APPENDIX B NT FAUNA ATLAS SPECIES LIST (CLIP DATA)

This fauna list was generated from the NT Fauna Atlas (February 2021) with records of species within the desert sandplains and desert dune fields land system classes within 100 km of the Solar Precinct footprint.

TPWC species status key: CR = Critically Endangered; **EN** = Near Threatened; **VU** = Vulnerable; **NT** = Near Threatened; **DD** = Data Deficient; **LC** = Least Concern; **(NL)** = Not listed.

Family	SCIENTIFICNAME	COMMONNAME	TPWC Status
FISH			
AMBASSIDAE	*Ambassis agrammus*	Sailfin Glassfish	(NL)
PLOTOSIDAE	*Porochilus argenteus*	Silver Catfish	(NL)
BIRDS			
ACANTHIZIDAE	*Acanthiza apicalis*	Inland Thornbill	LC
ACANTHIZIDAE	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	LC
ACANTHIZIDAE	*Gerygone fusca*	Western Gerygone	LC
ACANTHIZIDAE	*Gerygone olivacea*	White-throated Gerygone	LC
ACANTHIZIDAE	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	Weebill	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	Collared Sparrowhawk	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Accipiter fasciatus*	Brown Goshawk	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Aquila audax*	Wedge-tailed Eagle	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Circus approximans*	Swamp Harrier	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Circus assimilis*	Spotted Harrier	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Elanus scriptus*	Letter-winged Kite	NT
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Haliastur sphenurus*	Whistling Kite	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Hamirostra melanosternon*	Black-breasted Buzzard	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	Little Eagle	LC
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Lophoictinia isura*	Square-tailed Kite	NT
ACCIPITRIDAE	*Milvus migrans*	Black Kite	LC
AEGOTHELIDAE	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian Owlet-nightjar	LC
ALAUDIDAE	*Mirafra javanica*	Horsfield's Bushlark	LC
ALCEDINIDAE	*Dacelo leachii*	Blue-winged Kookaburra	LC
ALCEDINIDAE	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	Red-backed Kingfisher	LC
ALCEDINIDAE	*Todiramphus sanctus*	Sacred Kingfisher	LC
ANATIDAE	*Anas gracilis*	Grey Teal	LC
ANATIDAE	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific Black Duck	LC
ANATIDAE	*Aythya australis*	Hardhead	LC
ANATIDAE	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian Wood Duck	LC
ANATIDAE	*Cygnus atratus*	Black Swan	LC
ANATIDAE	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	Wandering Whistling-Duck	LC
ANATIDAE	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	Plumed Whistling-Duck	LC
ANATIDAE	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	Pink-eared Duck	LC
ANATIDAE	*Stictonetta naevosa*	Freckled Duck	NT
ANHINGIDAE	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian Darter	LC

Family	SCIENTIFICNAME	COMMONNAME	TPWC Status
APODIDAE	*Apus pacificus*	Fork-tailed Swift	LC
ARDEIDAE	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	LC
ARDEIDAE	*Ardea intermedia*	Intermediate Egret	LC
ARDEIDAE	*Ardea pacifica*	White-necked Heron	LC
ARDEIDAE	*Egretta garzetta*	Little Egret	LC
ARDEIDAE	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	White-faced Heron	LC
ARDEIDAE	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	Nankeen Night-Heron	LC
ARTAMIDAE	*Artamus cinereus*	Black-faced Woodswallow	LC
ARTAMIDAE	*Artamus leucorynchus*	White-breasted Woodswallow	LC
ARTAMIDAE	*Artamus minor*	Little Woodswallow	LC
ARTAMIDAE	*Artamus personatus*	Masked Woodswallow	LC
ARTAMIDAE	*Artamus superciliosus*	White-browed Woodswallow	LC
ARTAMIDAE	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	Pied Butcherbird	LC
ARTAMIDAE	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian Magpie	LC
BURHINIDAE	*Burhinus grallarius*	Bush Stone-curlew	NT
CACATUIDAE	*Cacatua galerita*	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	LC
CACATUIDAE	*Cacatua sanguinea*	Little Corella	LC
CACATUIDAE	*Calyptorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus*	Red-tailed Black-cockatoo (north-western)	LC
CACATUIDAE	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	Galah	LC
CACATUIDAE	*Lophochroa leadbeateri*	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	LC
CACATUIDAE	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	Cockatiel	LC
CAMPEPHAGIDAE	*Coracina maxima*	Ground Cuckoo-shrike	LC
CAMPEPHAGIDAE	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	LC
CAMPEPHAGIDAE	*Coracina papuensis*	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	LC
CAMPEPHAGIDAE	*Lalage tricolor*	White-winged Triller	LC
CAPRIMULGIDAE	*Eurostopodus argus*	Spotted Nightjar	LC
CASUARIIDAE	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	Emu	NT
CENTROPODIDAE	*Centropus phasianinus*	Pheasant Coucal	LC
CHARADRIIDAE	*Charadrius veredus*	Oriental Plover	LC
CHARADRIIDAE	*Elseyornis melanops*	Black-fronted Dotterel	LC
CHARADRIIDAE	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	Red-kneed Dotterel	LC
CHARADRIIDAE	*Vanellus miles*	Masked Lapwing	LC
CHARADRIIDAE	*Vanellus tricolor*	Banded Lapwing	LC
CICONIIDAE	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	Black-necked Stork	LC
COLUMBIDAE	*Geopelia cuneata*	Diamond Dove	LC
COLUMBIDAE	*Geopelia placida*	Peaceful Dove	LC
COLUMBIDAE	*Geophaps plumifera*	Spinifex Pigeon	LC
COLUMBIDAE	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	Crested Pigeon	LC
COLUMBIDAE	*Phaps chalcoptera*	Common Bronzewing	LC
COLUMBIDAE	*Phaps histrionica*	Flock Bronzewing	NT
CORCORACIDAE	*Struthidea cinerea*	Apostlebird	LC
CORVIDAE	*Corvus bennetti*	Little Crow	LC
CORVIDAE	*Corvus orru*	Torresian Crow	LC

