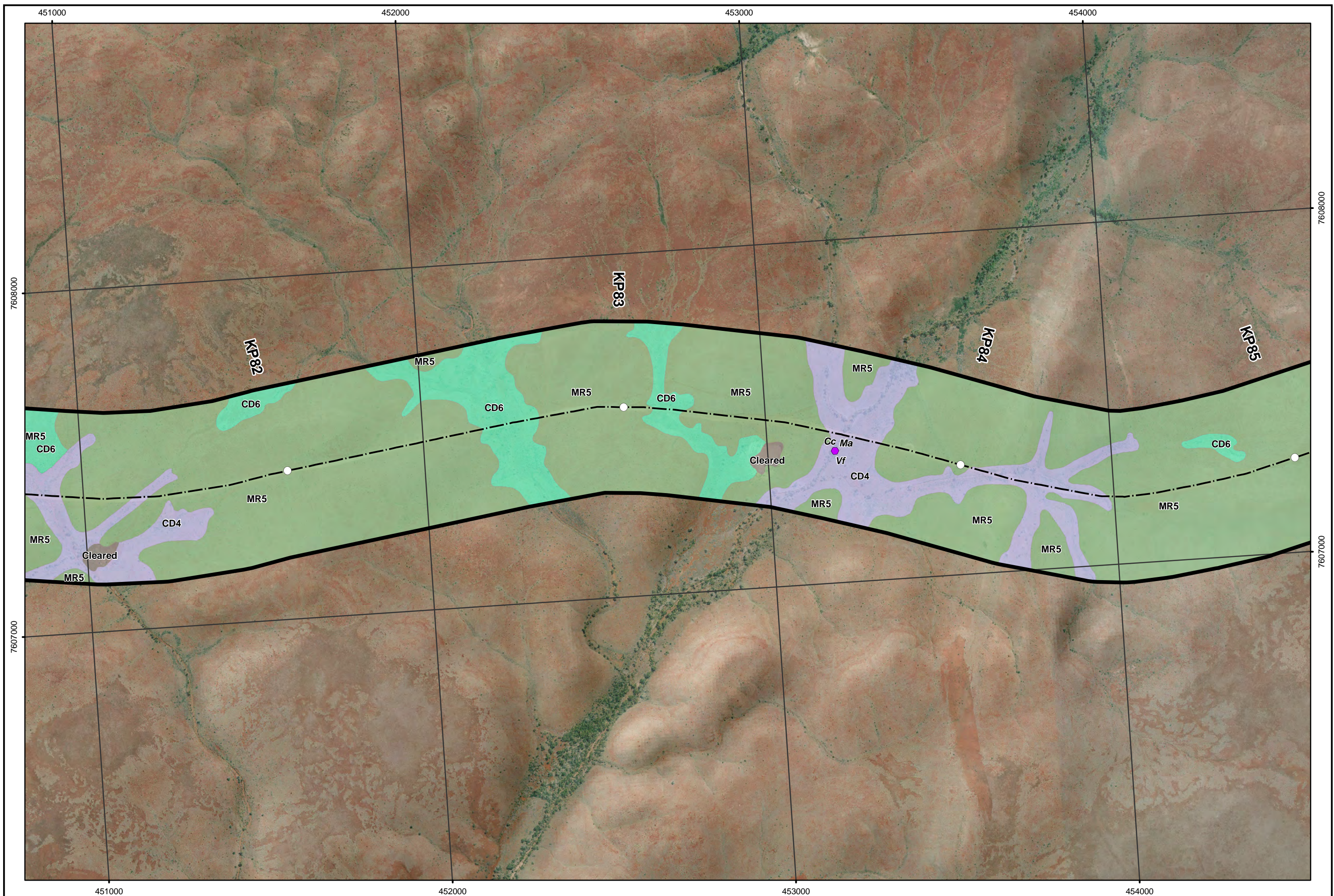
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Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 23 of 77

Appendix:
B23



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



0 100 200m

Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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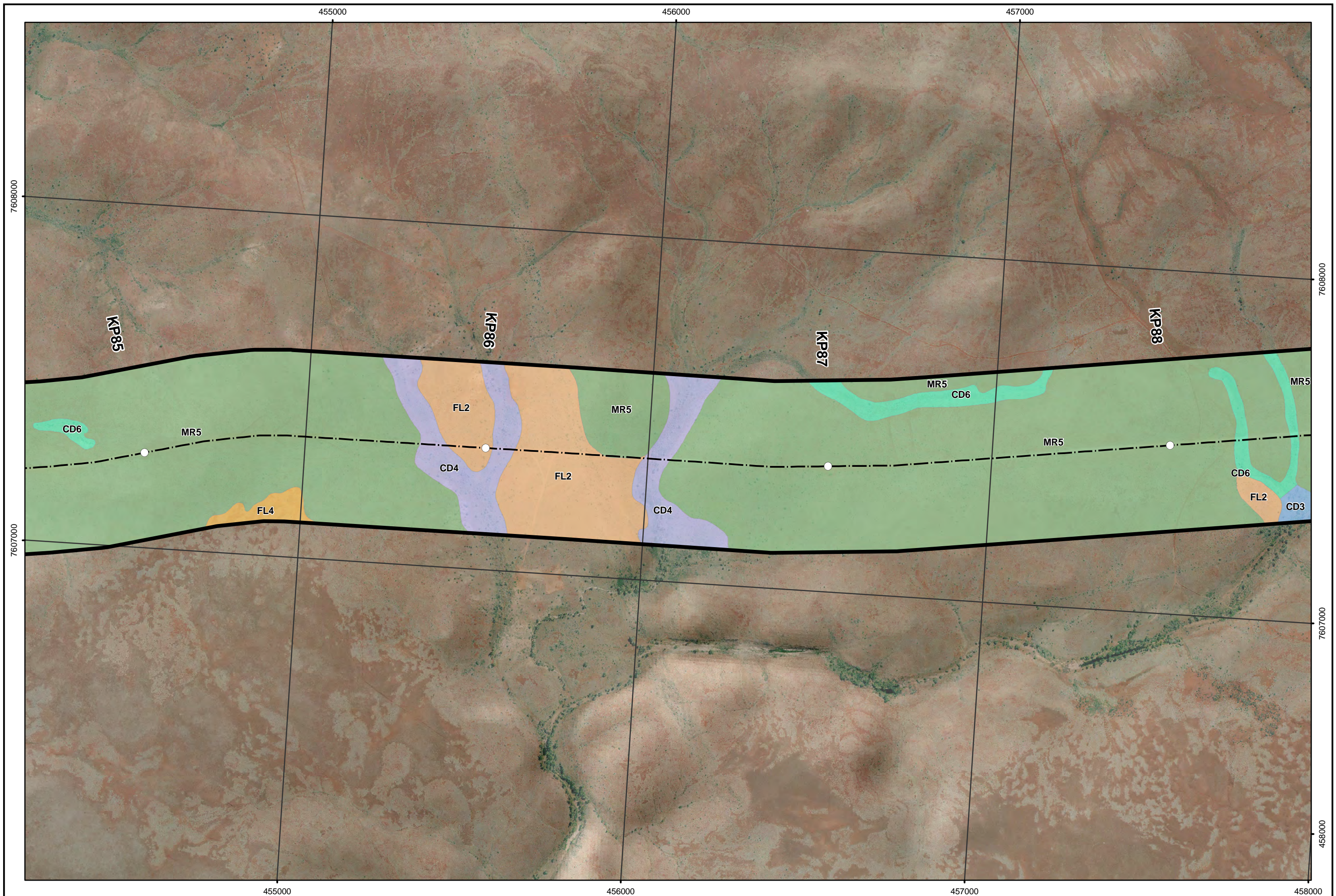
28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640
Author: E M Matiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 24 of 77

Appendix:

B24



Legend
 ○ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
 - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
 ■ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
 ■ Weeds
 ■ Weeds - Prohibited Species
 Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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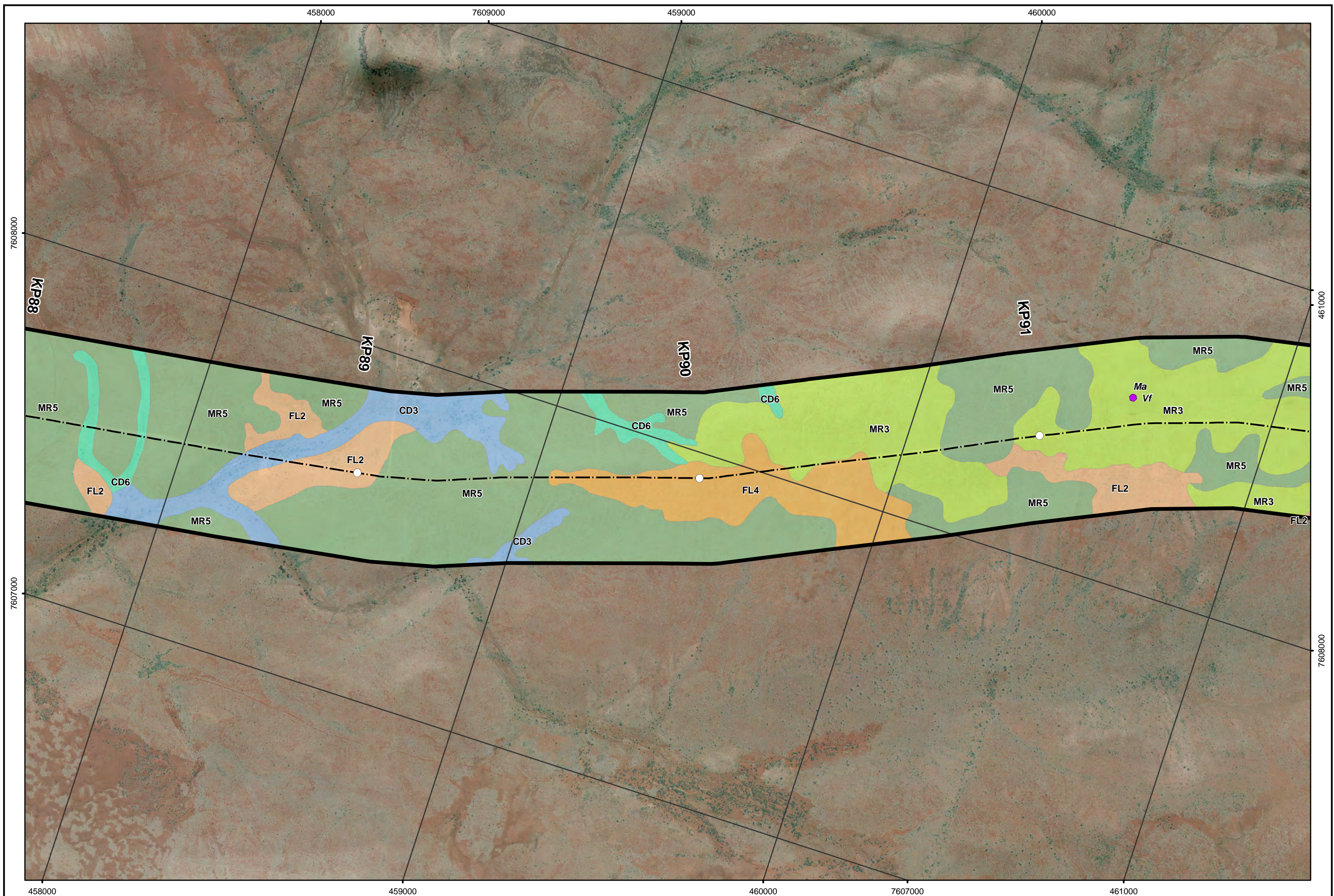


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 Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
 Sheet 25 of 77

Appendix:
B25



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

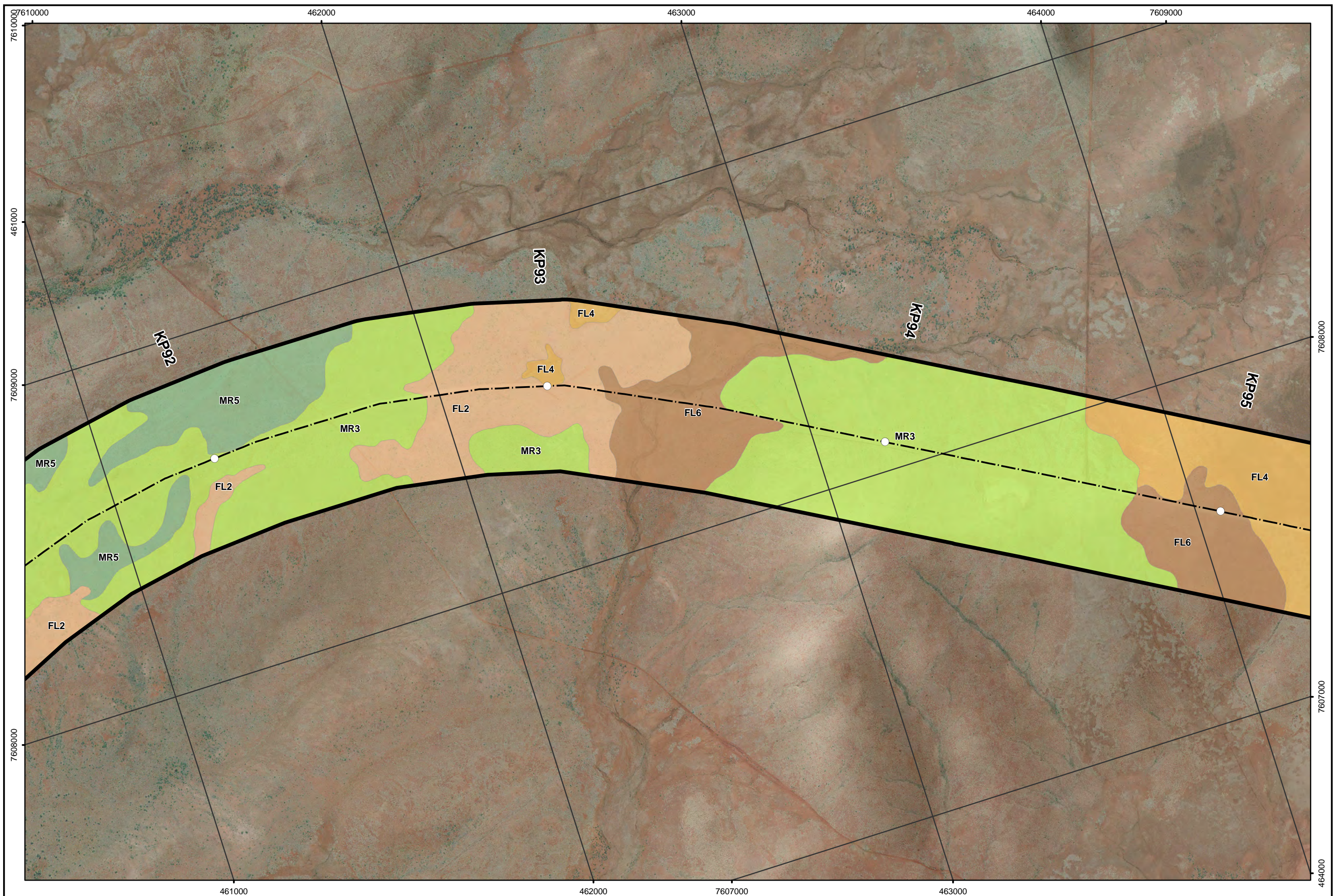
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 26 of 77

Appendix:

B26



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:

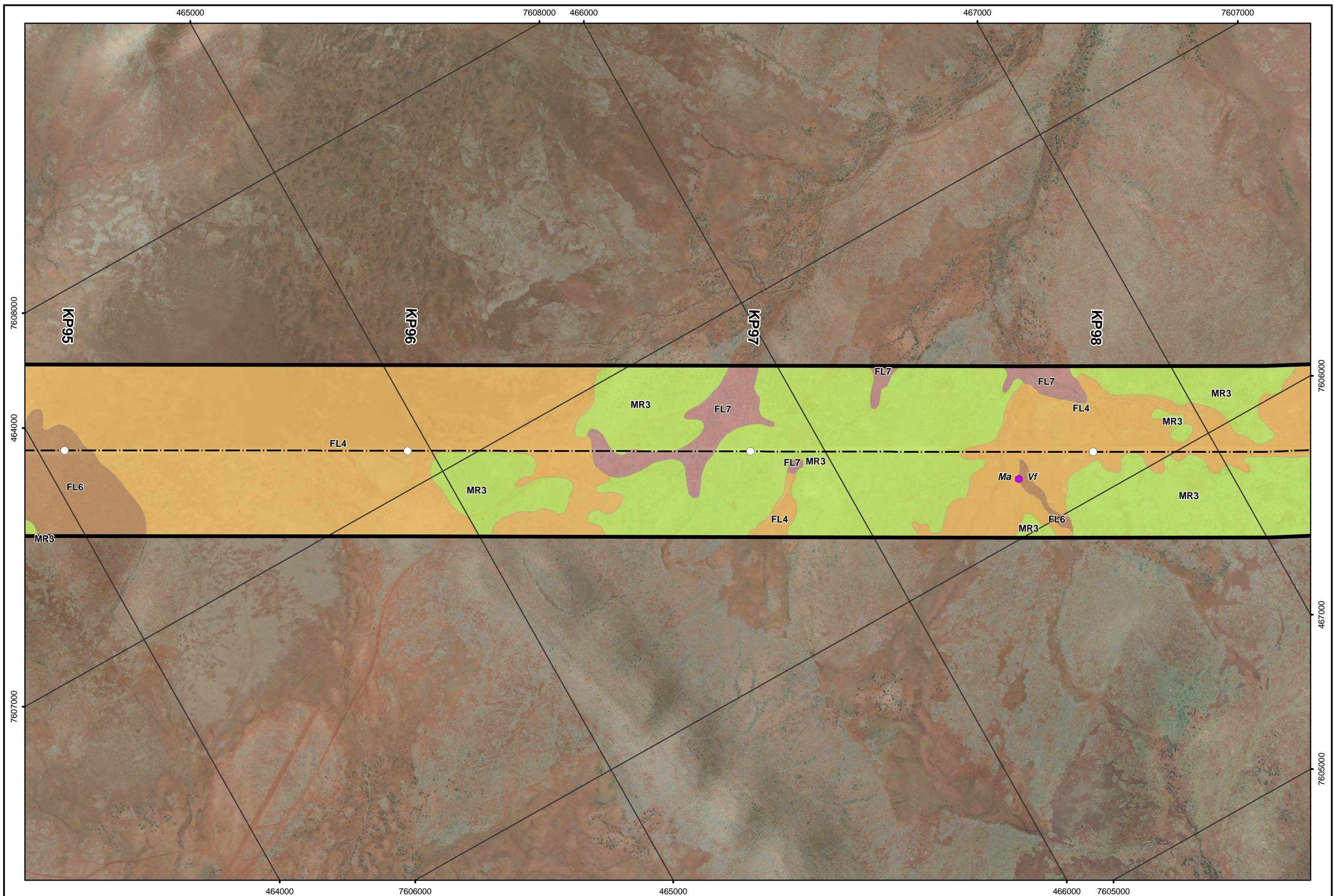


Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640
Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305
Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 27 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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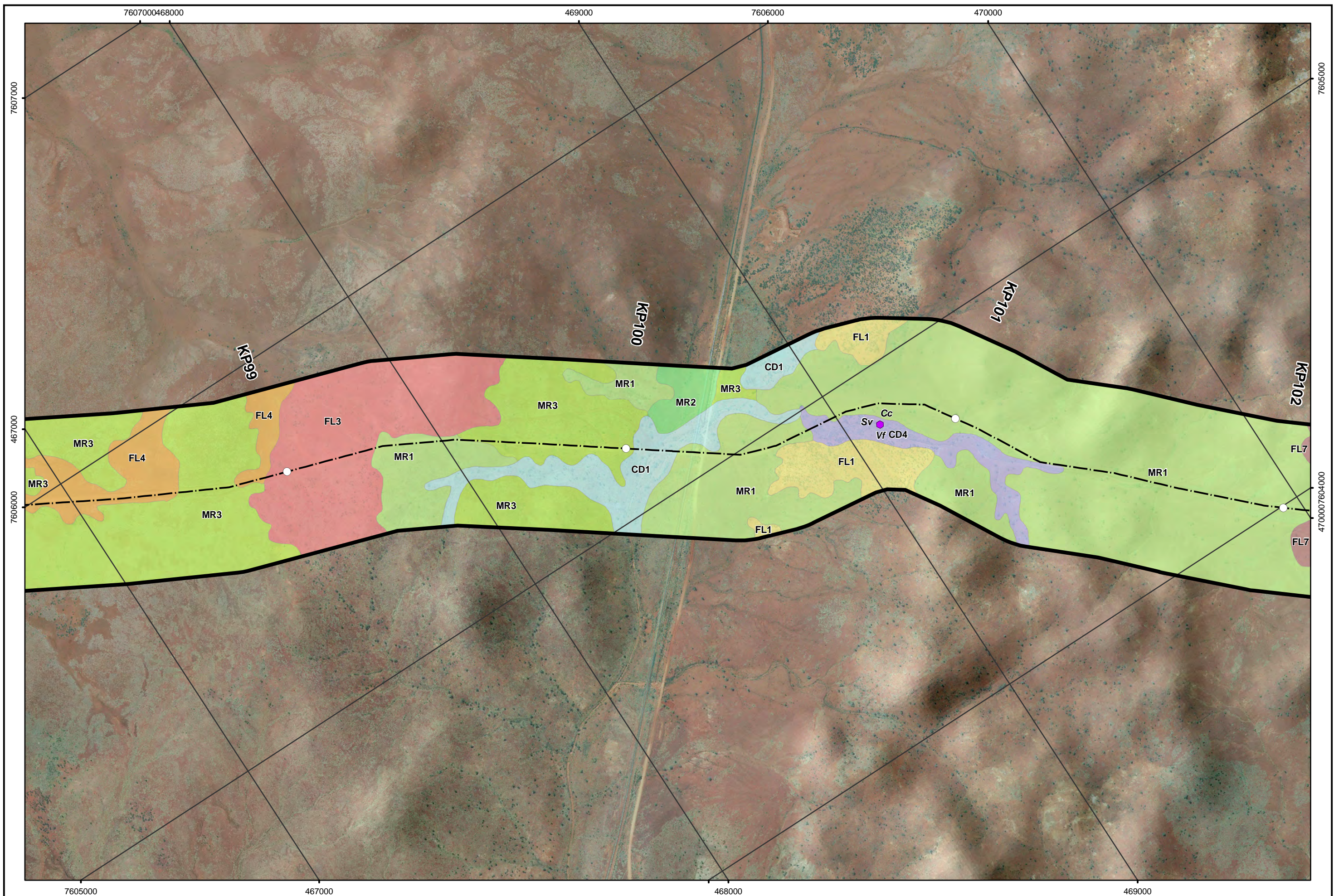
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MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 28 of 77

Appendix:
B28



Legend

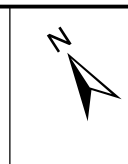
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

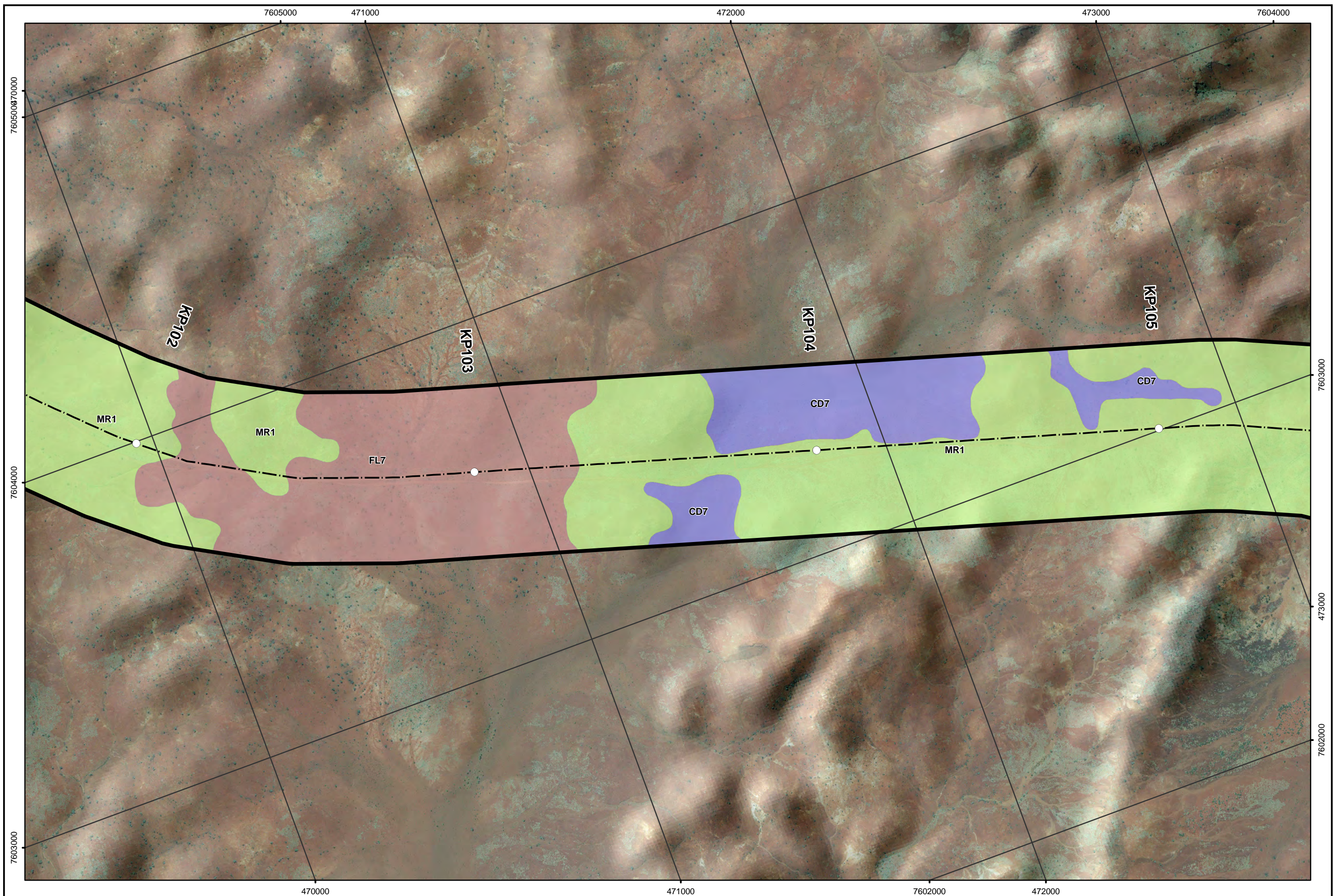
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 29 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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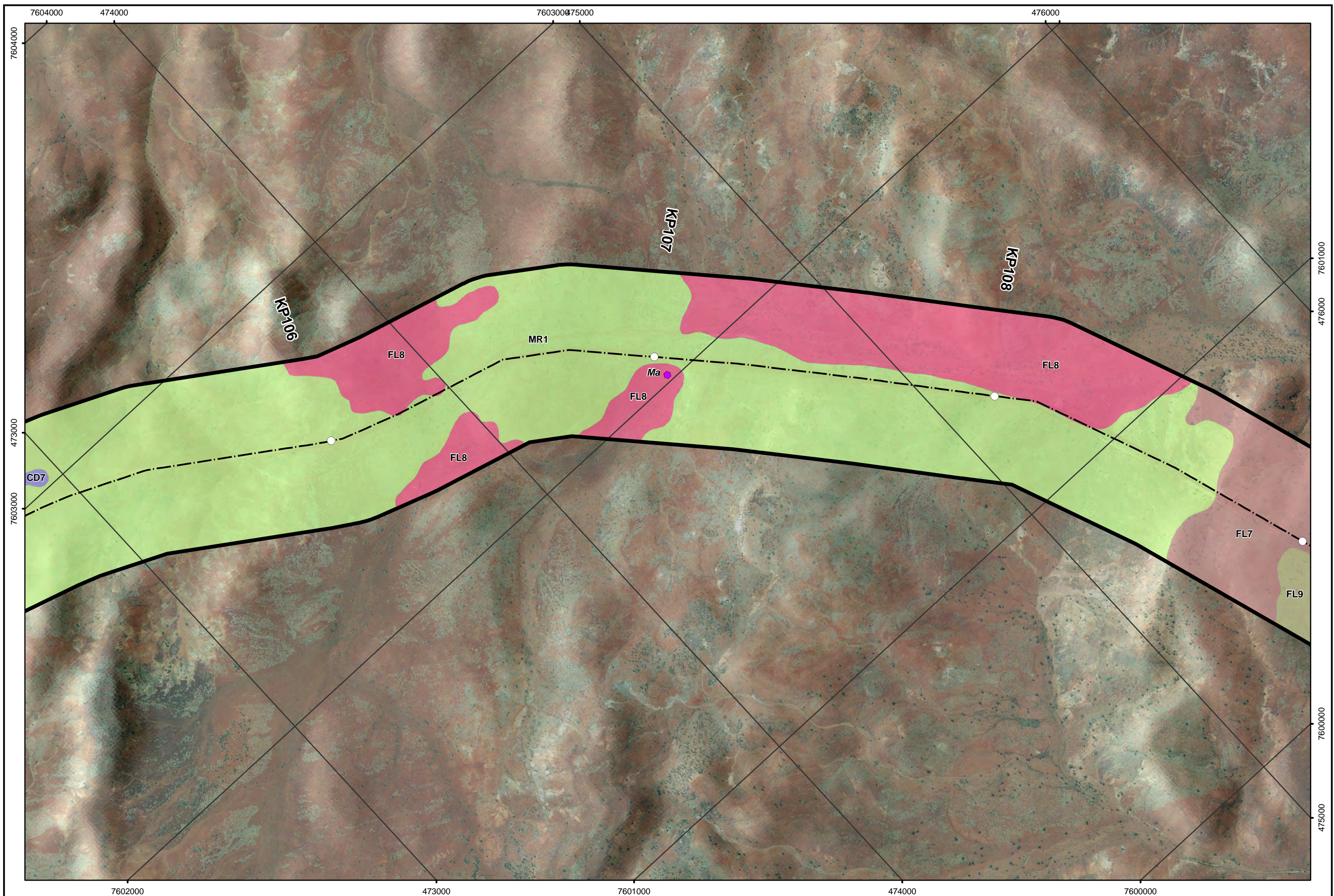
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 30 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

