



SUSTAINABILITY
FUTURE GROWTH

VALE EXPLORATION PTY LTD

ELLIOTT PROJECT FLORA AND FAUNA DESKTOP STUDY REPORT

**Tenements: EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189,
EL27190 & EL27544**

May 2011

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. METHODOLOGY	3
3. DESKTOP STUDY FINDINGS.....	5
3.1 CURRENT ELLIOTT PROJECT CONDITIONS	5
3.1.1 Landscape and Geology	5
3.1.2 Climate and Hydrology	6
3.2 FLORA AND VEGETATION.....	6
3.2.1 Vegetation of Elliott Project Area.....	6
3.2.2 NRETAS Flora Database Search Results	8
3.2.3 <i>EPBC Act</i> Flora Database Search Results	9
3.2.4 Flora Data Discussion	9
3.3 FAUNA.....	10
3.3.1 NRETAS Fauna Database Search Results.....	10
3.3.2 <i>EPBC Act</i> Fauna Data Search Results	13
3.3.3 Fauna Data Discussion	17
4. DISCUSSION	22
5. REFERENCES	24
6. ABBREVIATIONS	26
APPENDIX A: <i>EPBC ACT</i> PROTECTED MATTERS REPORTS FOR TENEMENTS: EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190 & EL27544	
APPENDIX B: NRETAS FLORA LIST	
APPENDIX C: NRETAS FAUNA LIST	
APPENDIX D: NRETAS CATEGORY DEFINITIONS LIST	
APPENDIX E: CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES PROFILES	
APPENDIX F: INVASIVE FLORA SPECIES PROFILES OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE LIKELY TO BE IN THE ELLIOTT PROJECT AREA	

TABLES

Table 1: Climate Statistics - Elliott	6
Table 2: Summary of Flora Species Categorised in NRETAS Database Search.....	8
Table 3: Flora Species of National Significance	9
Table 4: Summary of Fauna Species Categorised in NRETAS Database Search	11
Table 5: Significant Fauna Species Recorded in NRETAS Database Search	11
Table 6: Birds recorded in <i>EPBC Act</i> Database Search	13
Table 7: Mammals recorded in <i>EPBC Act</i> Search	14
Table 8: Reptiles recorded in <i>EPBC Act</i> Search	14
Table 9: Introduced Mammal Species recorded in <i>EPBC Act</i> Database Search	15
Table 10: Marine and Migratory Bird Species recorded in <i>EPBC Act</i> Database Search	16
Table 11: Fauna species of Conservation Significance Reported only in the <i>EPBC Act</i> Database Search (not the NRETAS database search)	20

FIGURES

Figure 1: Elliott Project Location	2
Figure 2: Elliott Project Vegetation Type	7
Figure 3: Fauna of Conservation Significance within Elliott Project	21

1. INTRODUCTION

In May 2011, Sustainability Pty Ltd (Sustainability) was engaged by Vale Exploration Pty Ltd (Vale) to perform a flora and fauna desktop study of the Elliott Project site (Tenements EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190 and EL27544) in the Northern Territory (Figure 1). The purpose of the survey was to identify any species of conservation significance likely to be present in the Project area to ensure that proposed exploration operations comply with relevant territory and federal environmental legislation and subsequently minimise adverse impacts to the environment.

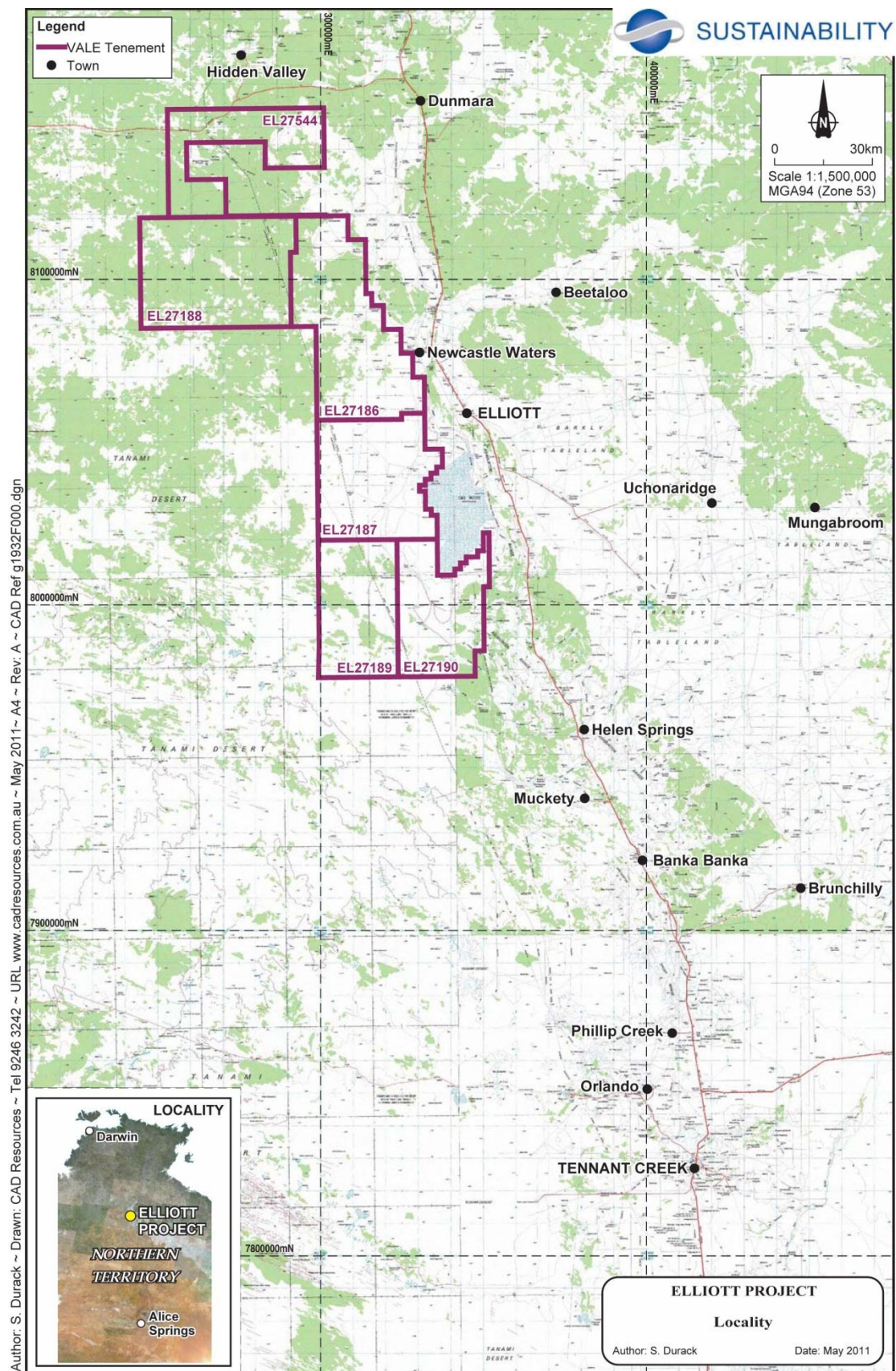


Figure 1: Elliott Project Location

2. METHODOLOGY

The desktop flora and fauna assessment was conducted in three stages. The first stage consisted of a search of species listed under the federal government database using the “Protected Matters Search Tool”. This information provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. The Protected Matters Search Tool is managed by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) and is publically available online (DSEWPC, 2011c).

The *EPBC Act* Protected Matters site requires the submission of geographical co-ordinates in the form of a polygon, to define an area of interest, to generate an *EPBC Act* Protected Matters flora and fauna species report. The entire Elliott Project area was included in the *EPBC Act* database search, which was an area of 791,070 hectares, plus a one kilometre “buffer” around the border of each of the six tenements. A buffer between one and 10 kilometres must be selected in the search process. The minimum buffer size was chosen for the *EPBC Act* database search, because Vale will not be operating outside of the Exploration Tenements.

The geographical co-ordinates of each tenement can be found by first registering with, then accessing, the Titles Information System (TIS) (TIS, 2011). By entering in each tenement title, a map of the tenement and surrounding titles is produced, as well as geographical location points and other information regarding the tenement can be viewed. By clicking on any point related to the tenement location, geographical co-ordinates can be produced. In this study, the corner point locations of the tenement boundary were required (which formed a co-ordinate polygon) for the *EPBC Act* data search and similarly for the second stage of the methodology – searching the Northern Territory Government (NTG) flora and fauna database.

The NTG flora and fauna database is managed by the Northern Territory’s Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport (NRETAS). A request for data relating to a specific area in the Northern Territory can be made online with NRETAS (NRETAS, 2011c). The data request requires a form to be downloaded from the website and two geographic locations of the site are to be submitted for each tenement of interest: the top left and bottom right co-ordinates, allowing the mapping tool to create a rectangular or square search area. These co-ordinates can be found using the TIS website. As the tenements are usually irregularly shaped, the rectangular/square area generally encompasses a greater area than just the tenements of interest for the flora and fauna search. The data request usually takes several days to return the digital data files which must then be collated and analysed to determine several factors, such as which tenement each species is located on and the conservation status of species likely to be present.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialists (CAD Resources) were engaged to assist in differentiating the tenement locations of the species within each tenement utilising specialist mapping programs.

The third stage of the flora and fauna desktop study involved researching various online resources to assist with describing the current conditions at the project site. This included:

- The Bureau of Meteorology for climatic data (BOM, 2011); and
- NRETAS resource documents that accompany the Northern Territory Parks and Conservation Masterplan, primarily the Bioregions Assessment of Key Biodiversity Values and Threats document (Baker *et al.*, 2005).

3. DESKTOP STUDY FINDINGS

3.1 CURRENT ELLIOTT PROJECT CONDITIONS

3.1.1 Landscape and Geology

The Elliott Project covers the north eastern portion of the Wiso basin and a small part of the Dunmurra basin and straddles both Mitchell Grass Downs (MGD) and Sturt Plateau (STU) bioregions, which are further described below.

MGD: Lies over the Georgina and Dunmurra basins containing sedimentary rocks of Cretaceous, Tertiary and Cambrian ages and soils are predominantly cracking clays. The vegetation is predominantly *Eucalyptus microtheca* low open-woodland with Bluebush (*Chenopodium auricomum*) sparse-shrubland understory, and Mitchell Grass (*Astrebla*) grassland on the Elliott tableland (Baker *et al.*, 2005).

STU: Lies over the Dunmurra, Daly, Wiso and McArthur basins and comprises of a gently undulating plain on laterised Cretaceous sandstones. Soils are predominantly neutral sandy red and yellow earths. The most extensive vegetation is Eucalypt woodland with tussock grass or *Triodia* understorey, but there are also large areas of Lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) thickets and Bullwaddy (*Macropteranthes kekwickii*) woodlands (Baker *et al.*, 2005).

Lake Woods, a large ephemeral wetland, is located within tenements EL27187, EL27189 and EL27190. Lake Woods is listed by DSEWPC as "Registered on the National Estate" as a "Natural" and "Heritage" site (DSEWPC, 2011a). Lake Woods is the largest freshwater lake in the Northern Territory. Many species of birds and several species of fish are found here (DSEWPC, 2011a). The lake basin supports grass/sedge communities, including broad bands of Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*). The northern edge of the lake and Newcastle Creek are fringed by River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Coolibah (*Eucalyptus coolabah*) (Baker *et al.*, 2005).

Within the Lake Woods wetland, on tenement EL27187, is the Longreach Waterhole Protected Area (Longreach Waterhole). The waterhole is fenced off and is situated in the northern part of the Lake Woods site, taking up seven per cent of the Lake Woods site (NRETAS, 2011f).

Another site which is heritage listed by DSEWPC is the Murrarji Track, which is found on tenement EL27186 and EL27544. The track has no legal status and is no longer operational (DSEWPC, 2011b).

3.1.2 Climate and Hydrology

The Elliott region is semi-arid with annual rainfall between 400 – 500mm. The climate is characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons with the majority of rain falling between November and March. The predominant wind direction is from the east (BOM, 2011).

Table 1: Climate Statistics - Elliott ¹

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean Max Temp °C	37.5	36.7	35.7	34.5	31.4	28.4	28.4	31.3	35.4	38	39.1	38.7
Highest Temp °C	45.8	44.9	42.5	40.3	38.5	36.4	36.2	38.6	42	44.4	45	46.5
Mean days ≥ 40 °C	8.5	5.7	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	7.3	12.5	11.8
Mean Minimum Temp °C	24.1	23.8	22.2	19.5	15.9	12.4	11.2	13.3	17.4	20.9	23.4	24.4
Lowest Temp °C	16	16.2	12.2	9	6.6	2.5	1.5	1.8	7.2	7.5	12.3	14.4
Mean Rainfall (mm)	135.8	160.4	85	23.8	7.4	4.9	3	1.1	6	23.3	46.2	95.4
Mean number of days of rain >1mm	7	7.2	4.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.1	3.5	5.5

Key: Red = Maximum value; Blue = Minimum value.

3.2 FLORA AND VEGETATION

The flora and vegetation desktop surveys were focused on the areas outlined in Figure 2. The results of the survey are summarised below.

3.2.1 Vegetation of Elliott Project Area

On a regional scale, the project straddles both Sturt Plateau (STU) and Mitchell Grass Downs (MGD) bioregions, which are described in Section 3.1.1.

More localised digital vegetation mapping has distinguished several vegetation communities within the project area (see Figure 2).

¹ All rainfall and temperature measurements are from 1949 – 2011 (data from 62 years)

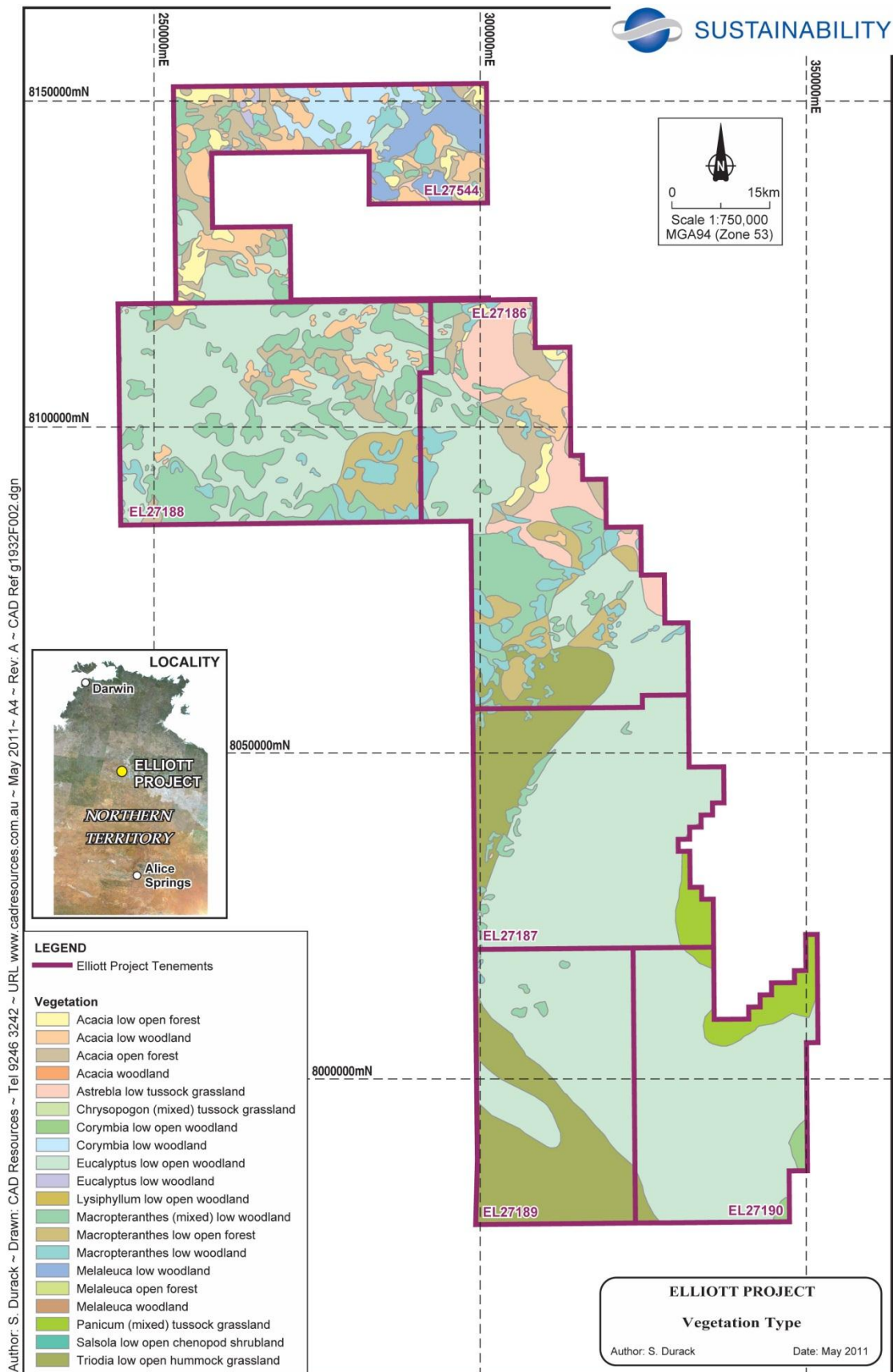


Figure 2: Elliott Project Vegetation Type

The Lake Woods basin supports grass/sedge communities, including broad bands of Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia florulenta*). The Lake Woods area has been mapped as *Panicum* (mixed) tussock grassland, which gives way to fringing *Eucalyptus* low open woodlands (Baker *et al.*, 2005).

The south westernmost tenements (EL27552 and EL27184) in the project are open and dominated by *Triodia* low open hummock grasslands, whilst tenement EL27185 is dominated by Bullwaddy forests and woodlands. In the northernmost third of the project, vegetation is a mixed assemblages of *Eucalyptus* open woodlands, Bullwaddy (*Macropteranthes*) woodlands and forests, *Acacia* open forests and woodlands and *Melaleuca* woodlands.

3.2.2 NRETAS Flora Database Search Results

A search of NRETAS data found that there one species of significant conservation status pursuant to the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2009* as listed by the NTG, found within the Elliott Project vegetation survey area during the 2011 desktop survey (NRETAS, 2011d). This was *Dentella minutissima*, recorded in 1969 on tenement EL27186.

A total of 442 vascular taxa from 129 genera and 44 families were recorded from the vegetation survey area. Two families dominated in terms of taxa numbers; these being *Poaceae* and *Fabaceae*. Taxa from *Malvaceae* and *Myrtaceae* were also dominant but to a lesser extent (NRETAS, 2011c).

Table 2 summarises the categorised flora species found within the Elliott Project site and a full listing of the species is included in Appendix B.

Table 2: Summary of Flora Species Categorised in NRETAS Database Search

Status	Taxa Recorded
Data Deficient	71
Least Concern	366
Not Evaluated	4
Near Threatened	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>442</i>

3.2.3 EPBC Act Flora Database Search Results

The *EPBC Act* identifies 20 flora species as invasive species of national significance that pose a threat to biodiversity. The *EPBC Act* database search recorded five of those 20 invasive species, and these are presented in Table 3. The profiles of these five species are outlined in Appendix F. No other matters relevant to the *EPBC Act* were reported.

Table 3: Flora Species of National Significance

Species	Common Name (s)	Status	Tenement
<i>Acacia nilotica</i> subsp. <i>indica</i>	Prickly Acacia	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190.
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190.
<i>Prosopis</i> ssp.	Mesquite, Algaroba	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190.

3.2.4 Flora Data Discussion

There was only one species of conservation significance highlighted in the NRETAS database search, the Near Threatened *Dentella minutissima*, recorded in 1969 on tenement EL27186 (NRETAS, 2011d). This plant is of the *Rubiaceae* family (Global Biodiversity Information Facility, 2011). Since *Dentella minutissima* was sighted 42 years ago, further field studies would be required to confirm if the species remains in the area, and to what extent.

The *EPBC Act* only suggested five flora species of conservation significance, which were all invasive weed species that are outlined in Appendix F. The Vale Exploration Programme already has weed management strategies instigated to limit the further spread of weeds, such as Buffel Grass. Such measures include wash down of vehicles entering and leaving the project area, monitoring for weeds on the access tracks and at active exploration areas at both the start of and at the end of each wet season and spraying any new weed infestations with herbicide.

3.3 FAUNA

A NRETAS search and an *EPBC Act* Protected Matters search was also conducted for potential fauna species at the Elliott Project area (Figure 3 summarises the fauna of conservation significance recorded in the search). The search results are discussed at the end of this section.

3.3.1 NRETAS Fauna Database Search Results

The NRETAS database search returned 414 reported fauna sightings within the Elliott Project tenements including several species of conservation significance pursuant to the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2009*, as listed by the NTG (NRETAS, 2011d). It should be noted, however, that there has not been an extensive and recent field study to contribute to this database. For example, some of the tenements were surveyed a relatively long time ago, and so a further field study is recommended. Table 4 summarises the categorised species reported in the NRETAS database search and Table 5 presents the fauna of conservation significance. The definitions of these NRETAS categories are presented in Appendix D and a full listing of the species recorded in the search is presented in Appendix C.

The one species listed in the NRETAS database search as “Not Evaluated”, is commonly known as a duck or specifically, the Chestnut Teal (*Anas castanea*). This was sighted in 1992 on tenement EL27187.

Table 4: Summary of Fauna Species Categorised in NRETAS Database Search

NT Conservation Status	Number of Sightings
Vulnerable	5
Near Threatened	44
Least Concern	364
Not Evaluated	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>414</i>

Table 5: Significant Fauna Species Recorded in NRETAS Database Search

Common Name	Scientific Name	NT Conservation Status	Tenement sighted on	Number of Sightings	Date of Sighting
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Vulnerable	EL27186	1	19/07/2001
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Vulnerable	EL27187	1	29/01/1992
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Vulnerable	EL27544	1	04/09/1981
Greater Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Vulnerable	EL27197	1	01/11/1997
				1	02/11/1997
Bust Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Near Threatened	EL27544	1	09/04/1981
Flock Bronzewing	<i>Phaps histrionica</i>	Near Threatened	EL27186	1	13/06/1966
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Near Threatened	EL27186	1	16/07/2001



Common Name	Scientific Name	NT Conservation Status	Tenement sighted on	Number of Sightings	Date of Sighting
Grey Falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Near Threatened	EL27186	2	16/07/2001
				1	19/07/2001
Northern Nailtail Wallaby	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Near Threatened	EL27186	1	23/06/1986
				2	24/06/1986
				1	25/06/1986
				6	21/07/1986
				1	22/07/1986
				1	16/08/1986
				1	16/09/1986
				2	17/09/1986
				2	18/09/1986
				3	04/06/1987
				1	05/06/1987
				2	05/07/1987
				2	11/07/1987
				3	21/09/1987
				1	22/09/1987
				4	30/01/1988



Common Name	Scientific Name	NT Conservation Status	Tenement sighted on	Number of Sightings	Date of Sighting
Spectacled Hare-wallaby	<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>	Near Threatened	EL27544	1	06/07/1987
				1	25/09/1987
				1	11/07/1987
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Near Threatened	EL27186	1	23/04/1982
Western Chestnut Mouse	<i>Pseudomys nanus</i>	Near Threatened	EL27186	1	02/09/1999

3.3.2 EPBC Act Fauna Data Search Results

The Protected Matters search tool returned several fauna "species or species habitat that may occur within the area". These species are presented in the following tables and an example of the Protected Matters Report is included in Appendix A.

Table 6: Birds recorded in EPBC Act Database Search

Terrestrial/ Marine/ Wetland/ Migratory	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Tenements	Type of Presence
Listed overfly Marine area; Migratory: CAMBA.	Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Vulnerable	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
Listed Migratory Terrestrial; JAMBA.	Gouldian Finch	<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Endangered	EL27544.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area

Table 7: Mammals recorded in *EPBC Act* Search

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Tenements	Type of Presence
Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat	<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus</i>	Critically Endangered	EL27544.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
Crest-tailed Mulgara	<i>Dasyurus cristicauda</i>	Vulnerable	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190.	Species or species habitat likely to occur within the area
Greater Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Vulnerable	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190.	Species or species habitat likely to occur within the area
Southern Marsupial Mole, Yitarritjarri, Itjaritjari	<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i>	Endangered	EL27189, EL27190.	Species or species habitat likely to occur within the area

Table 8: Reptiles recorded in *EPBC Act* Search

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Tenements	Type of Presence
Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji	<i>Liopholis kintorei</i>	Vulnerable	EL27186, EL27187, EL27189, EL27190.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area

Table 9: Introduced Mammal Species recorded in *EPBC Act* Database Search

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Tenements	Type of Presence
Cane Toad	<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27544.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Species or species habitat likely to occur within the area
Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
Rabbit, European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Invasive	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
Red Fox, Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Invasive	EL27189, EL27190.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area

There are also several listed Migratory and Marine Species that are potentially in the Project area, according to the *EPBC Act* Protected Matters reports (Appendix A). Although these species may also occur within the tenements, birds listed as migratory or marine are most likely to be located the vicinity of Lake Woods, east of the tenements (NRETAS, 2011f).



Table 10: Marine and Migratory Bird Species recorded in *EPBC Act* Database Search

Terrestrial/ Marine/ Wetland/ Migratory	Common Name	Species Name	Tenement	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Marine Species</i>	Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	EL27186, EL27188, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
<i>Migratory Terrestrial Species</i>	Rainbow Bee- eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area; Migratory: JAMBA.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
<i>Migratory Wetland, Marine & Terrestrial Species</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leugaster</i>	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine, Wetland and Terrestrial area; Migratory: CAMBA.	Species or species likely to occur within area
<i>Migratory Wetland & Marine Species</i>	Great Egret, White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i> (CAMBA & JAMBA as <i>Egretta alba</i>)	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area; Migratory: CAMBA, JAMBA.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
<i>Migratory Wetland & Marine Species</i>	Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i> (CAMBA as <i>Ardeola ibis</i> , JAMBA as <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>)	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area, Migratory: CAMBA, JAMBA.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area



Terrestrial/ Marine/ Wetland/ Migratory	Common Name	Species Name	Tenement	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Migratory Wetland & Marine Species</i>	Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area, Migratory: BONN, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
<i>Migratory Wetland Species</i>	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area, Migratory: CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
<i>Migratory Wetland Species</i>	Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis / Rostratula benghalensis</i> s. lat.	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area, Migratory: CAMBA.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area
<i>Migratory Marine Species</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.	Listed overfly Marine area, Migratory: CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA.	Species or species habitat may occur within the area

3.3.3 Fauna Data Discussion

Only five species appeared in both the NRETAS and *EPBC Act* database searches. Four of the species were birds, recorded in the NRETAS database as being of Least Concern by the NTG and listed as “Marine and/or Migratory” birds, whose “species or species habitat may occur” within the Elliott Project area, under the *EPBC Act* (DSEWPC, 2011c).

The only other species to appear in both of the database searches was the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*). The Greater Bilby is listed as Vulnerable by both the NTG and Australian Government (Australian Government, 2011c).

The NRETAS search returned 414 reported fauna sightings (see Appendix C for the full listing), of which five sightings were of species classified as Vulnerable and 44 Near Threatened, under the NRETAS categorisation. One sighting was classified as Not Evaluated and the remaining species were of Least Concern (NRETAS, 2011c).

Two of the NRETAS Vulnerable sightings were of the Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) and three were of the Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*).

The two Greater Bilby sightings were on tenement EL27187, in 1997. The Greater Bilby preferred habitat is characterised by sandy soils and hummock grasslands covered by spinifex (*Triodia*) (NRETAS, 2011a). An overstorey of low, shrub cover dominated by *Acacia* and *Melaleuca* is often also present. This habitat does occur in the project area (Baker *et al.*, 2005) so further field study would assist in the determination if the species still occurs in the area fourteen years after the sighting.

The data showed that the Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*) had three sightings within the Elliott Project tenements EL27186, EL27187 and EL27544 on separate occasions between 1981 and 2001. This species is not considered to be Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered under the *EPBC Act*, but is considered Vulnerable by the NTG and is thus protected by the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2009*. The heaviest of Australian flying birds is widespread but generally scarce in the Northern Territory. The preferred habitat is open country and often grassy woodlands (NRETAS, 2011b).

The 44 sightings of Near Threatened species, as classified by NRETAS recorded in the NRETAS database search, were all from tenements EL27186 and EL27544. These species were 33 Northern Nailtail Wallabies (*Onychogalea unguifera*), three Spectacled Hare-wallabies (*Lagorchestus conspicillatus*), three Grey Falcons (*Falco hypoleucos*) and one sighting each of the Bush Stone-curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*), Flock Bronzewing (*Phaps histrionica*), Freckled Duck (*Stitonetta naevosa*), Square-tailed Kite (*Lophoictinia isura*) and the Western Chestnut Mouse (*Pseudomys nanus*). The *EPBC Act* classifies these species as Least Concern under the *EPBC Act*, except for the Spectacled Hare-wallaby, which is listed as Near Threatened. None of these species were reported by the *EPBC Act* as likely to be present in the area (Australian Government, 2011c).

The Spectacled Hare-wallaby is also classified as Near Threatened by the Australian Government. It is not typically found as far south as the Elliott Project, as it is mostly found in tropical locations (Australian Government, 2011b). Thus, it is possible that the three recorded sightings in 1987 were rare occasions, or the species was incorrectly identified.

The *EPBC Act* database search did not report the Northern Nailtail Wallaby to likely be present in the Elliott Project region, despite 33 sightings recorded on the NTRETAS database. There is little evidence of a decline in geographical distribution or abundance of the Northern Nailtail Wallaby in the last century, except for in the West Kimberley, in Western Australia (CSIRO, 1991).

The Square-tailed Kite was sighted in 1982 on Tenement EL27186. Despite being considered Near Threatened by the NTG, Square-tailed Kites are listed as being of Least Concern under the *EPBC Act*. The chance of Square-tailed Kites being present in the Elliott Project area is unlikely, as there are no breeding records from the Northern Territory. These birds of prey are primarily found within 250km of the north coast and rarely sighted inland along wooded watercourses (Australian Government, 2011a).

The Grey Falcon, Bush Stone-Curlew, Flock Bronzewing and Freckled Duck are birds reported in the NRETAS database search as being Near Threatened by the NTG and Least Concern by the *EPBC Act*. There is limited information regarding the current distribution and abundance of these birds. However, due to the significant increase of rainfall in the Northern Territory (BOM, 2011) in the past few seasons, it can be assumed that there is a corresponding abundance of plant growth, meaning an increase of food for bird populations and biodiversity generally. However, this also means an increase of food for invasive species which can pose a threat to wildlife, such as cats and foxes (Government of South Australia, 1968).

Likewise, the Western Chestnut Mouse that was sighted in 1999 may have also populated in recent times, as they breed rapidly in response to conditions such as rapid vegetation growth after fires, flooding and rains (Partridge, 2008).

Aside from the Invasive and Migratory and/or Marine fauna species, the *EPBC Act* reported several conservation significant species or species habitat to occur within the Elliott Project area. None of these were recorded in the NRETAS database search, but further surveys would provide a better understanding of the type and abundance of species present. The profiles of following species listed in Table 11 are reported in Appendix E.

Table 11: Fauna species of Conservation Significance Reported only in the *EPBC Act* Database Search (not the NRETAS database search)

Common Name	Full Name	Status
Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat	<i>Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudiclunatus</i>	Critically Endangered
Gouldian Finch	<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Endangered
Gulf Snapping Turtle	<i>Elseya lavarackorum</i>	Endangered
Southern Marsupial Mole	<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i>	Endangered
Crest-tailed Mulgara	<i>Dasyurus cristicauda</i>	Vulnerable
Freshwater Sawfish	<i>Pristis microdon</i>	Vulnerable
Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Vulnerable
Great Desert Skink	<i>Liopholis kintorei</i>	Vulnerable
Greater Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Vulnerable

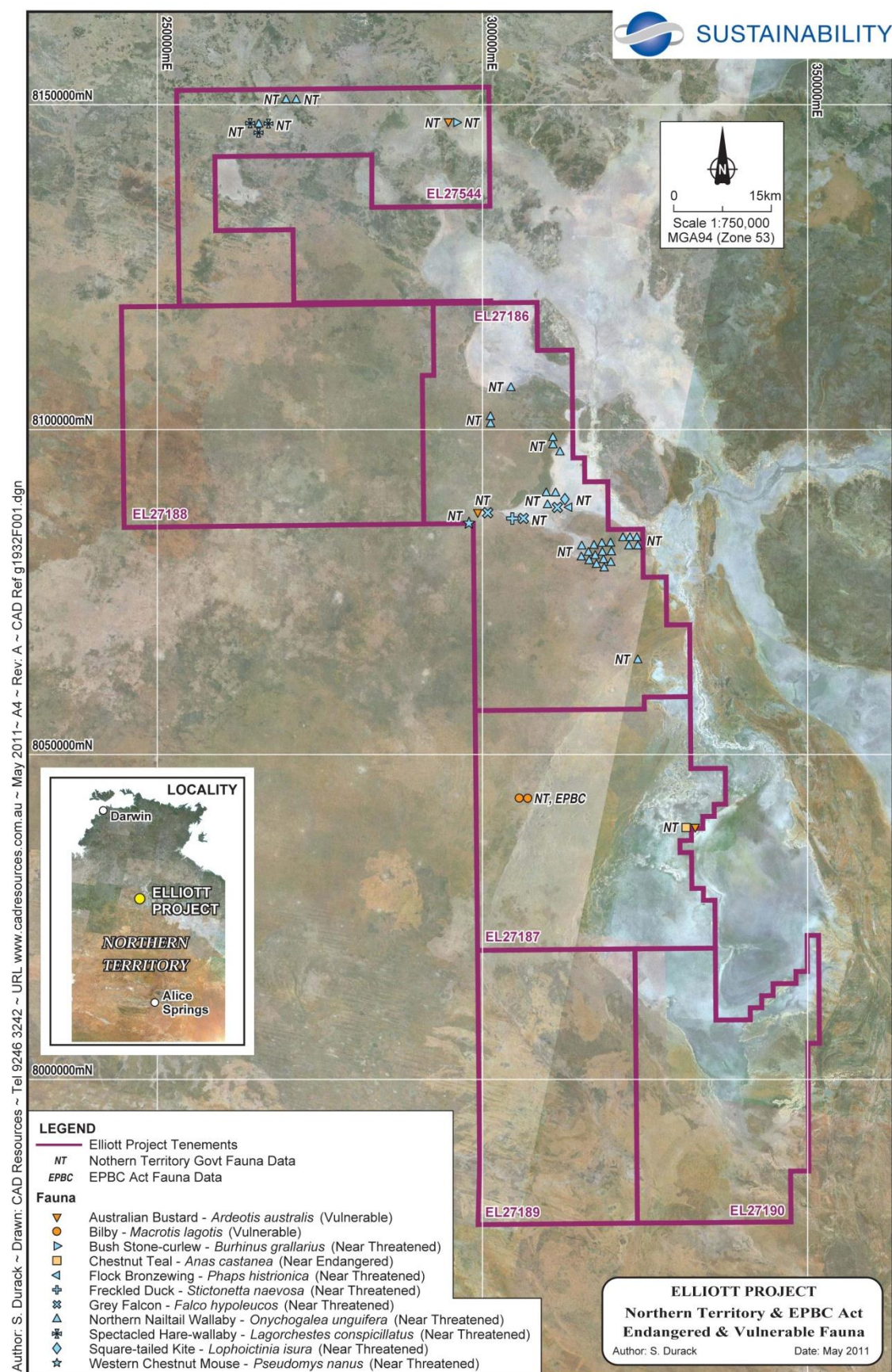


Figure 3: Fauna of Conservation Significance within Elliott Project

4. DISCUSSION

This report has highlighted that several species of conservation significance have existed and may still exist within the Elliott Project site.

The desktop survey results indicate that the Elliott Project area is possibly a region of significant value, as multiple species have been identified to potentially exist in the area, including:

- A Near Threatened flora species (*Dentella minutissima*) was discovered in the Elliott Project area;
- Bilbies were recorded in the NRETAS database search and the EPBC Act database search, which are classified as Vulnerable by the NTG and Federal Government;
- Eight species classified as Near Threatened and two species classified as Vulnerable by the NTG have been sighted in the area. The most recent sightings were recorded 10 years ago, in 2001;
- Nine species or species habitat of conservation significance were reported under the *EPBC Act* database search to be within the Elliott Project area. However, only one of these (Greater Bilby) has been recorded in the NRETAS database. One of these nine conservation significant species is listed as Critically Endangered under the *EPBC Act*, which is the Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat. Three of these species are listed as Endangered: the Gouldian Finch, the Gulf Snapping Turtle and the Southern Marsupial Mole.

The NRETAS data is a record that species has been sighted at a particular location, which suggests that there is a possibility for more occurrences of the same species in the area. It is also a possibility, however, that the habitat is no longer suitable, if the survey data is historic, which may have modified the species range. Similarly, other species not recorded may exist in the area, but surveys may not have recorded them in the past due to reasons such as survey scope, intensity, technique and the cryptic nature of animal or scarcity of individuals.

Another factor that attributes to the need for further field studies is the general lack of information regarding remote locations, such as the Elliott Project area. Resources generally available have been utilised for this desktop search, but there is lack of both detailed and recent data available.

Planning for exploration should consider the fact that several weed species of concern have adapted to the area and appropriate weed management should be implemented to limit the further spread of weeds, such as Buffel Grass. A continuation of the Vale Exploration Weed Management Strategy, that includes wash down of vehicles entering and leaving the project area, monitoring the access tracks and work areas, at the start of, and at the end of, each wet season and spraying of any new weeds infestations with herbicide, would be beneficial. A weed identification pamphlet produced from the information contained in Appendix F would also be useful for onsite operators.

5. REFERENCES

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TIS, (2011)

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6. ABBREVIATIONS

BONN

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention).

BOM

Bureau of Meteorology

CAMBA

China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA), 1986. Australian Treaty Series 1988 No 22. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (Canberra, 20 October 1986), Entry into force: 1 September 1988.

DSEWPC

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

EPBC Act

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

GIS

Geographic Information System

JAMBA

Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), 1974. Australia Treaty Series 1981 No. 6. Agreement between the Government of Australia and the government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds in danger of Extinction and their Environment. Tokyo, 6 February 1974. Entry into force: 30 April 1981

MGD

Mitchell Grass Downs

NRETAS

Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport

NTG

Northern Territory Government

ROKAMBA

Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA), 2006. Agreement Between the government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on the Protection of Migratory Birds and Exchange of Notes, Canberra, 6 December 2006. Entry into force, 13 July 2007.

STU

Sturt Plateau

TIS

Titles Information System

APPENDIX A:

***EPBC ACT* PROTECTED MATTERS REPORTS FOR TENEMENTS: EL27186, EL27187, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190 & EL27544**

***EPBC ACT* PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT FOR TENEMENT:
EL27186**



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report: Coordinates

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information about the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/index.html>

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[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

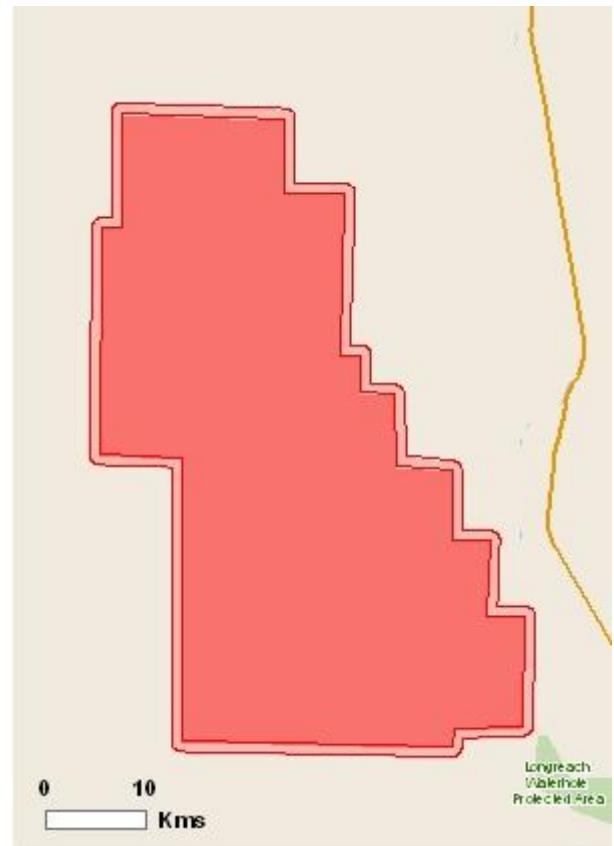
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other matters protected by
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[Extra Information](#)

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Buffer: 1.0Km

Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance - see <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/index.html>.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Wetlands):	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Threatened Species:	4
Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place and the heritage values of a place on the Register of the National Estate. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/index.html>

Please note that the current dataset on Commonwealth land is not complete. Further information on Commonwealth land would need to be obtained from relevant sources including Commonwealth agencies, local agencies, and land tenure maps.

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species. Information on EPBC Act permit requirements and application forms can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/permits/index.html>.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	9
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None

Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Report Summary for Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

Place on the RNE:	1
State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	9
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
BIRDS		
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMALS		
Dasycercus cristicauda Mulgara [328]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
REPTILES		
Liopholis kintorei Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji [83160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Migratory Wetlands Species

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
[59541]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental
Dotterel [882]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species

[Resource Information]

Name

Status

Type of Presence

Birds

[Anseranas semipalmata](#)

Magpie Goose [978]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Apus pacificus](#)

Fork-tailed Swift [678]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
[59541]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental
Dotterel [882]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Haliaeetus leucogaster](#)

White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Merops ornatus](#)

Rainbow Bee-eater [670]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Places on the RNE

[Resource Information]

Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.

Name

Status

Historic

[Murrumbidgee Track NT](#)

Indicative Place

Invasive Species

[Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo

and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Frogs		
Bufo marinus		
Cane Toad [1772]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Capra hircus		
Goat [2]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Felis catus		
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus		
Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
Acacia nilotica subsp. indica		
Prickly Acacia [6196]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris		
Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata		
Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus		
Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prosopis spp.		
Mesquite, Algaroba [68407]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World Heritage and Register of National Estate properties, Wetlands of International Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

For species where the distributions are well known, maps are digitised from sources such as recovery plans and detailed habitat studies. Where appropriate, core breeding, foraging and roosting areas are

indicated under 'type of presence'. For species whose distributions are less well known, point locations are collated from government wildlife authorities, museums, and non-government organisations; bioclimatic distribution models are generated and these validated by experts. In some cases, the distribution maps are based solely on expert knowledge.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites;
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent.