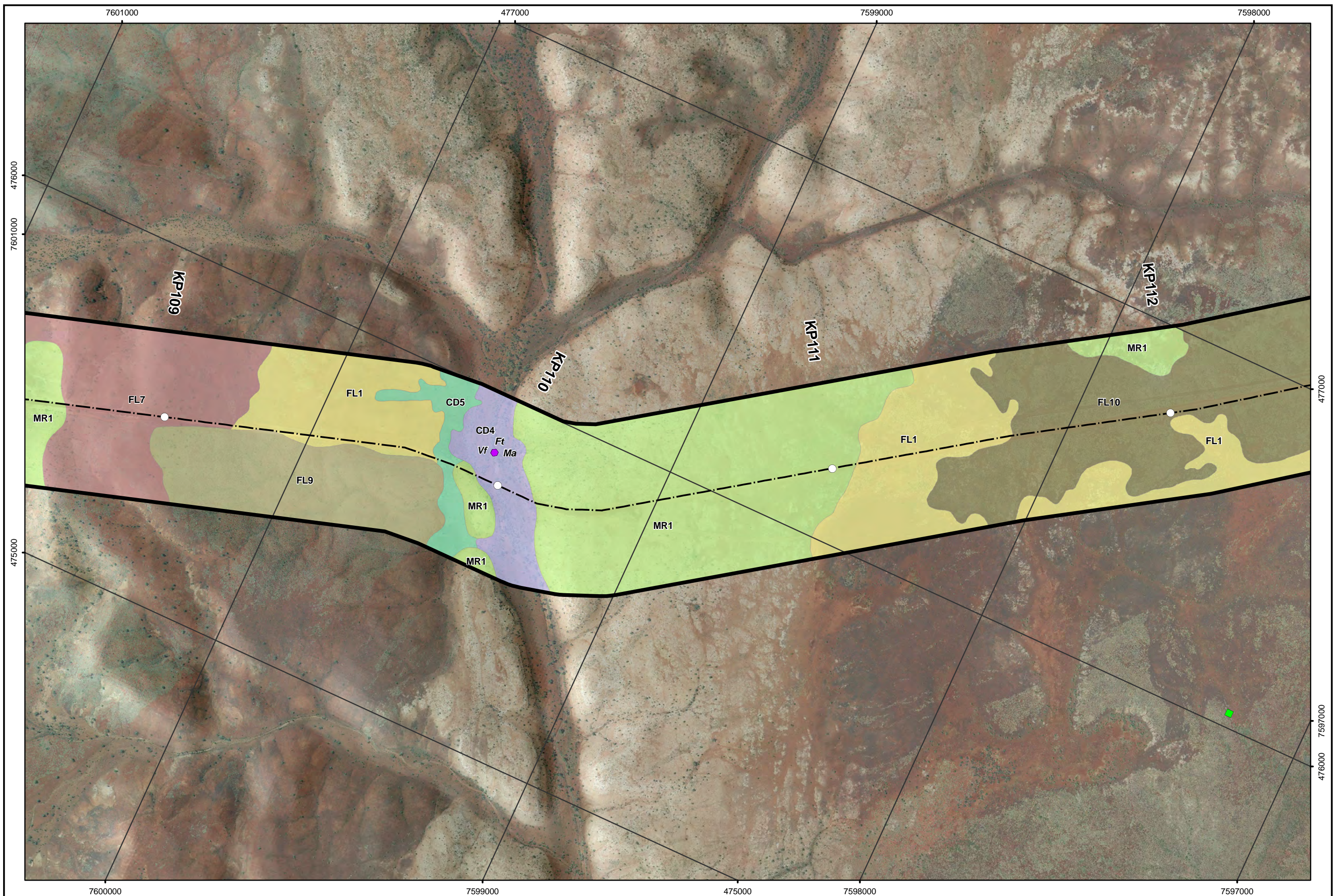
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:

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Legend
 ○ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
 - - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
 ■ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
 ● Weeds
 ● Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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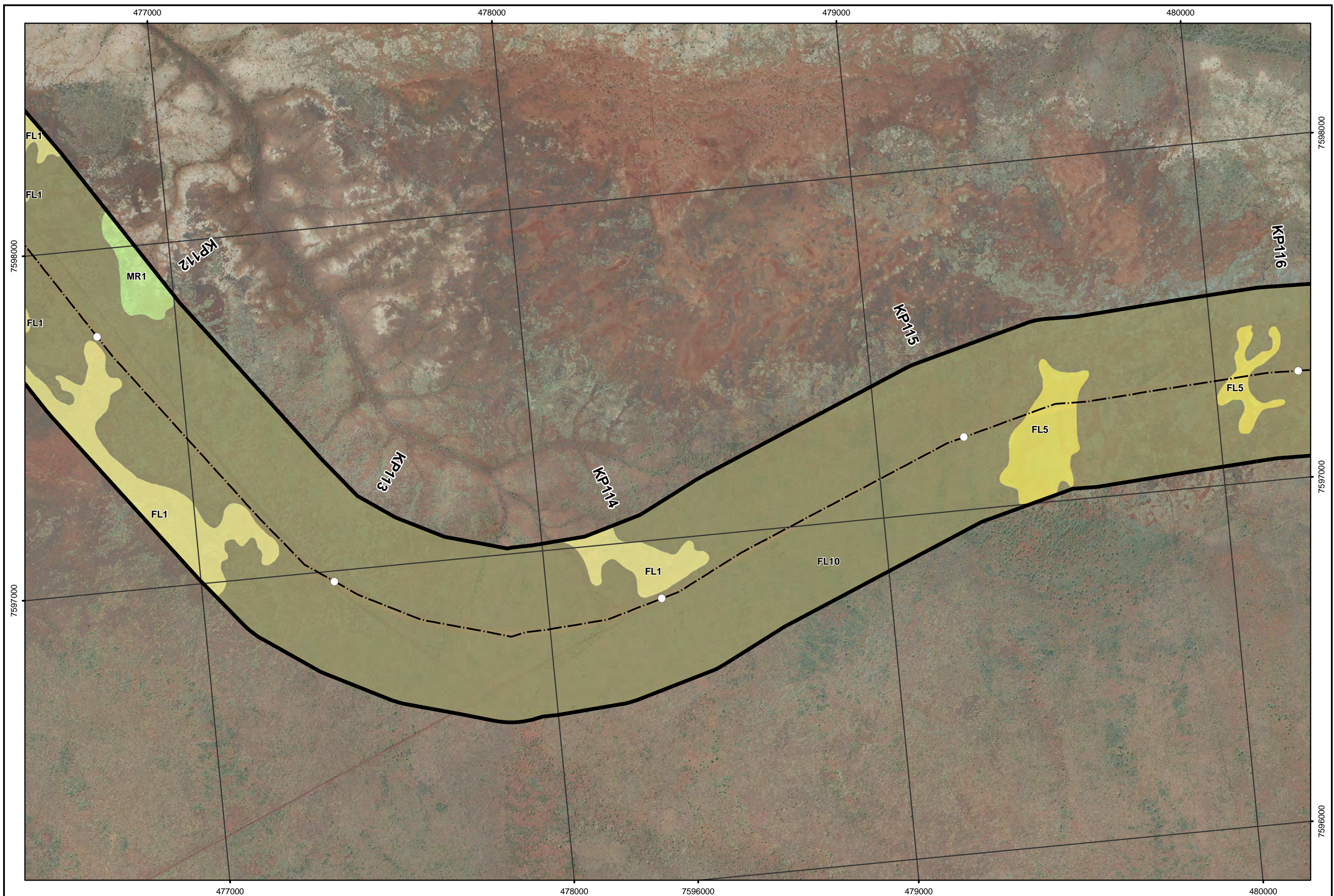


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 CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
 Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
 Sheet 32 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

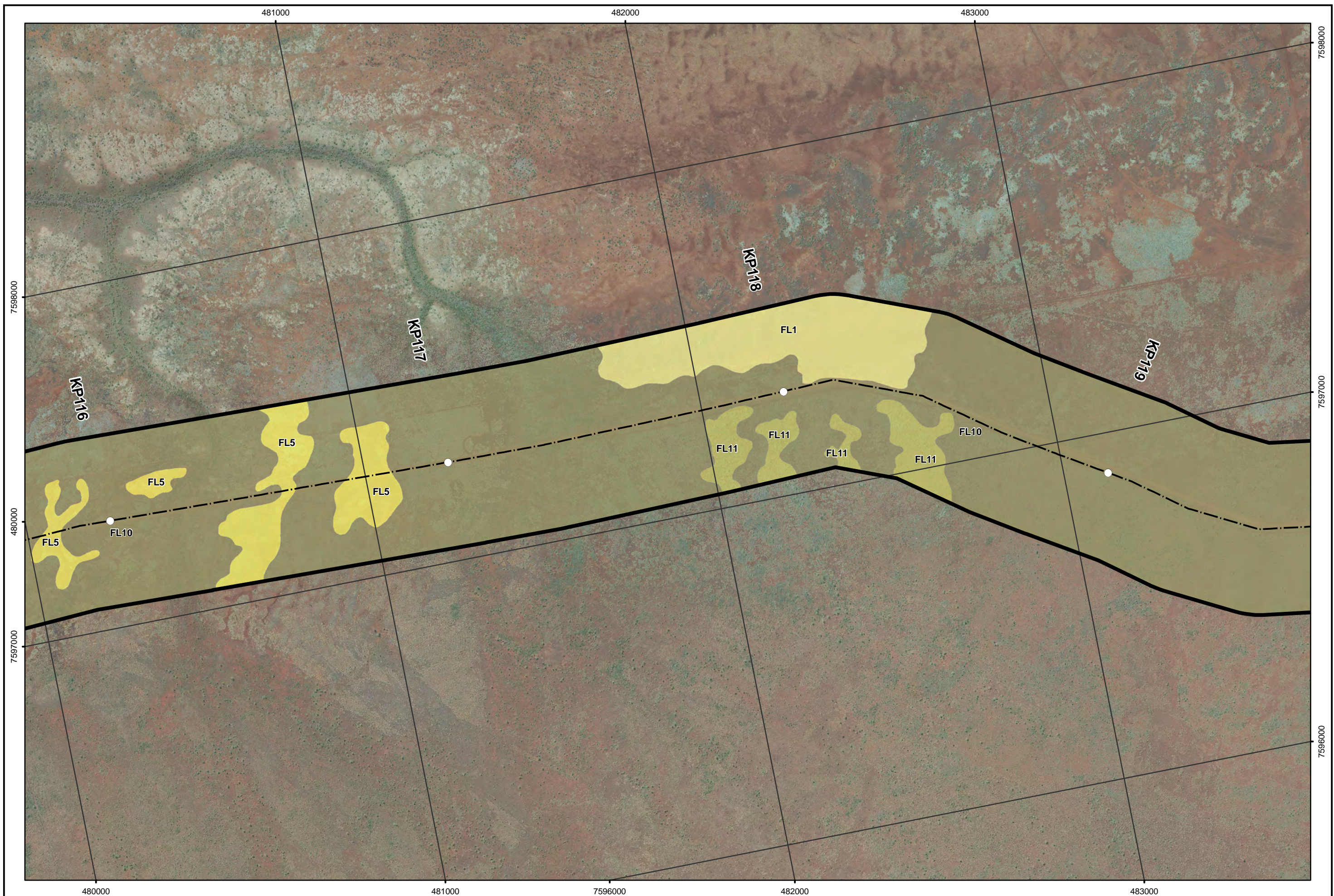
Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 33 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ◻ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

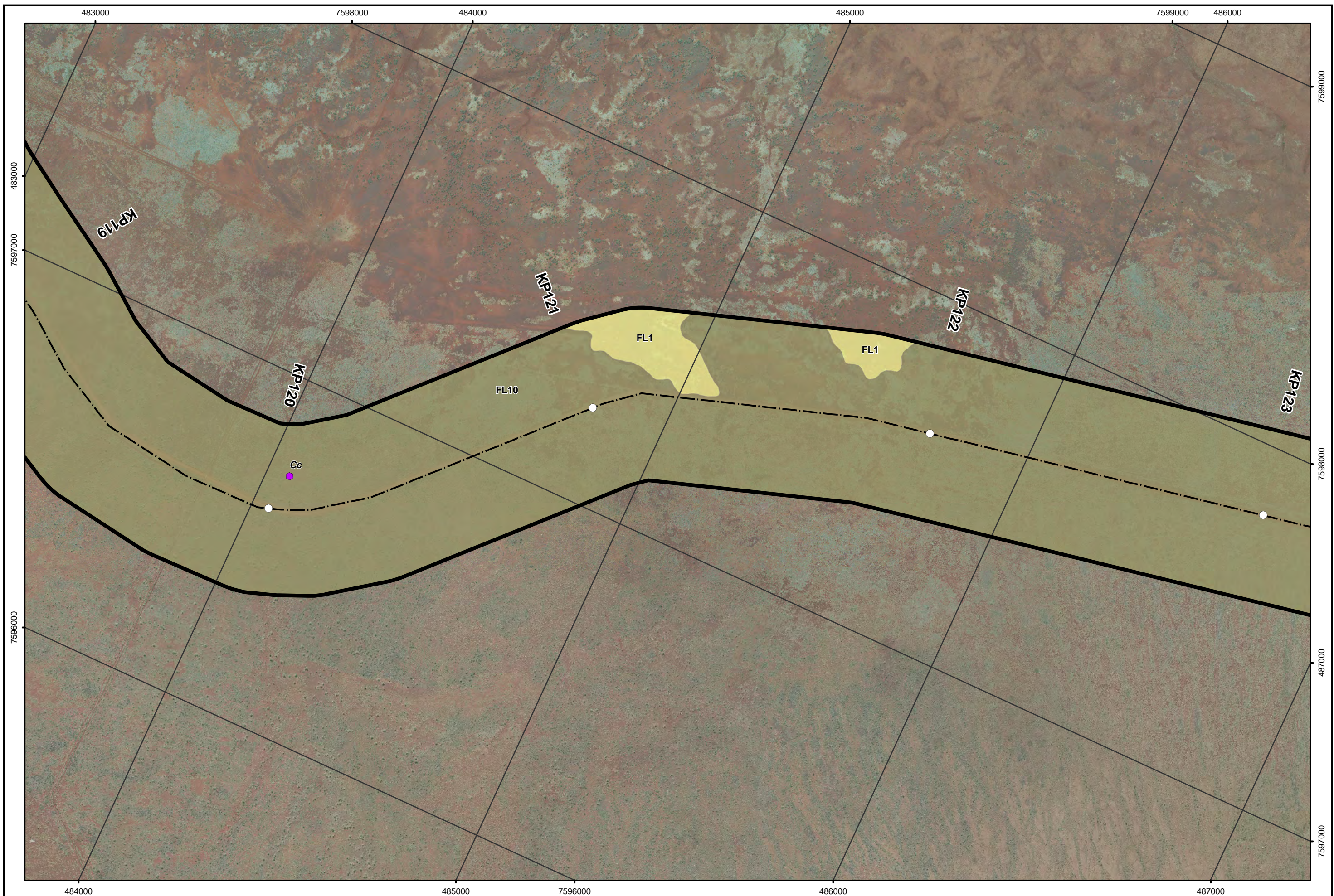
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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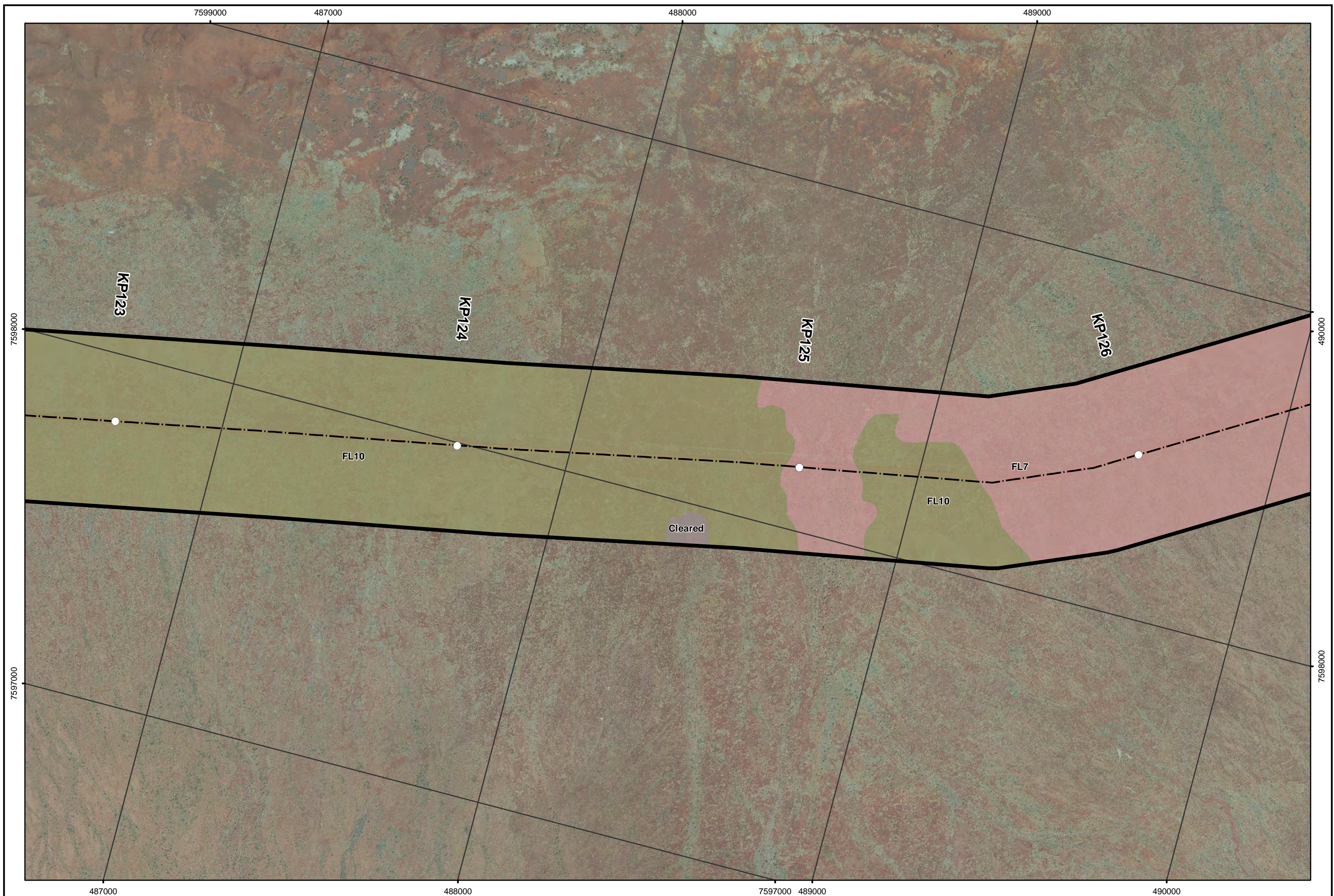
Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 35 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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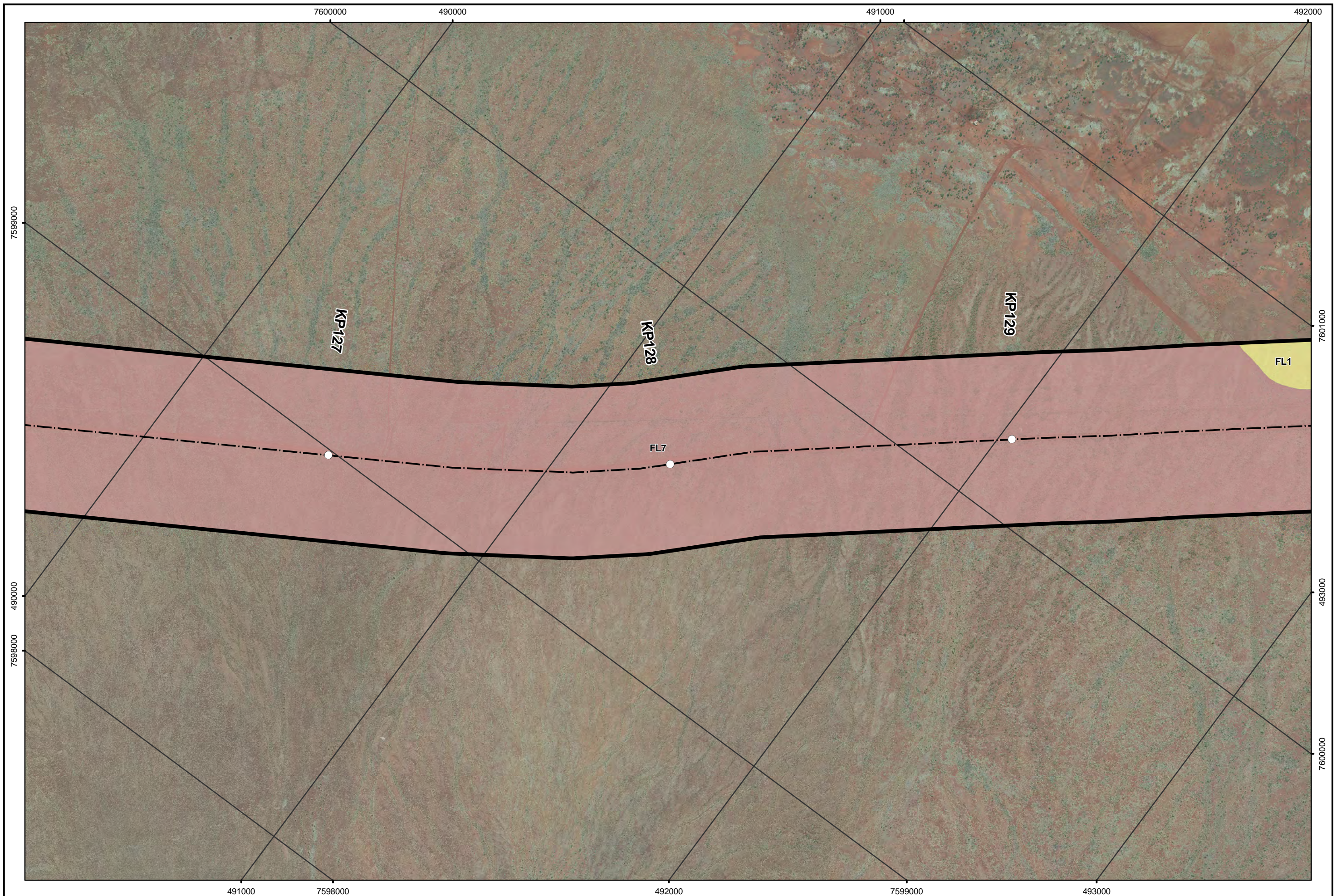
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MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 36 of 77

Appendix:
B36



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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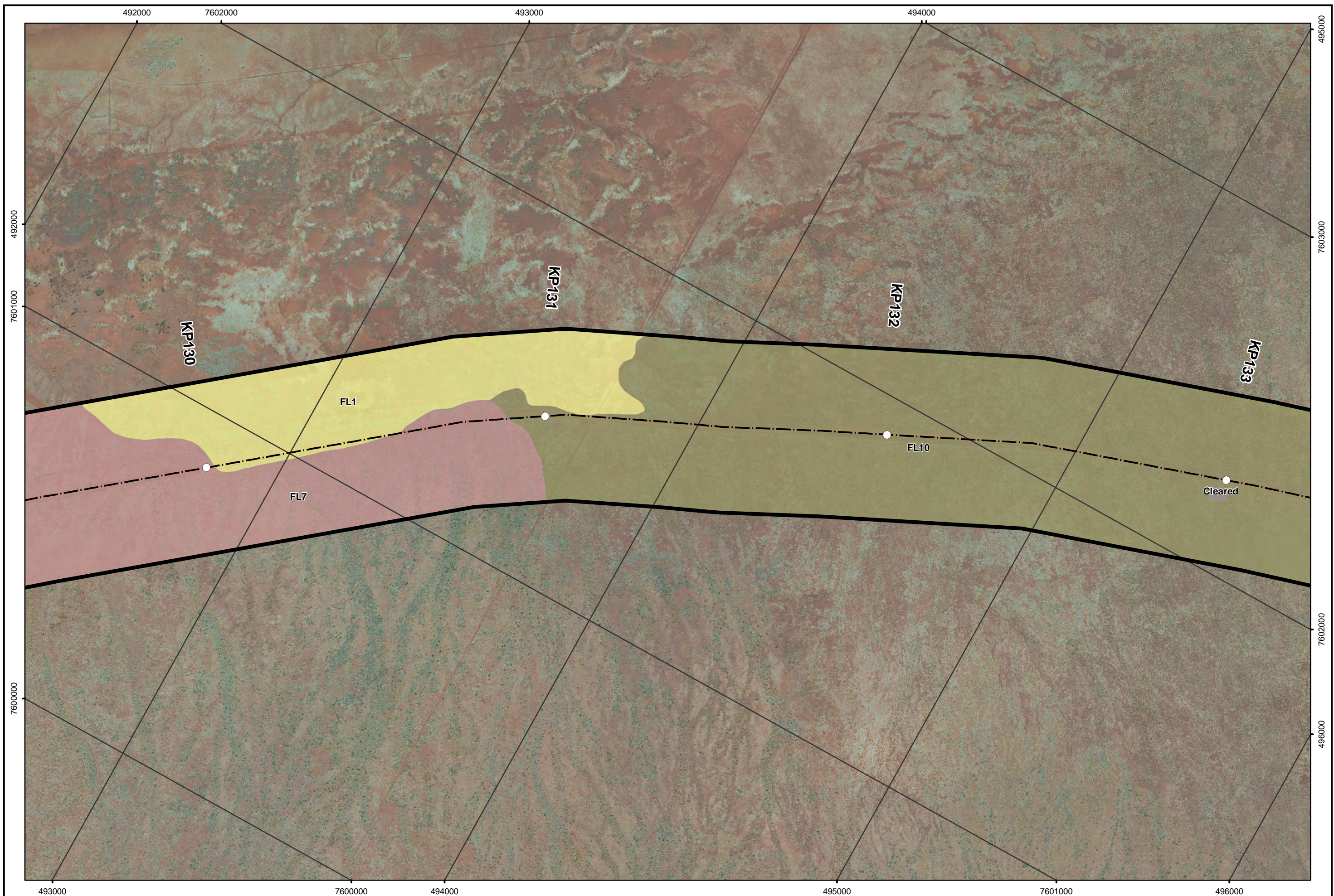
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