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

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Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia](#)
- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
- [-Birds Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-SA Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)

- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [-State Forests of NSW](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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***EPBC ACT* PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT FOR TENEMENT:
EL27187**



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report: Coordinates

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information about the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/index.html>

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[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other matters protected by
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[Extra Information](#)

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Australia), ©PSMA 2010

[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 1.0Km

Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance - see <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/index.html>.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Wetlands):	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Threatened Species:	4
Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

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Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	8
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None

Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Report Summary for Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

Place on the RNE:	1
State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	9
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Threatened Species [[Resource Information](#)]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
------	--------	------------------

BIRDS

[Rostratula australis](#)

Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------------------	------------	--------------------------------------------------

MAMMALS

[Dasycercus cristicauda](#)

Mulgara [328]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
---------------	------------	--------------------------------------------------------

[Macrotis lagotis](#)

Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
---------------------	------------	--------------------------------------------------------

REPTILES

[Liopholis kintorei](#)

Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji [83160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------------------------------------------	------------	--------------------------------------------------

Migratory Species [[Resource Information](#)]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
------	--------	------------------

Migratory Marine Birds

[Apus pacificus](#)

Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
-------------------------	--	--------------------------------------------------

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------------------

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------	--	--------------------------------------------------

Migratory Terrestrial Species

[Haliaeetus leucogaster](#)

White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
-------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------------------------

[Merops ornatus](#)

Rainbow Bee-eater [670]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
-------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

Migratory Wetlands Species

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret [59541]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---------------------	--------------------------------------------------

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species	[Resource Information]
------------------------------	---------------------------------

Name	Status	Type of Presence
------	--------	------------------

Birds

[Apus pacificus](#)

Fork-tailed Swift [678]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
-------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret [59541]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
----------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Haliaeetus leucogaster](#)

White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

[Merops ornatus](#)

Rainbow Bee-eater [670]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
-------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
---------------------	--------------------------------------------------

Extra Information

Places on the RNE	[Resource Information]
--------------------------	---------------------------------

Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.

Name	Status
------	--------

Natural

Lake Woods NT	Registered
-------------------------------	------------

State and Territory Reserves	[Resource Information]
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Longreach Waterhole, NT

Invasive Species	[Resource Information]
-------------------------	---------------------------------

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced

plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Frogs		
Bufo marinus		
Cane Toad [1772]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Capra hircus		
Goat [2]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Felis catus		
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus		
Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
Acacia nilotica subsp. indica		
Prickly Acacia [6196]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris		
Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata		
Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus		
Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prosopis spp.		
Mesquite, Algaroba [68407]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Lake Woods, NT		

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World Heritage and Register of National Estate properties, Wetlands of International Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened

ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

For species where the distributions are well known, maps are digitised from sources such as recovery plans and detailed habitat studies. Where appropriate, core breeding, foraging and roosting areas are indicated under 'type of presence'. For species whose distributions are less well known, point locations are collated from government wildlife authorities, museums, and non-government organisations; bioclimatic distribution models are generated and these validated by experts. In some cases, the distribution maps are based solely on expert knowledge.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites;
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent.

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-17.90028 133.10694,-17.56556 133.10694,-17.56694 133.35139,-17.54944 133.34972,-17.54944 133.41694,-17.64833 133.41694,-17.65 133.4675,-17.70083 133.46583,-17.69944 133.45222,-17.71528 133.45222,-17.71833 133.43528,-17.73444 133.43389,-17.73278 133.41861,-17.75028 133.41694,-17.75028 133.40167,-17.76639 133.40028,-17.76778 133.41861,-17.81583 133.42,-17.81861 133.43528,-17.83333 133.43528,-17.83472 133.45056,-17.90028 133.45056,-17.90028 133.10694

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia](#)
- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
- [-Birds Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-SA Museum](#)

- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [-State Forests of NSW](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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[Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities](#)

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| [Australian Government](#) |

***EPBC ACT* PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT FOR TENEMENT:
EL27188**



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report: Coordinates

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information about the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/index.html>

Report created: 11/05/11 16:18:10

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

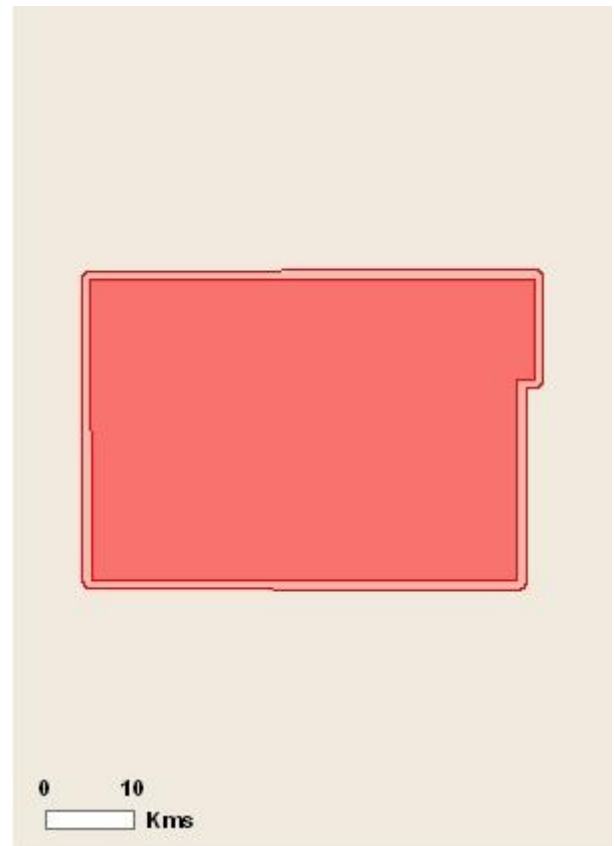
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other matters protected by
the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



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[Coordinates](#)

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Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance - see <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/index.html>.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Wetlands):	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Threatened Species:	3
Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place and the heritage values of a place on the Register of the National Estate. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/index.html>

Please note that the current dataset on Commonwealth land is not complete. Further information on Commonwealth land would need to be obtained from relevant sources including Commonwealth agencies, local agencies, and land tenure maps.

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species. Information on EPBC Act permit requirements and application forms can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/permits/index.html>.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	9
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None

Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Report Summary for Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

Place on the RNE:	None
State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	9
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
BIRDS		
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMALS		
Dasycercus cristicauda Mulgara [328]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret		Species or species habitat may occur within area

[59541]

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental
Dotterel [882]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species [Resource Information]

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anseranas semipalmata		
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius veredus		
Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum		
Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster		
White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus		
Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.		
Painted Snipe [889]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species [Resource Information]

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Felis catus		

Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat
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Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Oryctolagus cuniculus](#)

Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Plants

[Acacia nilotica subsp. indica](#)

Prickly Acacia [6196]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Cenchrus ciliaris](#)

Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass
[20213]

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Parkinsonia aculeata](#)

Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn,
Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean
[12301]

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Parthenium hysterophorus](#)

Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed,
Carrot Grass, False Ragweed
[19566]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Prosopis spp.](#)

Mesquite, Algaroba [68407]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

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Coordinates

-17.30556 132.60056,-17.00083 132.59944,-16.99944 133.05167,-17.10167 133.05167,-17.10167 133.03444,-17.30694 133.03444,-17.30556 132.60056

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- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia](#)
- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
- [-Birds Australia](#)
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- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
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- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [-State Forests of NSW](#)
- Other groups and individuals

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***EPBC ACT* PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT FOR TENEMENT:
EL27189**



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report: Coordinates

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

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Report created: 11/05/11 16:21:33

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

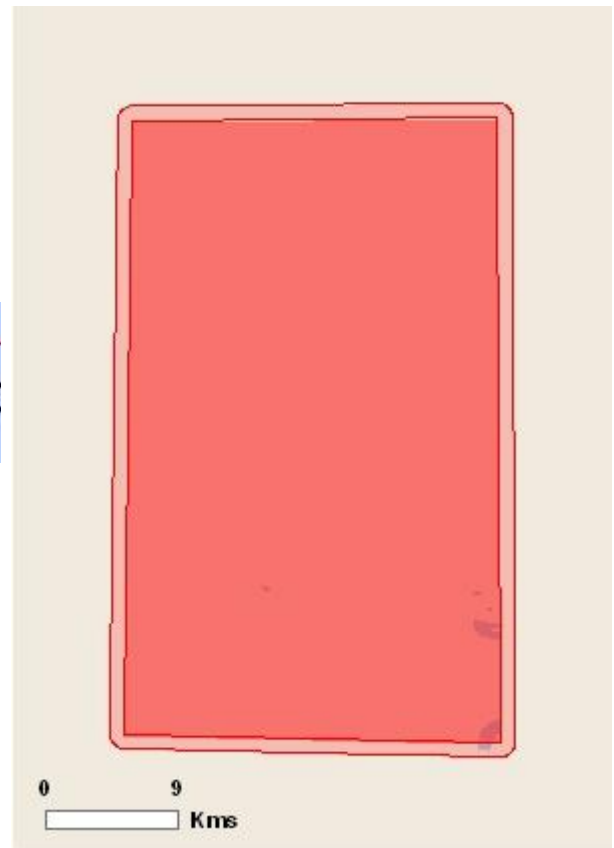
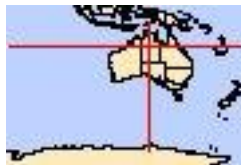
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other matters protected by
the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 1.0Km

Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Wetlands):	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Threatened Species:	5
Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

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Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	8
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None

Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Report Summary for Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

Place on the RNE:	1
State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	9
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
BIRDS		
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMALS		
Dasycercus cristicauda Mulgara [328]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Notoryctes typhlops Southern Marsupial Mole, Yitjarritjarri, Itjaritjari [296]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
REPTILES		
Liopholis kintorei Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji [83160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Haliaeetus leucogaster		

White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Merops ornatus](#)

Rainbow Bee-eater [670]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Migratory Wetlands Species

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
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Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental
Dotterel [882]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species

[Resource Information]

Name

Status

Type of Presence

Birds

[Apus pacificus](#)

Fork-tailed Swift [678]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
[59541]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental
Dotterel [882]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Haliaeetus leucogaster](#)

White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Merops ornatus](#)

Rainbow Bee-eater [670]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Places on the RNE

[Resource Information]

Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.

Name

Status

Natural

[Lake Woods NT](#)

Registered

Invasive Species

[Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced

plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
<u>Capra hircus</u>		
Goat [2]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Felis catus</u>		
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Oryctolagus cuniculus</u>		
Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Vulpes vulpes</u>		
Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
<u>Acacia nilotica subsp. indica</u>		
Prickly Acacia [6196]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Cenchrus ciliaris</u>		
Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Parkinsonia aculeata</u>		
Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<u>Parthenium hysterophorus</u>		
Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<u>Prosopis spp.</u>		
Mesquite, Algaroba [68407]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World Heritage and Register of National Estate properties, Wetlands of International Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

For species where the distributions are well known, maps are digitised from sources such as recovery plans and detailed habitat studies. Where appropriate, core breeding, foraging and roosting areas are indicated under 'type of presence'. For species whose distributions are less well known, point locations are collated from government wildlife authorities, museums, and non-government organisations; bioclimatic distribution models are generated and these validated by experts. In some cases, the distribution maps are based solely on expert knowledge.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites;
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent.

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-18.27667 133.10222,-17.90111 133.10722,-17.89944 133.33083,-18.28167 133.3325,-18.27667 133.10222

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia](#)
- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
- [-Birds Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-SA Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)

- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [-State Forests of NSW](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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[Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities](#)

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***EPBC ACT* PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT FOR TENEMENT:
EL27190**



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report: Coordinates

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information about the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/index.html>

Report created: 11/05/11 16:49:29



[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

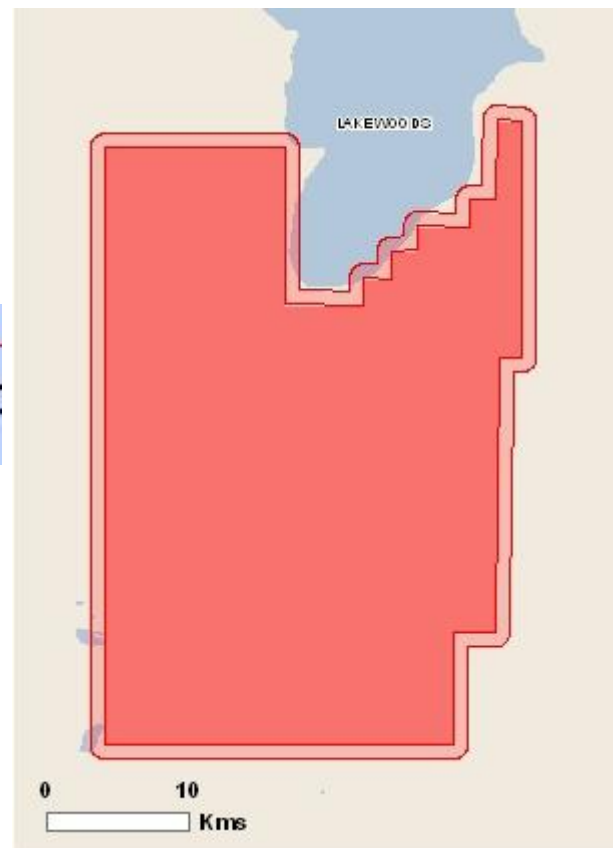
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other matters protected by
the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are
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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 1.0Km

Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance - see <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/index.html>.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Wetlands):	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Threatened Species:	5
Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place and the heritage values of a place on the Register of the National Estate. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/index.html>

Please note that the current dataset on Commonwealth land is not complete. Further information on Commonwealth land would need to be obtained from relevant sources including Commonwealth agencies, local agencies, and land tenure maps.

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species. Information on EPBC Act permit requirements and application forms can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/permits/index.html>.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	8
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None

Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Report Summary for Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

Place on the RNE:	1
State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	9
Nationally Important Wetlands:	1

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
BIRDS		
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMALS		
Dasycercus cristicauda Mulgara [328]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macrotis lagotis Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Notoryctes typhlops Southern Marsupial Mole, Yitjarritjarri, Itjaritjari [296]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
REPTILES		
Liopholis kintorei Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji [83160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Haliaeetus leucogaster		

White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Merops ornatus](#)

Rainbow Bee-eater [670]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Migratory Wetlands Species

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
[59541]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea ibis](#)

Cattle Egret [59542]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental
Dotterel [882]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species

[Resource Information]

Name

Status

Type of Presence

Birds

[Apus pacificus](#)

Fork-tailed Swift [678]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
[59541]

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Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Places on the RNE

[Resource Information]

Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.

Name

Status

Natural

[Lake Woods NT](#)

Registered

Invasive Species

[Resource Information]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced

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Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		
Capra hircus		
Goat [2]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Vulpes vulpes		
Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Acacia nilotica subsp. indica		
Prickly Acacia [6196]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris		
Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata		
Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus		
Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prosopis spp.		
Mesquite, Algaroba [68407]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Lake Woods, NT		

Caveat

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- marine

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- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent.

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-18.28167 133.33417,-17.90111 133.33417,-17.90111 133.44917,-18.00028 133.44917,-18.00194 133.49972,-17.98389 133.49972,-17.98528 133.51694,-17.96722 133.51694,-17.96556 133.53444,-17.95056 133.53444,-17.95222 133.5675,-17.93417 133.5675,-17.93417 133.58333,-17.88278 133.585,-17.88444 133.60056,-18.035 133.60056,-18.035 133.58667,-18.21056 133.58333,-18.21056 133.55694,-18.28167 133.55694,-18.28167 133.33417

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- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
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- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
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- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
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- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
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***EPBC ACT* PROTECTED MATTERS REPORT FOR TENEMENT:
EL27544**



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report: Coordinates

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

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Report created: 11/05/11 17:07:44

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

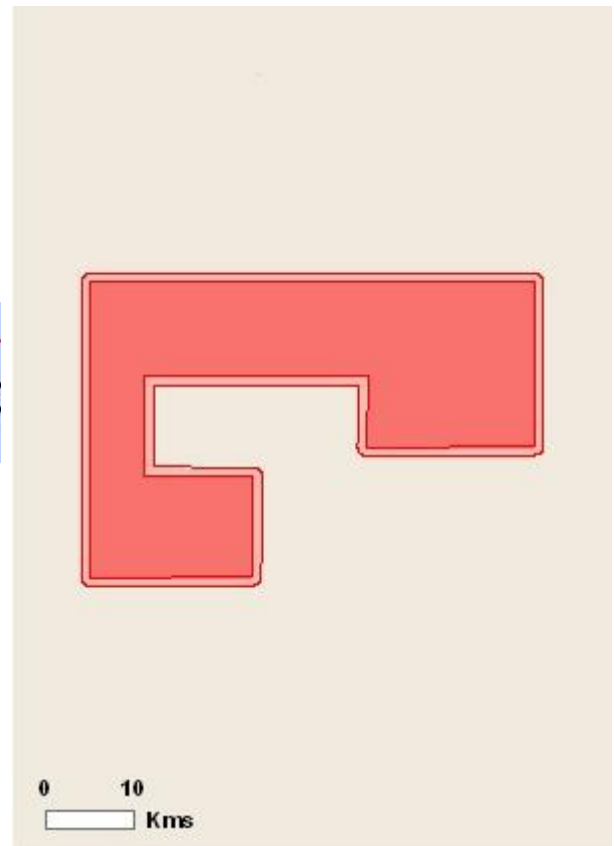
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other matters protected by
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[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 1.0Km

Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance - see <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/index.html>.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Significance (Ramsar Wetlands):	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Threatened Species:	3
Migratory Species:	11

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

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Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	9
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None

Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves:	None

Report Summary for Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

Place on the RNE:	1
State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	4
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
BIRDS		
Erythrura gouldiae		
Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMALS		
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatu		
Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Erythrura gouldiae		
Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster		
White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Merops ornatus		
Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
[59541]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

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Cattle Egret [59542]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Charadrius veredus](#)

Oriental Plover, Oriental
Dotterel [882]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Glareola maldivarum](#)

Oriental Pratincole [840]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		

[Anseranas semipalmata](#)

Magpie Goose [978]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Apus pacificus](#)

Fork-tailed Swift [678]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea alba](#)

Great Egret, White Egret
[59541]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Ardea ibis](#)

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Oriental Plover, Oriental
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Oriental Pratincole [840]

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Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Rostratula benghalensis s. lat.](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Places on the RNE [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.

Name	Status
------	--------

Historic

[Murrniji Track NT](#)

Indicative Place

Invasive Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Frogs		
Bufo marinus		
Cane Toad [1772]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Felis catus		
Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Cenchrus ciliaris		
Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata		
Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World Heritage and Register of National Estate properties, Wetlands of International Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

For species where the distributions are well known, maps are digitised from sources such as recovery plans and detailed habitat studies. Where appropriate, core breeding, foraging and roosting areas are indicated under 'type of presence'. For species whose distributions are less well known, point locations are collated from government wildlife authorities, museums, and non-government organisations; bioclimatic distribution models are generated and these validated by experts. In some cases, the distribution maps are based solely on expert knowledge.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area

- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites;
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent.

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-16.99889 132.68389,-16.69944 132.68389,-16.69944 133.135,-16.86556 133.135,-16.86667
132.96417,-16.79444 132.96556,-16.79444 132.73889,-16.89528 132.73889,-16.89667
132.84944,-16.99778 132.84833,-16.99889 132.68389

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia](#)
- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
- [-Birds Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-SA Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [-State Forests of NSW](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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APPENDIX B:

NRETAS FLORA LIST

Elliott Project NRETAS Flora List 2011

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
nt	EL27186	RUBIACEAE	Dentella	minutissima	Dentella minutissima	-17.5486	133.401	19690220
ne	EL27188	HERNANDIACEAE	Gyrocarpus	americanus	Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. indeterminate	-17.2586	132.885	
ne	EL27188	HERNANDIACEAE	Gyrocarpus	americanus	Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. indeterminate	-17.2819	132.601	
ne	EL27190	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	Tribulus	terrestris	Tribulus terrestris	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
ne	EL27544	FABACEAE	Acacia	tumida	Acacia tumida var. tumida	-16.8653	133.001	19560709
dd	EL27189	LYTHRACEAE	Nesaea	repens	Nesaea repens	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
dd	EL27190	SAPINDACEAE	Distichostemon	barklyanus	Distichostemon barklyanus	-17.9819	133.535	19690227
dd	EL27186	POACEAE	Aristida	holathera	Aristida holathera var. indeterminate	-17.4347	133.351	20000315

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27186	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>latrobei</i>	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
dd	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
dd	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>eriopoda</i>	<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5411	133.189	
dd	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Yakirra</i>	<i>australiensis</i>	<i>Yakirra australiensis</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5411	133.189	
dd	EL27186	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>fusiformis</i>	<i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i>	-17.5411	133.189	
dd	EL27186	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5411	133.189	
dd	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>holathera</i>	<i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
dd	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>eriopoda</i>	<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5412	133.295	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Eriachne</i>	<i>obtusa</i>	<i>Eriachne obtusa</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
dd	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Yakirra</i>	<i>australiensis</i>	<i>Yakirra</i> <i>australiensis</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
dd	EL27186	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>canescens</i>	<i>Gomphrena</i> <i>canescens</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
dd	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>pruinosa</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
dd	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>sp.</i>	<i>Indigofera sp.</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
dd	EL27186	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
dd	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>tumida</i>	<i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.0153	133.101	19560709
dd	EL27186	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>fusiformis</i>	<i>Ptilotus fusiformis</i>	-17.0153	133.101	19560709
dd	EL27186	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.3061	133.099	19990902