B37



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



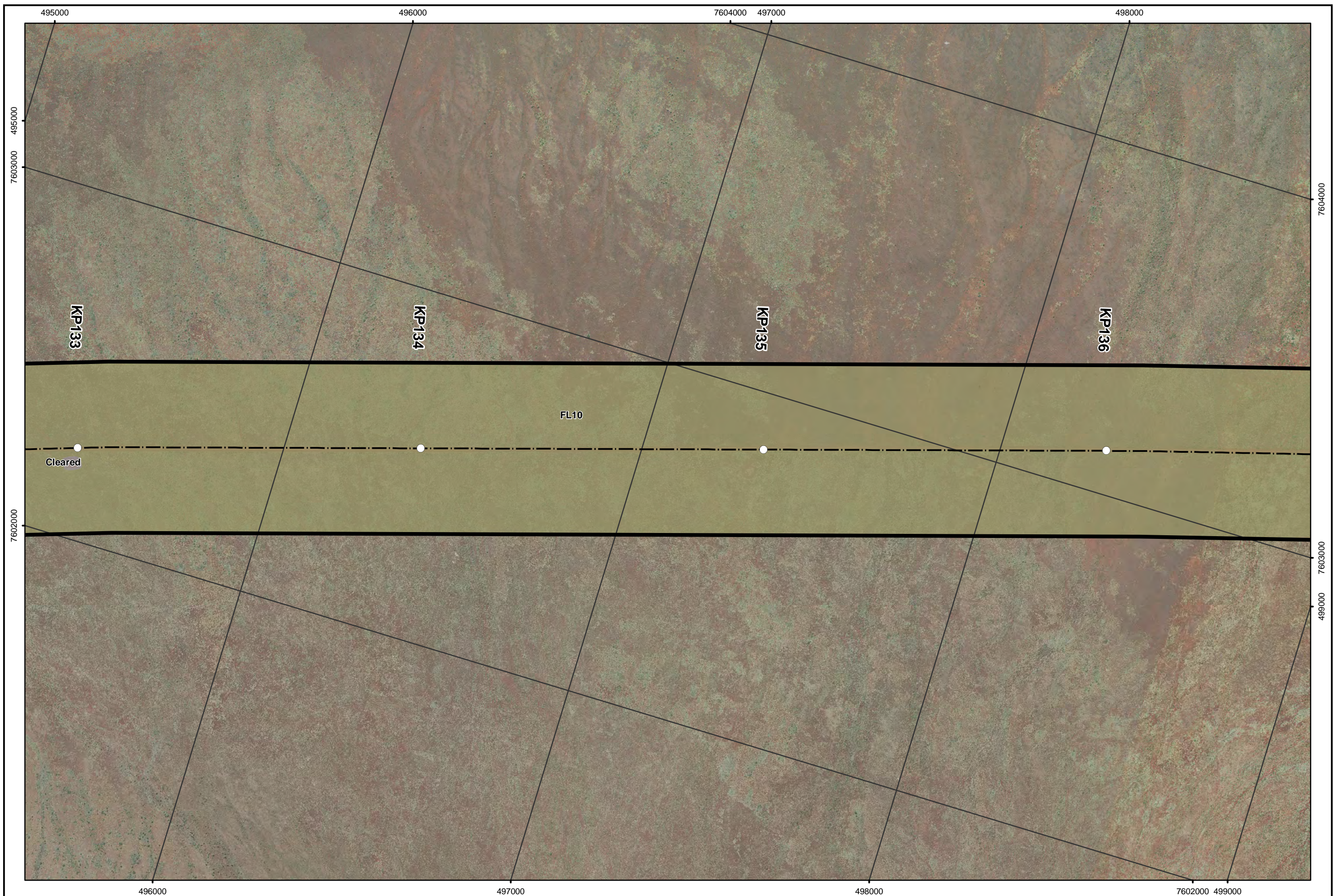
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MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 38 of 77

Appendix:
B38



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

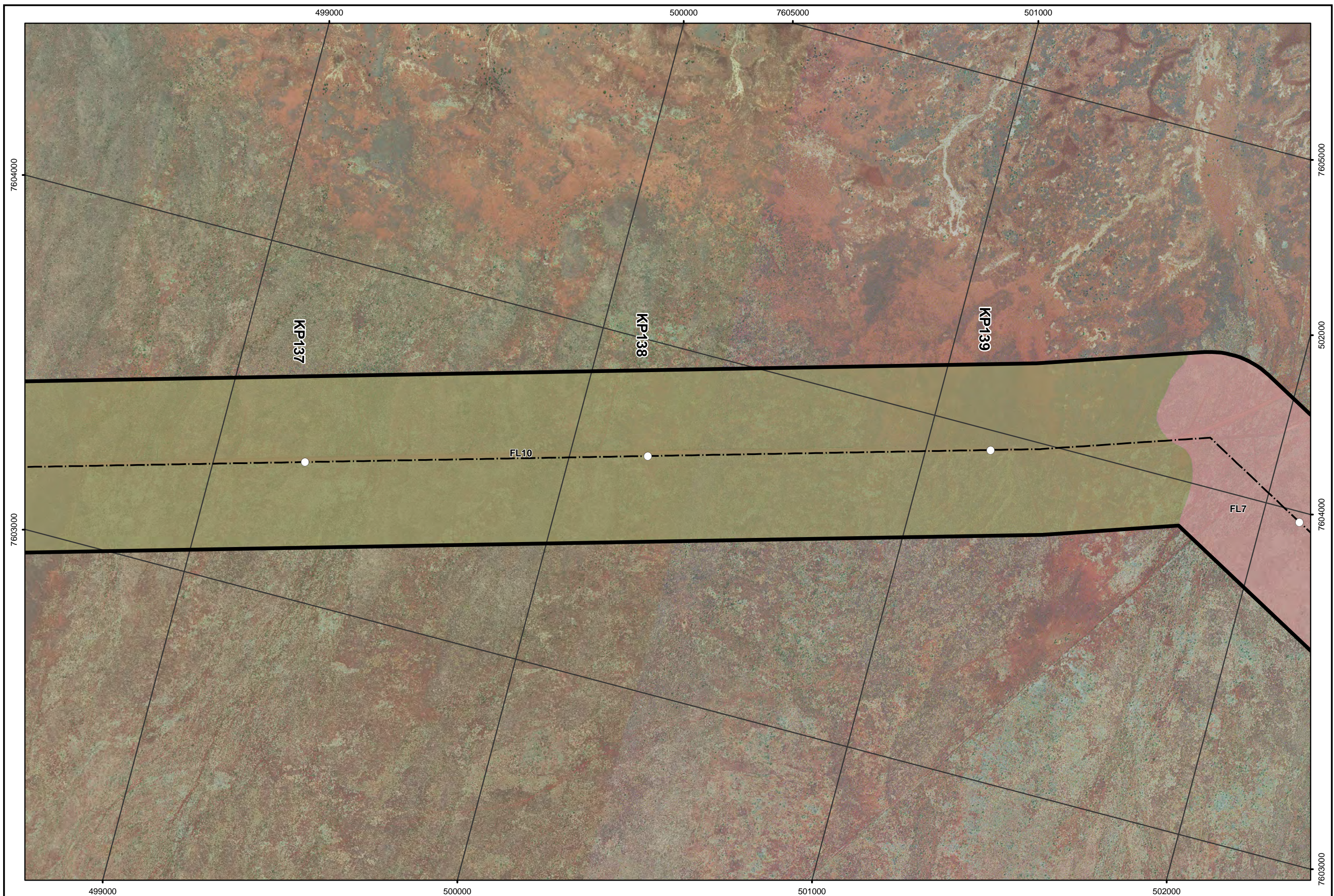
Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 39 of 77

Appendix:

B39



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Threatend	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

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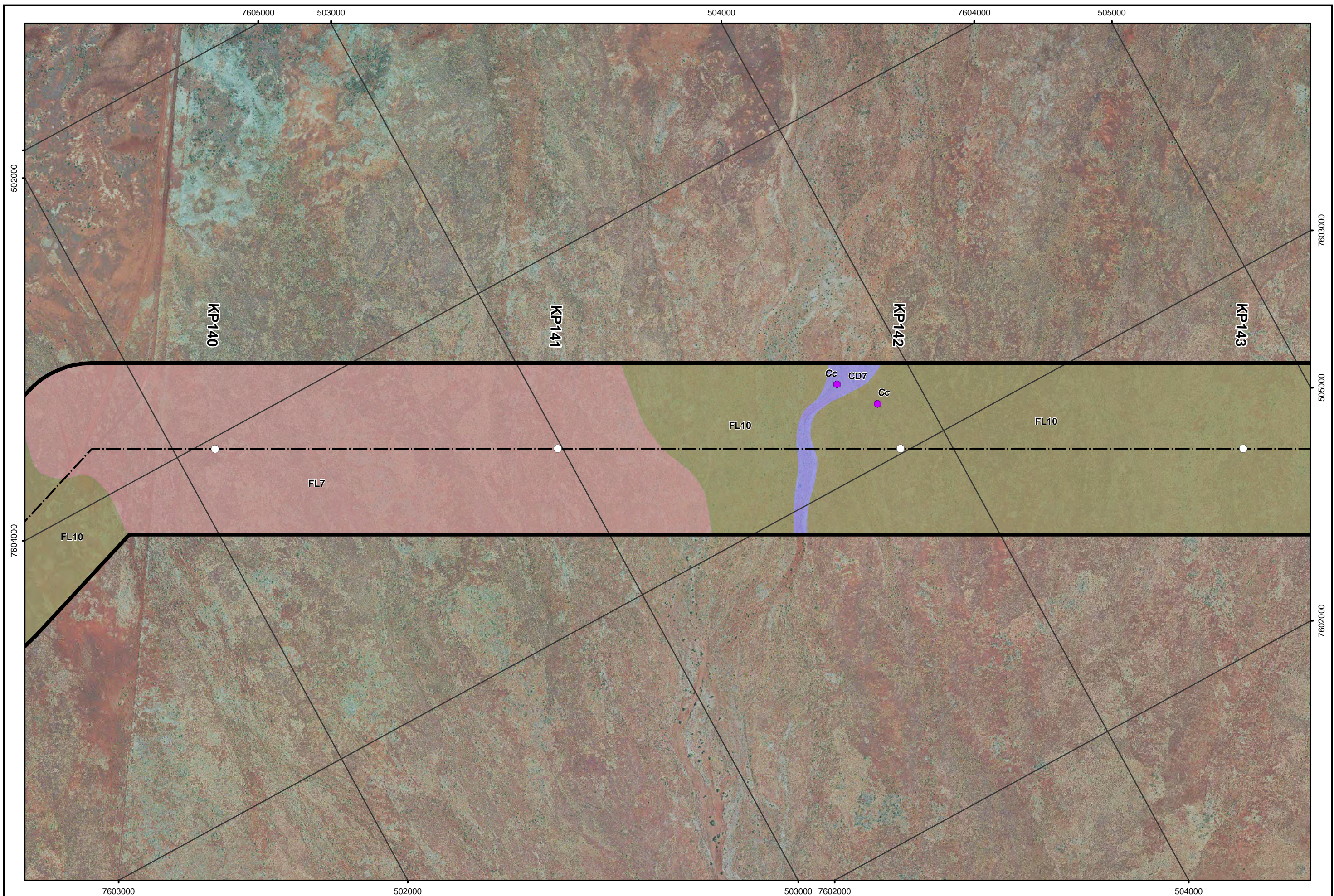
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

B40



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

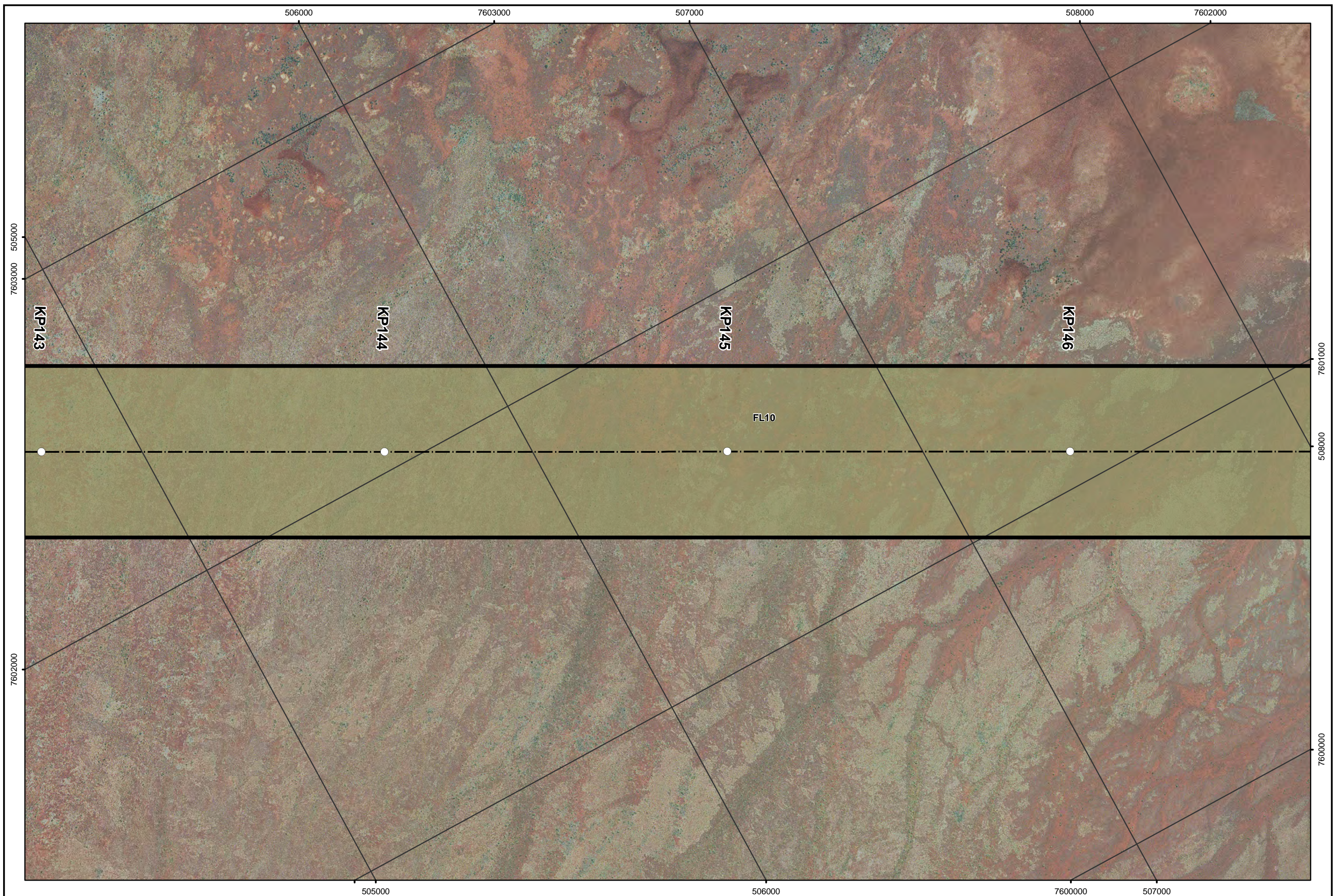
Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

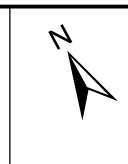
Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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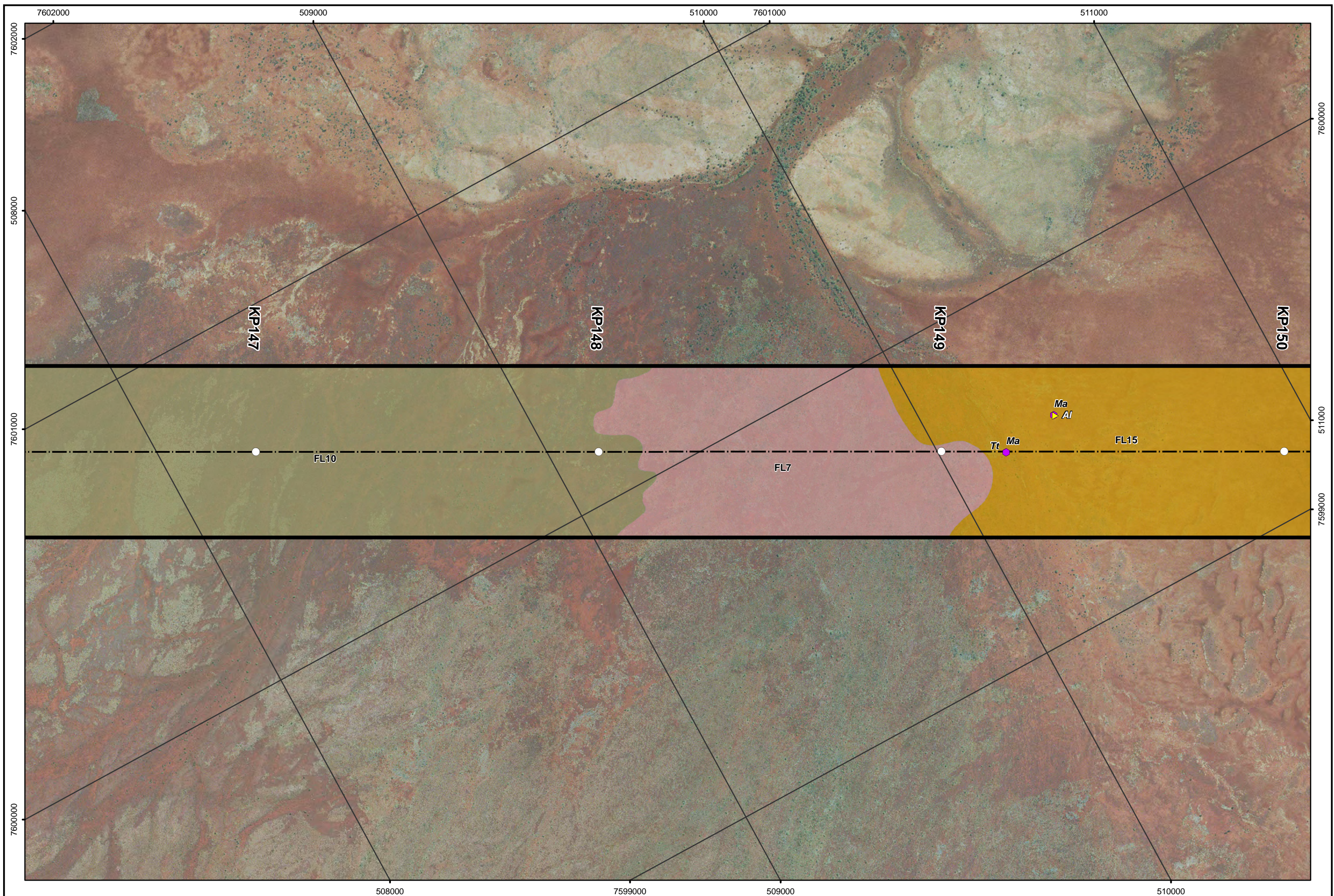
Author: E M Matiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 42 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

Tel: (08) 9246 3242 ~ Fax (08) 9246 3202

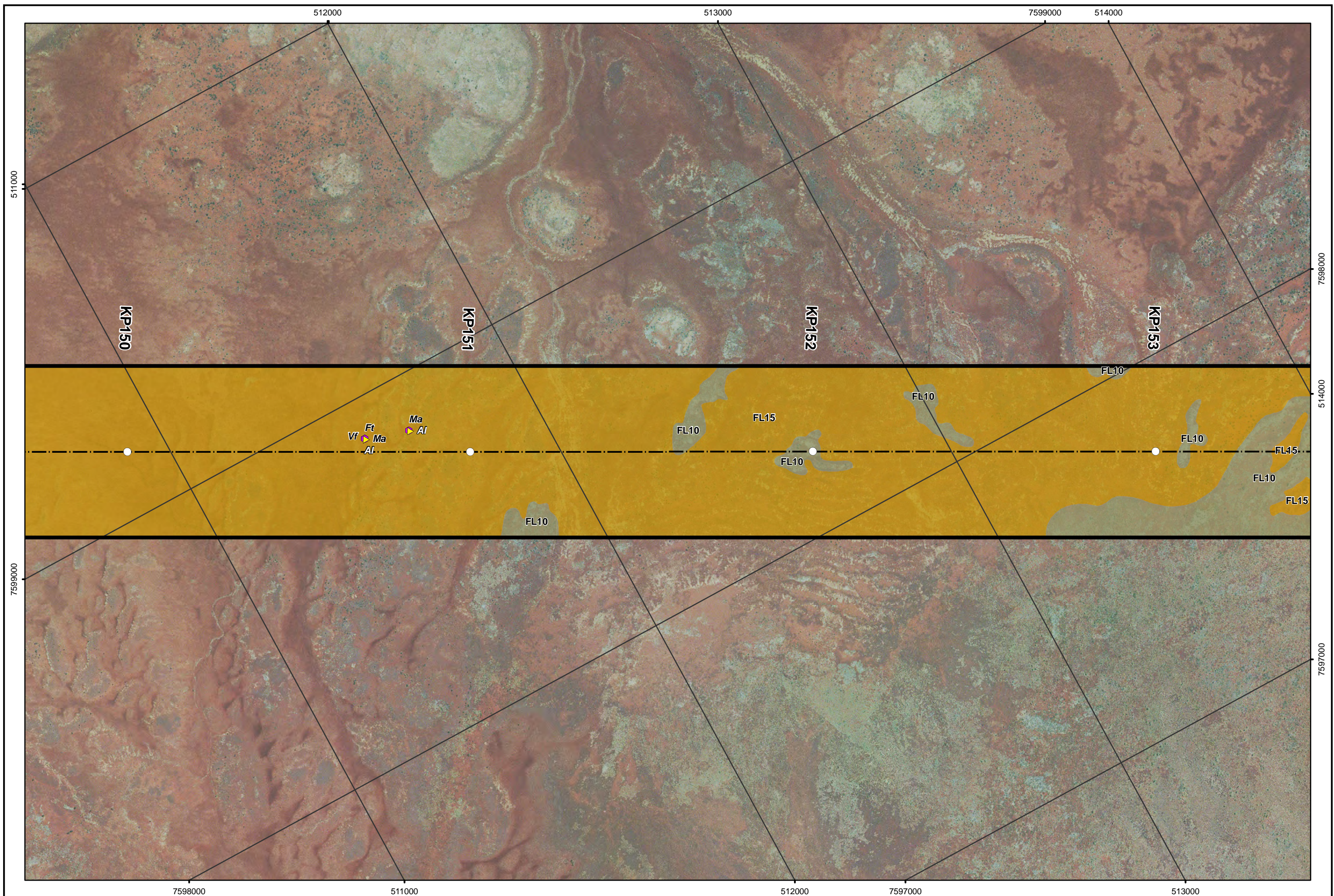
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

B43



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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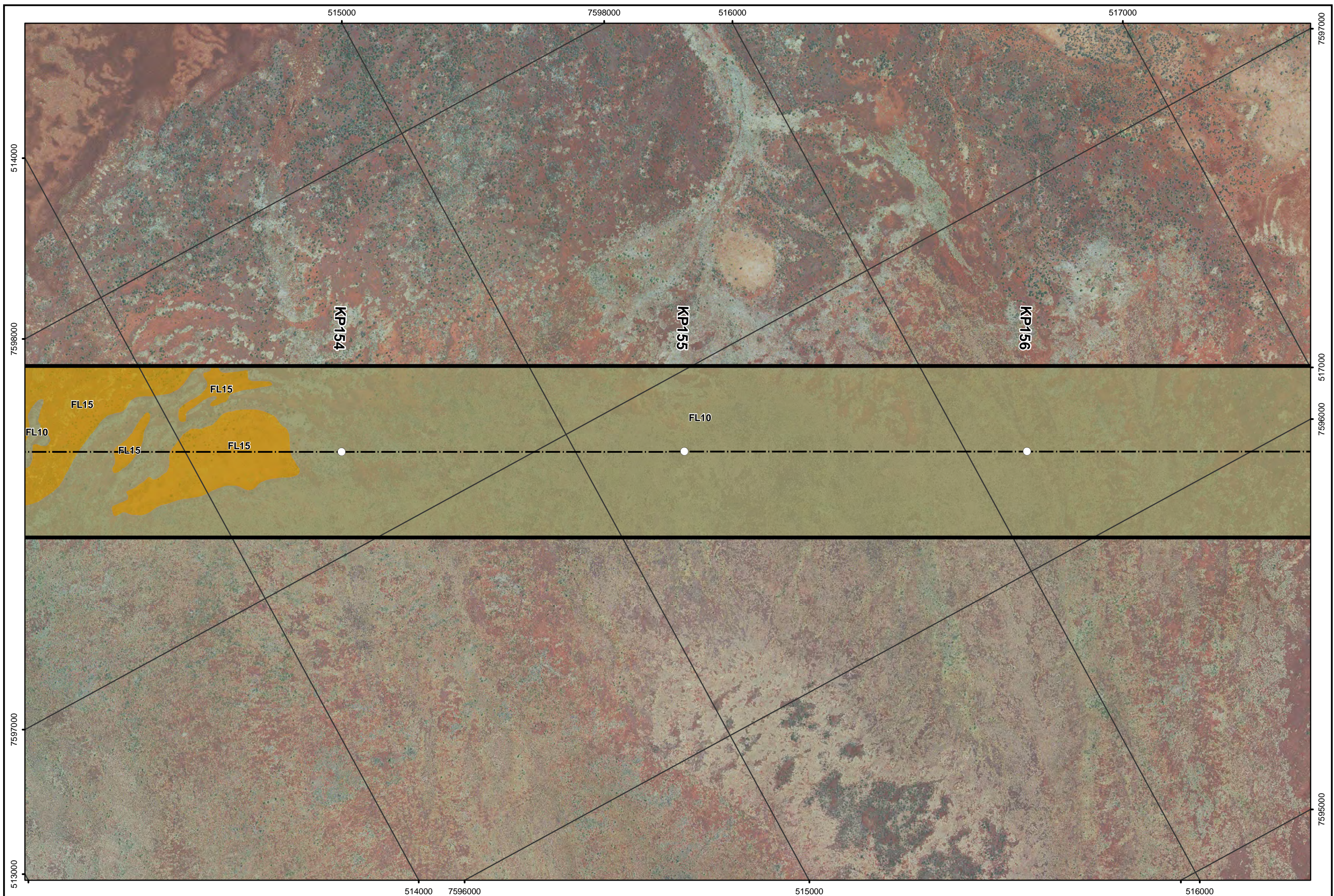
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 44 of 77

Appendix:
B44



Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

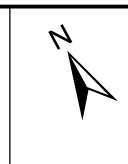
Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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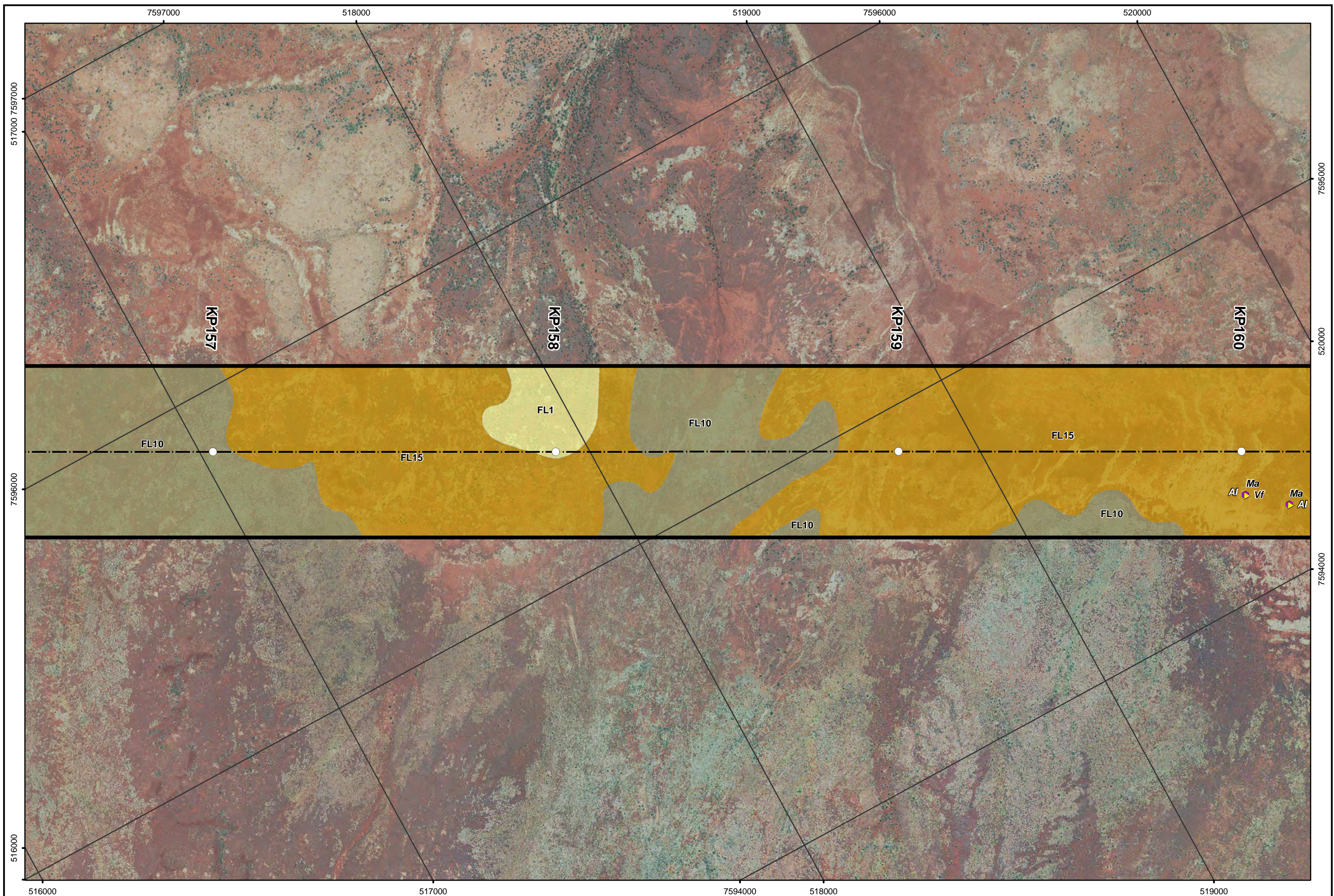
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:

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Legend
 ○ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
 - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
 □ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
 ● Weeds
 ● Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

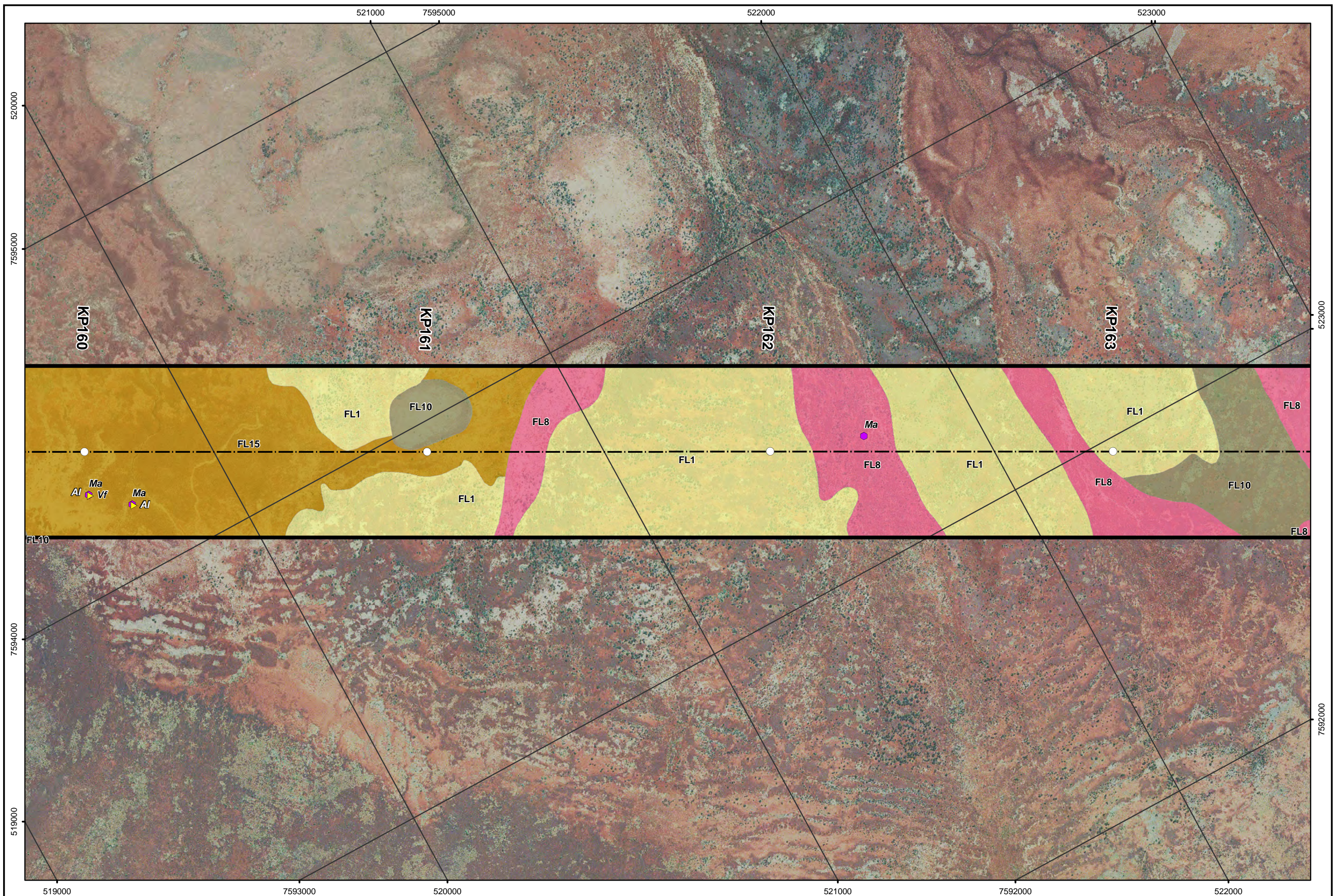


Scale: 1:10,000
 MGA94 (Zone 50)
 Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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 28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640
 Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305
 Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
 Sheet 46 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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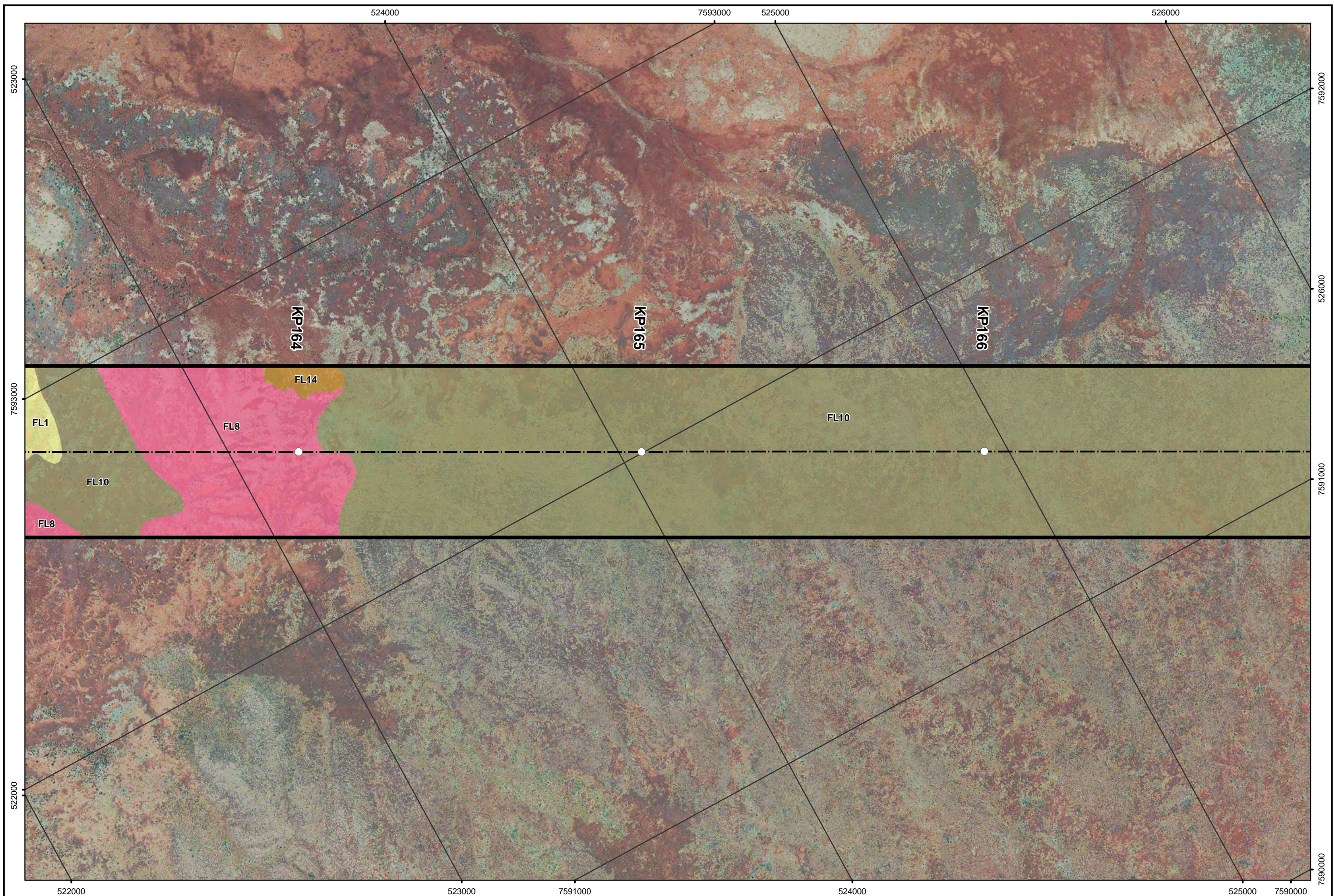
28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640
Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 47 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Threatend	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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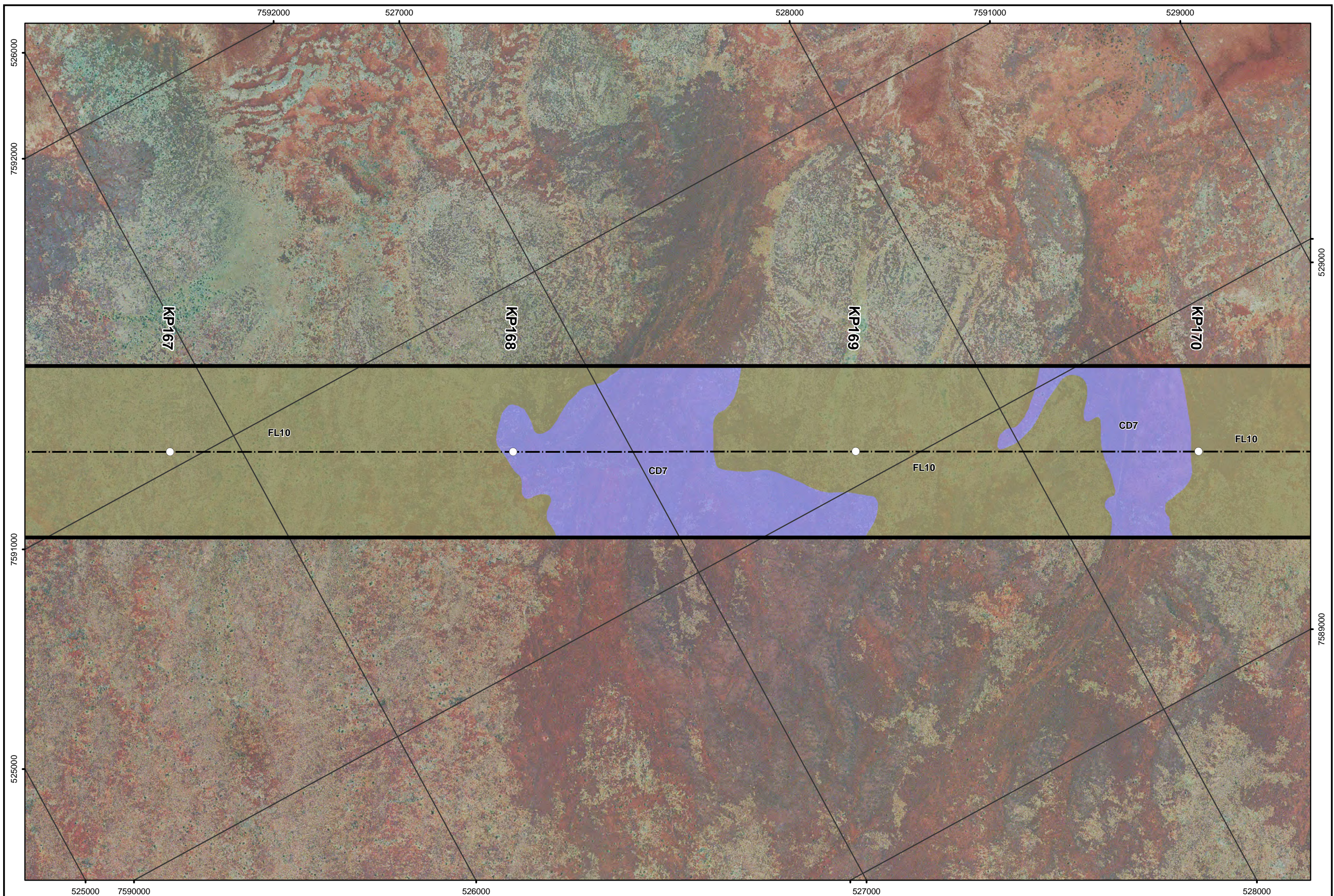
Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 48 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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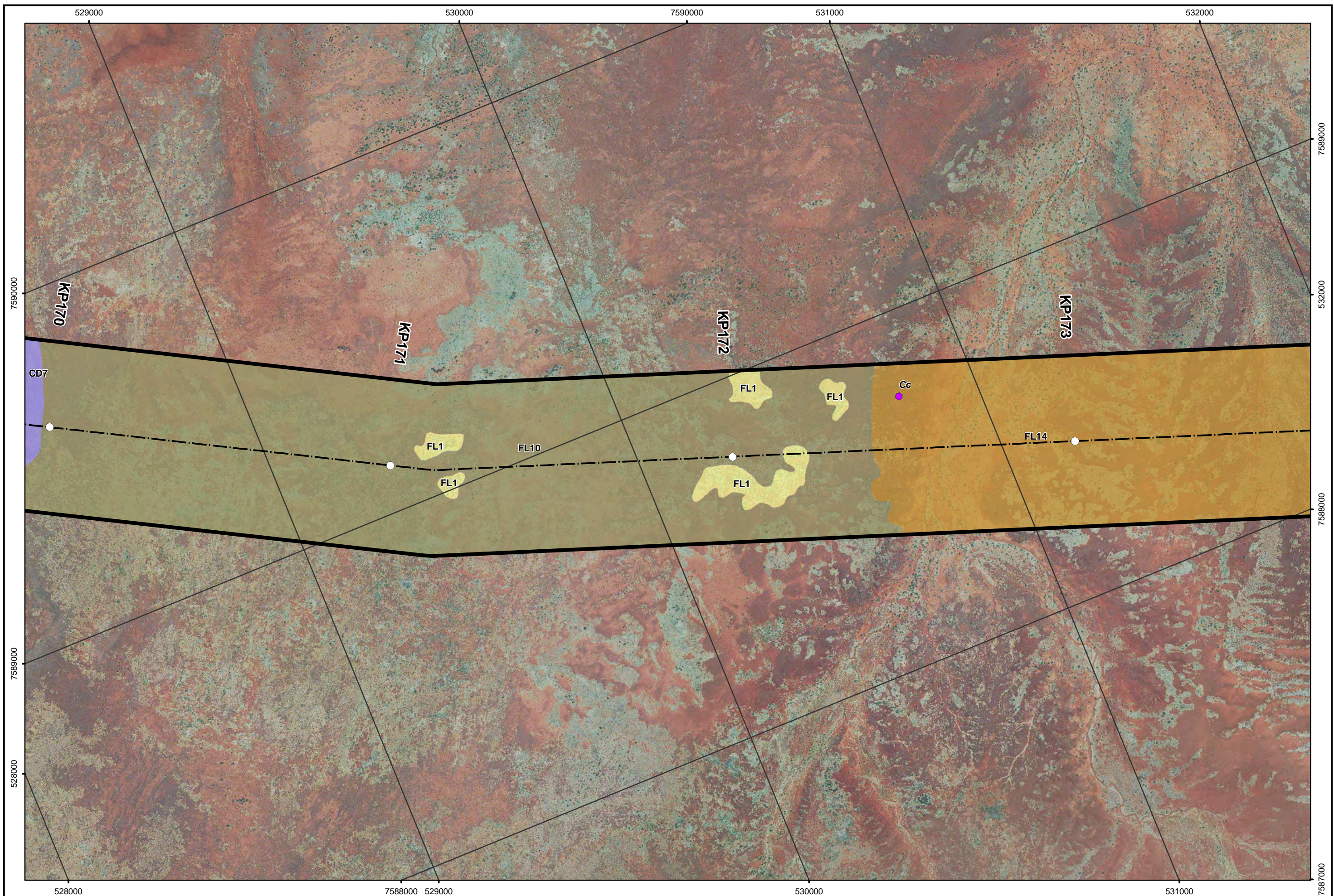
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 49 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

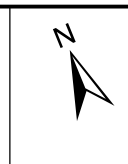
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Tel: (08) 9246 3242 ~ Fax (08) 9246 3202

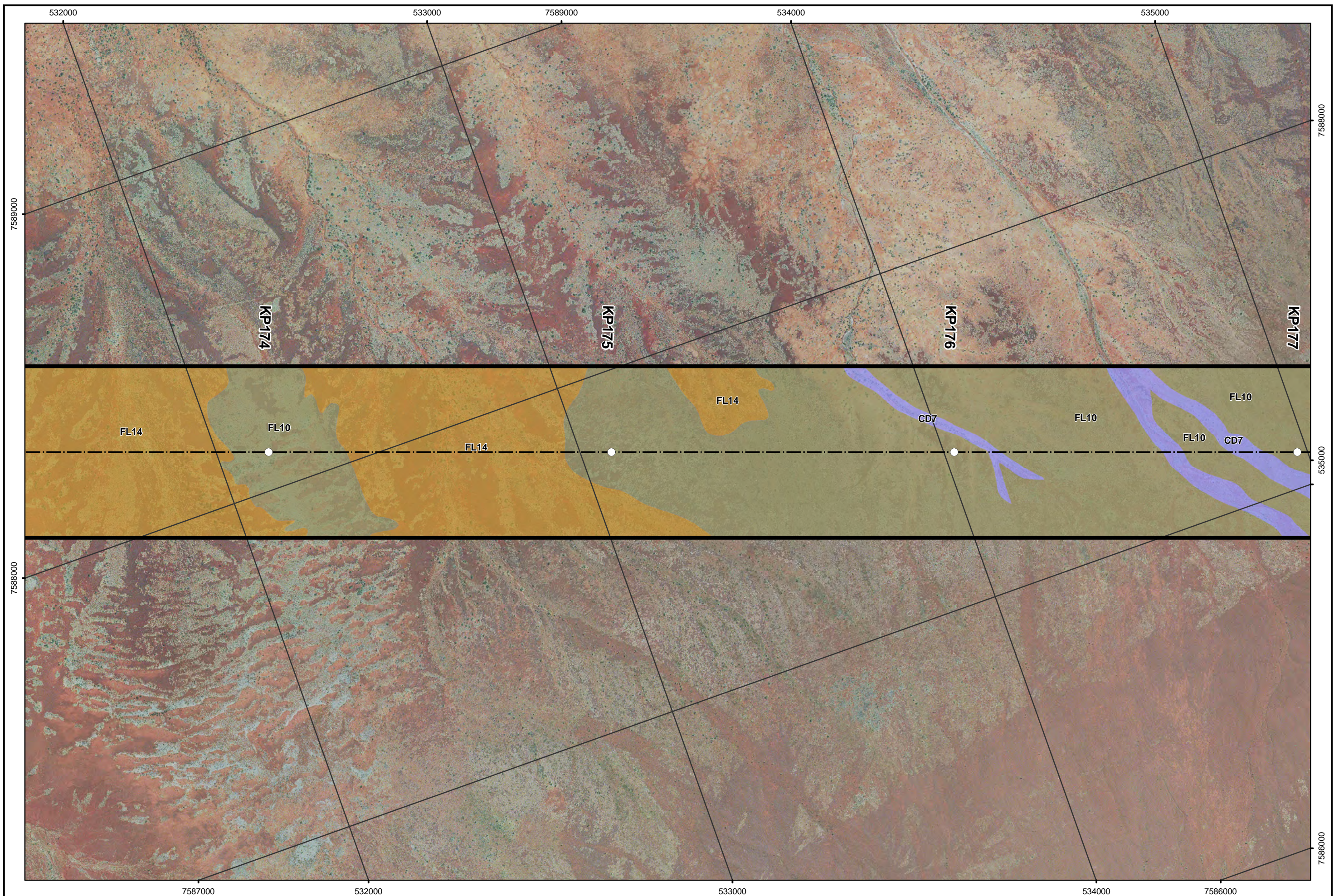
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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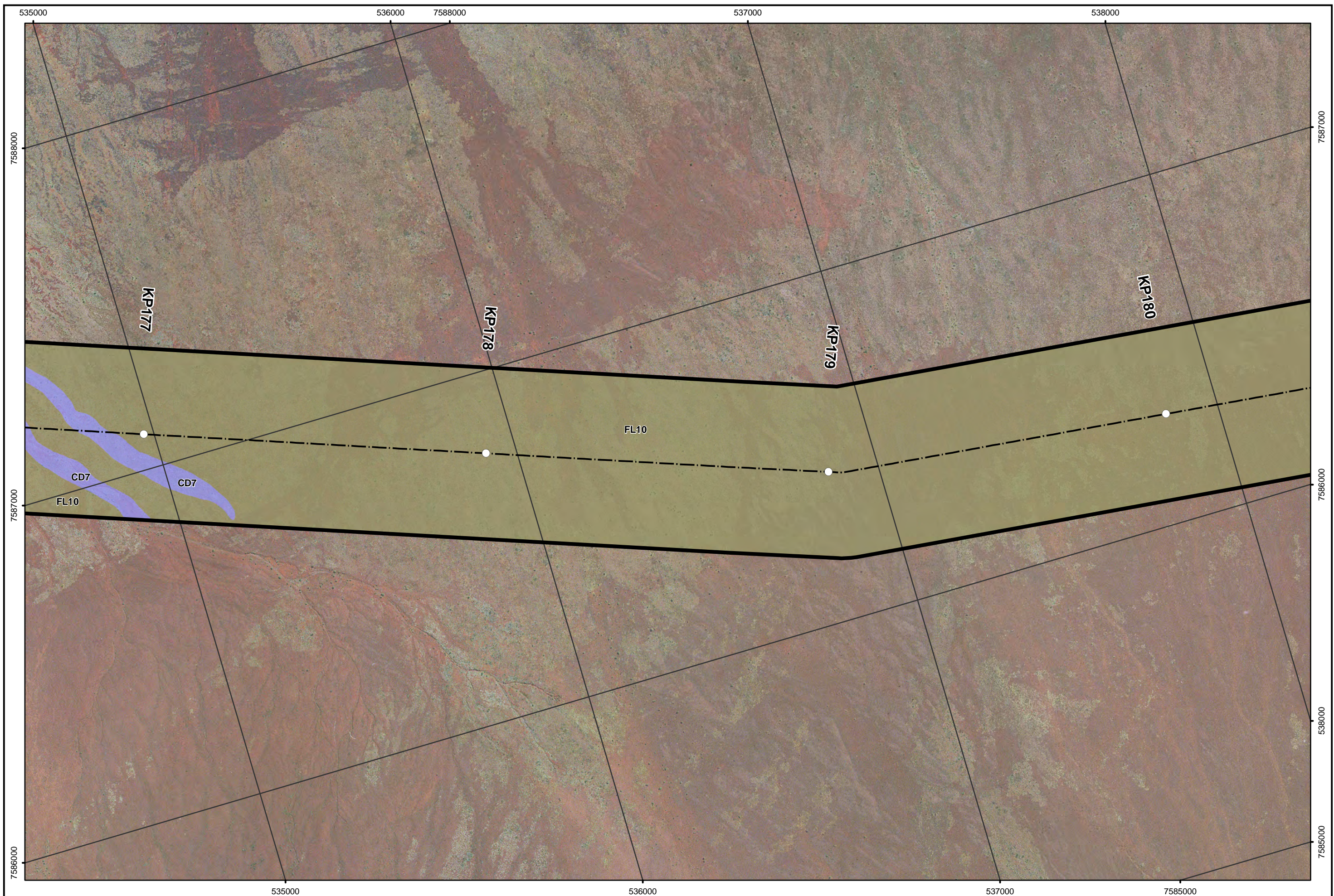
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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Tel: (08) 9246 3242 ~ Fax (08) 9246 3202