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27186	LORANTHACEAE	<i>Lysiana</i>	<i>spathulata</i>	<i>Lysiana spathulata subsp. indeterminate</i>	-17.5486	133.351	19920120
dd	EL27186	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>canescens</i>	<i>Gomphrena canescens subsp. indeterminate</i>	-17.5486	133.368	19930825
dd	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>holathera</i>	<i>Aristida holathera var. indeterminate</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
dd	EL27187	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>Ehretia saligna var. indeterminate</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
dd	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>holathera</i>	<i>Aristida holathera var. indeterminate</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
dd	EL27187	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Evolvulus</i>	<i>alsinoides</i>	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides var. indeterminate</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
dd	EL27187	GOODENIACEAE	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>parvifolia</i>	<i>Scaevola parvifolia subsp. indeterminate</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
dd	EL27187	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Halgania</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	<i>Halgania cyanea var. indeterminate</i>	-17.7773	133.127	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27187	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>setosa</i>	<i>Corymbia setosa</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
dd	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>victoriae</i>	<i>Acacia victoriae</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
dd	EL27187	PORTULACACEAE	<i>Portulaca</i>	<i>oleracea</i>	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
dd	EL27187	CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Citrullus</i>	<i>colocynthis</i>	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
dd	EL27187	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Salsola</i>	<i>tragus</i>	<i>Salsola tragus</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
dd	EL27188	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Evolvulus</i>	<i>alsinoides</i>	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
dd	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>sturtii</i>	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
dd	EL27188	ASTERACEAE	<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>serrulatum</i>	<i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.24	132.885	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Corchorus</i>	<i>sidoides</i>	<i>Corchorus sidoides</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.24	132.885	
dd	EL27188	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Trichodesma</i>	<i>zeylanicum</i>	<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.24	132.885	
dd	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>sturtii</i>	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.24	132.885	
dd	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>montana</i>	<i>Crotalaria montana</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.24	132.885	
dd	EL27188	OLEACEAE	<i>Jasminum</i>	<i>didymum</i>	<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
dd	EL27188	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Sarcostemma</i>	<i>viminale</i>	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
dd	EL27188	LAMIACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum</i>	<i>floribundum</i>	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
dd	EL27188	LAMIACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum</i>	<i>floribundum</i>	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27188	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Distichostemon</i>	<i>hispidulus</i>	<i>Distichostemon hispidulus</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
dd	EL27188	LAMIACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum</i>	<i>floribundum</i>	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
dd	EL27188	VIOLACEAE	<i>Hybanthus</i>	<i>enneaspermus</i>	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
dd	EL27190	POACEAE	<i>Eriachne</i>	<i>obtusa</i>	<i>Eriachne obtusa</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-18.2114	133.348	20040507
dd	EL27190	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Polycarpaea</i>	<i>corymbosa</i>	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i>	-18.2114	133.348	20040507
dd	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
dd	EL27544	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
dd	EL27544	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27544	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Distichostemon</i>	<i>hispidulus</i>	<i>Distichostemon hispidulus</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
dd	EL27544	RUBIACEAE	<i>Gardenia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	<i>Gardenia sp.</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
dd	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
dd	EL27544	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Polycarpaea</i>	<i>breviflora</i>	<i>Polycarpaea breviflora</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
dd	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Urochloa</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>Urochloa holosericea</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
dd	EL27544	MALVACEAE	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>sturtii</i>	<i>Hibiscus sturtii</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
dd	EL27544	MALVACEAE	<i>Abutilon</i>	<i>hannii</i>	<i>Abutilon hannii</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
dd	EL27544	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Sarcostemma</i>	<i>viminale</i>	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7298	132.816	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27544	CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>melo</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
dd	EL27544	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Ehretia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>Ehretia saligna</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
dd	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Vigna</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7319	132.835	19780110
dd	EL27544	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>polystachyus</i>	<i>Ptilotus</i> <i>polystachyus</i>	-16.753	132.788	19960419
dd	EL27544	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Polycarpaea</i>	<i>breviflora</i>	<i>Polycarpaea</i> <i>breviflora</i>	-16.7652	132.735	19780526
dd	EL27544	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Ptilotus</i>	<i>polystachyus</i>	<i>Ptilotus</i> <i>polystachyus</i>	-16.7652	132.735	19780526
dd	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>holathera</i>	<i>Aristida holathera</i> var. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
dd	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Urochloa</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>Urochloa</i> <i>holosericea</i> subsp. <i>indeterminate</i>	-16.7819	132.735	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
dd	EL27544	MALVACEAE	Hibiscus	sturtii	Hibiscus sturtii var. indeterminate	-16.7819	132.735	
dd	EL27544	FABACEAE	Acacia	tumida	Acacia tumida var. indeterminate	-16.7653	132.785	19910703
dd	EL27544	FABACEAE	Acacia	drepanocarpa	Acacia drepanocarpa subsp. indeterminate	-16.7596	132.728	19990515
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	Aristida	hygrometrica	Aristida hygrometrica	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	RUBIACEAE	Spermacoce	hillii	Spermacoce hillii	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	Chrysopogon	pallidus	Chrysopogon pallidus	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	Acacia	torulosa	Acacia torulosa	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	Acacia	stipuligera	Acacia stipuligera	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	Aristida	inaequiglumis	Aristida inaequiglumis	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	EUPHORBIACEAE	Sebastiania	chamaelea	Sebastiania chamaelea	-17.4347	133.351	20000315

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27186	MALVACEAE	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>paradoxus</i>	<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>drysdalensis</i>	<i>Corymbia drysdalensis</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Petalostylis</i>	<i>cassioides</i>	<i>Petalostylis cassioides</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	CYPERACEAE	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	<i>squarrulosa</i>	<i>Fimbristylis squarrulosa</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Triodia</i>	<i>bitextura</i>	<i>Triodia bitextura</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>glabellum</i>	<i>Heliotropium glabellum</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Sarga</i>	<i>plumosum</i>	<i>Sarga plumosum</i>	-17.4347	133.351	20000315
lc	EL27186	LAMIACEAE	<i>Premna</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<i>Premna acuminata</i>	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>inaequiglumis</i>	<i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i>	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>fallax</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Triodia</i>	<i>bitextura</i>	<i>Triodia bitextura</i>	-17.5411	133.189	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	Acacia	lysiphloia	Acacia lysiphloia	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	Paraneurachne	muelleri	Paraneurachne muelleri	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	CLEOMACEAE	Cleome	viscosa	Cleome viscosa	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	CAPPARACEAE	Capparis	umbonata	Capparis umbonata	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	APOCYNACEAE	Carissa	lanceolata	Carissa lanceolata	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	PROTEACEAE	Hakea	arborescens	Hakea arborescens	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	Bauhinia	cunninghamii	Bauhinia cunninghamii	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	Corymbia	terminalis	Corymbia terminalis	-17.5411	133.189	
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	Aristida	inaequiglumis	Aristida inaequiglumis	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	SCROPHULARIACEAE	Eremophila	longifolia	Eremophila longifolia	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	Rhynchosia	minima	Rhynchosia minima	-17.5412	133.295	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27186	CYPERACEAE	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	<i>dichotoma</i>	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Polymeria</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	<i>Polymeria longifolia</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Enneapogon</i>	<i>polyphyllus</i>	<i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>tenuifolium</i>	<i>Heliotropium tenuifolium</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>fallax</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	CLEOMACEAE	<i>Cleome</i>	<i>viscosa</i>	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>arborescens</i>	<i>Hakea arborescens</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>terminalis</i>	<i>Corymbia terminalis</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	CYPERACEAE	<i>Bulbostylis</i>	<i>barbata</i>	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>	-17.5412	133.295	
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>hemignosta</i>	<i>Acacia hemignosta</i>	-17.5412	133.295	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27186	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Bonamia</i>	<i>media</i>	<i>Bonamia media</i> <i>var. media</i>	-17.5486	133.368	19550309
lc	EL27186	MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Tinospora</i>	<i>smilacina</i>	<i>Tinospora</i> <i>smilacina</i>	-17.0986	133.218	19500701
lc	EL27186	ASTERACEAE	<i>Streptoglossa</i>	<i>bubakii</i>	<i>Streptoglossa</i> <i>bubakii</i>	-17.0986	133.218	19560709
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-17.0986	133.218	19560709
lc	EL27186	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes</i> <i>kekwickii</i>	-17.0986	133.218	19560709
lc	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>exstipulata</i>	<i>Calytrix</i> <i>exstipulata</i>	-17.0153	133.101	19560709
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-17.0153	133.101	19560709
lc	EL27186	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	-17.0153	133.101	19670717
lc	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>exstipulata</i>	<i>Calytrix</i> <i>exstipulata</i>	-17.0986	133.218	19470703
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>tumida</i>	<i>Acacia tumida</i> <i>var. kulparn</i>	-17.0986	133.218	19470703
lc	EL27186	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ziziphus</i>	<i>quadrilocularis</i>	<i>Ziziphus</i> <i>quadrilocularis</i>	-17.0986	133.218	19500701
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>shirleyi</i>	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	-17.0819	133.218	19571003

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>patellaris</i>	<i>Eucalyptus patellaris</i>	-17.0819	133.218	19571003
lc	EL27186	MALVACEAE	<i>Triumfetta</i>	<i>plumigera</i>	<i>Triumfetta plumigera</i>	-17.3653	133.118	19570428
lc	EL27186	MOLLUGINACEAE	<i>Glinus</i>	<i>lotoides</i>	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>	-17.5486	133.401	19690220
lc	EL27186	CYPERACEAE	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	<i>neilsonii</i>	<i>Fimbristylis neilsonii</i>	-17.5152	133.135	19890202
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Zornia</i>	<i>albiflora</i>	<i>Zornia albiflora</i>	-17.5152	133.135	19890202
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>trita</i>	<i>Indigofera trita</i>	-17.5319	133.285	19890203
lc	EL27186	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>tenuifolium</i>	<i>Heliotropium tenuifolium</i>	-17.5319	133.185	19890203
lc	EL27186	AIZOACEAE	<i>Trianthema</i>	<i>pilosa</i>	<i>Trianthema pilosa</i>	-17.5486	133.368	19870721
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	-17.3061	133.099	19990902
lc	EL27186	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>terminalis</i>	<i>Corymbia terminalis</i>	-17.3061	133.099	19990902
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>monticola</i>	<i>Acacia monticola</i>	-17.5652	133.335	19920120
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>tenellula</i>	<i>Eragrostis tenellula</i>	-17.4153	133.368	19920120

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27186	SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>tumulicola</i>	<i>Solanum tumulicola</i>	-17.5486	133.351	19920120
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Galactia</i>	<i>tenuiflora</i>	<i>Galactia tenuiflora</i>	-17.5072	133.381	19930305
lc	EL27186	MALVACEAE	<i>Melhania</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	<i>Melhania oblongifolia</i>	-17.5072	133.381	19930305
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Triodia</i>	<i>pungens</i>	<i>Triodia pungens</i>	-17.5072	133.381	19930305
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>leptoclada</i>	<i>Tephrosia leptoclada</i>	-17.5072	133.381	19930305
lc	EL27186	FABACEAE	<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>sp. Barrow Creek (G.M.Chippendale 921)</i>	<i>Tephrosia sp. Barrow Creek (G.M.Chippendale 921)</i>	-17.5072	133.381	19930305
lc	EL27186	POACEAE	<i>Triodia</i>	<i>inutilis</i>	<i>Triodia inutilis</i>	-17.4022	133.371	19940123
lc	EL27187	CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>concinus</i>	<i>Cyperus concinus</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	CYPERACEAE	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	<i>dichotoma</i>	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Atalaya</i>	<i>hemiglauca</i>	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	-17.7773	133.127	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>fallax</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Eulalia</i>	<i>aurea</i>	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Paspalidium</i>	<i>rarum</i>	<i>Paspalidium rarum</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>microtheca</i>	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Mirbelia</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	<i>Mirbelia viminalis</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	LAMIACEAE	<i>Newcastelia</i>	<i>spodiotricha</i>	<i>Newcastelia spodiotricha</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Triodia</i>	<i>pungens</i>	<i>Triodia pungens</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>maderaspatanus</i>	<i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	AIZOACEAE	<i>Trianthema</i>	<i>pilosa</i>	<i>Trianthema pilosa</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Petalostylis</i>	<i>cassioides</i>	<i>Petalostylis cassioides</i>	-17.7773	133.127	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27187	MALVACEAE	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>paradoxus</i>	<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	EBENACEAE	<i>Diospyros</i>	<i>littorea</i>	<i>Diospyros littorea</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>hemsleyi</i>	<i>Acacia hemsleyi</i>	-17.7773	133.127	
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Rhynchosia</i>	<i>minima</i>	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>alsiniflora</i>	<i>Euphorbia alsiniflora</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Polymeria</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	<i>Polymeria longifolia</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>falcata</i>	<i>Eragrostis falcata</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>australasicus</i>	<i>Sporobolus australasicus</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	<i>Aristida latifolia</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Iseilema</i>	<i>vaginiflorum</i>	<i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>campylocaulon</i>	<i>Desmodium campylocaulon</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Eulalia</i>	<i>aurea</i>	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>	-17.8701	133.357	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Paspalidium</i>	<i>rarum</i>	<i>Paspalidium rarum</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	MALVACEAE	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>trionum</i>	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i> var. <i>vesicarius</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Bothriochloa</i>	<i>bladhii</i>	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> subsp. <i>bladhii</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>linifolia</i>	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>microtheca</i>	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina</i>	<i>ensifolia</i>	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>	-17.8701	133.357	
lc	EL27187	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Operculina</i>	<i>aequisepala</i>	<i>Operculina aequiseapala</i>	-17.7319	133.318	19620301
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>ewartiana</i>	<i>Indigofera ewartiana</i>	-17.7319	133.135	19620515
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Dactyloctenium</i>	<i>radulans</i>	<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>	-17.7319	133.135	19620301
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Panicum</i>	<i>laevinode</i>	<i>Panicum laevinode</i>	-17.7319	133.135	19620301

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27187	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>breviflora</i>	<i>Gomphrena breviflora</i>	-17.7819	133.351	19620301
lc	EL27187	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	<i>Aristida latifolia</i>	-17.7319	133.268	19620301
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>victoriae</i>	<i>Acacia victoriae subsp. victoriae</i>	-17.7152	133.268	19620301
lc	EL27187	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Muehlenbeckia</i>	<i>florulenta</i>	<i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i>	-17.7653	133.335	19690220
lc	EL27187	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Muehlenbeckia</i>	<i>florulenta</i>	<i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i>	-17.7653	133.335	19480819
lc	EL27187	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>coriacea</i>	<i>Dodonaea coriacea</i>	-17.7486	133.335	19461102
lc	EL27187	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>mitchelliana</i>	<i>Euphorbia mitchelliana</i>	-17.7986	133.168	19910327
lc	EL27187	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>petala</i>	<i>Euphorbia petala</i>	-17.7986	133.168	19910327
lc	EL27187	MALVACEAE	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>leptocladus</i>	<i>Hibiscus leptocladus</i>	-17.6819	133.418	19850519
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>orthocarpa</i>	<i>Acacia orthocarpa</i>	-17.8319	133.251	19920120
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>retivenea</i>	<i>Acacia retivenea subsp. retivenea</i>	-17.8319	133.251	19920120

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27187	RHAMNACEAE	Ventilago	viminalis	Ventilago viminalis	-17.7486	133.335	19920120
lc	EL27187	CLEOMACEAE	Cleome	viscosa	Cleome viscosa	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
lc	EL27187	PROTEACEAE	Hakea	arborescens	Hakea arborescens	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	Neptunia	dimorphantha	Neptunia dimorphantha	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
lc	EL27187	MALVACEAE	Hibiscus	pentaphyllus	Hibiscus pentaphyllus	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	Dichrostachys	spicata	Dichrostachys spicata	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
lc	EL27187	ASTERACEAE	Streptoglossa	bubakii	Streptoglossa bubakii	-17.7486	133.251	19920120
lc	EL27187	FABACEAE	Acacia	torulosa	Acacia torulosa	-17.7486	133.335	19920120
lc	EL27187	AMARANTHACEAE	Rhagodia	eremaea	Rhagodia eremaea	-17.7486	133.335	19920120
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	Melhanian	oblongifolia	Melhanian oblongifolia	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	MENISPERMACEAE	Tinospora	smilacina	Tinospora smilacina	-17.2401	132.895	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Boerhavia</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens</i>	<i>bipinnata</i>	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Rhynchosia</i>	<i>minima</i>	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>oblongata</i>	<i>Tephrosia oblongata</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	POACEAE	<i>Triodia</i>	<i>bitextura</i>	<i>Triodia bitextura</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>mitschelliana</i>	<i>Euphorbia mitchelliana</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	CLEOMACEAE	<i>Cleome</i>	<i>viscosa</i>	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>glabellum</i>	<i>Heliotropium glabellum</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	-17.2401	132.895	
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Melhania</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	<i>Melhania oblongifolia</i>	-17.24	132.885	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>oblongata</i>	<i>Tephrosia oblongata</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	POACEAE	<i>Triodia</i>	<i>bitextura</i>	<i>Triodia bitextura</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>mittelliana</i>	<i>Euphorbia mittelliana</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	CLEOMACEAE	<i>Cleome</i>	<i>viscosa</i>	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>paradoxus</i>	<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	-17.24	132.885	
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Melhanian</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	<i>Melhanian oblongifolia</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	LAMIACEAE	<i>Premna</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<i>Premna acuminata</i>	-17.2586	132.885	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Tinospora</i>	<i>smilacina</i>	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ventilago</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens</i>	<i>bipinnata</i>	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Rhynchosia</i>	<i>australis</i>	<i>Rhynchosia australis</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>maderaspatanus</i>	<i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>shirleyi</i>	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Xenostegia</i>	<i>tridentata</i>	<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Atalaya</i>	<i>hemiglauca</i>	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Flueggea</i>	<i>virosa</i>	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Herissantia</i>	<i>crispa</i>	<i>Herissantia crispa</i>	-17.2586	132.885	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>volucris</i>	<i>Terminalia volucris</i>	-17.2586	132.885	
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Melhania</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	<i>Melhania oblongifolia</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	LAMIACEAE	<i>Premna</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<i>Premna acuminata</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Tinospora</i>	<i>smilacina</i>	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ventilago</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens</i>	<i>bipinnata</i>	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>shirleyi</i>	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Atalaya</i>	<i>hemiglauca</i>	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>	-17.2819	132.601	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Flueggea</i>	<i>virosa</i>	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Herissantia</i>	<i>crispa</i>	<i>Herissantia crispa</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>lasiantha</i>	<i>Capparis</i> <i>lasiantha</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Bauhinia</i> <i>cunninghamii</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>volucris</i>	<i>Terminalia</i> <i>volucris</i>	-17.2819	132.601	
lc	EL27188	POACEAE	<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>nematostachya</i>	<i>Digitaria</i> <i>nematostachya</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ventilago</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	<i>Ventilago</i> <i>viminalis</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Flueggea</i>	<i>virosa</i>	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	POACEAE	<i>Setaria</i>	<i>surgens</i>	<i>Setaria surgens</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	AIZOACEAE	<i>Trianthema</i>	<i>pilosa</i>	<i>Trianthema pilosa</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Sarcostemma</i>	<i>viminale</i>	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i> subsp. <i>brunonianum</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>stenophylla</i>	<i>Dodonaea stenophylla</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	LAMIACEAE	<i>Premna</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<i>Premna acuminata</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>polycarpa</i>	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>stipuligera</i>	<i>Acacia stipuligera</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>novae-hollandiae</i>	<i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i> subsp. <i>lasiophylla</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>comans</i>	<i>Euphorbia comans</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>petala</i>	<i>Euphorbia petala</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>biconvexa</i>	<i>Euphorbia biconvexa</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	FABACEAE	<i>Senna</i>	<i>costata</i>	<i>Senna costata</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>multicaulis</i>	<i>Brachychiton multicaulis</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>umbonata</i>	<i>Capparis umbonata</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Marsdenia</i>	<i>viridiflora</i>	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora subsp. tropica</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>maderaspatanus</i>	<i>Cucumis maderaspatanus</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>hebecarpus</i>	<i>Phyllanthus hebecarpus</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Sebastiania</i>	<i>chamaelea</i>	<i>Sebastiania chamaelea</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Herissantia</i>	<i>crispa</i>	<i>Herissantia crispa</i>	-17.2653	132.885	19890202
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Herissantia</i>	<i>crispa</i>	<i>Herissantia crispa</i>	-17.2819	132.601	19890202
lc	EL27188	MALVACEAE	<i>Grewia</i>	<i>breviflora</i>	<i>Grewia breviflora</i>	-17.1819	132.785	19920121
lc	EL27188	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Muehlenbeckia</i>	<i>florulenta</i>	<i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i>	-17.1819	132.785	19920120

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27188	PROTEACEAE	Hakea	chordophylla	Hakea chordophylla	-17.1819	132.785	19920120
lc	EL27189	MALVACEAE	Herissantia	crispa	Herissantia crispa	-18.1986	133.318	19820720
lc	EL27189	GOODENIACEAE	Goodenia	lamprosperma	Goodenia lamprosperma	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	GOODENIACEAE	Goodenia	paludicola	Goodenia paludicola	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	CONVOLVULACEAE	Ipomoea	coptica	Ipomoea coptica	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	POACEAE	Eragrostis	tenellula	Eragrostis tenellula	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	PHRYMACEAE	Peplidium	muelleri	Peplidium muelleri	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	GOODENIACEAE	Goodenia	strangfordii	Goodenia strangfordii	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	CYPERACEAE	Fimbristylis	phaeoleuca	Fimbristylis phaeoleuca	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	ELATINACEAE	Bergia	pedicellaris	Bergia pedicellaris	-18.2167	133.329	20040507
lc	EL27189	FABACEAE	Sesbania	cannabina	Sesbania cannabina var. cannabina	-18.2167	133.329	20040507

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27190	MALVACEAE	<i>Corchorus</i>	<i>sidoides</i>	<i>Corchorus sidoides</i> subsp. <i>sidoides</i>	-18.0319	133.535	19570911
lc	EL27190	FABACEAE	<i>Senna</i>	<i>oligoclada</i>	<i>Senna oligoclada</i>	-17.9819	133.535	19690227
lc	EL27190	LAMIACEAE	<i>Newcastelia</i>	<i>spodiotricha</i>	<i>Newcastelia spodiotricha</i>	-17.9819	133.568	19541123
lc	EL27190	CELASTRACEAE	<i>Maytenus</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Maytenus cunninghamii</i>	-18.0486	133.385	19820720
lc	EL27190	CYPERACEAE	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	<i>neilsonii</i>	<i>Fimbristylis neilsonii</i>	-18.2114	133.348	20040507
lc	EL27190	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>torulosa</i>	<i>Acacia torulosa</i>	-18.2114	133.348	20040507
lc	EL27190	CYPERACEAE	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	<i>ammobia</i>	<i>Fimbristylis ammobia</i>	-18.2069	133.337	20040507
lc	EL27190	POACEAE	<i>Cymbopogon</i>	<i>bombycinus</i>	<i>Cymbopogon bombycinus</i>	-18.2125	133.337	20040507
lc	EL27190	NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Boerhavia</i>	<i>gardneri</i>	<i>Boerhavia gardneri</i>	-18.2114	133.348	20040507
lc	EL27190	LAMIACEAE	<i>Teucrium</i>	<i>integrifolium</i>	<i>Teucrium integrifolium</i>	-18.2114	133.343	20040507

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27190	MALVACEAE	<i>Sida</i>	<i>sp. Suplejack Station (T.S.Henshall 2345)</i>	<i>Sida sp. Suplejack Station (T.S.Henshall 2345)</i>	-18.2125	133.337	20040507
lc	EL27190	MYRTACEAE	<i>Lophostemon</i>	<i>grandiflorus</i>	<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus subsp. grandiflorus</i>	-18.2125	133.337	20040507
lc	EL27190	FABACEAE	<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>filiforme</i>	<i>Desmodium filiforme</i>	-18.2125	133.337	20040507
lc	EL27190	PORTULACACEAE	<i>Portulaca</i>	<i>filifolia</i>	<i>Portulaca filifolia</i>	-18.2125	133.337	20040507
lc	EL27190	POACEAE	<i>Enneapogon</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	<i>Enneapogon pallidus</i>	-18.2125	133.337	20040507
lc	EL27190	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>carpentariae</i>	<i>Phyllanthus carpentariae</i>	-18.2114	133.348	20040507
lc	EL27190	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>aspera</i>	<i>Corymbia aspera</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa subsp. pruinosa</i>	-18.0819	133.518	19910122
lc	EL27190	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>camaldulensis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. obtusa</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27190	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>lasiantha</i>	<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>volucris</i>	<i>Terminalia volucris</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	PROTEACEAE	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>striata</i>	<i>Grevillea striata</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ventilago</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	FABACEAE	<i>Bauhinia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Bauhinia cunninghamii</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>viridiflora</i>	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha</i>	<i>filiformis</i>	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	PORTULACACEAE	<i>Portulaca</i>	<i>filifolia</i>	<i>Portulaca filifolia</i>	-18.0819	133.535	19910122
lc	EL27190	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melleodora</i>	<i>Acacia melleodora</i>	-18.2119	133.339	20040507

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ventilago</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Cymbopogon</i>	<i>bombycinus</i>	<i>Cymbopogon bombycinus</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Dichanthium</i>	<i>fecundum</i>	<i>Dichanthium fecundum</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	<i>Aristida latifolia</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>inaequiglumis</i>	<i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Atalaya</i>	<i>hemiglauca</i>	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>fallax</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Sehima</i>	<i>nervosum</i>	<i>Sehima nervosum</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>lasiantha</i>	<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Bothriochloa</i>	<i>ewartiana</i>	<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i>	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>volucris</i>	<i>Terminalia volucris</i>	-16.7256	132.822	19991124
lc	EL27544	LAMIACEAE	<i>Premna</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<i>Premna acuminata</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>polycarpa</i>	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	MALVACEAE	<i>Grewia</i>	<i>retusifolia</i>	<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	MALVACEAE	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>paradoxus</i>	<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>drysdalensis</i>	<i>Corymbia drysdalensis</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>patellaris</i>	<i>Eucalyptus patellaris</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>confertiflora</i>	<i>Corymbia confertiflora</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Sehima</i>	<i>nervosum</i>	<i>Sehima nervosum</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cowleana</i>	<i>Acacia cowleana</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i>	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	-16.7603	132.751	19991124
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Panicum</i>	<i>laevinode</i>	<i>Panicum laevinode</i>	-16.7272	133.102	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	<i>Aristida latifolia</i>	-16.7272	133.102	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Iseilema</i>	<i>vaginiflorum</i>	<i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i>	-16.7272	133.102	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Eulalia</i>	<i>aurea</i>	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>	-16.7272	133.102	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Brachyachne</i>	<i>convergens</i>	<i>Brachyachne convergens</i>	-16.7272	133.102	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Astrebla</i>	<i>squarrosa</i>	<i>Astrebla squarrosa</i>	-16.7272	133.102	
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>microtheca</i>	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	-16.7272	133.102	
lc	EL27544	COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina</i>	<i>ensifolia</i>	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>	-16.7272	133.102	
lc	EL27544	LAMIACEAE	<i>Premna</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<i>Premna acuminata</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>hygrometrica</i>	<i>Aristida hygrometrica</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Aristida pruinosa</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>fallax</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-16.7618	132.774	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>dichromophloia</i>	<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Erythrophleum</i>	<i>chlorostachys</i>	<i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>difficilis</i>	<i>Acacia difficilis</i>	-16.7618	132.774	
lc	EL27544	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ventilago</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Secamone</i>	<i>elliptica</i>	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>pruinosa</i>	<i>Aristida pruinosa</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	MALVACEAE	<i>Grewia</i>	<i>retusifolia</i>	<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Atalaya</i>	<i>hemiglauca</i>	<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>fallax</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Margaritaria</i>	<i>dubium-traceyi</i>	<i>Margaritaria dubium-traceyi</i>	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Eulalia</i>	<i>aurea</i>	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>	-16.7245	132.828	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Sehima	nervosum	Sehima nervosum	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	CAPPARACEAE	Capparis	lasiantha	Capparis lasiantha	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	CAPPARACEAE	Capparis	umbonata	Capparis umbonata	-16.7245	132.828	
lc	EL27544	MALVACEAE	Melhania	oblongifolia	Melhania oblongifolia	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Panicum	effusum	Panicum effusum	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Schizachyrium	fragile	Schizachyrium fragile	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	RUBIACEAE	Spermacoce	stenophylla	Spermacoce stenophylla	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	Acacia	shirleyi	Acacia shirleyi	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Sporobolus	australasicus	Sporobolus australasicus	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Aristida	latifolia	Aristida latifolia	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Enneapogon	purpurascens	Enneapogon purpurascens	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Chrysopogon	fallax	Chrysopogon fallax	-16.7819	132.735	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Mnesithea	formosa	Mnesithea formosa	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	COMBRETACEAE	Macropteranthes	kekwickii	Macropteranthes kekwickii	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Paspalidium	rarum	Paspalidium rarum	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	CLEOMACEAE	Cleome	viscosa	Cleome viscosa	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Digitaria	gibbosa	Digitaria gibbosa	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	Eriachne	ciliata	Eriachne ciliata	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	SOLANACEAE	Solanum	dioicum	Solanum dioicum	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	CYPERACEAE	Bulbostylis	barbata	Bulbostylis barbata	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	MALVACEAE	Melhania	oblongifolia	Melhania oblongifolia	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	MENISPERMACEAE	Tinospora	smilacina	Tinospora smilacina	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	RHAMNACEAE	Ventilago	viminalis	Ventilago viminalis	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	APOCYNACEAE	Secamone	elliptica	Secamone elliptica	-16.7298	132.816	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>shirleyi</i>	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>plebeia</i>	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Flueggea</i>	<i>virosa</i>	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>lasiantha</i>	<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>sepiaria</i>	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Dichrostachys</i>	<i>spicata</i>	<i>Dichrostachys spicata</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>volucris</i>	<i>Terminalia volucris</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina</i>	<i>ensifolia</i>	<i>Commelina ensifolia</i>	-16.7298	132.816	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>trita</i>	<i>Indigofera trita</i>	-16.7319	132.835	19780110

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Dichrostachys</i>	<i>spicata</i>	<i>Dichrostachys spicata</i>	-16.7319	132.835	19780110
lc	EL27544	MALVACEAE	<i>Grewia</i>	<i>retusifolia</i>	<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>	-16.7319	132.818	19881108
lc	EL27544	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Flueggea</i>	<i>virosa</i>	<i>Flueggea virosa</i> subsp. <i>melanthesoides</i>	-16.7319	132.818	19881108
lc	EL27544	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>lasiantha</i>	<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	-16.7319	132.818	19881108
lc	EL27544	CAPPARACEAE	<i>Capparis</i>	<i>umbonata</i>	<i>Capparis umbonata</i>	-16.7319	132.818	19881108
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Dichrostachys</i>	<i>spicata</i>	<i>Dichrostachys spicata</i>	-16.7319	132.818	19881108
lc	EL27544	VITACEAE	<i>Cayratia</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i>	-16.7319	132.818	19881108
lc	EL27544	SAPINDACEAE	<i>Cupaniopsis</i>	<i>anacardioides</i>	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	-16.7319	132.818	19881108
lc	EL27544	ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens</i>	<i>bipinnata</i>	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	-16.753	132.788	19960419
lc	EL27544	RUBIACEAE	<i>Oldenlandia</i>	<i>mitrasacmoides</i>	<i>Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides</i> subsp. <i>mitrasacmoides</i>	-16.753	132.788	19960419
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>Acacia lysiphloia</i>	-16.7652	132.735	19780526

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	ASTERACEAE	<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>serrulatum</i>	<i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> var. <i>velutinum</i>	-16.7652	132.735	19780526
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Vachellia</i>	<i>farnesiana</i>	<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	-16.7319	132.835	19880718
lc	EL27544	MALVACEAE	<i>Melhania</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	<i>Melhania oblongifolia</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Panicum</i>	<i>effusum</i>	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Schizachyrium</i>	<i>fragile</i>	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	RUBIACEAE	<i>Spermacoce</i>	<i>stenophylla</i>	<i>Spermacoce stenophylla</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>shirleyi</i>	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>australasicus</i>	<i>Sporobolus australasicus</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Enneapogon</i>	<i>purpurascens</i>	<i>Enneapogon purpurascens</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Chrysopogon</i>	<i>fallax</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Mnesithea</i>	<i>formosa</i>	<i>Mnesithea formosa</i>	-16.7819	132.735	

NT STATUS	TENEMENT	FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	NAMEINFRA	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE
lc	EL27544	COMBRETACEAE	<i>Macropteranthes</i>	<i>kekwickii</i>	<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Paspalidium</i>	<i>rarum</i>	<i>Paspalidium rarum</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	CLEOMACEAE	<i>Cleome</i>	<i>viscosa</i>	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>brownii</i>	<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	POACEAE	<i>Eriachne</i>	<i>ciliata</i>	<i>Eriachne ciliata</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>dioicum</i>	<i>Solanum dioicum</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	CYPERACEAE	<i>Bulbostylis</i>	<i>barbata</i>	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>	-16.7819	132.735	
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>polycarpa</i>	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>	-16.7486	132.751	19930923
lc	EL27544	MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>polycarpa</i>	<i>Corymbia polycarpa</i>	-16.7486	132.751	19930923
lc	EL27544	FABACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>elachantha</i>	<i>Acacia elachantha</i>	-16.7614	132.733	20030814

APPENDIX C:

NRETAS FAUNA LIST

Elliott Project NRETAS Fauna List 2011

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	VU	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A8406	633	Atlas
EL27187	VU	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A191636	633	Atlas
EL27187	VU	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby	-17.689	133.175	19971101	A1905972	1033	Atlas
EL27187	VU	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby	-17.689	133.175	19971102	A1905973	1033	Atlas
EL27544	VU	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A8378	633	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A73154	616	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A73155	616	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A73156	616	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A156348	510	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	NT	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	-17.2819	133.235	19820423	A266765	597	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.2652	133.218	19860918	A287800	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.4986	133.341	19860624	A470970	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3586	133.291	19860623	A470987	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3586	133.291	19860917	A470988	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3586	133.291	19870604	A470989	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3586	133.291	19870921	A470990	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3586	133.291	19880130	A470991	1049	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.281	19860625	A470992	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.281	19870604	A470993	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.281	19870922	A470994	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.281	19880130	A470995	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.291	19860624	A470996	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.291	19860917	A470997	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.291	19870604	A470998	1049	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.291	19870921	A470999	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3486	133.291	19880130	A471000	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3286	133.321	19870605	A471004	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3286	133.331	19860816	A471005	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3286	133.341	19860916	A471006	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3286	133.341	19870921	A471007	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.3286	133.341	19880130	A471008	1049	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.2086	133.231	19860721	A471015	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.1986	133.221	19860721	A471016	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.1886	133.221	19860722	A471017	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.1686	133.131	19860721	A471018	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.1586	133.131	19860918	A471021	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.1186	133.161	19860721	A471031	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.2819	133.218	19860721	A518886	1049	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-17.2652	133.218	19860721	A518889	1049	Atlas
EL27186	NT	<i>Phaps histrionica</i>	Flock Bronzewing	-17.2819	133.235	19660613	M38371	534	Museums
EL27186	NT	<i>Pseudomys nanus</i>	Western Chestnut Mouse	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85556	1110	Survey
EL27544	NT	<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>	Spectacled Hare-wallaby	-16.7486	132.801	19870706	A256509	1041	Atlas
EL27544	NT	<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>	Spectacled Hare-wallaby	-16.7486	132.801	19870925	A256510	1041	Atlas
EL27544	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-16.7486	132.801	19870705	A287838	1049	Atlas
EL27544	NT	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-16.7152	132.851	19870705	A287841	1049	Atlas
EL27544	NT	<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>	Spectacled Hare-wallaby	-16.7486	132.801	19870711	A517653	1041	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	NT	Onychogalea unguifera	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-16.7486	132.801	19870711	A518903	1049	Atlas
EL27544	NT	Onychogalea unguifera	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	-16.7152	132.851	19870711	A518905	1049	Atlas
EL27544	NT	Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A658194	634	Atlas
EL27187	NE	Anas castanea	Chestnut Teal	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A184043	520	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A12423	810	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Accipiter fasciatus	Brown Goshawk	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A14580	605	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Anas gracilis	Grey Teal	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A17056	519	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A17551	522	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Australasian Darter	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A17844	568	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Australasian Darter	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A17845	568	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A21241	611	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ardea modesta	Eastern Great Egret	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A21540	578	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ardea modesta	Eastern Great Egret	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A21541	578	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ardea modesta	Eastern Great Egret	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A21542	578	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ardea intermedia	Intermediate Egret	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A22316	579	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ardea intermedia	Intermediate Egret	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A22317	579	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ardea pacifica	White-necked Heron	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A23096	577	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ardea pacifica	White-necked Heron	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A23097	577	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A26069	860	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A33152	722	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A33155	722	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A33156	722	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A33157	722	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Calyptorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus	Red-tailed Black-cockatoo (Top End)	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A36105	720.2	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Cincloramphus mathewsi	Rufous Songlark	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A44208	897	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A46572	852	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Conopophila rufogularis	Rufous-throated Honeyeater	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A47765	813	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A49922	840	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A53685	875	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A53687	875	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A53689	875	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Coturnix ypsilophora	Brown Quail	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A55224	505	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A56838	864	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Daphoenositta chrysoptera	Varied Sittella	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A60469	838	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Dendrocygna arcuata	Wandering Whistling-Duck	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A60614	508	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Dendrocygna eytoni	Plumed Whistling-Duck	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A61010	509	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	Mistletoebird	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A62598	909	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	Mistletoebird	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A62599	909	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Eseyornis melanops	Black-fronted Dotterel	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A66749	652	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Erythrogonyx cinctus	Red-kneed Dotterel	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A69596	653	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Falco berigora	Brown Falcon	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A71628	614	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Falco berigora	Brown Falcon	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A71629	614	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Falco berigora	Brown Falcon	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A71630	614	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Falco cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A72984	613	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A75806	540	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A75808	540	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A75809	540	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Geopelia striata	Peaceful Dove	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A78054	541	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Geopelia striata	Peaceful Dove	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A78056	541	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Gerygone albogularis	White-throated Gerygone	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A81159	789	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A83272	881	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A83273	881	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Grus rubicunda	Brolga	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A85035	620	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Cracticus tibicen	Australian Magpie	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A86125	865	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A87738	602	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A87740	602	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Hamirostra melanosternon	Black-breasted Buzzard	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A89376	598	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Hieraaetus morphnoides	Little Eagle	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A89785	612	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A90173	638	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A91490	905	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A91492	905	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A91493	905	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Lalage sueurii	White-winged Triller	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A93742	843	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Lichenostomus plumulus	Grey-fronted Honeyeater	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A97912	805	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Lichenostomus plumulus	Grey-fronted Honeyeater	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A97914	805	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A102118	802	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A102121	802	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A102122	802	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A103401	823	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Malurus lamberti	Variegated Fairy-wren	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A106728	774	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A107673	772	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A107675	772	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A110879	809	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A110884	809	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Melithreptus gularis	Black-chinned Honeyeater	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A113962	824	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A116128	735	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A116130	735	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A117058	763	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A118890	884	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A121210	604	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A121211	604	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A121213	604	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ninox novaeseelandiae	Southern Boobook	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A125778	752	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Nycticorax caledonicus	Nankeen Night Heron	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A126357	588	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Nycticorax caledonicus	Nankeen Night Heron	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A126358	588	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A129330	535	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A129332	535	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Oreoica gutturalis	Crested Bellbird	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A131189	853	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Oreoica gutturalis	Crested Bellbird	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A131191	853	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A133851	848	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A133854	848	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A136262	799	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A139526	533	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Philemon argenteiceps	Silver-crowned Friarbird	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A139607	828	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A140541	829	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A140542	829	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Platalea flavipes	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A141973	593	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Platalea regia	Royal Spoonbill	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A142057	592	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A142631	589	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Poliocephalus poliocephalus	Hoary-headed Grebe	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A144444	527	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A145693	831	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A145696	831	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A148442	869	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A151633	872	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A151635	872	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A151637	872	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A154655	784	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A154658	784	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Stiltia isabella	Australian Pratincole	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A156485	697	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Stiltia isabella	Australian Pratincole	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A156486	697	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian Grebe	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A157368	525	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Taeniopygia bichenovii	Double-barred Finch	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A158011	911	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A162685	910	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-17.3	133.169	20010716	A162686	910	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-17.2917	133.118	20010719	A162687	910	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-17.2853	133.227	20010716	A162688	910	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	Red-backed Kingfisher	-17.3064	133.17	20010719	A165486	760	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck	-17.2819	133.235	19820423	A185599	522	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-17.2819	133.235	19820423	A199811	722	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	-17.2819	133.235	19820423	A209417	708	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	-17.2819	133.235	19820423	A276416	763	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	-17.2819	133.235	19820423	A278673	604	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-17.2819	133.235	19820423	A318232	910	Atlas
EL27186	LC	Ctenophorus nuchalis	Central Netted Dragon	-17.0486	133.051	19780606	M6873	292	Museums
EL27186	LC	Ctenotus spaldingi	Spalding's Ctenotus	-17.0486	133.051	19780606	M18174	230	Museums

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Lerista labialis	Sand Lerista	-17.0486	133.051	19780606	M21460	265	Museums
EL27186	LC	Lerista labialis	Sand Lerista	-17.0486	133.051	19780606	M21461	265	Museums
EL27186	LC	Lerista labialis	Sand Lerista	-17.0486	133.051	19780606	M21462	265	Museums
EL27186	LC	Lerista labialis	Sand Lerista	-17.0486	133.051	19780606	M21463	265	Museums
EL27186	LC	Pseudonaja nuchalis	Western Brown Snake	-17.0486	133.051	0	M26451	394	Museums
EL27186	LC	Pseudonaja nuchalis	Western Brown Snake	-17.0486	133.051	0	M26453	394	Museums
EL27186	LC	Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	-17.2819	133.235	19660613	M38330	535	Museums
EL27186	LC	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-17.2819	133.235	19660826	M38362	540	Museums
EL27186	LC	Sminthopsis macroura	Stripe-faced Dunnart	-17.2819	133.235	19660713	M45291	1023	Museums
EL27186	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-17.2819	133.235	19660612	M87441	1126	Museums
EL27186	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-17.2819	133.235	19660613	M87442	1126	Museums

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-17.0819	133.218	19660615	M87444	1126	Museums
EL27186	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85545	848	Survey
EL27186	LC	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85550	860	Survey
EL27186	LC	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85546	852	Survey
EL27186	LC	Myiagra inquieta	Restless Flycatcher	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85547	879	Survey
EL27186	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85548	872	Survey
EL27186	LC	Lalage sueurii	White-winged Triller	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85549	843	Survey
EL27186	LC	Artamus minor	Little Woodswallow	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85551	861	Survey
EL27186	LC	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85552	864	Survey
EL27186	LC	Corvus bennetti	Little Crow	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85553	874	Survey

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Notomys alexis	Spinifex Hopping-mouse	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85554	1097	Survey
EL27186	LC	Pseudomys hermannsburgensis	Sandy Inland Mouse	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85555	1108	Survey
EL27186	LC	Pygopus nigriceps	Western Hooded Scaly-foot	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85532	168	Survey
EL27186	LC	Menetia greyii	Grey's Menetia	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85535	272	Survey
EL27186	LC	Varanus tristis	Black-tailed Monitor	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85534	333	Survey
EL27186	LC	Gehyra purpurascens	Purplish Dtella	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85531	132	Survey
EL27186	LC	Oreoica gutturalis	Crested Bellbird	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85544	853	Survey
EL27186	LC	Morethia ruficauda	Red-Tailed Snake-Eyed Skink	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85536	276	Survey
EL27186	LC	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85537	540	Survey