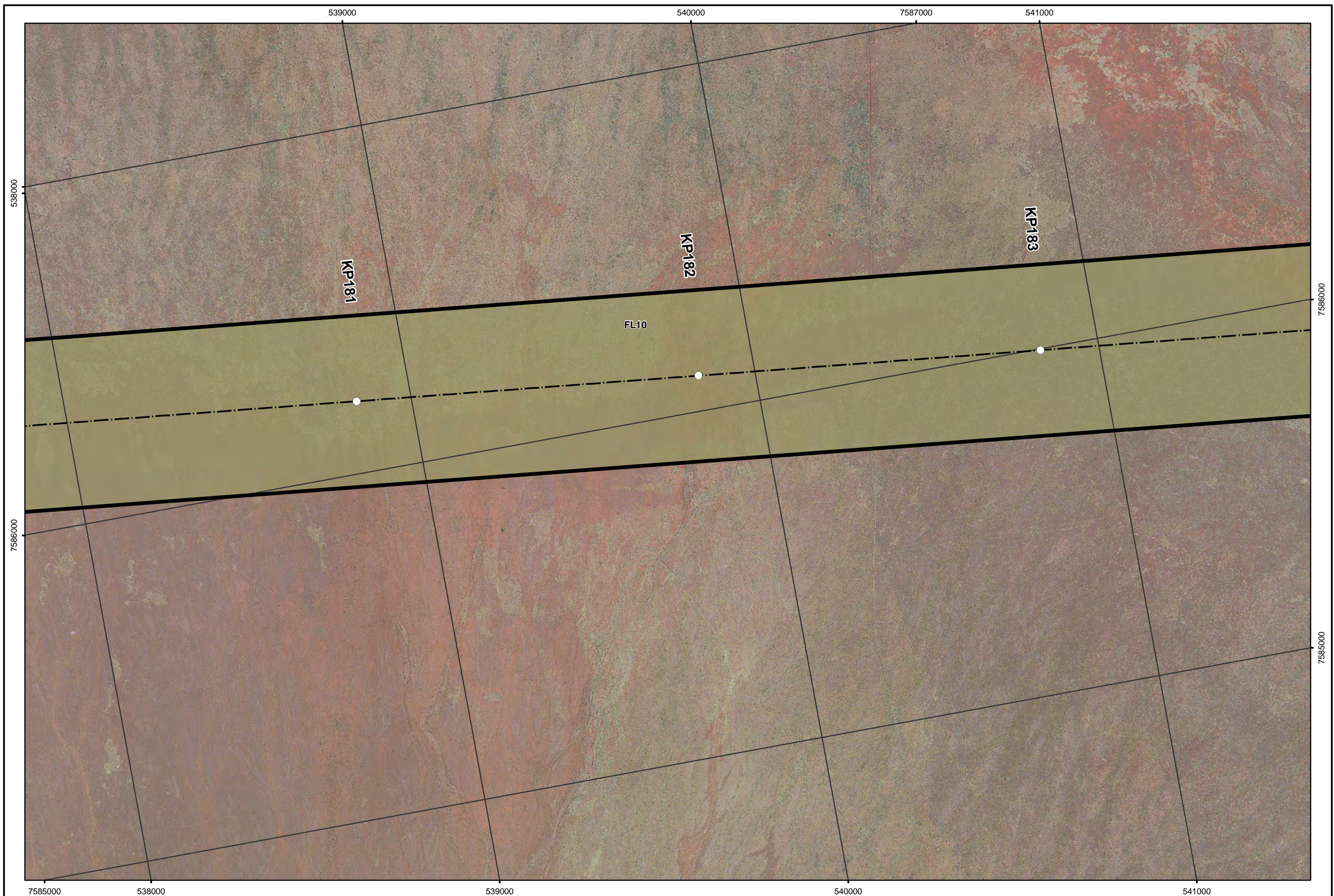
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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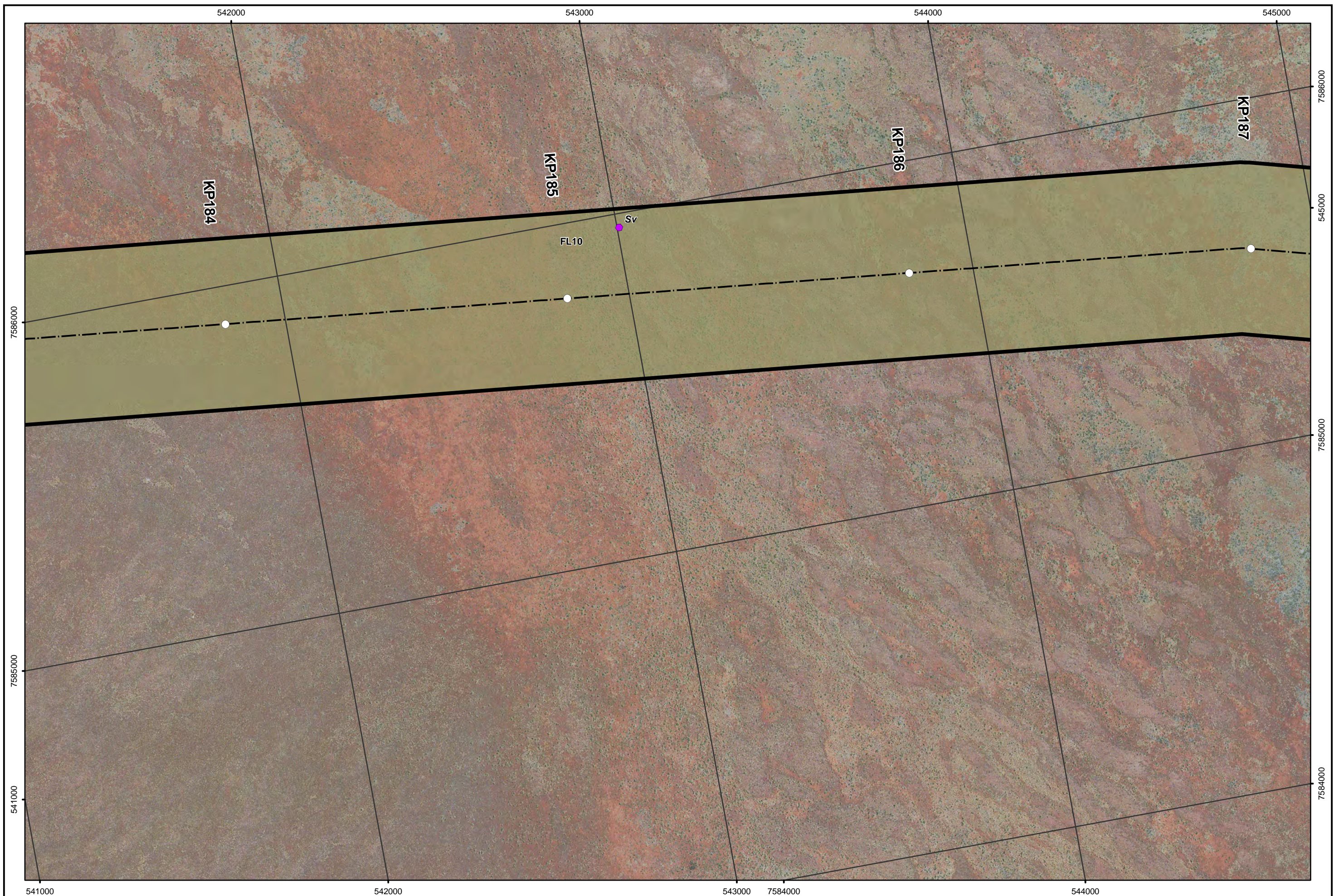
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 53 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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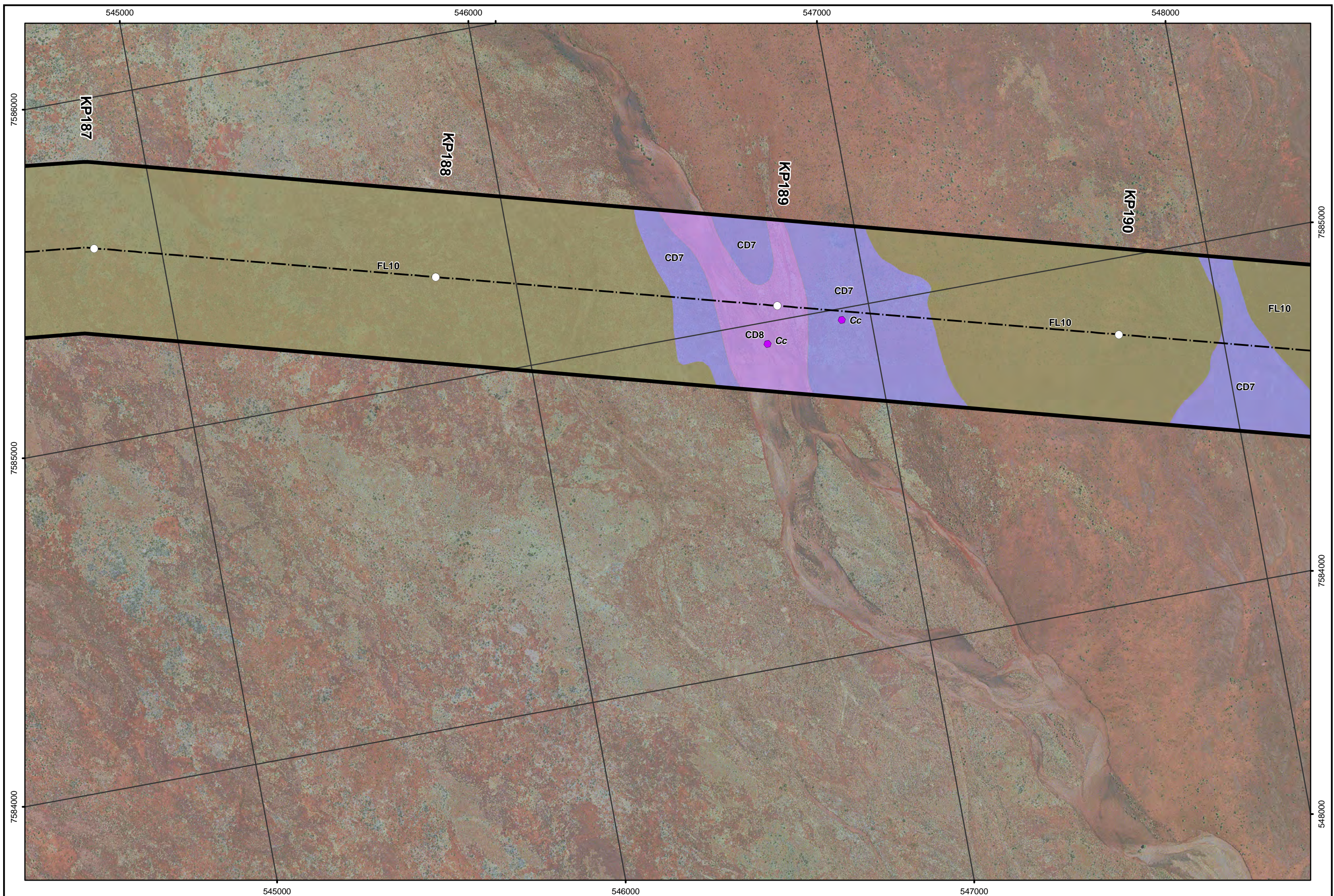
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 54 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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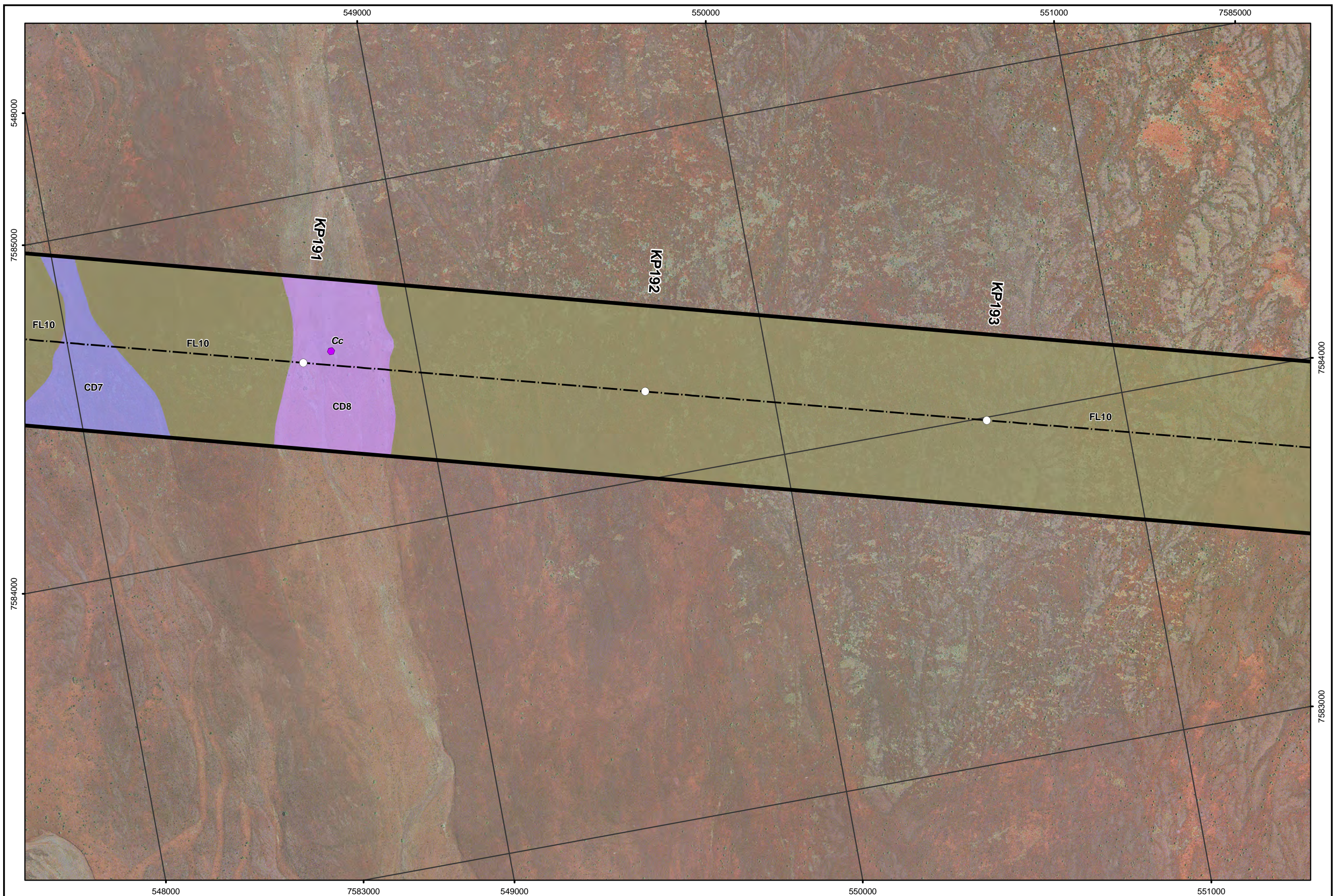
CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 55 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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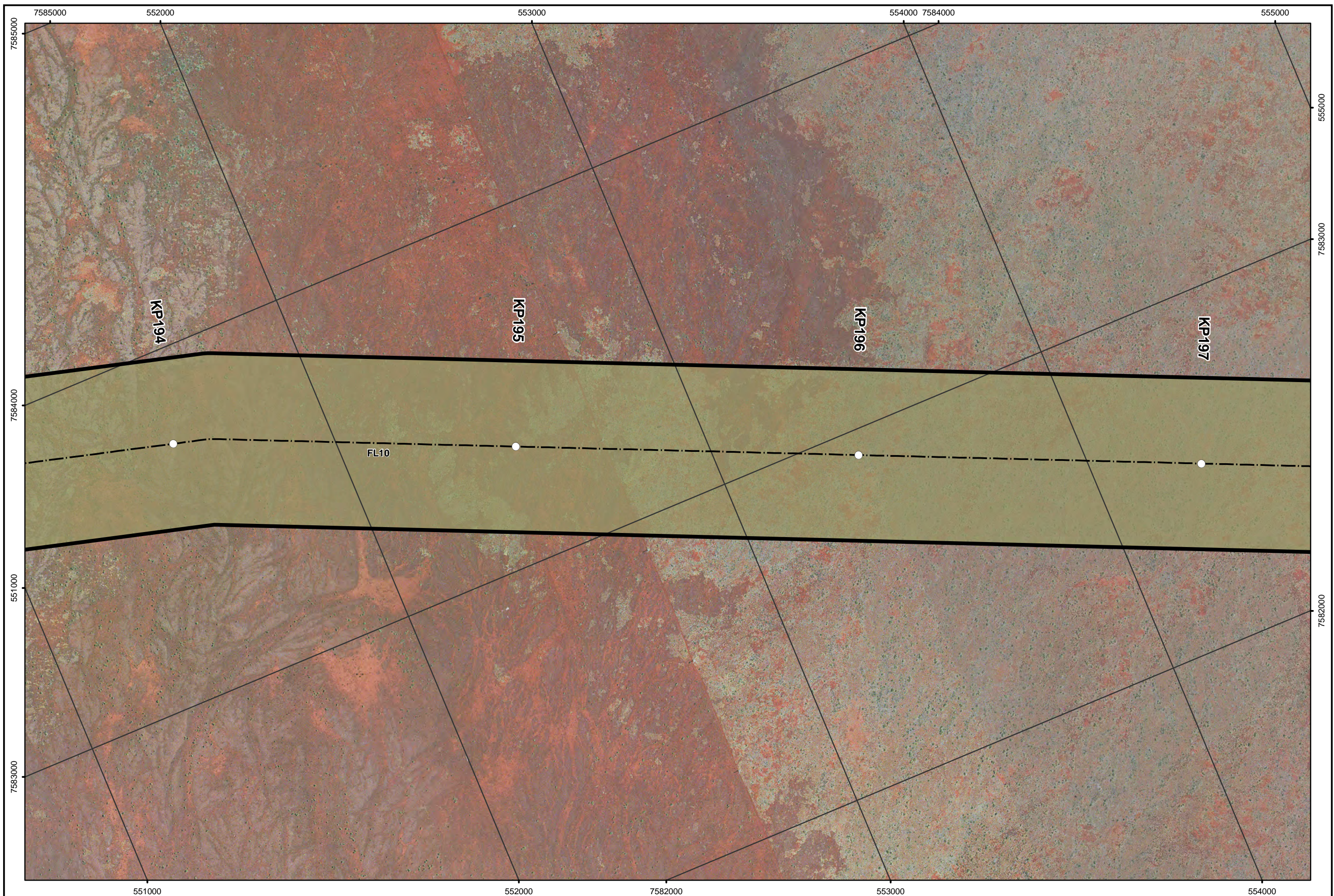


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MGA94 (Zone 50)

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 56 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

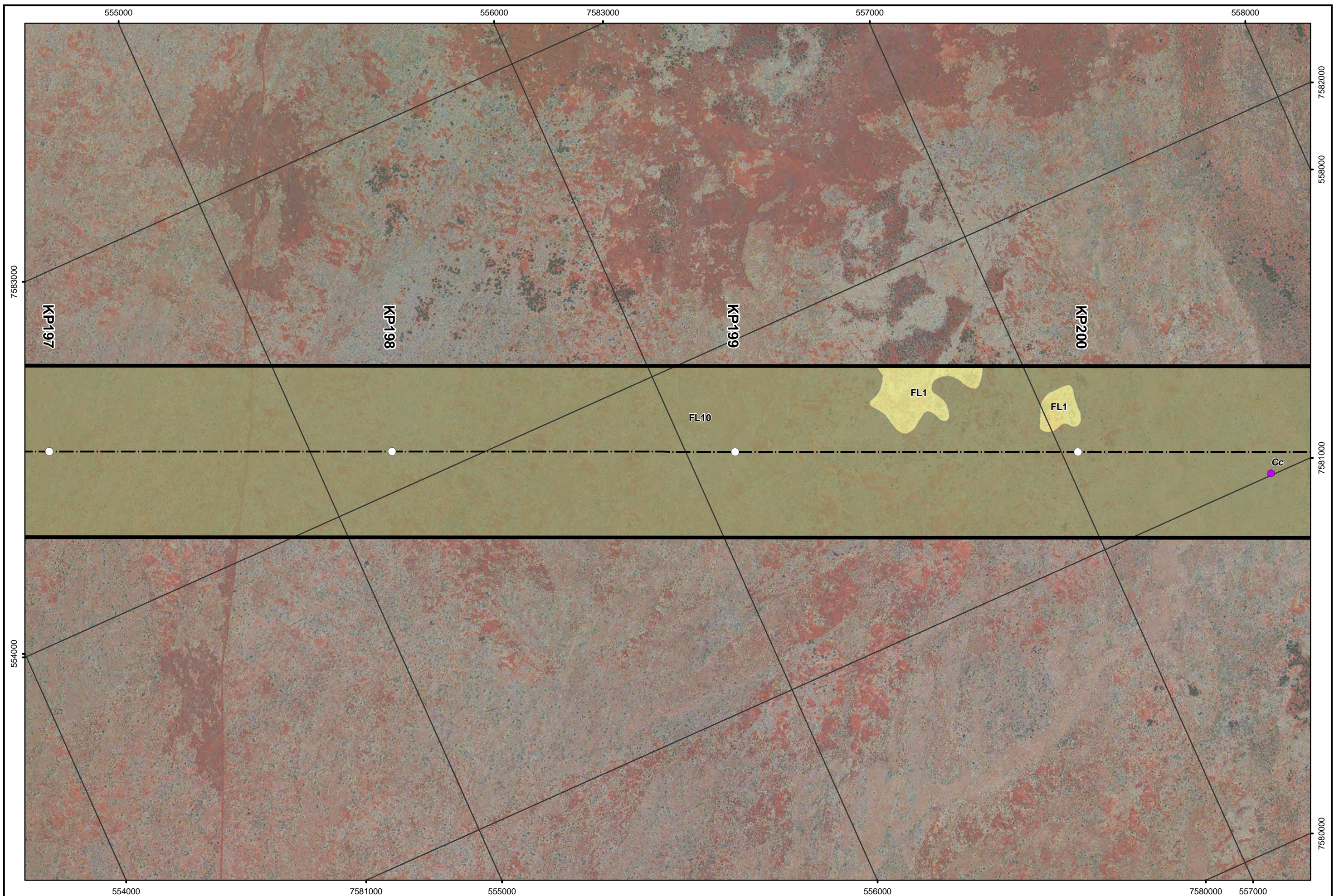
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 57 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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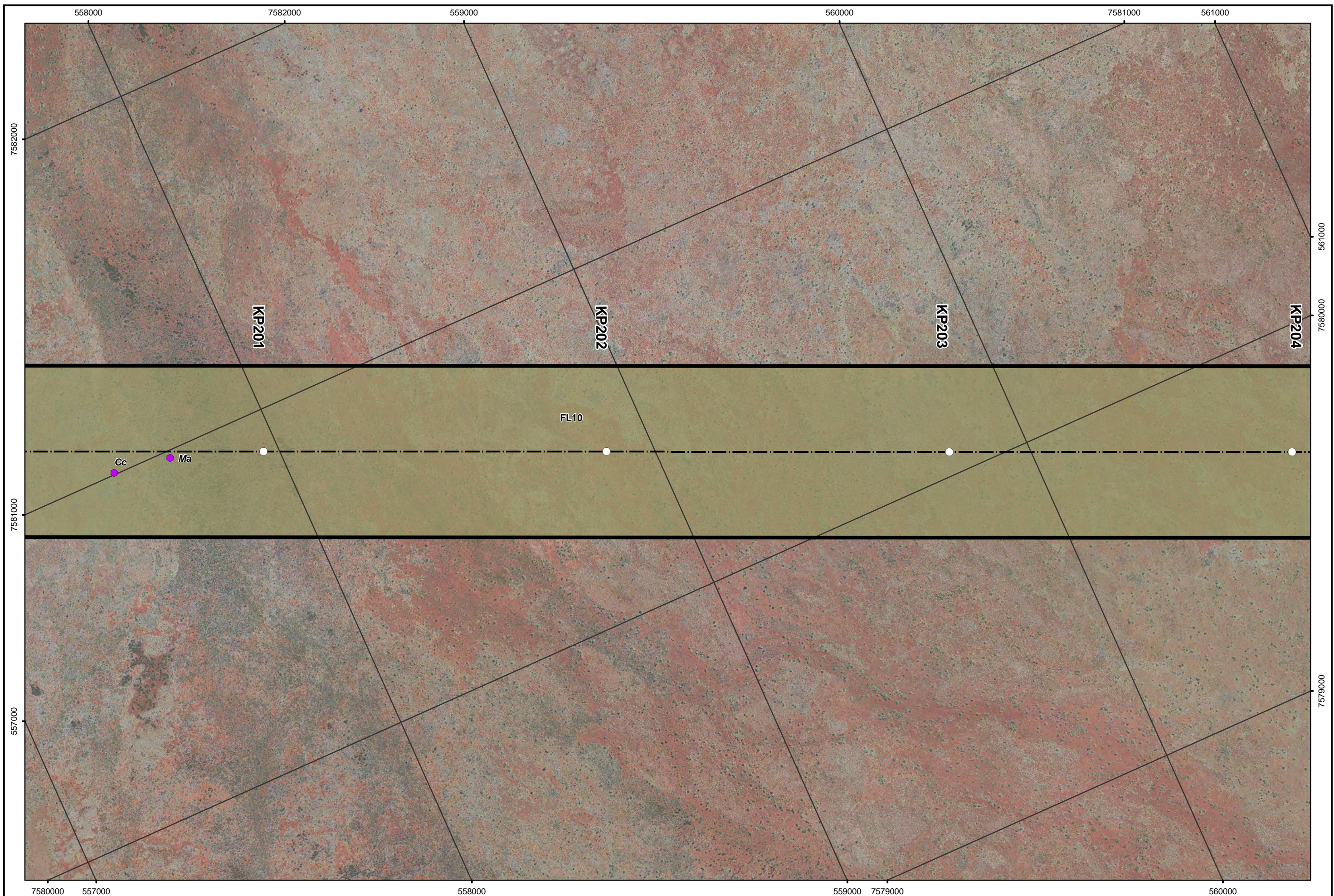
Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Threatend	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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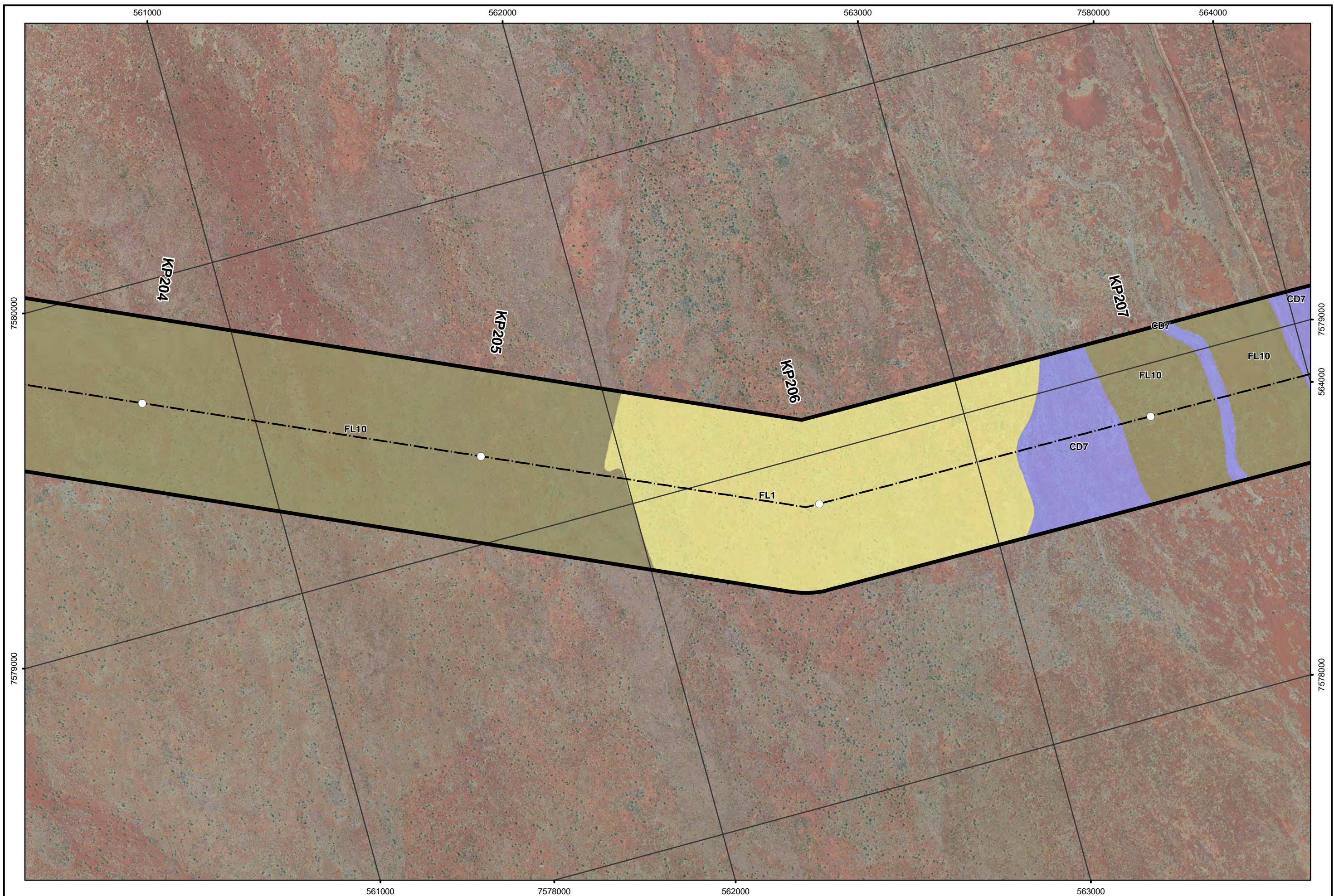
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

Sheet 59 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

Drawn: CAD Resources ~ www.cadresources.com.au

Tel: (08) 9246 3242 ~ Fax (08) 9246 3202

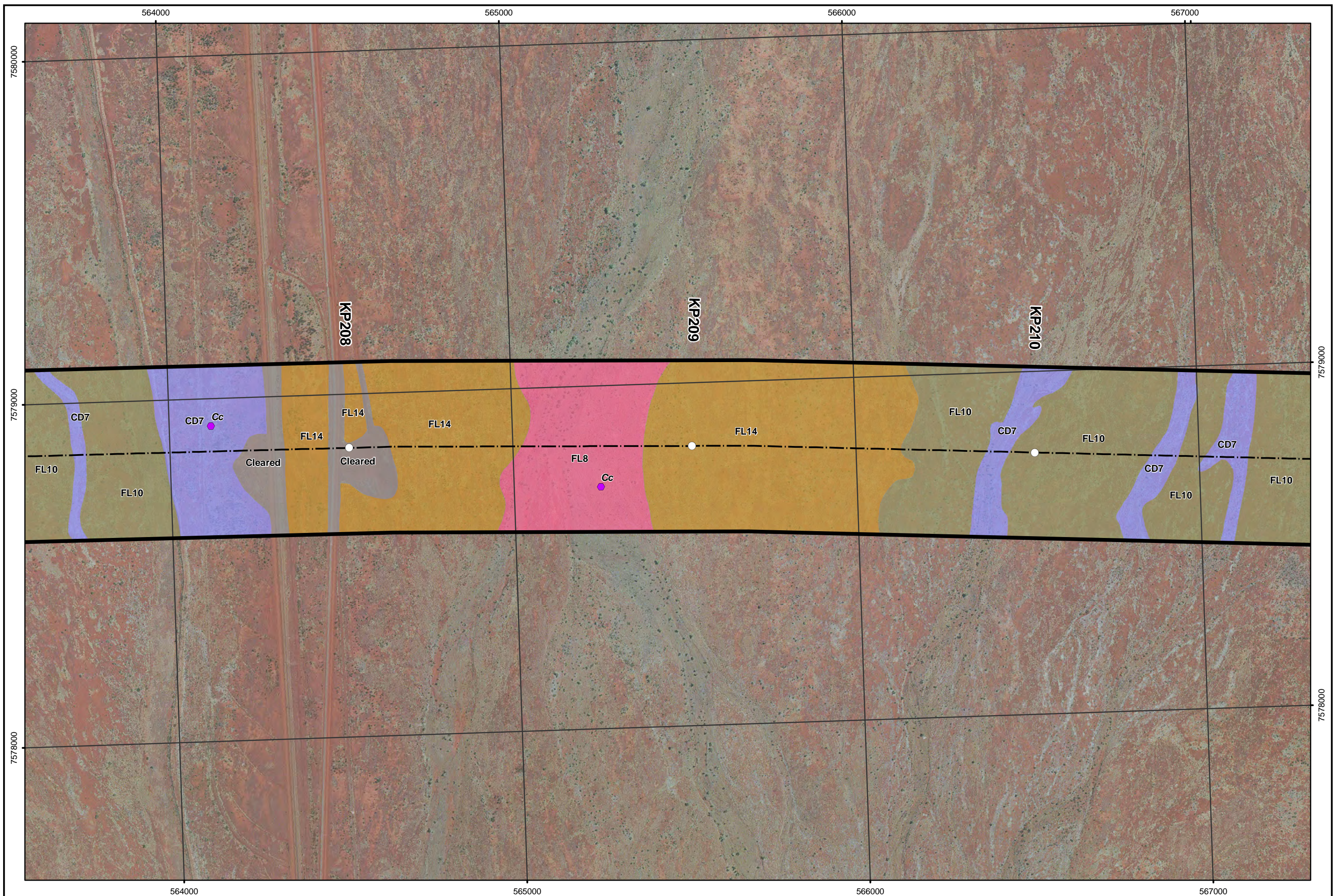
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