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27186	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85538	722	Survey
EL27186	LC	Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85539	743	Survey
EL27186	LC	Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	Red-backed Kingfisher	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85540	760	Survey
EL27186	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85541	802	Survey
EL27186	LC	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85542	823	Survey
EL27186	LC	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85543	831	Survey
EL27186	LC	Diporiphora lalliae		-17.3061	133.099	19990902	S85533	300	Survey
EL27187	LC	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	-17.7083	133.125	20000709	A56798	864	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-17.7083	133.125	20000709	A75782	540	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27187	LC	Lichenostomus plumulus	Grey-fronted Honeyeater	-17.7083	133.125	20000709	A97888	805	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	-17.7083	133.125	20000709	A103373	823	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar	-17.7083	133.125	20000709	A116120	735	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-17.7083	133.125	20000709	A151580	872	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-17.7083	133.125	20000709	A162650	910	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Anas gracilis	Grey Teal	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A184860	519	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Australasian Darter	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A185851	568	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Anseranas semipalmata	Magpie Goose	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A186061	507	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Artamus leucorhynchus	White-breasted Woodswallow	-17.8319	133.418	19920129	A193684	857	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Aythya australis	Hardhead	-17.8319	133.418	19920129	A195502	523	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27187	LC	Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella	-17.8319	133.418	19920129	A200758	724	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A200766	724	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A207443	514	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	-17.8319	133.418	19920129	A217311	875	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A217317	875	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Dendrocygna arcuata	Wandering Whistling-Duck	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A228260	508	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Dendrocygna eytoni	Plumed Whistling-Duck	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A228570	509	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Erythronyx cinctus	Red-kneed Dotterel	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A236664	653	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Falco subniger	Black Falcon	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A240728	617	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Tribonyx ventralis	Black-tailed Native-hen	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A242068	630	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27187	LC	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A248826	881	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Grus rubicunda	Brolga	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A249968	620	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite	-17.8319	133.418	19920129	A252194	602	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A254792	638	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Malacorhynchus membranaceus	Pink-eared Duck	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A268415	515	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Nycticorax caledonicus	Nankeen Night Heron	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A284941	588	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian Grebe	-17.8319	133.418	19920129	A315113	525	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A318188	910	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	-17.7319	133.418	19920129	A324673	655	Atlas
EL27187	LC	Ctenophorus isolepis	Military Dragon	-17.7169	133.213	19940608	M7023	291	Museums

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27187	LC	Diporiphora lalliae		-17.7202	133.23	19940608	M7967	300	Museums
EL27187	LC	Lophognathus gilberti	Gilbert's Dragon	-17.7202	133.23	19940608	M8759	303	Museums
EL27187	LC	Ctenotus spaldingi	Spalding's Ctenotus	-17.7169	133.213	19940608	M19004	230	Museums
EL27187	LC	Ctenotus spaldingi	Spalding's Ctenotus	-17.7169	133.213	19940608	M19005	230	Museums
EL27188	LC	Ctenotus greeri	Greer's Ctenotus	-17.0081	133.003	19821106	M19875	204	Museums
EL27188	LC	Pseudonaja ingrami	Ingram's Brown Snake	-17.0486	133.001	0	M26452	392	Museums
EL27189	LC	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A656138	668	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Anas gracilis	Grey Teal	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A656277	519	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A656323	522	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A657632	860	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27189	LC	Aythya australis	Hardhead	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A658049	523	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A658482	722	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Cacatua sanguinea	Little Corella	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A658655	724	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A659405	708	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Conopophila rufogularis	Rufous-throated Honeyeater	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A659857	813	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Cacomantis pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A661103	746	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Dendrocygna eytoni	Plumed Whistling-Duck	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A661339	509	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Eseyornis melanops	Black-fronted Dotterel	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A661877	652	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Erythrogonyx cinctus	Red-kneed Dotterel	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A662162	653	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Falco berigora	Brown Falcon	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A662468	614	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27189	LC	Falco cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A662774	613	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Fulica atra	Eurasian Coot	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A662925	632	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Tribonyx ventralis	Black-tailed Native-hen	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A662950	630	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A663608	696	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A663762	881	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A664309	602	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A664575	638	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Petrochelidon ariel	Fairy Martin	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A664641	904	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A665605	802	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Malacorhynchus membranaceus	Pink-eared Duck	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A665901	515	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27189	LC	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A667383	604	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Mirafra javanica	Horsfield's Bushlark	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A667552	890	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A669069	799	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Platalea flavipes	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A669730	593	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Platalea regia	Royal Spoonbill	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A669759	592	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian Grebe	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A671400	525	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A671833	910	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Threskiornis spinicollis	Straw-necked Ibis	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A671952	591	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	-18.2486	133.251	19811215	A672534	655	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A675203	611	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27189	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A675661	722	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Cincloramphus mathewsi	Rufous Songlark	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A675986	897	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A676067	852	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A676122	840	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Ctenophorus nuchalis	Central Netted Dragon	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A676283	292	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Ctenotus greeri	Greer's Ctenotus	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A676291	204	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Ctenotus pantherinus	Leopard Ctenotus	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A676350	219	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Lalage sueurii	White-winged Triller	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A677406	843	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Lichenostomus keartlandi	Grey-headed Honeyeater	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A677514	804	Atlas
EL27189	LC	Smicronis brevirostris	Weebill	-17.9186	133.251	19821106	A679090	784	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27189	LC	Diporiphora lalliae		-18.1986	133.218	19820720	M8194	300	Museums
EL27189	LC	Pseudomys desertor	Desert Mouse	-17.9819	133.118	19821106	M35083	1106	Museums
EL27190	LC	Aythya australis	Hardhead	-17.9652	133.585	19920129	A195501	523	Atlas
EL27190	LC	Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier	-17.9652	133.585	19920129	A210609	608	Atlas
EL27190	LC	Dendrocygna eytoni	Plumed Whistling-Duck	-17.9652	133.585	19920129	A228568	509	Atlas
EL27190	LC	Epthianura crocea crocea	Yellow Chat (not Alligator Rivers area)	-17.9986	133.501	19820721	A235876	817.2	Atlas
EL27190	LC	Fulica atra	Eurasian Coot	-17.9652	133.585	19920129	A241532	632	Atlas
EL27190	LC	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian Grebe	-17.9652	133.585	19920129	A315112	525	Atlas
EL27190	LC	Epthianura crocea crocea	Yellow Chat (not Alligator Rivers area)	-17.9986	133.501	19870918	A517272	817.2	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27190	LC	Acanthiza apicalis	Inland Thornbill	-18.0986	133.581	19350000	A679973	794	Atlas
EL27190	LC	Varanus acanthurus	Ridge-tailed Monitor	-18.1319	133.551	19780606	M23566	315	Museums
EL27190	LC	Lophognathus gilberti	Gilbert's Dragon	-17.9152	133.418	0	M98181	303	Museums
EL27544	LC	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A26108	860	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Artamus leucorhynchus	White-breasted Woodswallow	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A26713	857	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Artamus minor	Little Woodswallow	-16.7194	132.845	19991121	A27361	861	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-16.7608	132.752	20000623	A33188	722	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A33189	722	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-16.7186	132.846	20000721	A33193	722	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Calyptrorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus	Red-tailed Black-cockatoo (Top End)	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A36122	720.2	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A46583	852	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Conopophila rufogularis	Rufous-throated Honeyeater	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A47782	813	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A53718	875	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A56876	864	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	-16.7194	132.845	19991121	A56882	864	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Cacomantis pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A58800	746	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Daphoenositta chrysoptera	Varied Sittella	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A60474	838	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Eurystomus orientalis	Dollarbird	-16.7194	132.845	19991121	A70142	764	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Falco berigora	Brown Falcon	-16.7194	132.843	20010712	A71655	614	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A75822	540	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Geopelia striata	Peaceful Dove	-16.7194	132.843	20000813	A78104	541	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Gerygone albogularis	White-throated Gerygone	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A81167	789	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Hamirostra melanosternon	Black-breasted Buzzard	-16.7464	132.797	20010727	A89380	598	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Hamirostra melanosternon	Black-breasted Buzzard	-16.7186	132.846	20000721	A89381	598	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Lalage sueurii	White-winged Triller	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A93769	843	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A102140	802	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A102143	802	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater	-16.7186	132.846	20000721	A102144	802	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A103442	823	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Malurus lamberti	Variegated Fairy-wren	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A106739	774	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-16.7608	132.752	20000623	A107698	772	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A107699	772	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A107702	772	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-16.7194	132.845	19991121	A107703	772	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-16.7186	132.846	20000721	A107704	772	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner	-16.7194	132.843	20000813	A110904	809	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter	-16.7608	132.752	20000623	A118901	884	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A118902	884	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A118903	884	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Microeca fascinans	Jacky Winter	-16.7194	132.843	20000813	A118906	884	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A133885	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A133888	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A133892	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7194	132.843	20000813	A133895	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7194	132.845	19991121	A133896	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7186	132.846	20000721	A133897	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	-16.7608	132.752	20000623	A136284	799	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Pardalotus striatus	Striated Pardalote	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A136286	799	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird	-16.7194	132.843	20000813	A140564	829	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird	-16.7194	132.845	19991121	A140565	829	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Podargus strigoides	Tawny Frogmouth	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A142899	547	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A145730	831	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A148446	869	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A151686	872	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A151687	872	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A151690	872	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-16.7194	132.845	19991121	A151691	872	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill	-16.7394	132.806	20010908	A154675	784	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill	-16.7194	132.843	20000813	A154678	784	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Taeniopygia bichenovii	Double-barred Finch	-16.7269	132.821	20000623	A158031	911	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Todiramphus pyrrhopygius	Red-backed Kingfisher	-16.7614	132.721	19991011	A165492	760	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A656144	668	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Aprosmictus erythropterus	Red-winged Parrot	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A656670	729	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Ardea pacifica	White-necked Heron	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A657116	577	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A657700	860	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A657701	860	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A657702	860	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Artamus minor	Little Woodswallow	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A657888	861	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Artamus minor	Little Woodswallow	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A657889	861	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A658520	722	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A658521	722	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Eulophus roseicapilla	Galah	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A658522	722	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A658781	686	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis	Great Bowerbird	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A659311	769	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Climacteris melanura	Black-tailed Treecreeper	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A659633	767	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Climacteris melanura	Black-tailed Treecreeper	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A659634	767	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Climacteris melanura	Black-tailed Treecreeper	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A659635	767	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A659752	852	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A659753	852	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Conopophila rufogularis	Rufous-throated Honeyeater	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A659888	813	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Coracina papuensis	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A660309	841	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A660925	864	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A660926	864	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A661747	585	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A663817	881	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Haliastur sphenurus	Whistling Kite	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A664338	602	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Lichenostomus keartlandi	Grey-headed Honeyeater	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A665156	804	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Malurus lamberti	Variegated Fairy-wren	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A666017	774	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy-wren	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A666149	772	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Melanodryas cucullata picata/westralensis	Hooded Robin (Mainland)	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A666505	887.2	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A667020	763	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Microeca fascians	Jacky Winter	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A667184	884	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Microeca fascians	Jacky Winter	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A667185	884	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A668452	535	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A668808	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A668809	848	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A668810	848	Atlas

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Philemon citreogularis	Little Friarbird	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A669604	829	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A670219	831	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Psitteuteles versicolor	Varied Lorikeet	-16.7486	132.751	19810903	A670373	728	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	-16.7486	132.921	19810903	A670865	872	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Struthidea cinerea	Apostlebird	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A671370	883	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Taeniopygia bichenovii	Double-barred Finch	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A671494	911	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch	-16.7486	133.081	19810904	A671880	910	Atlas
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730725	M87160	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730727	M87163	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730727	M87164	1126	Museums

TENEMENT	NT STATUS	Full Name	COMMON NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DATE	ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID	PRIMARY RECORD
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730727	M87168	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730727	M87169	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730727	M87170	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730729	M87171	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730729	M87172	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730729	M87173	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730729	M87174	1126	Museums
EL27544	LC	Canis lupus	Dingo	-16.9986	133.085	19730728	M87176	1126	Museums

APPENDIX D:

NRETAS CATEGORY DEFINITIONS LIST

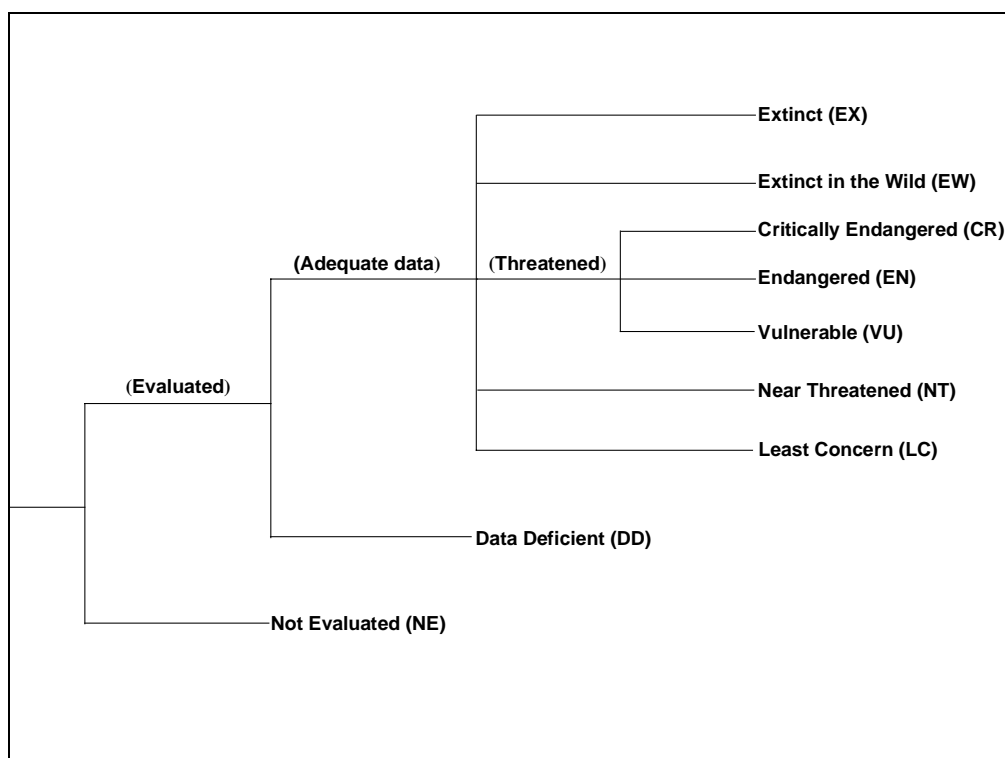


Figure 1. Structure of the categories.

3. Role of the different criteria

For listing as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable there is a range of quantitative criteria; meeting any one of these criteria qualifies a taxon for listing at that level of threat. Each taxon should be evaluated against all the criteria. Even though some criteria will be inappropriate for certain taxa (some taxa will never qualify under these however close to extinction they come), there should be criteria appropriate for assessing threat levels for any taxon. The relevant factor is whether *any one* criterion is met, not whether all are appropriate or all are met. Because it will never be clear in advance which criteria are appropriate for a particular taxon, each taxon should be evaluated against all the criteria, and *all* criteria met at the highest threat category must be listed.

4. Derivation of quantitative criteria

The different criteria (A-E) are derived from a wide review aimed at detecting risk factors across the broad range of organisms and the diverse life histories they exhibit. The quantitative values presented in the various criteria associated with threatened categories were developed through wide consultation, and they are set at what are generally judged to be appropriate levels, even if no formal justification for these values exists. The levels for different criteria within categories were set independently but against a common standard. Broad consistency between them was sought.

5. Conservation actions in the listing process

The criteria for the threatened categories are to be applied to a taxon whatever the level of conservation action affecting it. It is important to emphasise here that a taxon may require conservation action even if it is not listed as threatened. Conservation actions which may benefit the taxon are included as part of the documentation requirements (see Annex 3).

6. Data quality and the importance of inference and projection

The criteria are clearly quantitative in nature. However, the absence of high-quality data should not deter attempts at applying the criteria, as methods involving estimation, inference and projection are emphasised as being acceptable throughout. Inference and projection may be based on extrapolation

IV. THE CATEGORIES ¹

A representation of the relationships between the categories is shown in Figure 1.

EXTINCT (EX)

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)

A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable (see Section V), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

NEAR THREATENED (NT)

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC)

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

DATA DEFICIENT (DD)

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well

¹ Note: As in previous IUCN categories, the abbreviation of each category (in parenthesis) follows the English denominations when translated into other languages (see Annex 2).

be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

APPENDIX E:

CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES PROFILES

Conservation Significant Fauna Species Recorded at the Elliott Project Area

The following appendix provides details of the Endangered, Vulnerable, Threatened or Near Threatened Fauna species of the Elliott Project area, as recorded in May 2011. Two different database searches were conducted to produce these results, being:

- A search of species listed under the federal government database using the "Protected Matters Search Tool". This information provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. The Protected Matters Search Tool is managed by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities and is publically available online (DSEWPA, 2011).
- A search of the Northern Territory's Department of Natural Resources, Environment, The Arts and Sport (NRETAS) database, pursuant to the Northern Territory Government's *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2009*.

The cause of decline is not always known in these animals, however, it is likely that the processes of environmental degradation and habitat homogenization that have occurred throughout arid Australia following European settlement have negatively affected its populations. Changes in fire regimes, grazing by introduced herbivores including cattle and rabbits, and predation by introduced predators are all likely threatening processes (NRETAS, 2011j).

Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Vulnerable.



(NRETAS, 2011b).

Description

Australia's heaviest flying bird, the Australian bustard is a large, stately bird that exhibits significant sexual size dimorphism between males and females, with males (five - ten kg) up to three times heavier than females (two - three kg). The crown is brown-black, neck and breast grey-white with a distinct black breast band. The bend of wing is patterned black and white. The back, wings and tail are brown with fine buff markings. Females have a narrower brown crown, less distinct or absent breast band and greyer neck and breast.

Distribution

The Australian bustard is widespread though generally scarce in the Northern Territory. It is more common in the north, and tends to occur in loose aggregations, particularly during the breeding season. Its strongholds in the Northern Territory include the Barkly Tableland, Daly River region, the Victoria River District and the Tanami Desert.

Habitat

The Australian bustard typically occurs in open country preferring grasslands, low shrublands, grassy woodlands and other structurally similar but artificial habitats such as croplands and airfields. However, they respond readily to fire and are often found on recently burnt country, even in more wooded areas.

Diet

Bustards have a broad, omnivorous diet largely comprising seeds, fruit, vegetation, invertebrates and small vertebrates. They apparently move readily, tracking rainfall, fires and food.

Breeding

The species' reproductive biology is unique in that it exhibits an "exploded" lek mating system. In lek systems males aggregate in display arenas that are visited by females for the purpose of mating. The lek system of the bustard is referred to as "exploded" as the display arenas of the males are well spaced apart and aggregation may not be detectable until they are mapped over a larger area. Following mating, males play no further role in the breeding process and females care for young until independence.

Behaviour

Australian bustards are believed to be nomadic or irruptive in the arid and semi-arid regions and migratory with more regular north-south movements in relation to wet/dry seasons in the north. Some populations in the Top End may also be sedentary (NRETAS, 2011b).

Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Vulnerable; **Northern Territory:** Vulnerable.



(NRETAS, 2011e).

Description

The Australian painted snipe is a wader of around 220-250 millimetres in length. The head, neck and upper breast is chestnut-bronze. The back and wings are dark olive-green, finely barred black and are ornamented with bright chestnut spots and black bars. The back has a conspicuous buff coloured V. A broad white band separates the neck and wings. There is a broad white horizontal band through the eye. The male is a smaller, less colourful bird, lacking the rufous on the hindneck. This species is generally inconspicuous, and occurs solitarily or in only small parties.

Distribution

Until recently, the Australian painted snipe was generally considered part of a more widespread species that extended throughout Indonesia, Asia and Africa and on many Pacific Islands. As redefined, the species is now considered restricted to Australia. Australian painted snipe are most frequently recorded in south eastern Australia. In the Northern Territory it was recorded breeding at Tarrabool Lake on Eva Downs on the Barkly Tablelands in 1993, with non-breeding records from Lake Woods in 1993 and an un-named swamp on Sturt Plateau in 2001. It is likely that the species could occur on any shallow ephemeral wetlands in central or southern Northern Territory. It is also possible that the species could occur in northern areas of the NT.

Habitat

Australian painted snipe occur in shallow, vegetated, freshwater swamps, claypans or inundated grassland (including temporary wetlands).

Diet

Australian painted snipe feed at the water's edge and on mudflats, taking seeds and probing for invertebrates.

Behaviour

It is unknown whether the Australian painted snipe is resident. They may well be nomadic. Its occurrence appears to be unpredictable. It is unobtrusive during the day, feeding primarily at night (NRETAS, 2011e).

Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat (*Saccolaimus saccolaimus*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Vulnerable.



(Taubert, 2009).

Description

The bare-rumped sheathtail bat is a large (50 grams) insectivorous bat. As with other sheathtail bats, the tip of the tail is free of the tail membrane. The fur is dark red-brown to almost black, with white speckles, and this fur doesn't extend to the rump.

Distribution

This species has a wide distribution from India through south-eastern Asia to the Solomon Islands, and including north-eastern Queensland and the Northern Territory. The north-eastern Australian populations are described as the subspecies *S. s. nudicluniatus*, although it is not clear whether this should be applied to the Northern Territory population.

It was first recorded in the Northern Territory in 1979, and there have been very few (less than five confirmed) records since. All confirmed records have been from the Kakadu lowlands.

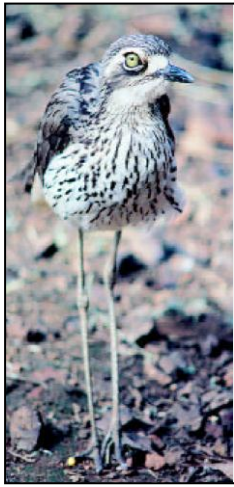
Conservation reserves: Kakadu National Park.

Ecology

This is a high-flying insectivorous bat. Specimens were collected from open *Pandanus* woodland fringing the sedgelands of the South Alligator River in Kakadu National Park. In the Northern Territory, it has also been recorded from eucalypt tall open forests. In Queensland, it is known mainly from coastal lowlands, including eucalypt woodlands and rainforests. It roosts in tree hollows and caves (NRETAS, 2011g).

Bush Stone-curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



(NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999)

Distribution

The Bush Stone-curlew is widespread across northern and north-eastern Australia.

Description

The Bush Stone-curlew is a large, long-legged, ground dwelling bird. The species is polymorphic, with the rufous morph dominating the species range in northern Australia and intergrading with the grey morph irregularly on the east and west coasts of Australia. The grey morph is predominately covered with light grey-brown plumage with black streaks throughout. A prominent dark stripe runs from the eye to the back. The face, chin, ear coverts, under wing and lower-belly are white with black tips along the edges of the under wing. The rufous morph has rufous-brown plumage, streaked black, around the eye and on the forehead, neck, breast and upper-belly. Both morphs have a hunched appearance, large pale eyes and long-legs that trail well beyond the tip of the tail in flight.

Habitat

The Bush Stone-curlew is a wader-like bird that can be difficult to see in its lightly. Preferred habitat is often associated with woodlands of *Casuarina*, *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia* or *Epolycarpa*. Dry, open grassland and cropland, with cover nearby, may also provide habitat for the species. The Bush Stone-curlew nests on the ground, near dead timber, usually under trees within open woodlands that have an understory of short grass or among brushwood.

Diet

The Bush Stone-curlew eats insects, molluscs, centipedes, crustaceans, spiders, frogs, lizards, snakes and some vegetation.

Breeding

Breeding usually occurs in spring, although it may occur earlier in northern Australia.

Behaviour

The Bush Stone-curlew is highly vocal with a distinctive loud, eerie, high-pitched, wailing call heard most commonly during the night. Individuals are generally nocturnal and especially active on moonlit nights (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999).

Crest-tailed Mulgara (*Dasycerus cristicauda*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Vulnerable; **Northern Territory:** Vulnerable.



(NRETAS, 2011a).

Description

The crest-tailed mulgara is a robust, carnivorous marsupial with body mass up to about 190 g, and head body length to about 18 centimetres. The tail is short, slightly enlarged at the base and tapering to a point. There has been considerable taxonomic confusion and re-sorting of the mulgaras. For most of the last 30 years only one species, *D. cristicauda*, was recognized. More recently, based on some genetic and morphological attributes, two species were recognized, the Mulgara *D. cristicauda* and *ampurta* *D. hillieri* with both occurring in the Northern Territory.

Distribution

Because most previous records did not distinguish among the two species of mulgara now recognized, there is ambiguity about the distribution of both species.

Ecology

Mulgaras shelter in burrows, are primarily nocturnal, and feed on invertebrates, reptiles and small mammals (NRETAS, 2011a).

Flock Bronzewing (*Phaps histrionica*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



(DEC, 2011b)

Description

A large, sandy-coloured, ground-feeding pigeon. The male has black head and conspicuous white forehead, ear-mark and bib while females have a brown head with the white areas and black below eye ducker. They fly rapidly on long, backswept wings (DEC, 2011b).

Habitat and Ecology

Flock Bronzewings are mainly found in open Mitchell Grass *Astrebla pectinata* grasslands on black soil plains, but also frequent saltbush *Atriplex*, bluebush *Maireana* and *Triodia* hummock grasslands, grassy woodlands, recently burnt areas, roadsides and agricultural land, particularly favouring run-on areas. Its preferred habitat is tussock grassland, particularly Mitchell grassland. They need to drink daily and may be seen adjacent to water, e.g. at stock tanks, bore drains and pools in water courses (DEC, 2011b).

They nest on bare ground, in the shelter of low vegetation and feed on bare areas, taking seeds and shoots of gramineous and herbaceous plants. They are often associated with permanent water. Records of large numbers appear to follow sustained periods of favourable conditions (DSEWPC, 2011).

Rest on the ground during the day and nest in a simple scrape on the ground in the cover of a bush, low branch, grass tussock, or in dust on bare ground around bores, often in close proximity to many others of the same species.

Highly nomadic, this species was named because of its tendency to form huge flocks (e.g. flocks of up to 100,000 birds were noted during the 1930s). Flocks of over a thousand are rare today (DEC, 2011b).

Freckled Duck (*Stictonetta naevosa*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



(DEC, 2011b)

Description

The Freckled Duck is a dark, greyish-brown bird with a large head that is peaked at the rear, and a distinctive narrow, slightly up-turned bill. Their dark brownish-black plumage is evenly freckled all over with white or buff. During the winter-spring breeding season, the male's bill becomes crimson at the base.

Distribution

The Freckled Duck is found primarily in south-eastern and south-western Australia, occurring as a vagrant elsewhere. It breeds in large temporary swamps created by floods in the Bulloo and Lake Eyre basins and the Murray-Darling system. The duck is forced to disperse during extensive inland droughts.

Habitat and Ecology

Prefer permanent freshwater swamps and creeks. During drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds.

Generally rest in dense cover during the day, usually in deep water. Feed at dawn and dusk and at night on algae, seeds and vegetative parts of aquatic grasses and sedges and small invertebrates.

Nesting usually occurs between October and December but can take place at other times when conditions are favourable. Nests are usually located in dense vegetation at or near water level.

Gouldian Finch (*Erythrura gouldiae*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Endangered; **Northern Territory:** Endangered.



(NRETAS, 2011f).

Description

The gouldian finch is an easily recognised small bird: mature adults have a purple chest, yellow breast and green back, with an intensely vivid pale blue upper collar. Females are duller than males, and juveniles are completely dull green. Three colour morphs exist in the wild: black face, red face and yellow face.

Distribution

Formerly the gouldian finch was distributed throughout the tropical savannas of northern Australia. It is now restricted to isolated areas mostly within the Northern Territory and the Kimberley. Although the decline has occurred throughout the range, this has been most pronounced in the easternmost populations. The largest known population is in the Yinberrie Hills (about 40 kilometres north of Katherine).

Ecology

Gouldian finches occupy two different regions of the landscape on an annual cycle. In the dry season and part of the late wet season, between February and October, they live within wooded hills that contain a group of Eucalyptus species commonly referred to as snappy or salmon gums. Hollows in these trees provide nesting sites. During this period, they forage on the ground, feeding on shed seeds of native sorghum, and find water at small rocky waterholes that remain within the hills until the next wet. In the wet season Gouldian finches move from the hills into lowland drainages to feed upon seeds of perennial grasses, typically available from mid December. These grasses include soft spinifex, cockatoo grass and golden beard grass (NRETAS, 2011f).

Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji (*Liopholis kintorei*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Vulnerable; **Northern Territory:** Vulnerable.



(NRETAS, 2011i).

Description

The great desert skink is a large, smooth bodied lizard with an average snout-vent length of 200 millimetres (maximum of 440 millimetres) and a body mass of up to 350 grams. Males are heavier and have broader heads than females. The tail is slightly longer than the snout-vent length. The upperbody varies in colour between individuals and can be bright orange-brown or dull brown or light grey. The underbody colour ranges from bright lemon-yellow to cream or grey. Adult males often have blue-grey flanks, whereas those of females and juveniles are either plain brown or vertically barred with orange and cream.

Distribution

The great desert skink is endemic to the Australian arid zone. In the Northern Territory, most recent records (post 1980) come from the western deserts region from Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park north to Rabbit Flat in the Tanami Desert. The Tanami Desert and Uluru populations are both global strongholds for the species. Outside the Northern Territory it occurs in north-west South Australia and in the Gibson Desert and southern sections of the Great Sandy Desert of Western Australia. Its former range included the Great Victoria Desert, as far west as Wiluna, and the northern Great Sandy Desert.

Conservation reserves where reported: Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park, Watarrka National Park, Newhaven Reserve (a large pastoral lease in the Great Sandy Desert managed for conservation by Birds Australia and the Australian Wildlife Conservancy).

Ecology

The great desert skink occupies a range of vegetation types with the major habitat being sandplain and adjacent swales that support hummock grassland and scattered shrubs. In the Tanami Desert, it also occupies paleodrainage lines on lateritic soils supporting *Melaleuca* shrubs. It is an omnivore that feeds on a wide variety of invertebrates (particularly termites), small vertebrates, and the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants.

The great desert skink is a livebearer that gives birth to one to five young between December and February. It is a communal species that digs complex burrow systems to a depth of less than one metre and with a diameter (of the entire burrow system) of up to 10 metre. Up to 10 individuals may share a large burrow system which can have five to 10 entrances. Latrines, where animals defaecate over an area of one to three metres, are located at the surface of occupied burrows (NRETAS, 2011i).

Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Vulnerable; **Northern Territory:** Vulnerable.



(NRETAS, 2011d).

Description

The greater bilby is a large bandicoot (body mass males, 800-2500 g; females, 600-1100 g) with soft silky fur. The fur is ash grey over most of the body, whereas on the belly it is pure white to cream. The basal 20 percent of the tail is the same colour as the upper-body, the central 40 percent is black and the distal 40 percent, pure white. The forelimbs are robust and equipped with three stoutly clawed toes (and two unclawed toes) giving the animal a formidable burrowing capacity. The slender hind limbs are long and resemble those of macropods. The snout is long and delicate and the ears are large and rabbit-like.

Distribution

Within the Northern Territory, it occurs in the central and western parts of the Tanami bioregion, the southern Sturt Plateau bioregion and the northern Great Sandy Desert bioregion. The distribution is highly fragmented within this area. Historically, the greater bilby occupied a vast area of arid and semi-arid Australia. Its distribution declined dramatically in the years following European settlement and it now occupies about 20% of its former range. The species occurs in two separate geographic areas; one extending from the western deserts region of the Northern Territory and Western Australia north to the Pilbara and Kimberley regions, the second in the Channel Country of south-west Queensland.

Habitat

Habitat of the greater bilby in the Northern Territory is characterised by sandy soils dominated by hummock grasslands covered predominantly by three species of spinifex, *Triodia basedowii*, *T. pungens* and *T. schinzii*. An overstorey of low shrub cover dominated by *Acacia* and *Melaleuca* species grows over much of this country. This predominantly sandy landscape also includes rocky outcrops, laterite rises and low lying drainage systems.

Diet

The greater bilby is omnivorous and major foods vary across seasons. Important plant foods include seed from various grasses and sedges including Button Grass (*Dactyloctenium radulans*), Desert Flinders Grass (*Yakirra australiensis*) and Parakeelya (*Calandrinia* spp.) and bulbs from Bush Onion or Yalka (*Cyperus bulbosus*) and *Wurmbea deserticola*, many of which are most abundant soon after fires. At a site in central Australia, fruiting bodies of underground fungi were the major dietary component. Major invertebrate prey includes termites, ants, beetles, insect larvae and spiders. Most of the food of the Greater Bilby is excavated from the soil and holes may attain 25 centimetres in depth.

Breeding

Litters, comprising one to three young, can be produced at any time of year. Young remain in the pouch for approximately 75 days, before being cached and suckled in maternal burrows for a further two weeks prior to independence. Under ideal conditions, there is the potential to produce four litters every year. Captive animals live up to 10 years.

Behaviour

Bilbies dig burrows up to two metres deep and an individual may have over a dozen regularly used burrows within its home-range. Bilbies forage at night. Movements of five kilometres during one night have been recorded for male bilbies. Males, females and juveniles may occupy overlapping home ranges. Densities of 12–16 individuals/km² are reached in optimal habitat. However; a density of one to two kilometres square is more typical (NRETAS, 2011d).

Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



(Birds Australia, 2011)

Description

Typical falcon intermediate in size between Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* and Australian Kestrel *Falco cenchroides* and with loud repeated 'kek' call. Overall coloration grey with black primaries. Secondaries grey with 10 dark brown wavy bars. Small black moustachial stripe, with black streaking often around eye. Throat whitish. Underparts may be greyish white. Iris brown; bill bluish and yellow at base; cere orange; legs yellow or yellow-orange (Bird Life International, 2011).

Distribution

The Grey Falcon is sparsely distributed over a wide area of semi-arid Australia (Birds Australia, 2011). It is centred on inland drainage systems where there is an average annual rainfall is less than 500 millimetres. There it frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses. It also hunts far out into treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter (DSEWPC, 2011b). The breeding distribution has contracted over past decades as a result of overgrazing, clearance and degradation of its open woodland habitat (Birds Australia, 2011).

Habitat and Ecology

It preys on birds, mostly granivorous parrots and pigeons, and mammals. It also occasionally feeds on carrion, including dead lambs. It nests in the old nests of other birds, particularly those of other raptors, laying two to three eggs. The nests chosen are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. In any one area, nesting may be confined to years of above average rainfall, with the falcons leaving during drier times (DSEWPC, 2011b).

Northern Nailtail Wallaby(*Onychogalea unguifera*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



(Museum Victoria, 2011)

Description

The Northern Nailtail Wallaby is a small sandy wallaby which can be identified by a dark stripe on the lower mid-dorsal continuing onto the tail, a tuft of dark hairs towards the end of the tail and a nail on the tip of the tail. Males, grow to a maximum head and body length of just under 70 centimetres with a tail that often just exceeds 70 centimetres. They usually attain a weight of around seven to eight kilograms. Females are usually around 10 percent smaller in size and weigh around five to six kilograms (Australian Museum, 2011).

Distribution

Most of its range lies between the northern Australian coast and the 500 millimetres rainfall isohyet, but it extends several hundred kilometres further inland in northwestern Australia and tends to avoid areas of higher rainfall in Arnhem Land and the Kimberley (Australian Museum, 2011).

Habitat and Ecology

The species is usually found within ecotones between sandy loams and clay. It is found in areas of open woodland with tussock grasslands and shrublands with scattered trees or shrubs. It is also found in coastal plains with scattered *Melaleuca* thickets. It is generally a solitary, nocturnal animal (IUCN, 2011).

Southern Marsupial Mole, Yitarritjarri, Itjaritjari (*Noroyctes typhlops*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Endangered; **Northern Territory:** Vulnerable.



(NRETAS, 2011h).

Description

Marsupial moles comprise their own order within the marsupials; the *Notoryctemorphia*. The order contains the southern marsupial mole or Itjaritjari and the northern marsupial mole or Kakarratul (*N. caurinus*). The southern marsupial mole consists of a southern and northern form that differ in morphology and genetics. The taxonomic implications of these differences are not fully understood. The southern marsupial mole is a small animal (body mass 30-60 g, head and body length up to 140 millimetres) that is highly distinctive in shape and appearance. Key characteristics include a tubular body shape, lack of external ears, heavily keratinized skin on the snout, a short, cylindrical, stumpy tail and short, dense fur. Body colour ranges from almost white through pinkish cinnamon to rich golden red. The limbs are short and powerful. The third and fourth digits of the forefoot are greatly enlarged and bear large, triangular claws that form a cleft spade or scoop. The remaining three digits of the forefoot are small, but the first and second bear claws and are opposed to the third and fourth. The middle three digits of the hind foot also possess an enlarged claw. The female has a distinct pouch that, as in other burrowing marsupials, opens posteriorly. The eyes are vestigial, measure one millimetre in diameter, and are hidden under the skin. There is no lens or pupil, and the optic nerve to the brain is reduced.

Distribution

The southern marsupial mole occurs in the sandy deserts of central Western Australia, northern South Australia (apart from records from the Fowlers Bay area near the SA coast) and the Northern Territory. Within the Territory, it has been recorded from locations concentrated in the south-western quarter but has been collected as far north as Barrow Creek (21° 53' S). It does not appear to occur in the Simpson Desert. The few records of marsupial moles from the northwestern Tanami Desert approach the known range of the northern marsupial mole, which has not yet been confirmed from the NT.

Ecology

Southern marsupial moles are found in the sandy deserts where they occupy dunes, sandy plains, and river flats. Underground sign is most common on well-vegetated dunes. Aboriginal people have indicated that marsupial moles require soft sand and cannot tunnel through hard or loamy substrates that occur in swales between widely spaced dunes. This view is supported by the results of surveys of underground sign. Food of marsupial moles includes various insects (adults, larvae, pupae and eggs), other invertebrates and geckoes

Marsupial moles dig with the aid of flattened claws. It is not known whether they build nests or form permanent burrows. Although marsupial moles were previously considered to swim through the sand, recent investigations indicate that they are actually tunnellers that back-fill as they move along.

The marsupial mole occasionally comes to the surface and seems more inclined to do so after rain in the cooler seasons. A characteristic three furrow track in the sand is made by the mole's spade-like feet and the stumpy tail. Marsupial moles typically remain above the surface only for a short distance (usually a few metres). Little is known about reproduction by marsupial moles, although single and twin pouch young have been reported (NRETAS, 2011h).

Spectacled Hare-wallaby (*Lagorchestes conspicillatus*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern. **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



(Australian Wildlife Conservancy, 2011)

Description

Slightly bigger than a European Hare and with a bright orange patch of fur surrounding each eye, the distinctive Spectacled Hare-wallaby is aptly named. Spectacled Hare-wallabies have such efficient kidneys that they do not need to drink. They rely on water metabolized from their food, supplemented by the odd dew drop on early morning foliage.

Distribution

Spectacled Hare-wallabies were once widely distributed across the lower latitudes of northern Australia from eastern Queensland, through the Northern Territory to the Pilbara and Kimberley in Western Australia, with a subspecies on Barrow Island off the northwest coast. However, populations have declined sharply in the past 20 years or so, especially in the southern part of their range, and they are now only patchily distributed.

Habitat and Diet

They live in open woodlands, shrublands and hummock grasslands, sheltering under vegetation or in burrows during the day and searching for herbs, grass and fruits at night (Australian Wildlife Conservancy, 2011).

Breeding

Females commence breeding at about one year of age and males when slightly older. Reproduction in this species involves an oestrous cycle of 30 days, a gestation period of 29-31 days and a mean pouch life of 152 days. A postpartum oestrus and mating following a birth is the normal pattern of reproduction (CSIRO, 1993).

VALE EXPLORATION PTY LTD

**ELLIOTT PROJECT APPENDIX E: CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES
MAY 2011**

Square-tailed Kite (*Lophoictinia isura*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern. **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, (1999a)

Description

The Square-tailed Kite is a medium sized, long-winged raptor. Adults have a white face with thick black streaks on the crown and finer streaks elsewhere. The saddle, rump and central upper tail-coverts are blackish with grey-brown barring. The under body is predominately grey-brown with black tips on the grey tail and wing edges. The species may be distinguished from the Blackbreasted Buzzard by a white face and smaller build with a less prominent bill and head. The Square-tailed Kite is usually silent, however, it may utter a hoarse or plaintive yelp and a weak twitter at or near its nest.

Length: 500-550 millimetres; Wing span: 1300-1450 millimetres; Tail: 239-265 millimetres; Bill: 22-25 millimetres; Tarsus: 48-60 millimetres;

Weight: 500g (male), 635g (female).

Distribution

The Square-tailed Kite is endemic to Australia being widespread but sparsely distributed throughout the mainland. The species ranges along coastal and sub-coastal areas from south Western Australia, the Pilbara and Kimberley regions, the Top End, eastern Queensland, NSW to Victoria.

Habitat

The Square-tailed Kite typically inhabits the coastal forested and wooded lands of tropical and temperate Australia. The species may be recorded inland along timbered watercourses, although individuals are absent from waterless desert.

Diet

The Square-tailed Kite is a specialist hunter of passerines, especially honeyeaters, and insects in the tree canopy, picking most prey items from the outer foliage. The species appears to have a large hunting range and hunts routinely in the morning and afternoons or evenings.

Breeding

Bonds between pairs are monogamous and probably for life, however, individuals are usually seen singly outside of the breeding season, from July to February. Nesting sites are generally located along or near watercourses, in the fork or on a large, horizontal limb of *Angophora* spp. or *Eucalypt* spp. Both parents incubate a clutch of one to three eggs for a predicted period of 37 to 42 days. The nestling period is at least nine weeks after hatching. The young may beg for food from their parents for more than a month after fledging (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999a).

Western Chestnut Mouse (*Pseudomys nanus*)

Conservation Status: **Australia:** Least Concern; **Northern Territory:** Near Threatened.



(Wildlife Images, 2010)

Habitat

The Western Chestnut Mouse is known to occur in a range of habitats that are associated with low eucalypt woodlands with a dense cover of tussock grasses. The western chestnut mouse uses an extensive network of burrows up to one metre in depth which should enable it to survive fires (CSIRO, 2004).

Diet

Its diet is currently unknown (Partridge, 2008).

Breeding

Breeding occurs at a very rapid rate and appears to be responsive to favourable conditions, such as rapid vegetation growth after fires, flooding and rains (Partridge, 2008). They breed in the latter part of the monsoon season and can extend their breeding activity into spring. They may reproduce virtually year-round, presumably when environmental conditions are favourable. The predominance of young non-breeding adults and juveniles in the spring signals a new infusion of animals into the population and a large population turnover at the expense of older members. The young survivors of the seasonal transition from extremely dry to intensely wet conditions then become the primary contributors to the next major breeding episode (CSIRO, 2004).