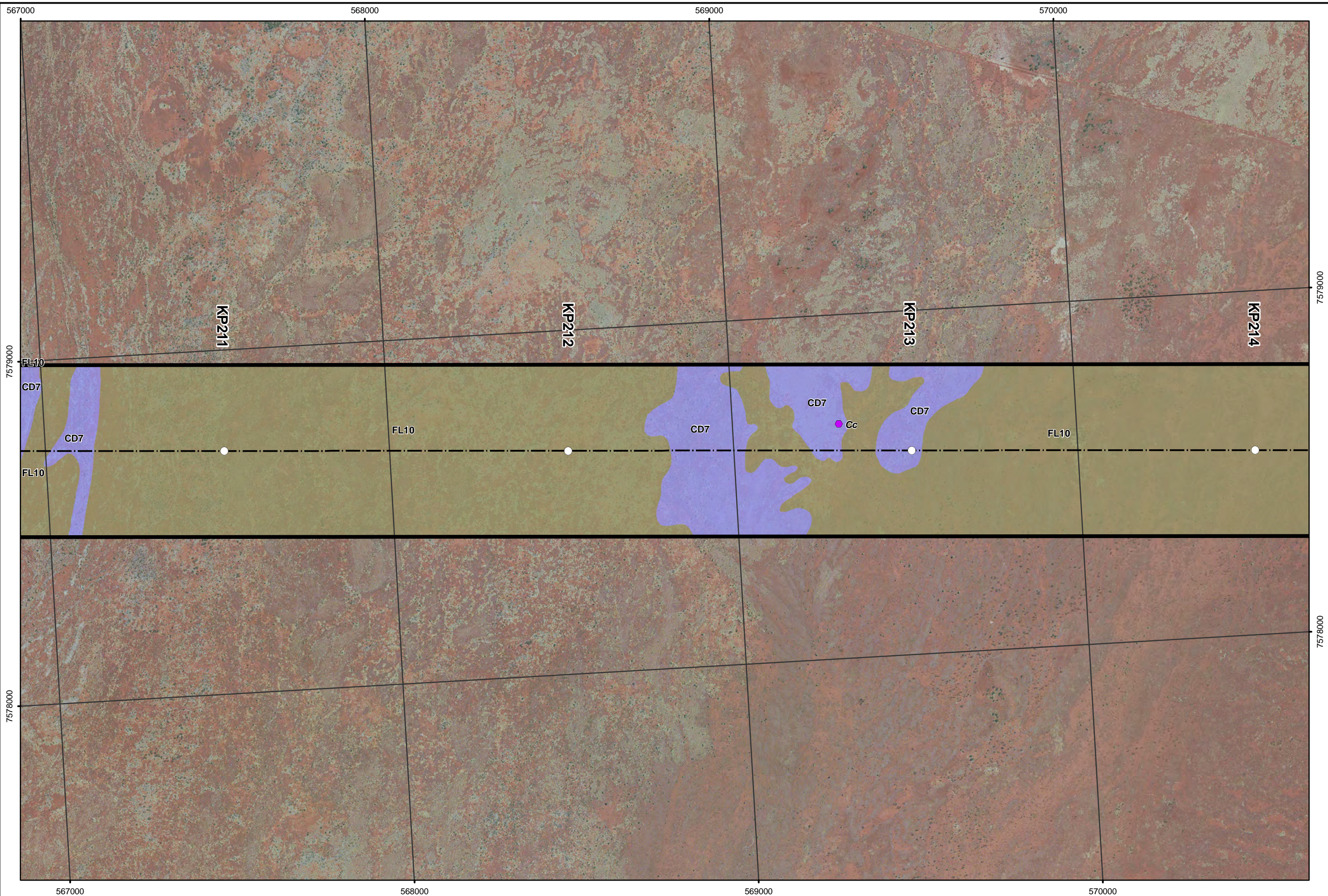
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CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 61 of 77

Appendix:
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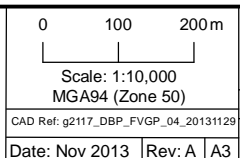
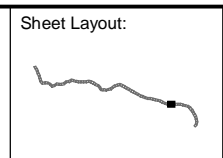


- Legend
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
 - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
 - FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
 - Weeds
 - Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

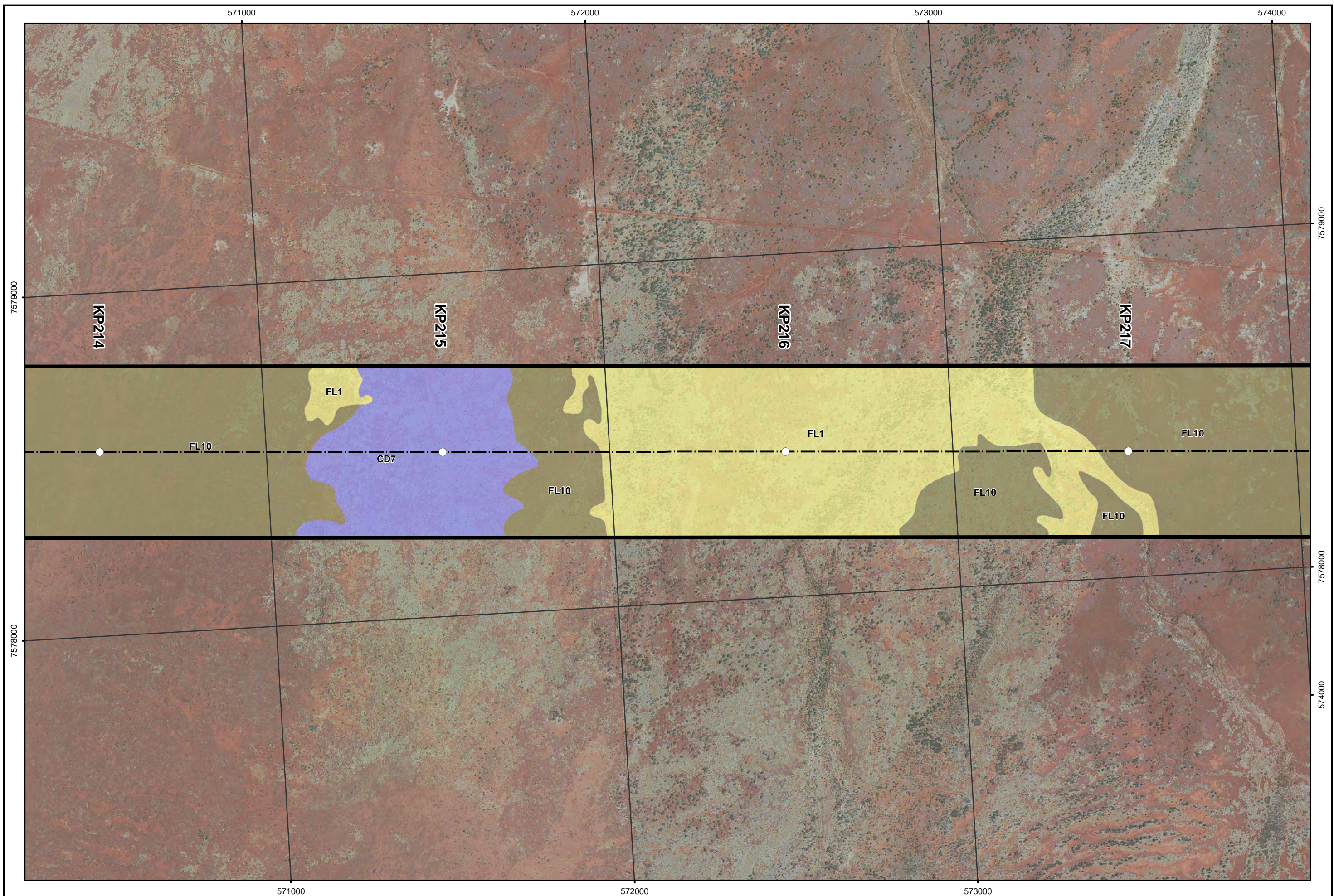
Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate



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Author: E M Matiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 62 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



0 100 200m

Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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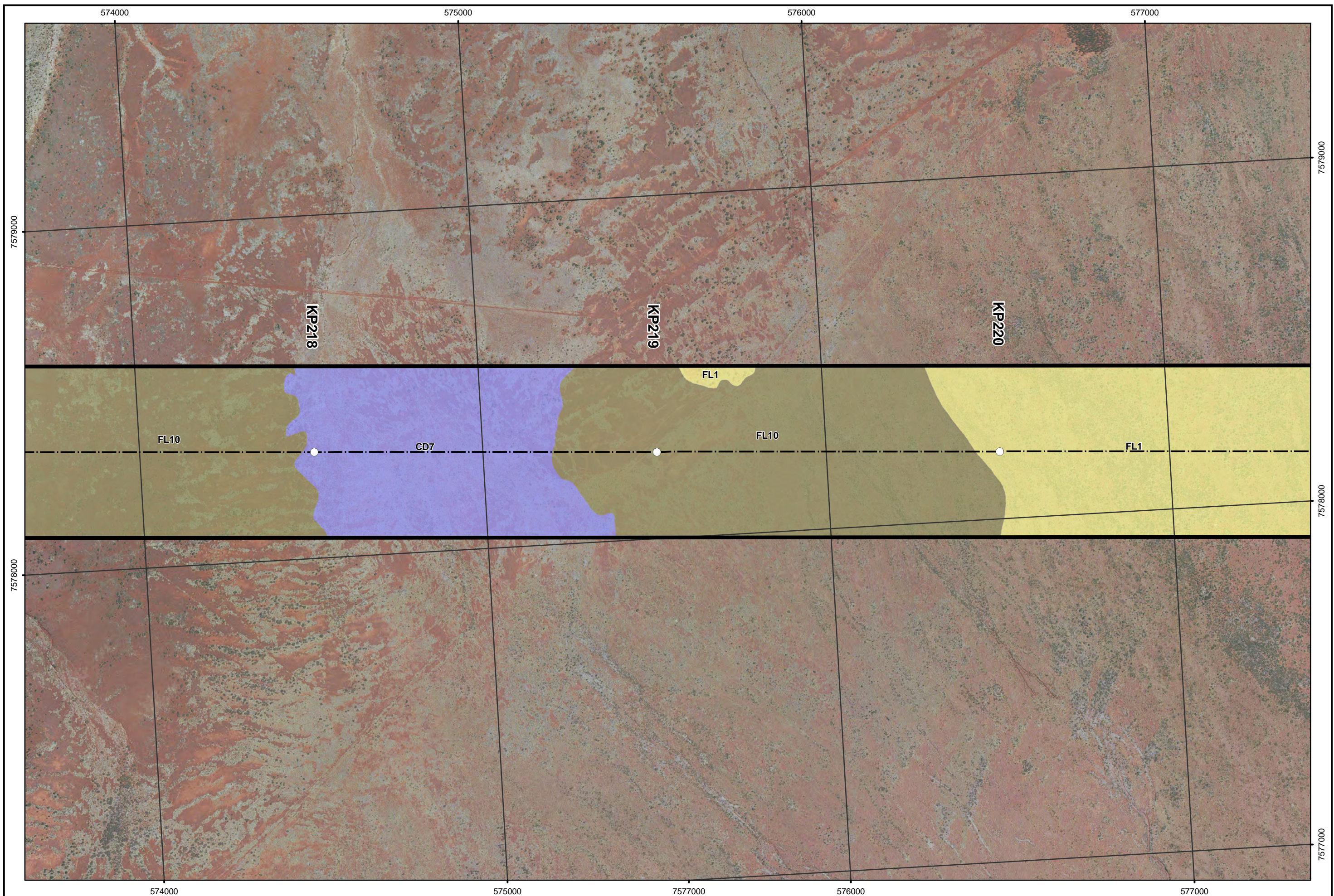
Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 63 of 77

Appendix:

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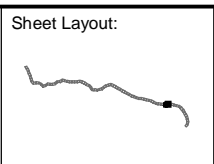
Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

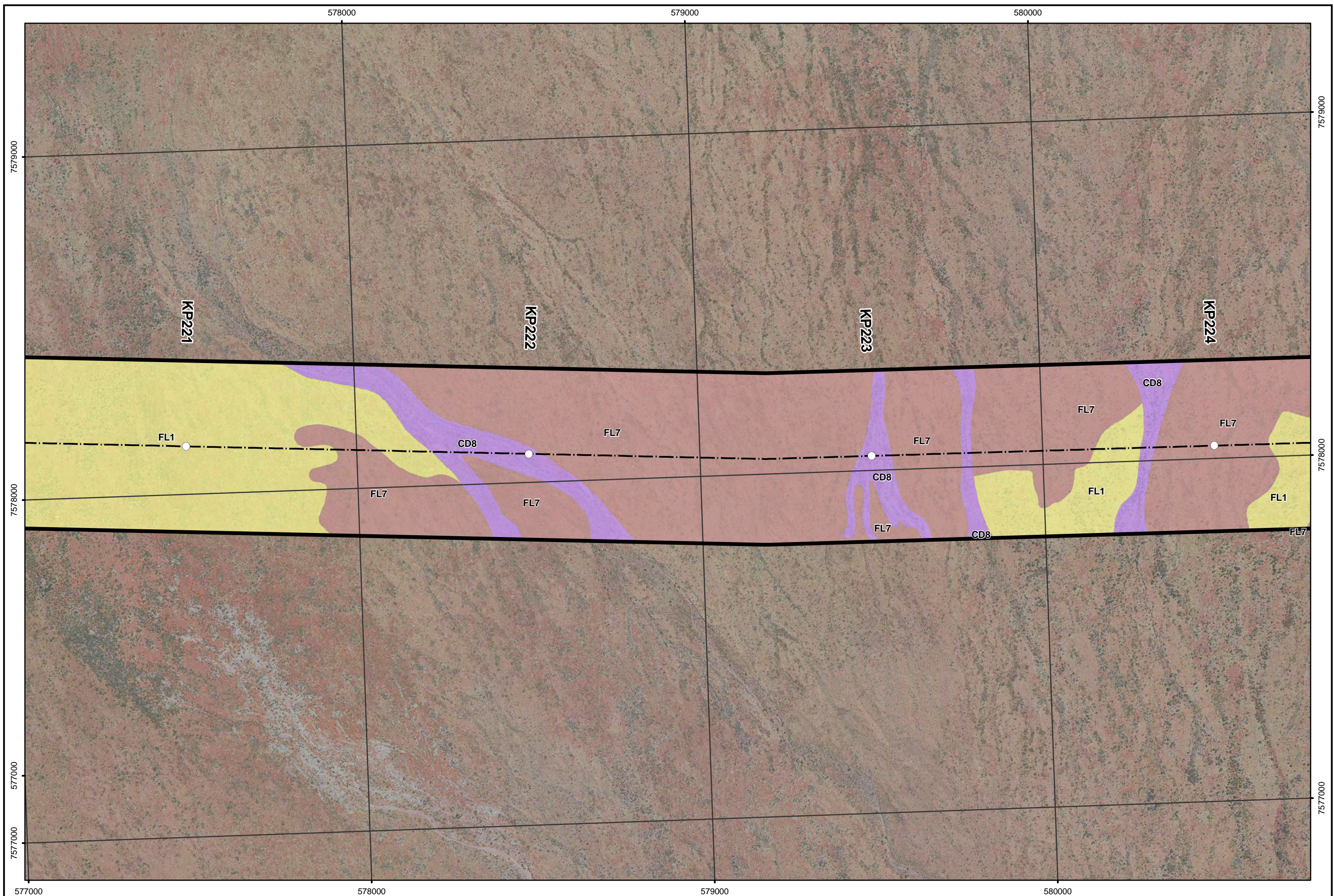
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Author: E M Matiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 64 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



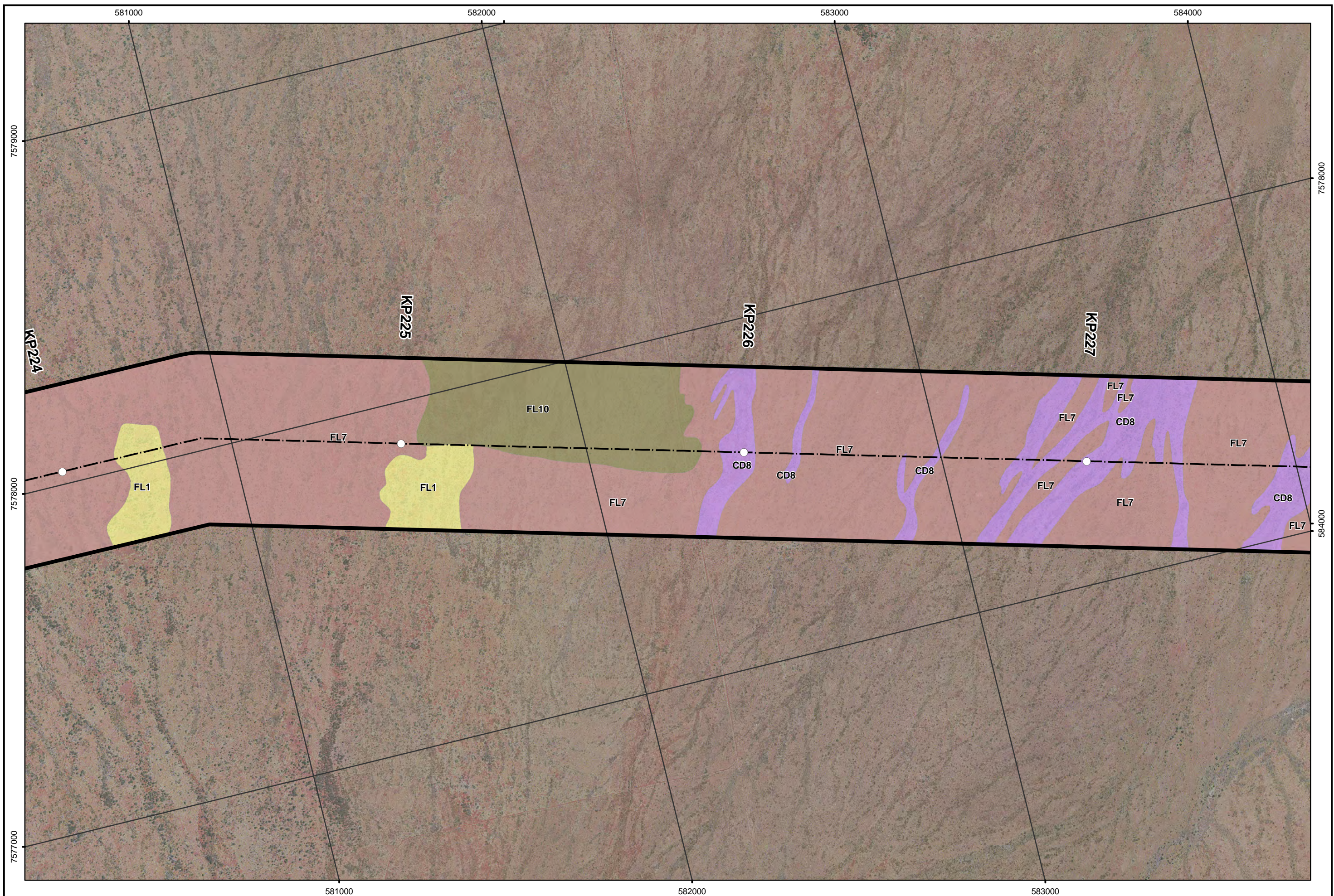
Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 65 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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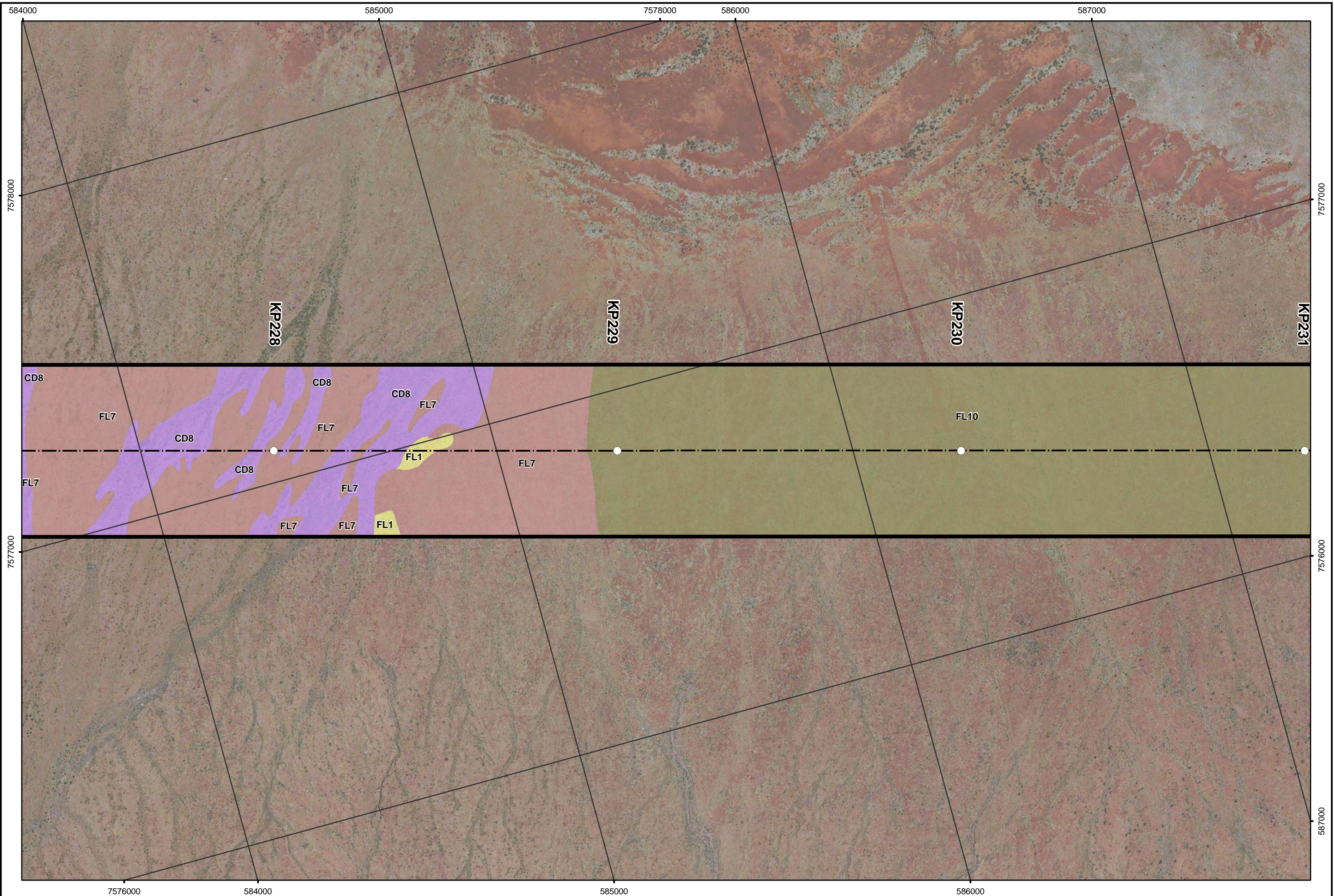
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MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 66 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Threatend	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



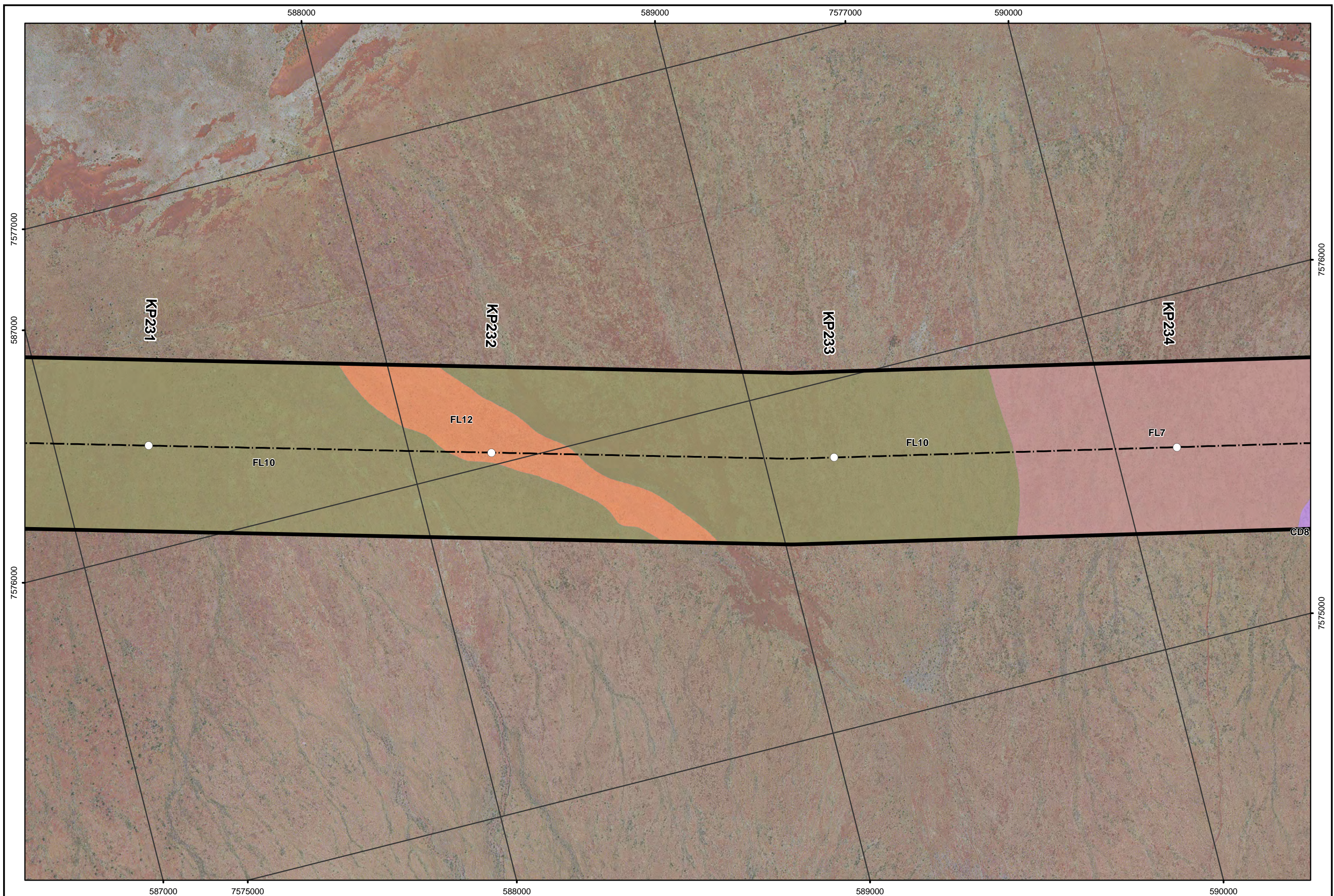
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MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 67 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

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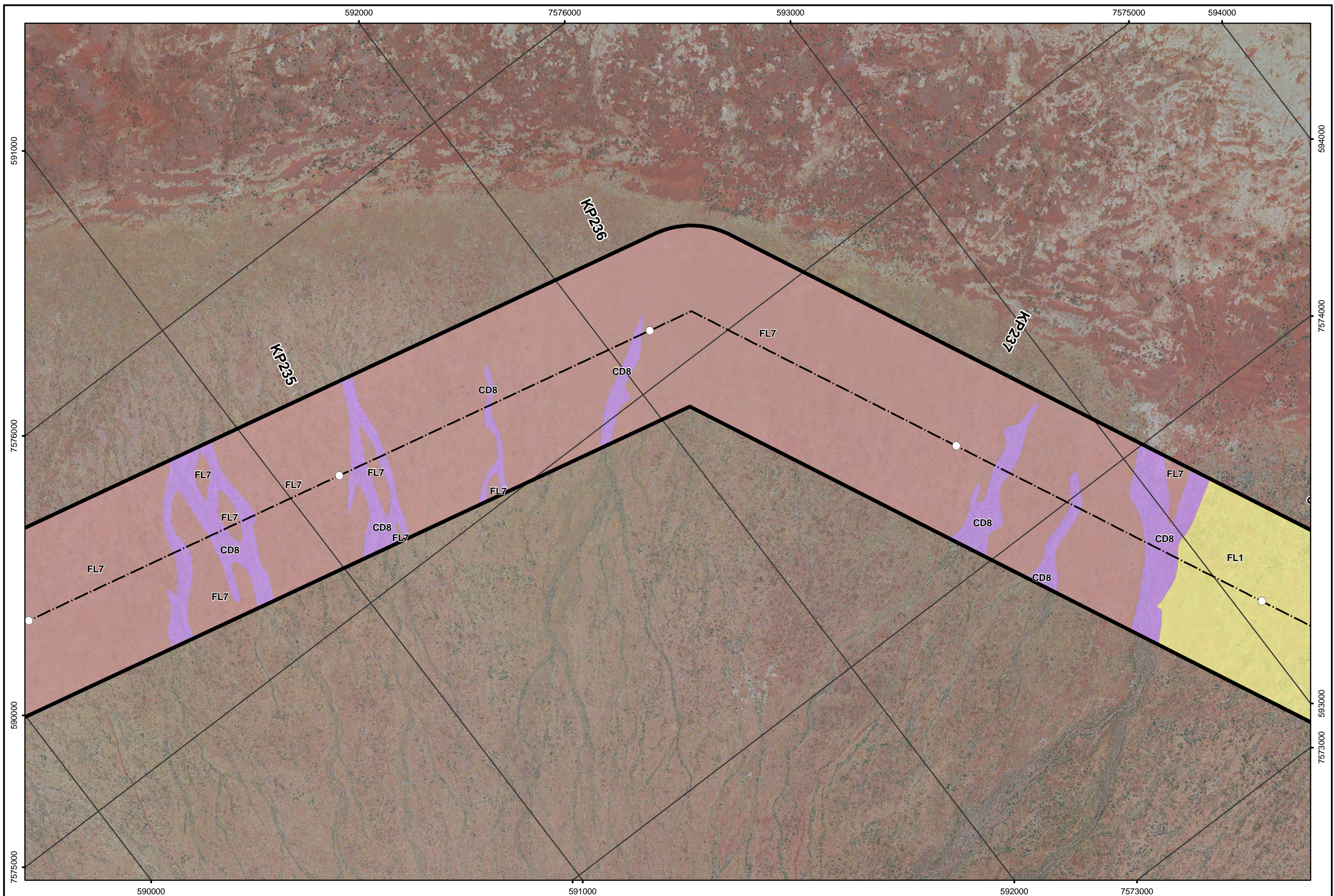


Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 68 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 69 of 77

Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



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Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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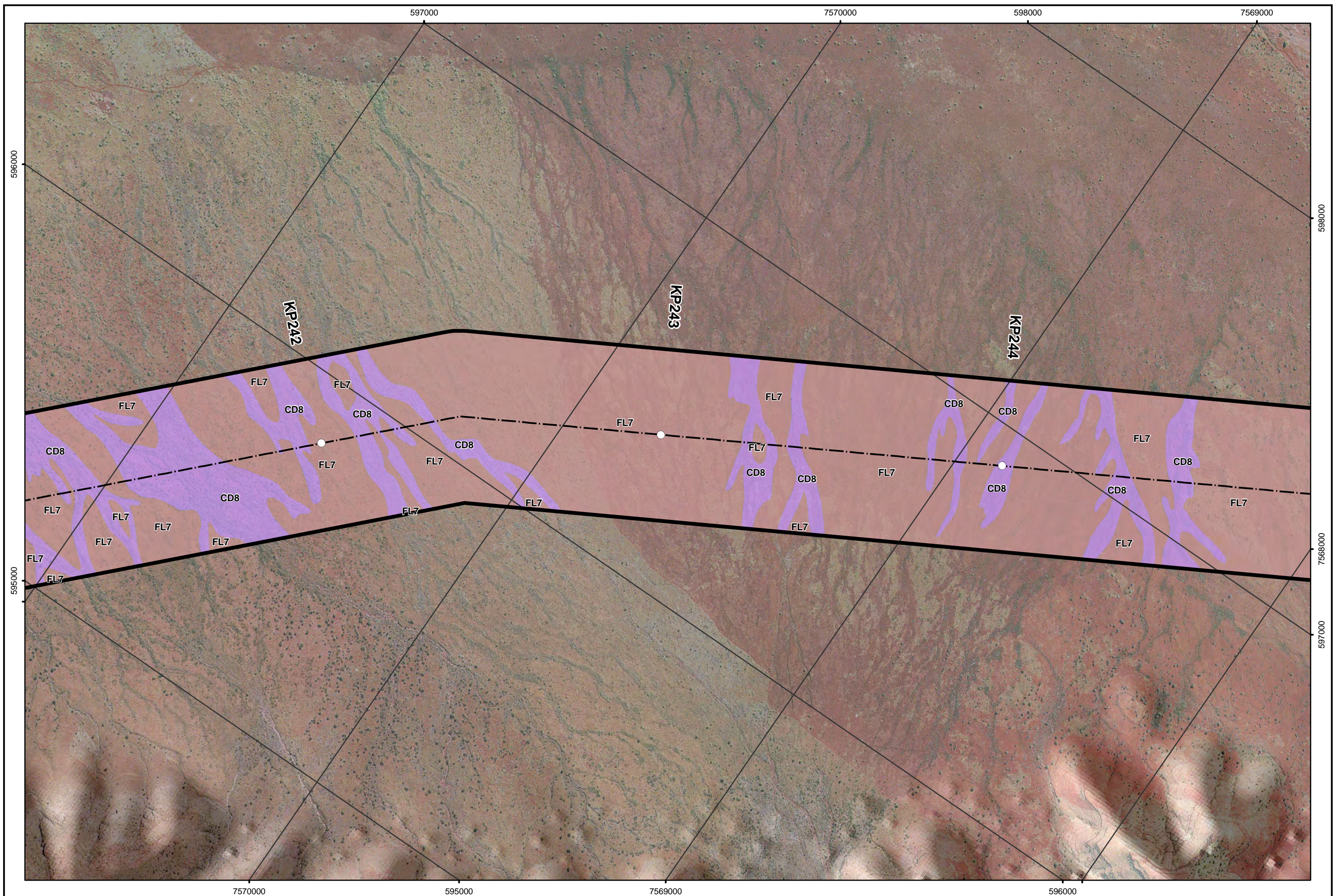
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
Threatend	●	■	▲
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:



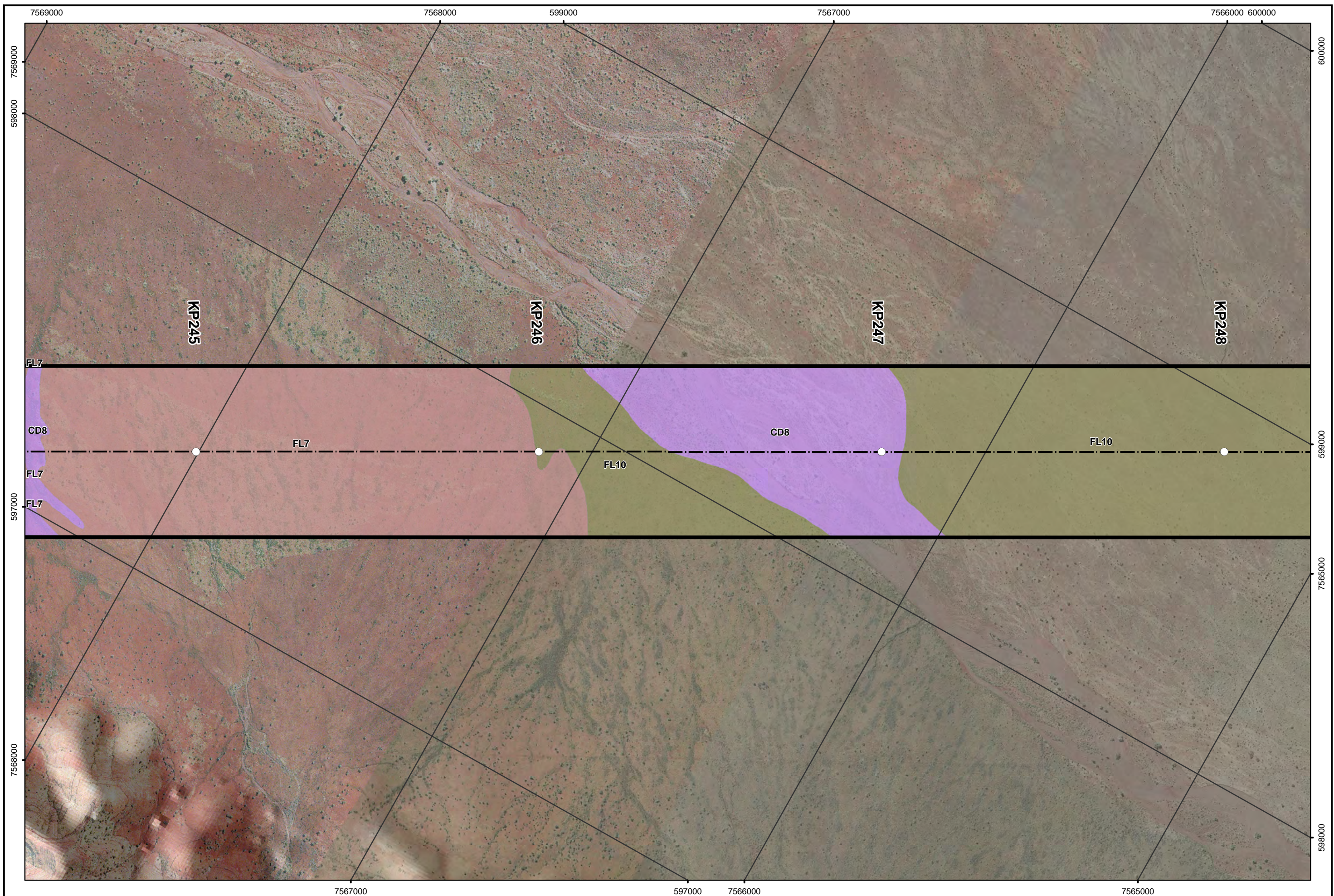
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MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129
Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

28 Central Road, Kalamunda WA 6076 ~ Tel: 9257 1625 ~ Fax: 9257 1640

Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

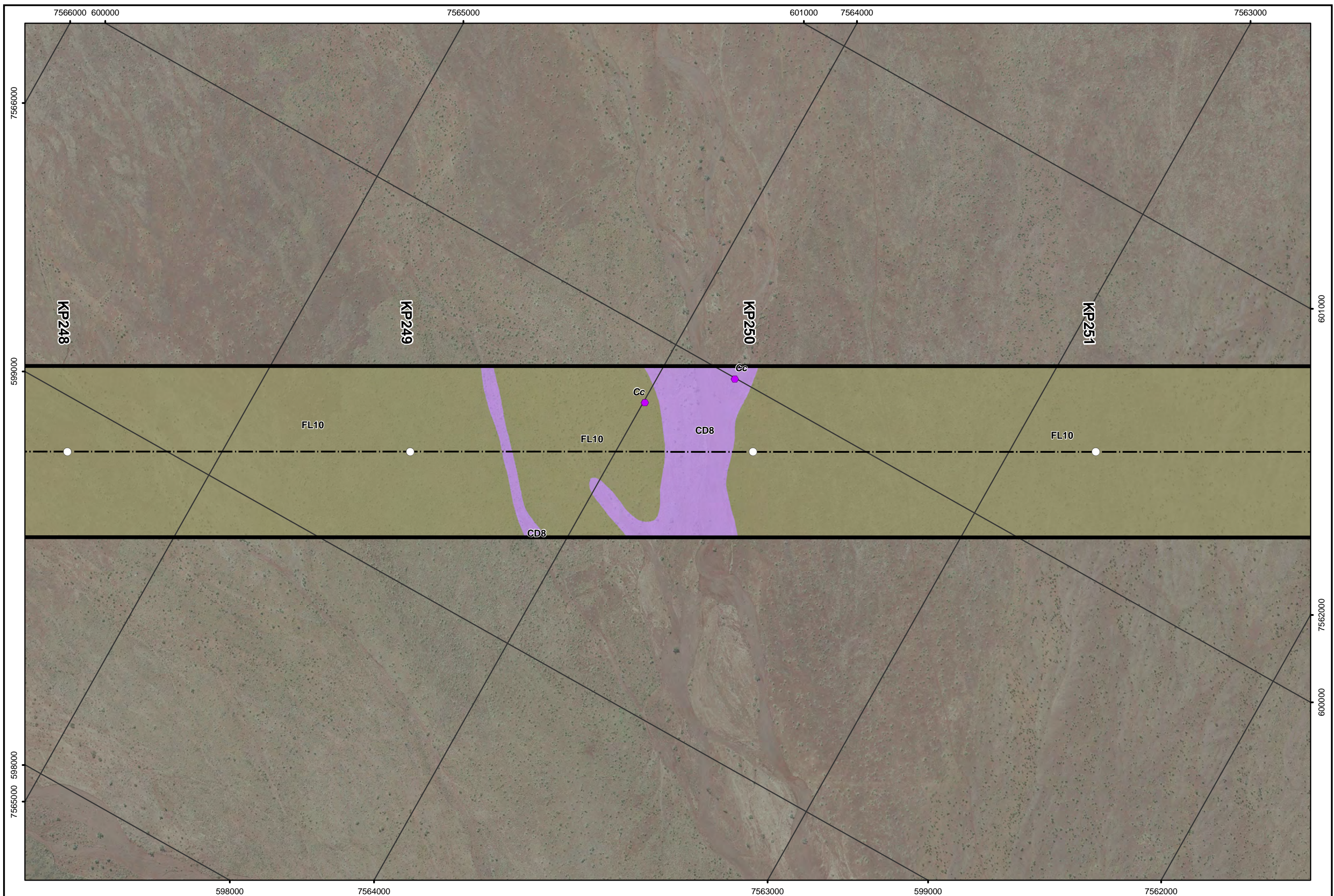
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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:

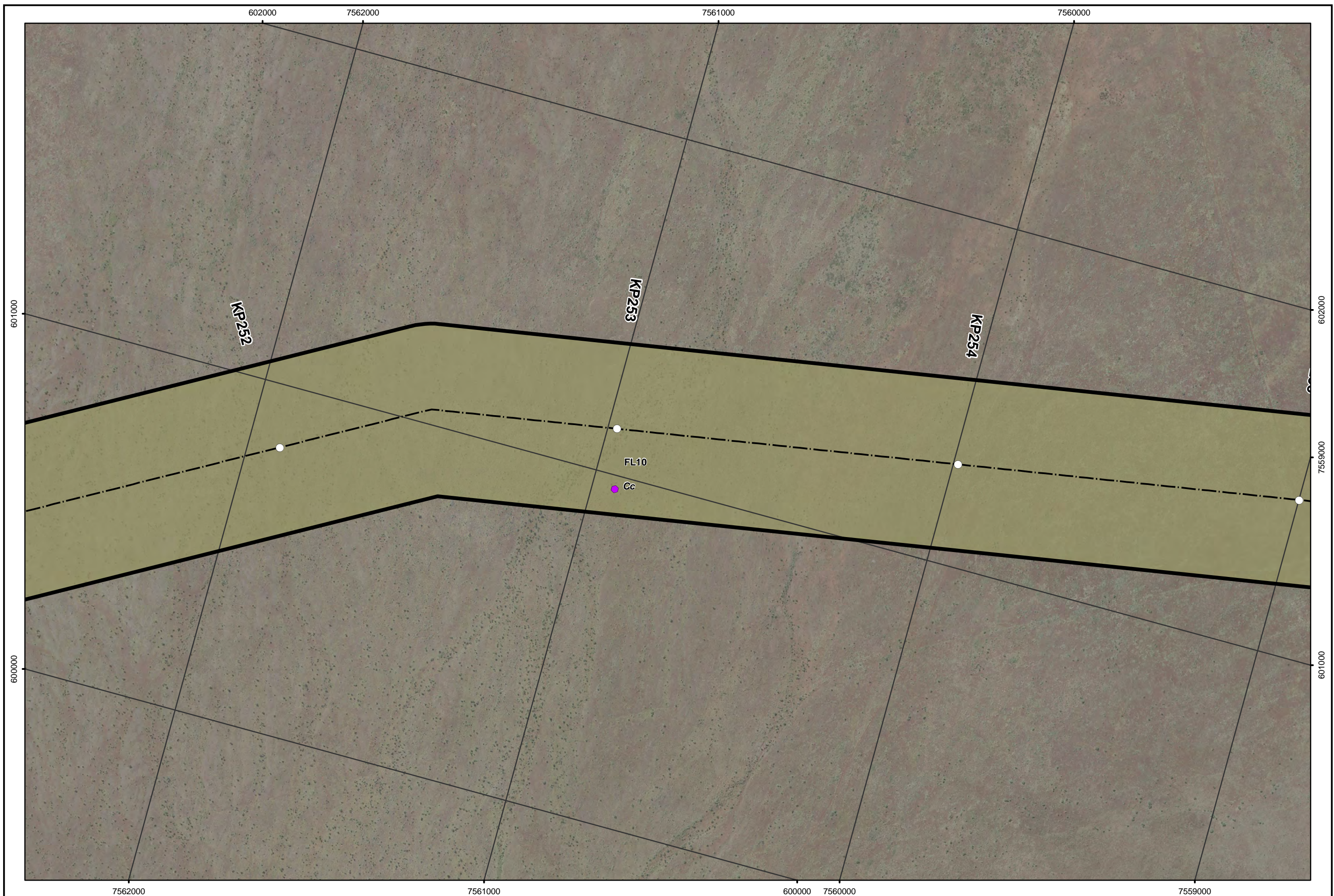


Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
Sheet 73 of 77

Appendix:
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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- - - FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES

Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

0 100 200m

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 Rev: A A3

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Author: E M Mattiske MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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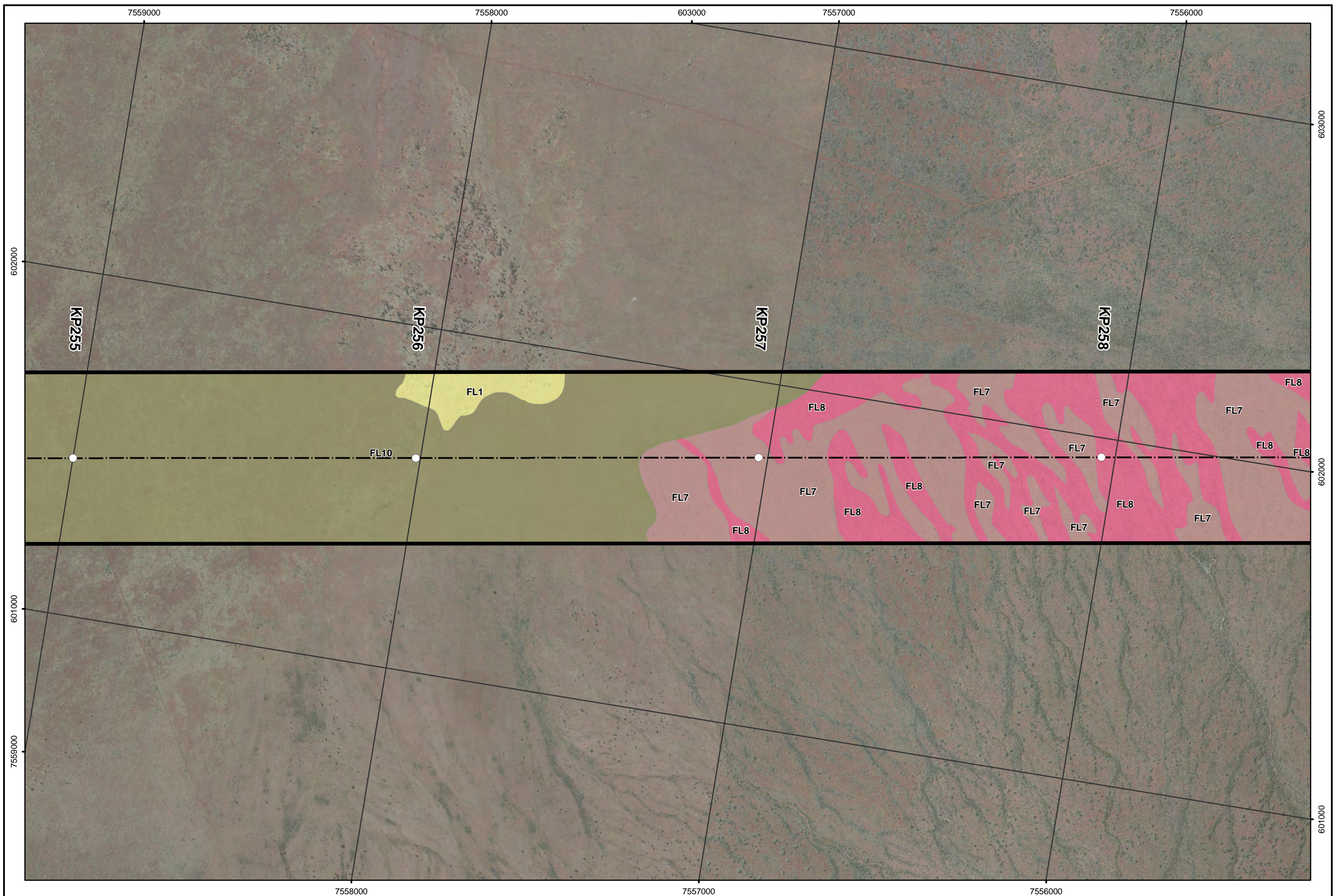
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Author: E M Mattiske | MCPL Ref: DBP1305

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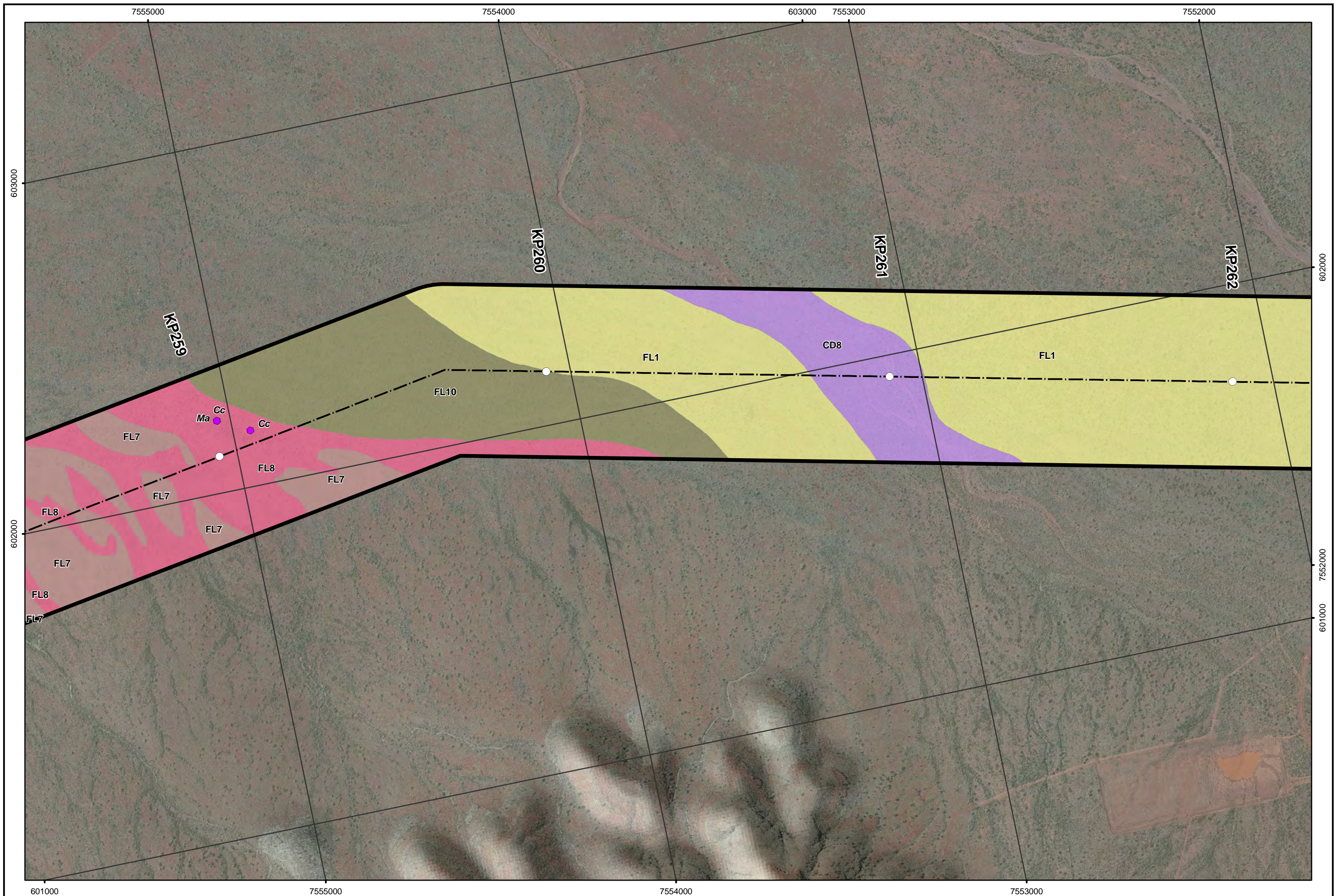
Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)

Vegetation Mapping

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Appendix:

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Legend

- FVGP Route 11/10/2013 KP
- FVGP Route 11/10/2013
- ▭ FVGP Route 11/10/2013 250m Buffer
- Weeds
- Weeds - Prohibited Species

Note: For detailed legend refer figure B0

THREATEND AND PRIORITY SPECIES			
Priority	DEFL	Herbarium	MCPL
1	●	■	▲
2	●	■	▲
3	●	■	▲
4	●	■	▲

Note: Aerial Photography Supplied by Landgate

Sheet Layout:

Client:



Scale: 1:10,000
MGA94 (Zone 50)

CAD Ref: g2117_DBP_FVGP_04_20131129

Date: Nov 2013 | Rev: A | A3

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Fortescue River Gas Pipeline (FRGP)
Vegetation Mapping
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APPENDIX C: GPS LOCATION OF SURVEY SITES WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

SURVEY SITE	(GDA94_50K)	
	EASTING	NORTHING
1-001	391246	7627340
1-002	390826	7627064
1-003	390828	7626956
1-004	390589	7626527
1-005	390367	7626210
1-006	391986	7625234
1-007	393075	7623393
1-008	393379	7623466
1-009	393370	7623362
1-010	393149	7622863
1-011	393753	7621912
1-012	393825	7621040
1-013	394176	7620985
1-014	393970	7620665
1-015	394175	7620184
1-016	394399	7619139
1-017	394300	7619390
1-018	394604	7618833
1-019	394905	7618425
1-020	395148	7617936
1-021	395038	7617434
1-022	395809	7616864
1-023	395701	7616748
1-024	395557	7616743
1-025	395950	7616778
1-026	395712	7616543
1-027	396055	7615802
1-028	396131	7615185
1-029	396812	7614251
1-030	396626	7614127
1-031	397168	7612335
1-032	397353	7612268
1-033	397499	7611788
1-034	397427	7611539
1-035	397793	7611678
1-036	397831	7611416
1-037	397540	7611632
1-038	397526	7611221
1-039	397833	7610877
1-040	398011	7610928
1-041	398175	7610019
1-042	398029	7609677
1-043	398290	7608888
1-044	398354	7608777
1-045	398517	7608679
1-046	398589	7608290
1-047	398414	7607963
1-048	398569	7607681
1-049	398665	7607390
1-050	398965	7606687
1-051	399195	7606751
1-052	399490	7606618
1-053	399615	7606754
1-054	399781	7606470
1-055	400258	7606636
1-056	400728	7606287
1-057	401196	7606036
1-058	401677	7605944
1-059	401607	7606170
1-060	402272	7606269
1-061	402268	7605979
1-062	403529	7606372
1-063	404922	7606335
1-064	405618	7606303
1-064a	405622	7606400

APPENDIX C: GPS LOCATION OF SURVEY SITES WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

SURVEY SITE	(GDA94_50K)	
	EASTING	NORTHING
1-065	405793	7606303
1-066	406382	7606451
1-067	407443	7605740
1-068	407565	7605820
1-069	408225	7605954
1-070	408693	7605667
1-071	409310	7605652
1-071a	410805	7604217
1-072	412137	7602758
1-073	412456	7602473
1-074	413216	7602179
1-075	413178	7601861
1-076	413494	7601794
1-077	413818	7601748
1-078	413977	7601739
1-079	416422	7603189
1-080	417009	7603357
1-081	417847	7603753
1-082	417981	7603779
1-083	418503	7604404
1-084	418655	7604326
1-085	419183	7604930
1-086	419483	7604936
1-087	420353	7604517
1-088	420809	7604317
1-089	421764	7604106
1-090	422120	7603999
1-091	422431	7603993
1-092	422968	7603950
1-093	425116	7604240
1-094	425539	7604231
1-095	425897	7604161
1-096	425995	7604252
1-097	427005	7604238
1-098	427206	7604212
1-099	427730	7604278
1-100	427687	7604303
1-101	427574	7604543
1-102	427798	7604748
1-103	428041	7604828
1-104	428065	7604906
1-105	428604	7605315
1-106	429136	7605663
1-107	429437	7605890
1-108	431169	7607080
1-109	431404	7607172
1-110	431665	7607423
1-111	433318	7607821
1-112	433461	7607823
1-113	433749	7607893
1-114	436075	7608505
1-115	436291	7608496
1-116	436472	7608561
1-117	436707	7608695
1-118	436819	7608809
1-119	436950	7608847
1-120	437133	7608966
1-121	437303	7609188
1-122	437569	7609354
1-123	439403	7609681
1-124	439566	7609824
1-125	439636	7609761
1-126	440206	7609914
1-127	440981	7609092
1-128	441012	7609253

APPENDIX C: GPS LOCATION OF SURVEY SITES WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

SURVEY SITE	(GDA94_50K)	
	EASTING	NORTHING
1-129	441805	7608520
1-130	442081	7608628
1-131	442339	7608497
1-132	442446	7608349
1-133	443959	7608225
1-134	444132	7608351
1-135	444625	7608142
1-136	444835	7608084
1-137	452572	7607418
1-139	453196	7607385
1-13a	394224	7620899
1-140	453517	7607165
1-142	458180	7607556
1-143	458317	7607571
1-144	460334	7608397
1-145	460592	7608542
1-146	463861	7607612
1-147	464583	7607364
1-149	466177	7606312
1-150	466453	7606155
1-151	467640	7605485
1-152	467894	7605486
1-153	468306	7605164
1-154	468860	7604851
1-155	469097	7604841
1-156	469289	7604823
1-157	469588	7604416
1-158	469560	7604241
1-159	470564	7603501
1-160	471242	7603335
1-160a	471412	7603271
1-161	473573	7602640
1-162	474403	7602347
1-163	474494	7602019
1-164	474763	7601617
1-165	475261	7600813
1-166	475466	7600356
1-167	475470	7600123
1-168	475859	7599806
1-169	475837	7599489
1-170	475908	7599166
1-171	477927	7596554
1-172	479494	7597214
1-173	481584	7597390
1-174	482545	7597137
1-175	483813	7596722
1-176	484067	7596723
1-177	484790	7597544
1-178	485180	7597642
1-179	486188	7597603
1-180	490614	7577226
1-181	493934	7601440
2-001	500997	7604009
2-002	501044	7603796
2-003	502150	7603808
2-004	502251	7604040
2-005	503792	7603267
2-006	503869	7503161
2-007	510176	7599571
2-008	510350	7599600
2-009	511515	7598886
2-010	511640	7598846
2-011	516475	7596184
2-012	519620	7594282
2-013	519718	7594196

APPENDIX C: GPS LOCATION OF SURVEY SITES WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

SURVEY SITE	(GDA94_50K)	
	EASTING	NORTHING
2-014	521274	7593472
2-015	521688	7593350
2-016	523020	7592619
2-017	523287	7592726
2-018	523375	7592386
2-019	527261	7590354
2-020	527678	7590323
2-021	530776	7588759
2-022	531000	7588783
2-023	536814	7586553
2-024	537068	7586498
2-025	543006	7585959
2-026	543165	7585870
2-027	546690	7584936
2-028	546916	7584966
2-029	548687	7584564
2-030	548753	7584535
2-031	552644	7583240
2-032	552785	7583239
2-033	554841	7582416
2-034	554977	7582362
2-035	557533	7581005
2-036	557700	7580978
2-037	564122	7578920
2-038	564876	7578764
2-039	565024	7578721
2-040	565253	7578706
2-041	569310	7578682
2-042	569645	7578635
2-043	578597	7577941
2-044	578650	7577967
2-045	588015	7576135
2-046	588323	7575994
2-047	596012	7570343
2-048	596067	7570367
2-049	599808	7563995
2-050	599997	7563800
2-051	600019	7563629
2-052	600958	7560660
2-053	600960	7560933
2-054	600969	7560797
2-055	602163	7554948
2-056	602209	7555038

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species;

T denotes Threatened Flora and P1-P5 denote Priority Flora Species (DPaW, 2013c).