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VALE EXPLORATION PTY LTD

ELLIOTT PROJECT APPENDIX E: CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES

MAY 2011

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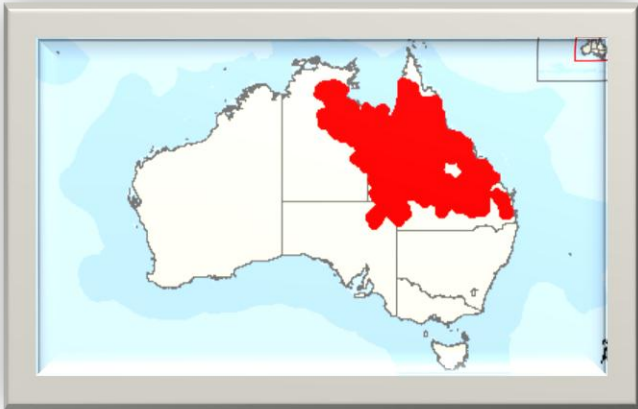
SUSTAINABILITY
FUTURE GROWTH

APPENDIX F:


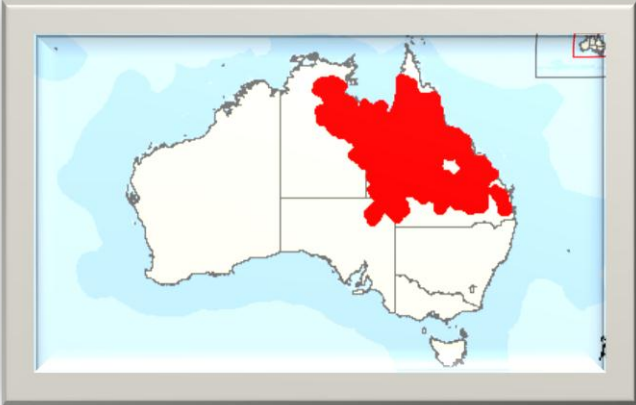
INVASIVE FLORA SPECIES PROFILES OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE LIKELY TO BE IN THE ELLIOTT PROJECT AREA

Possible Invasive Flora Species Present at the Elliott Project Area


The following appendix provides details of the five (of a possible total of 20) Invasive flora species listed by the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) Protected Matters database search as being both of national significance, as they pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity, and with the possibility of occurring in the Elliott Project area.

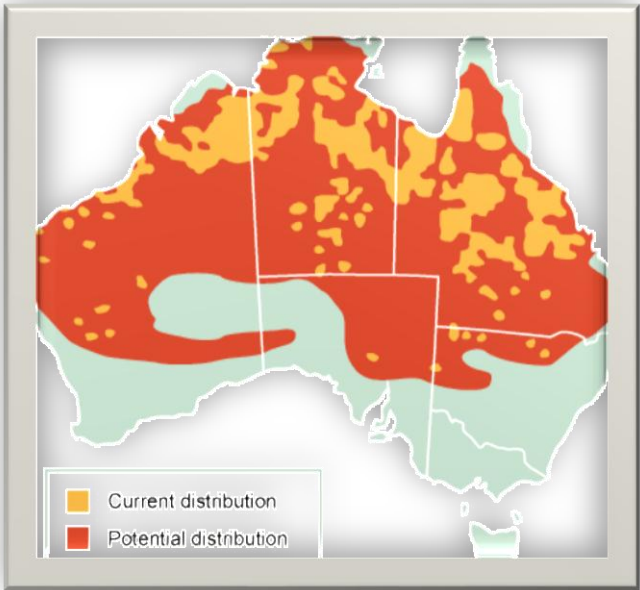
Scientific Name	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> subsp. <i>indica</i>
Common Name	Prickly Acacia
Photograph	 <p><i>Acacia nilotica</i> subsp. <i>indica</i></p> <p>Photographer: D. Valke.</p> <p>(Valke, 2011)</p>
Distribution Map	 <p>(Australian Government, 2011a)</p>

Tenements where the species or species habitat may occur	EL27186, EL27197, EL27189, EL27190.
Key Characteristics	The hairy "string of beads" pod is characteristic. This subspecies, the only one found in Australia, differs from <i>A. farnesiana</i> in its more or less hairy branchlets and pinnules without distinct raised mid- and lateral nerves underneath.
Description	Dense, spreading shrub or tree, to 12 m high, bark smooth becoming rough and longitudinally fissured at base; heads globular. Fl. yellow, Jan/Apr–Nov. Silty, cracking clay or sandy alluvial soils. Plains, floodplains, often near creeks, streams, dams or bores, on cleared land, roadsides.
Distribution	<i>Australian:</i> Western Australia, Northern Territory, South Australia, Queensland. Alien to Australia, alien to Western Australia, naturalised or cultivated. <i>Native:</i> India, but has spread into western Asia and Africa. Introduced into Queensland in the late 1800s.
Habit	Spreading, dense trees (with deep taproot), up to 12 m high. Spines present; associated with leaves (stipular to 50 mm long).
Where it grows	Grows on bare areas.
Flower colour	Yellow
Flowering period	January, April, May, June, August, September, November.
Fruit	Indehiscent, a loment, non-fleshy (softly hairy), to 250 mm long, to 17 mm wide (to 9 mm at constrictions) (Florabase, 2011b).

Scientific Name	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>
Common Name	Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass
Photograph	 <p><i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i></p> <p>Photographer: Craig <i>et al.</i> (Florabase, 2011a)</p>
Distribution Map	 <p>(Australian Government, 2011b)</p>


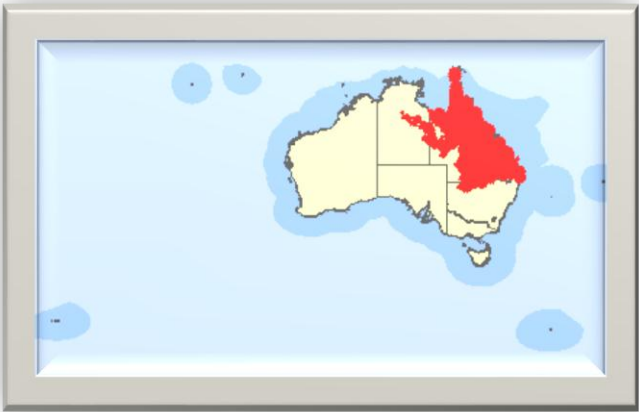
Tenements where the species or species habitat may occur	EL27186, EL27197, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shade and fire tolerant. • Adapted to frequent defoliation. • Capable of changing fire frequency and intensity. • Can begin producing seeds from approximately 3 months of age. • Rhizomatous cultivars can produce seeds, but produce fewer numbers. • Dormancy varies between climatic regions and can be broken by high temperatures. • Germination rates are highest on the soil surface and can be poor and unpredictable particularly in low rainfall regions. • Has developed resistance to some post-emergent herbicides.
Description	Perennial, caespitose grass.
Habit	Grass
How it spreads	Primarily wind and water, also mammals (on skin and fur), birds, vehicles.
Fire Response	Resprouts; Heat may kill seeds, however buried or protected seed may survive and readily germinate in the post-fire environment.
Flower colour	Purple between February and October.
Where it grows	White, red or brown sand, stony red loam, black cracking clay.
Origin	Africa, India and western Asia. Introduced for livestock forage, re-vegetation and erosion control (Florabase, 2011a).

Scientific Name	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>
Common Name	<i>Parkinsonia</i> , Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean
Photograph	 <p><i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> Photographer: Wilson, C.G. Taken at : Rockhampton Downs, NT. (Australian Government, 2011c).</p>

<p>Distribution Map</p>	 <p>(Australian Government, 2011c)</p>
<p>Tenements where the species or species habitat may occur</p>	<p>EL27186, EL27197, EL27188, EL27189, EL27190, EL27544.</p>
<p>Key Points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Parkinsonia</i> (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>) is a fast grower and can flower as early as the summer of its second year of growth. • It is a threat to rangelands and wetlands • Use of chemicals produces less regrowth than if mechanical means are used • Control measures always need to be followed up as some trees may be missed during initial control and regrowth can occur from seeds and roots.

Description	<p><i>Parkinsonia</i> (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>) is a spreading, much-branched shrub or tree to 8 or rarely 10 m tall. It has a deep taproot and extensive surface roots. Its stems are slender, drooping and tend to zig-zag, with thorns 5-20 mm long.</p> <p><i>Parkinsonia</i> leaves consist of a flat, green leaf stalk up to 300 mm long and 2-3 mm wide with numerous small (4-10 mm) green oblong leaflets staggered along both sides. The leaf base is protected by sharp, recurved spines, 5-15 mm long, which persist in older branches.</p> <p>The fragrant flowers are up to 20 mm in diameter, with five petals, and predominantly yellow. The top petal either has orange spots or turns completely orange. Each flower grows on a long, slender, drooping stalk arising from leaf joints in groups of 8 to 12.</p> <p>The fruit is an elongate, almost straight pod about 3-13 cm long and 3.5-8 mm wide and narrows at both ends; it is somewhat flattened and usually has pronounced constrictions between each of the seeds and at maturity is a pale brown or yellow-brown. Seeds, of which there are usually just 2-4 per fruit pod, but sometimes up to 8, are oval or oblong in shape, 9-15 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, and are olive green to brown.</p>
Distribution	<p>In Australia most infestations occur in coastal, central and western Queensland, central and northern parts of the Northern Territory, and the Pilbara and Kimberley regions of Western Australia. Isolated populations have been recorded in South Australia and western New South Wales. It is been estimated that at least 800 000 hectares of land are infested with this species</p>
Habit	Shrub, Tree
How it spreads	<p><i>Parkinsonia</i> produces abundant seed, a typically mature plant producing about 5 000 seeds per year and large specimens more than 13 000. They fall within the pods which can be widely dispersed in moving water. The pods are relatively unpalatable and so spread by animals feeding on them is probably a minor method of dispersal. Both seeds and pods can be dispersed on unclean machinery, for example, in mud.</p>
Where it grows	<p>Commonly on seasonally flooded sites but also around dams and bores, as well as stream banks and floodplains; on sand to clay soils. It inhabits pastures, roadsides, grasslands, open woodland and rangelands.</p>
Flower colour	Yellow


<p>Impacts</p>	<p><i>Parkinsonia</i> is a Weed of National Significance. It is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of its invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic and environmental impacts. <i>Parkinsonia</i> has the potential to invade more than three quarters of mainland Australia.</p> <p>Plants can form dense impenetrable thickets on rangelands and wetlands, making areas of land inaccessible for people and animals. Seed pods float and are easily spread by water. Thickets can be up to several kilometres across. Cattle are difficult to muster in paddocks where <i>Parkinsonia</i> infestations are thick. Access to watering points is impaired by the thickets which also shade out valuable pastures and displaces native vegetation when left untreated. <i>Parkinsonia</i> can dam watercourses, cause erosion, and lower water tables. A very hardy plant that can withstand long dry spells. Seeds remain viable for many years. <i>Parkinsonia</i> infestations provide refuges for feral animals especially pigs</p>
<p>Origin</p>	<p><i>Parkinsonia</i> is native to tropical regions of the Americas, from the southern regions of the United States to northern South America (e.g. Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama and Peru).</p> <p>It has been introduced to some South American countries (including mainland Ecuador and El Salvador) and many other regions, including tropical Africa, the Middle East, Italy, Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, many Pacific islands (e.g. Hawaii, Tahiti) and Australia.</p> <p><i>Parkinsonia</i> is believed to have been introduced into Australia in the 1890s and early 1900s for use as an ornamental in towns and (perhaps subsequently) as a shade tree around homesteads and bores in northern Australia (Australian Government, 2011c).</p>

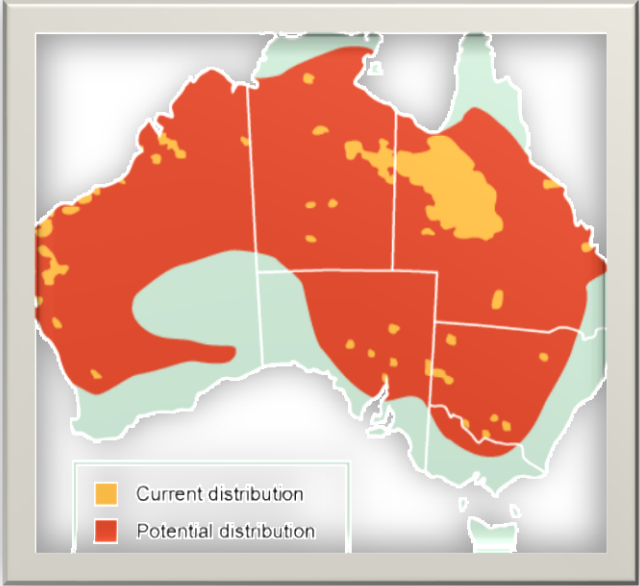
Scientific Name	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> .
Common Name	Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed
Photograph	 <p><i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i></p> <p>Photographer: Wilson, C.G. Taken at : Bangalore, India. (Australian Government, 2011d)</p>
Distribution Map	 <p>(Australian Government, 2011d).</p>

Tenements where the species or species habitat may occur	EL27186, EL27197, EL27189, EL27190.
Key Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>) is a prolific setter of seed, an average-sized plant producing about 15,000 seed; with a significant portion of buried seed remaining viable for six or more years. • It invades grazing land and summer cropping areas as well as disturbed native vegetation, its aggressiveness partly due to an allelopathic effect on other plants. • It favours cracking clay soils. • The species can cause respiratory problems and severe dermatitis in humans. • It taints meat and milk of livestock.
Description	<p>Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>) is an aromatic, annual herb initially forming a basal rosette of leaves but then becoming much-branched and usually about 0.5-1.5 m tall. In favourable situations it can grow to 2 m tall. It has divided, softly hairy leaves arranged alternately along the stem, decreasing in size towards the top of the plant. The flowers heads are white and borne in loose clusters on the tips of branches. The wedge-shaped seeds (known as achenes cypselas) are black at maturity, about 2 mm long, and end in 2 broad, membranous white scales about 0.5 mm long.</p>

Distribution	<p>Within Australia, Parthenium Weed has been recorded from Queensland, New South Wales and the Northern Territory. It is widespread and seemingly entrenched in central Queensland. Around 2000 the core area of infestation in the central highlands of Queensland was estimated to be 8.2 million hectares. Scattered infestations also occur in Queensland from Cook shire in the north to Longreach in the west and south to the border towns of Goondiwindi and Mungindi.</p> <p>From published records the extent to which Parthenium Weed has been noted in the Northern Territory is unclear, but reports are few. It has been reported that the original infestation of 1977 at Elsey Creek, in the Mataranka district, had almost been eradicated. At that time no other infestations were known. Since then, the Elsey population has been eradicated and sporadic outbreaks on rural blocks in the Katherine area have also been successfully treated. Seemingly, two outbreaks in the Northern Territory Gulf country in 1991 - one near Borroloola and the other at Limmen Bight - have also been satisfactorily dealt with.</p>
Habit	Herb
How it spreads	<p>Parthenium Weed is a prolific seeder. Soil seed-bank studies in Australia reveal as many as 400 million seeds per hectare. The seed can be dispersed by both water, with significant spread along waterways noted in central Queensland, and by wind. Similarly, they can be spread by livestock and other animals in the hair or mud attached to their bodies.</p> <p>Long-distance dispersal can take place by the movement of contaminated passenger vehicles, farm machinery, livestock, stock feed and pasture seed. In Queensland there is a legal requirement for suppliers of stock, machinery and other products to sign a declaration whether or not the material is clean of seed. Legislation is also in place which requires agricultural machinery moving from Queensland to New South Wales to be inspected at the border, a process considered to have greatly reduced the risk of further introductions into the latter state.</p>
Where it grows	Parthenium Weed can be prolific in disturbed situations, both natural and unnatural, and has a marked preference for highly fertile, black, alkaline, cracking clay soils but does grow on other soils, albeit not usually as vigorously. Climatically it has a preference for areas with an annual summer rainfall greater than 500 mm. Flooded country is also very prone to Parthenium Weed infestations.
Flower colour	White

Impacts	<p>Parthenium Weed is a Weed of National Significance. It is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of its invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Parthenium Weed is a major problem in rangeland and summer-cropping areas of Queensland, costing farmers and graziers over \$22 million a year in reduced production and increased management costs. It readily colonises disturbed and heavily stocked areas, reduces both pasture establishment and potential, and invades native vegetation. In Queensland it threatens biodiversity in the Einasleigh Uplands bioregion and native grassland in the central highlands. It is somewhat toxic to livestock and taints meat and milk. In people, repeated contact with plants can produce allergic dermatitis, while in others the pollen may cause hay fever and asthma.</p>
Origin	<p>Parthenium Weed was originally described and formally named from material gathered in Jamaica. The species is native to the Caribbean region and according to some reports also other regions of central America, Mexico and parts of South America (Australian Government, 2011d).</p>

Scientific Name	<i>Prosopis</i> ssp.
Common Name	Mesquite, Algaroba
Photograph	 <p><i>Prosopis limensis</i></p> <p>Photographer: Wilson, C.G. Taken at : Hughenden, QLD. (Australian Government, 2011e).</p>

<p>Distribution Map</p>	 <p>(Australian Government, 2011e).</p>
<p>Tenements where the species or species habitat may occur</p>	<p>EL27186, EL27197, EL27189, EL27190.</p>
<p>Key Points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i> spp.), which includes four species and several hybrids, is one of four prickly bushes that have infestations scattered throughout semi-arid Australia. • It is a nuisance in rangelands where it forms dense impenetrable stands, particularly around waterways. • Animals eat the seed pods and spread the seeds. Historical control efforts by mechanical and chemical means have been expensive and ultimately ineffective. • Control requires an integrated management approach, including mechanical, chemical and biological techniques and the use of fire and grazing strategies.

Description	<p>The various Mesquite species (<i>Prosopis</i> spp.) come in a range of shapes and sizes. They can be found as multi-stemmed shrubby bushes or single stemmed trees with a spreading canopy often with an irregular outline with some branches protruding out of the canopy, growing from 3 to 15 m tall. The bark is smooth and dark red-green in young stems, and rough and grey in older stems. Branches have a characteristic zig-zag structure, and the overall impression is of a rather untidy plant, with single branches extending outside the main canopy. Mesquite leaves occur at each point where the branch changes direction (the zig-zag) and are compound (twice-divided), with 1-4 pairs of primary leaflets each with 7-21 pairs of small opposite secondary leaflets. There are often one or two thorns at the base of the leaves.</p> <p>The greenish cream-yellow flowers form a cylindrical flowerhead 50-80 mm in length. Pods are 5-20 cm long, compressed, straight to curved, smooth or with slight restrictions between the seeds. Ripe pods are yellow, purple, or yellow with purple streaks and patches. The flat seeds are oval or elliptical 2.5-7 mm long by 2-3 mm wide, each enclosed in a flattened fibrous case, and surrounded by sweet pulp.</p> <p>Identification of Mesquite species is complicated because there is often variation in growth form, even within the same species, and hybrids between the main species are common.</p>
Distribution	<p>There are four naturalised species of Mesquite in Australia, and a range of hybrids. Collectively, they are suited to the climate of much of inland Australia. The worst infestations are on pastoral land in the Pilbara in Western Australia, the Barkly Tablelands in the Northern Territory, and in north-western, central and south-western Queensland.</p> <p>Different species have different distributions, which reflect their initial plantings but also variation in their preferred climate and surroundings. For example, <i>Prosopis pallida</i> is widely distributed across the north of Australia from the east coast of Queensland through the Northern Territory to the west coast of Western Australia. However, it is not found in any of the southern states, whereas <i>Prosopis velutina</i> and the hybrid <i>P. velutina</i> x <i>P. glandulosa</i> var. <i>torreyana</i> can tolerate the cooler climate of southeastern Australia.</p>
Habit	Tree, Shrub

How it spreads	<p>Mesquite mainly reproduces via seeds, producing one main crop annually. Each seed pod generally carries between 5 and 20 seeds, with potentially hundreds of thousands of seeds produced per mature plant. Humans have assisted the spread of Mesquite throughout Australia and the rest of the world. Animals consume the nutritious seed pods and excrete viable seed in their droppings, helping to spread Mesquite over shorter distances. Cattle are mainly responsible, although horses, pigs, goats, sheep, emus and kangaroos are also known to consume the seed pods. As long as the seeds themselves are not damaged by chewing, digestion actually helps germination, particularly as the expelled seeds are deposited in moist, nutrient-rich dung. Apart from deliberate plantings, animals - mainly cattle - are most responsible for spreading Mesquite. Seed pods can also be spread by flooding.</p>
Where it grows	<p>In general, Mesquite species are well adapted to hot climates and a wide range of soil types and annual rainfall (150-1200 mm). They can tolerate droughts and waterlogging, low nutrient soil and highly saline or alkaline soil. In northern Australia, Mesquite prefers semi-arid to arid rangelands that are prone to flooding and soils that have good moisture retention.</p>
Flower colour	<p>Green, Yellow</p>
Impacts	<p>Mesquite is a Weed of National Significance. It is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of its invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic and environmental impacts. Environmental impacts include land erosion resulting from the loss of grassland habitat that supports native plants and animals; and the provision of safe refuges for feral animals such as pigs and cats. Mesquite can also increase land degradation and loss of soil moisture due to its extensive and deep root system.</p> <p>Mesquite's economic impacts stem from its habit of forming dense, impenetrable thickets which, combined with its large thorns, prevent stock accessing watering holes and make mustering difficult. Mesquite also reduces the productivity of pastoral country by taking over grasslands and using valuable water resources. The sharp thorns damage animal hooves, puncture vehicle tyres, and inflict injury to people. Livestock which consume excessive amounts of seed pods can be poisoned</p>

<p>Origin</p>	<p>Mesquite was originally planted as an ornamental, shade or fodder tree around stations in the Northern Territory and Queensland at the start of the 19th century, and in Western Australia and New South Wales a little later, but appeared to be little threat at first. It was also planted around mining sites around Cloncurry in Queensland and Broken Hill in New South Wales to reduce dust and erosion. It has subsequently escaped in every mainland state after favourable conditions in the mid-1900s provided it with the opportunity to spread. Because Mesquite has some properties that are considered useful to humans, including uses as building timber, fuel and livestock food, it has been introduced and naturalised around the world.</p> <p>Mesquite has been introduced to Hawaii, Jamaica, the Middle East, throughout Asia including the Indian subcontinent, and Africa including Nigeria, Sudan, Senegal and southern Africa. It is also one of the most serious weeds of the southwestern United States where nearly thirty <i>Prosopis</i> species are federally listed noxious weeds (Australian Government, 2011e).</p>
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