FAMILY	SPECIES
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> <i>Rostellularia adscendens</i> var. <i>clementii</i>
AIZOACEAE	<i>Trianthema cussackiana</i>
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> * <i>Aerva javanica</i> <i>Alternanthera nana</i> <i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i> <i>Amaranthus undulatus</i> <i>Gomphrena affinis</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i> <i>Gomphrena canescens</i> <i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i> <i>Gomphrena</i> sp. <i>Ptilotus aervoides</i> <i>Ptilotus appendiculatus</i> <i>Ptilotus astrolasius</i> <i>Ptilotus axillaris</i> <i>Ptilotus calostachyus</i> <i>Ptilotus carinatus</i> <i>Ptilotus clementii</i> <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> <i>Ptilotus gomphrenoides</i> var. <i>gomphrenoides</i> <i>Ptilotus murrayi</i> <i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> var. <i>obovatus</i> <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> <i>Ptilotus rotundifolius</i> <i>Ptilotus</i> sp.
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i> <i>Marsdenia australis</i> <i>Sarcostemma viminale</i>
ARALIACEAE	<i>Trachymene oleracea</i>
ASTERACEAE	<i>Angianthus acrohyalinus</i> <i>Calocephalus knappii</i> <i>Calocephalus</i> sp. Wittenoom (A.S. George 1082) <i>Centipeda minima</i> subsp. <i>macrocephala</i> * <i>Flaveria trinervia</i> <i>Pentalepis trichodesmoides</i> <i>Pluchea dentex</i> <i>Pluchea dunlopii</i> <i>Pluchea rubelliflora</i> <i>Pluchea</i> sp. <i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> <i>Streptoglossa bubakii</i> <i>Streptoglossa tenuiflora</i> <i>Asteraceae</i> sp.
BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia saligna</i> <i>Ehretia</i> sp. <i>Heliotropium crispatum</i> <i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i> <i>Heliotropium heteranthum</i>

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species;

T denotes Threatened Flora and P1-P5 denote Priority Flora Species (DPaW, 2013c).

FAMILY	SPECIES
BORAGINACEAE (continued)	<i>Heliotropium ?inexplicitum</i> <i>Heliotropium ?ovalifolium</i> <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>zeylanicum</i>
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Lepidium pedicelloseum</i>
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> <i>Polycarpaea holtzei</i> <i>Polycarpaea longiflora</i>
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Dysphania kalpari</i> <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> <i>Maireana melanocoma</i> <i>Maireana planifolia</i> <i>Maireana</i> sp. <i>Maireana tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i> <i>Rhagodia eremaea</i> <i>Salsola australis</i> <i>Salsola</i> sp. <i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i> <i>Sclerolaena densiflora</i> <i>Sclerolaena limbata</i>
CLEOMACEAE	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Bonamia erecta</i> <i>Bonamia pannosa</i> <i>Bonamia</i> sp. <i>Bonamia</i> sp. Dampier (A.A. Mitchell PRP 217) <i>Duperreya commixta</i> <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> <i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>villosicalyx</i> <i>Ipomoea muelleri</i> <i>Ipomoea</i> sp. <i>Operculina aequisejala</i> <i>Polymeria ambigua</i> <i>Polymeria</i> sp.
CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Austrobryonia pilbarensis</i> <i>Citrullus</i> sp. <i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i> <i>Cucumis</i> sp.
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus hesperius</i> <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> <i>Schoenoplectus subulatus</i>
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia australis</i> <i>Euphorbia boophthona</i> <i>Euphorbia coghlanii</i> <i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> <i>Euphorbia tannensis</i> subsp. <i>eremophila</i> <i>Euphorbia vaccaria</i> var. <i>vaccaria</i> * <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species;

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FAMILY	SPECIES
FABACEAE	<p><i>Acacia acradenia</i> <i>Acacia ampliceps</i> <i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> <i>Acacia aneura group</i> <i>Acacia atkinsiana</i> <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> <i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i> <i>Acacia colei</i> <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i> <i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>ileocarpa</i> <i>Acacia coriacea</i> <i>Acacia dictyophleba</i> <i>Acacia ?elachantha</i> <i>Acacia inaequilatera</i> <i>Acacia maitlandii</i> <i>Acacia monticola</i> <i>Acacia orthocarpa</i> <i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i> <i>Acacia pyrifolia</i> <i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i> <i>Acacia ?sibirica</i> <i>Acacia spondylophylla</i> <i>Acacia synchronicia</i> <i>Acacia tenuissima</i> <i>Acacia trachycarpa</i> <i>Acacia tumida</i> <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> <i>Acacia wanyu</i> <i>Acacia xiphophylla</i> <i>Acacia</i> sp. <i>Alysicarpus muelleri</i> <i>Cajanus cinereus</i> <i>Crotalaria cunninghamii</i> <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> <i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> <i>Cullen cinereum</i> <i>Cullen lachnostachys</i> <i>Cullen leucanthum</i> <i>Cullen martinii</i> <i>Desmodium muelleri</i> <i>Glycine canescens</i> <i>Indigofera boviperda</i> subsp. <i>boviperda</i> <i>Indigofera colutea</i> <i>Indigofera linifolia</i> <i>Indigofera monophylla</i> <i>Indigofera rugosa</i> <i>Indigofera trita</i> <i>Indigofera trita</i> subsp. <i>trita</i> <i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i> <i>Isotropis forrestii</i> <i>Lotus cruentus</i> <i>Neptunia dimorphantha</i> <i>Petalostylis cassioides</i> <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> <i>Rhynchosia</i> sp.</p>

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species;

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FAMILY	SPECIES
FABACEAE (continued)	<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i> <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>oligophylla</i> <i>Senna ferraria</i> <i>Senna ?glutinosa</i> <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i> <i>Senna glutinosa</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i> <i>Senna notabilis</i> <i>Senna ?symonii</i> <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> <i>Swainsona formosa</i> <i>Swainsona stenodonta</i> <i>Tephrosia ?clementii</i> <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. <i>clementii</i> <i>Tephrosia rosea</i> var. Fortescue creeks (M.I.H. Brooker 2186) <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. B Kimberley Flora (C.A. Gardner 7300) <i>Tephrosia</i> sp. Bungaroo Creek (M.E. Trudgen 11601) <i>Tephrosia uniovulata</i> * <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Dampiera candidans</i> <i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i> <i>Goodenia microptera</i> <i>Goodenia muelleriana</i> <i>Goodenia pascua</i> <i>Goodenia scaevolina</i> <i>Goodenia</i> sp. <i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i> <i>Goodenia tenuiloba</i> <i>Scaevola parvifolia</i> <i>Scaevola spinescens</i> <i>Velleia connata</i>
GYROSTEMONACEAE	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Haloragis gossei</i> var. <i>gossei</i>
LAMIACEAE	* <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha ?capillaris</i> <i>Cassytha</i> sp.
MALVACEAE	* <i>Malvastrum americanum</i> * <i>Melochia pyramidata</i> <i>Abutilon cunninghamii</i> <i>Abutilon ?fraseri</i> <i>Abutilon lepidum</i> <i>Abutilon ?malvifolium</i> <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> <i>Corchorus lasiocarpus</i> subsp. <i>parvus</i> <i>Corchorus sidoides</i> subsp. <i>vermicularis</i> <i>Corchorus</i> sp. <i>Corchorus tectus</i> <i>Corchorus walcottii</i> <i>Gossypium australe</i> <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i>

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species;

T denotes Threatened Flora and P1-P5 denote Priority Flora Species (DPaW, 2013c).

FAMILY	SPECIES
MALVACEAE (continued)	<i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i> <i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i> <i>Hibiscus burtonii</i> <i>Hibiscus coatesii</i> <i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i> <i>Hibiscus</i> sp. <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>campylochlamys</i> <i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>platychlams</i> <i>Hibiscus verdcourtii</i> <i>Keraudrenia</i> ? <i>velutina</i> <i>Keraudrenia</i> sp. <i>Melhania oblongifolia</i> <i>Sida clementii</i> <i>Sida echinocarpa</i> <i>Sida fibulifera</i> <i>Sida rohlenae</i> subsp. <i>rohlenae</i> <i>Sida spinosa</i> <i>Sida trichopoda</i> <i>Sida</i> sp. <i>Triumfetta appendiculata</i> <i>Triumfetta clementii</i> <i>Triumfetta maconochieana</i> <i>Waltheria indica</i> <i>Waltheria virgata</i> <i>Malvaceae</i> sp.
MARSILEACEAE	<i>Marsilea hirsuta</i>
MOLLUGINACEAE	<i>Mollugo molluginea</i>
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus aculeata</i> <i>Ficus</i> ? <i>brachypoda</i>
MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia aspera</i> <i>Corymbia candida</i> <i>Corymbia candida</i> subsp. <i>candida</i> <i>Corymbia ferriticola</i> <i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i> <i>Corymbia</i> sp. <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> subsp. <i>leucophloia</i> <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> <i>Melaleuca lasiandra</i>
NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Boerhavia burbidgeana</i> <i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> <i>Boerhavia gardneri</i> <i>Boerhavia</i> sp.
OLEACEAE	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> <i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i>

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species;

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FAMILY	SPECIES
PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Notoleptopus decaisnei</i> var. <i>decaisnei</i> <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Stemodia grossa</i> <i>Stemodia kingii</i>
POACEAE	<i>Amphipogon sericeus</i> <i>Aristida anthoxanthoides</i> <i>Aristida contorta</i> <i>Aristida holathera</i> <i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>holathera</i> <i>Aristida latifolia</i> <i>Aristida obscura</i> <i>Astrebla lappacea</i> (P3) <i>Astrebla pectinata</i> <i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i> <i>Brachyachne convergens</i> * <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> <i>Chloris pumilio</i> <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> <i>Cymbopogon oblectus</i> <i>Cymbopogon</i> sp. * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> <i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>humilius</i> <i>Dichanthium</i> sp. <i>Digitaria brownii</i> <i>Enneapogon caerulescens</i> <i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i> <i>Enneapogon</i> sp. <i>Enteropogon ramosus</i> <i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> <i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> <i>Eragrostis setifolia</i> <i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> <i>Eragrostis xerophila</i> <i>Eriachne aristidea</i> <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> <i>Eriachne flaccida</i> <i>Eriachne mucronata</i> <i>Eriachne obtusa</i> <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> <i>Eriachne pulchella</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i> <i>Eriachne</i> sp. <i>Eulalia aurea</i> <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> <i>Iseilema ?eremaeum</i> <i>Iseilema membranaceum</i> <i>Iseilema</i> sp. <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i> <i>Panicum decompositum</i> <i>Panicum</i> sp. <i>Paraneurachne muelleri</i> <i>Paspalidium basicladum</i> <i>Setaria</i> sp.

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species;

T denotes Threatened Flora and P1-P5 denote Priority Flora Species (DPaW, 2013c).

FAMILY	SPECIES
POACEAE (continued)	* <i>Setaria verticillata</i> <i>Sorghum timorense</i> <i>Sporobolus australasicus</i> <i>Themeda triandra</i> <i>Triodia brizoides</i> <i>Triodia longiceps</i> <i>Triodia ?melvillei</i> <i>Triodia pungens</i> <i>Triodia</i> sp. <i>Triodia wiseana</i> <i>Urochloa occidentalis</i> Poaceae sp.
PORTULACACEAE	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> <i>Portulaca pilosa</i>
PROTEACEAE	<i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> <i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i> <i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> <i>Hakea chordophylla</i> <i>Hakea lorea</i> Proteaceae sp.
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>
RUBIACEAE	<i>Oldenlandia crouchiana</i>
SANTALACEAE	<i>Santalum spicatum</i>
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> <i>Dodonaea coriacea</i>
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Eremophila fraseri</i> <i>Eremophila latrobei</i> <i>Eremophila longifolia</i>
SOLANACEAE	<i>Nicotiana occidentalis</i> <i>Solanum centrale</i> <i>Solanum ?dioicum</i> <i>Solanum diversiflorum</i> <i>Solanum lasiophyllum</i> <i>Solanum morrisonii</i> <i>Solanum</i> sp.
SURIANACEAE	<i>Stylobasium spathulatum</i>
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea ammocharis</i>
VIOLACEAE	<i>Hybanthus aurantiacus</i>
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Tribulus astrocarpus</i> <i>Tribulus hirsutus</i> <i>Tribulus platypterus</i> <i>Tribulus suberosus</i> * <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>

APPENDIX F: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species; T - Threatened Flora, P1 - P5 denotes Priority Flora Species (DPaW, 2013g)

SPECIES	VEGETATION COMMUNITY																																		
	CD1	CD2	CD3	CD4	CD5	CD6	CD7	CD8	CD6	FL1	FL10	FL11	FL12	FL13	FL14	FL15	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	MR1	MR2	MR3	MR4	MR5	MR6	MR7				
<i>Abutilon cunninghamii</i>				x							x																								
<i>Abutilon ?fraseri</i>																										x									
<i>Abutilon lepidum</i>								x							x			x								x		x	x		x				
<i>Abutilon ?malvifolium</i>				x																															
<i>Acacia acradenia</i>																										x									
<i>Acacia ampliceps</i>			x	x					x																										
<i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i>	x	x		x			x	x			x		x										x	x			x		x						
<i>Acacia aneura</i>							x				x				x																				
<i>Acacia aneura group</i>											x												x	x											
<i>Acacia atkinsiana</i>		x			x		x				x		x		x		x						x	x	x	x			x		x				
<i>Acacia bivenosa</i>	x	x	x	x		x			x		x		x	x			x	x					x	x			x	x	x	x					
<i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i>		x		x			x	x			x				x									x											
<i>Acacia colei</i>		x									x						x						x	x						x					
<i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>colei</i>											x											x	x												
<i>Acacia colei</i> var. <i>ileocarpa</i>				x			x				x											x						x							
<i>Acacia coriacea</i>		x		x																															
<i>Acacia dictyophleba</i>				x			x	x			x		x										x												
<i>Acacia ?elachantha</i>																							x												
<i>Acacia inaequilatera</i>	x	x			x		x		x		x						x					x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x			
<i>Acacia maitlandii</i>	x				x																			x		x						x			
<i>Acacia monticola</i>	x				x																		x	x		x	x								
<i>Acacia orthocarpa</i>																																			
<i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i>							x				x												x												
<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x		x						x	x		x	x		x	x					
<i>Acacia sclerosperma</i> subsp. <i>sclerosperma</i>	x										x																								
<i>Acacia ?sibirica</i>															x																				
<i>Acacia</i> sp.	x				x										x											x		x							
<i>Acacia spondylophylla</i>								x						x																					
<i>Acacia synchronica</i>	x									x	x												x	x	x	x									
<i>Acacia tenuissima</i>																																			
<i>Acacia trachycarpa</i>	x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x											x				x								

APPENDIX F: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species; T - Threatened Flora, P1 - P5 denotes Priority Flora Species (DPaW, 2013g)

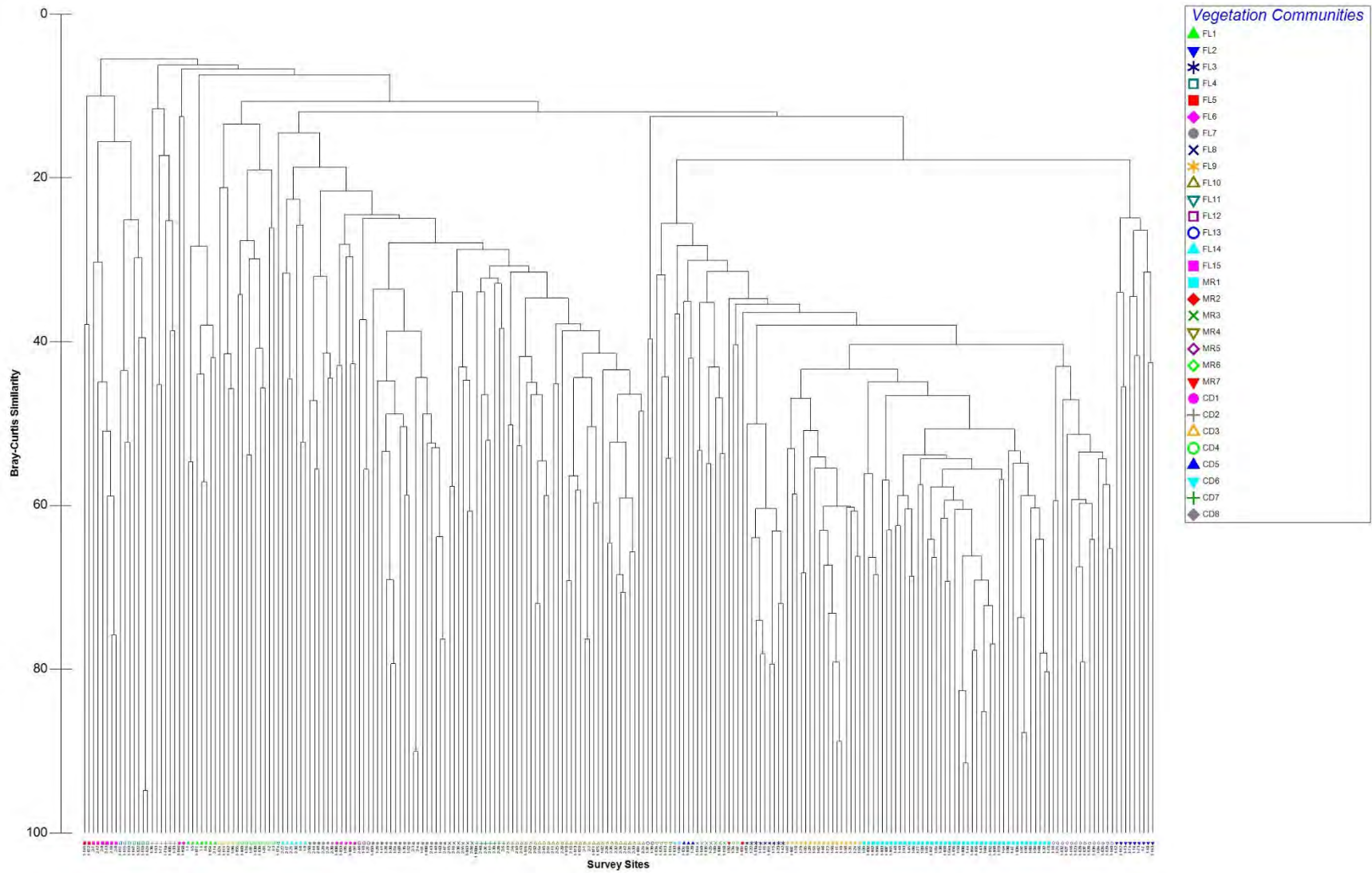
SPECIES	VEGETATION COMMUNITY																																
	CD1	CD2	CD3	CD4	CD5	CD6	CD7	CD8	CD6	FL1	FL10	FL11	FL12	FL13	FL14	FL15	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	MR1	MR2	MR3	MR4	MR5	MR6	MR7		
<i>Glycine canescens</i>				x																													
<i>Gomphrena affinis</i> subsp. <i>pilbarensis</i>										x																							
<i>Gomphrena canescens</i>																							x				x						
<i>Gomphrena cunninghamii</i>							x	x		x					x										x						x		
<i>Gomphrena</i> sp.	x												x				x										x						
<i>Goodenia lamprosperma</i>		x	x	x			x																				x						
<i>Goodenia microptera</i>				x											x																x		
<i>Goodenia muelleriana</i>																					x						x				x		
<i>Goodenia pasqua</i>																	x		x								x						
<i>Goodenia scaevolina</i>																						x			x						x		
<i>Goodenia</i> sp.							x	x				x			x	x									x						x		
<i>Goodenia stobbsiana</i>			x	x	x						x		x													x							
<i>Goodenia tenuiloba</i>		x									x						x																
<i>Gossypium australe</i>	x		x	x	x		x	x			x		x				x	x					x		x			x					
<i>Gossypium robinsonii</i>	x	x		x			x	x			x						x									x						x	
<i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i>				x	x		x																			x		x					
<i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>leucadendron</i>				x			x				x																	x					
<i>Grevillea wickhamii</i>				x			x	x			x	x	x										x		x	x							
<i>Hakea chordophylla</i>							x																		x	x							
<i>Hakea lorea</i>	x				x		x		x		x				x								x	x	x	x						x	
<i>Haloragis gossei</i> var. <i>gossei</i>																	x										x						
<i>Heliotropium crispatum</i>													x						x	x													
<i>Heliotropium cunninghamii</i>											x					x																	
<i>Heliotropium heteranthum</i>										x																							
<i>Heliotropium ?inexplicitum</i>																			x														
<i>Heliotropium ?ovalifolium</i>																										x							
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>				x																													
<i>Hibiscus austrinus</i> var. <i>austrinus</i>				x																													
<i>Hibiscus brachysiphonius</i>																			x	x													
<i>Hibiscus burtonii</i>																																	
<i>Hibiscus coatesii</i>																										x							

APPENDIX F: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES BY VEGETATION COMMUNITY WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

Note: * denotes introduced species; T - Threatened Flora, P1 - P5 denotes Priority Flora Species (DPaW, 2013g)

SPECIES	VEGETATION COMMUNITY																														
	CD1	CD2	CD3	CD4	CD5	CD6	CD7	CD8	CD6	FL1	FL10	FL11	FL12	FL13	FL14	FL15	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	MR1	MR2	MR3	MR4	MR5	MR6	MR7
<i>Triodia ?melvillei</i>																															
<i>Triodia pungens</i>	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x					x		
<i>Triodia sp.</i>										x	x						x					x									
<i>Triodia wiseana</i>				x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Triumfetta appendiculata</i>				x																											
<i>Triumfetta clementii</i>				x											x		x	x							x		x	x	x		
<i>Triumfetta maconochieana</i>																	x														
<i>Urochloa occidentalis</i>								x							x	x							x								
* <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	x	x	x	x						x						x					x				x						
<i>Velleia connata</i>												x																			
<i>Waltheria indica</i>		x	x	x				x																							
<i>Waltheria virgata</i>					x																				x						

APPENDIX H: CLUSTER DENDROGRAM OF SITES SURVEYED WITHIN THE FORTESCUE RIVER GAS PIPELINE (FRGP) PROJECT AREA.



APPENDIX I: SUMMARY OF WEED LOCATIONS RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

FAMILY	SPECIES	GDA94_50K	
		EASTING	NORTHING
AMARANTHACEAE	<i>*Aerva javanica</i>	425897	7604161
		436291	7608496
POACEAE	<i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	390367	7626210
		390589	7626527
		390826	7627064
		390828	7626956
		393370	7623362
		394176	7620985
		395148	7617936
		395950	7616778
		397168	7612335
		397499	7611788
		397793	7611678
		397831	7611416
		398517	7608679
		399490	7606618
		402268	7605979
		406382	7606451
		413494	7601794
		417847	7603753
		425897	7604161
		425995	7604252
		428065	7604906
		428604	7605315
		429437	7605890
		431169	7607080
		442081	7608628
		453196	7607385
		469097	7604841
		484067	7596723
		503792	7603267
		503869	7503161
		530776	7588759
		546690	7584936
546916	7584966		
548753	7584535		
557533	7581005		
564122	7578920		
565253	7578706		
569310	7578682		
599808	7563995		
599997	7563800		
600960	7560933		
602163	7554948		
602209	7555038		
POACEAE	<i>*Cynodon dactylon</i>	428604	7605315
ASTERACEAE	<i>*Flaveria trinervia</i>	475837	7599489
		511515	7598886
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>*Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	431169	7607080

APPENDIX I: SUMMARY OF WEED LOCATIONS RECORDED WITHIN THE FRGP PROJECT AREA, 2013

FAMILY	SPECIES	GDA94_50K	
		EASTING	NORTHING
MALVACEAE	<i>*Malvastrum americanum</i>	390367	7626210
		390826	7627064
		397499	7611788
		413494	7601794
		417847	7603753
		425995	7604252
		431169	7607080
		436950	7608847
		442081	7608628
		444132	7608351
		453196	7607385
		460592	7608542
		466453	7606155
		474494	7602019
		475837	7599489
		510176	7599571
		510350	7599600
		511515	7598886
		511640	7598846
		519620	7594282
519718	7594196		
521688	7593350		
557700	7580978		
602209	7555038		
MALVACEAE	<i>*Melochia pyramidata</i>	417847	7603753
LAMIACEAE	<i>*Ocimum basilicum</i>	409310	7605652
		425995	7604252
		428604	7605315
		431169	7607080
POACEAE	<i>*Setaria verticillata</i>	413494	7601794
		417847	7603753
		469097	7604841
		543006	7585959
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	<i>*Tribulus terrestris</i>	510176	7599571
FABACEAE	<i>*Vachellia farnesiana</i>	390826	7627064
		391986	7625234
		397499	7611788
		397831	7611416
		399615	7606754
		425995	7604252
		428604	7605315
		429437	7605890
		431169	7607080
		437133	7608966
		442081	7608628
		453196	7607385
		460592	7608542
		466453	7606155
		469097	7604841
		475837	7599489
511515	7598886		
519620	7594282		