Family	SCIENTIFICNAME	COMMONNAME	TPWC Status
CUCULIDAE	*Cacomantis pallidus*	Pallid Cuckoo	LC
CUCULIDAE	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	LC
CUCULIDAE	*Chalcites minutillus*	Little Bronze-Cuckoo	LC
CUCULIDAE	*Chalcites osculans*	Black-eared Cuckoo	LC
ESTRILDIDAE	*Emblema pictum*	Painted Finch	LC
ESTRILDIDAE	*Heteromunia pectoralis*	Pictorella Mannikin	NT
ESTRILDIDAE	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	Double-barred Finch	LC
ESTRILDIDAE	*Taeniopygia guttata*	Zebra Finch	LC
FALCONIDAE	*Falco berigora*	Brown Falcon	LC
FALCONIDAE	*Falco cenchroides*	Nankeen Kestrel	LC
FALCONIDAE	*Falco hypoleucos*	Grey Falcon	VU
FALCONIDAE	*Falco longipennis*	Australian Hobby	LC
FALCONIDAE	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	LC
FALCONIDAE	*Falco subniger*	Black Falcon	LC
GLAREOLIDAE	*Glareola maldivarum*	Oriental Pratincole	LC
GLAREOLIDAE	*Stiltia isabella*	Australian Pratincole	LC
GRUIDAE	*Antigone rubicunda*	Brolga	LC
HIRUNDINIDAE	*Petrochelidon ariel*	Fairy Martin	LC
HIRUNDINIDAE	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	Tree Martin	LC
LARIDAE	*Chlidonias hybrida*	Whiskered Tern	LC
LARIDAE	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	Silver Gull	LC
LARIDAE	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Common Gull-billed Tern	(NL)
LARIDAE	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian Tern	LC
LOCUSTELLIDAE	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	Brown Songlark	LC
LOCUSTELLIDAE	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	Rufous Songlark	LC
LOCUSTELLIDAE	*Poodytes carteri*	Spinifexbird	LC
MALURIDAE	*Malurus lamberti*	Variegated Fairy-wren	LC
MALURIDAE	*Malurus leucopterus*	White-winged Fairy-wren	LC
MALURIDAE	*Malurus melanocephalus*	Red-backed Fairy-wren	LC
MALURIDAE	*Stipiturus ruficeps*	Rufous-crowned Emu-wren	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Acanthagenys rufogularis*	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Certhionyx variegatus*	Pied Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Conopophila rufogularis*	Rufous-throated Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	Blue-faced Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Epthianura crocea crocea*	Yellow Chat (inland)	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Epthianura tricolor*	Crimson Chat	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Gavicalis virescens*	Singing Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Lichmera indistincta*	Brown Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Manorina flavigula*	Yellow-throated Miner	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Melithreptus gularis*	Black-chinned Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Philemon argenticeps*	Silver-crowned Friarbird	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Philemon citreogularis*	Little Friarbird	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Ptilotula keartlandi*	Grey-headed Honeyeater	LC

Family	SCIENTIFICNAME	COMMONNAME	TPWC Status
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Ptilotula penicillata*	White-plumed Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Ptilotula plumula*	Grey-fronted Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Purnella albifrons*	White-fronted Honeyeater	LC
MELIPHAGIDAE	*Sugomel niger*	Black Honeyeater	LC
MEROPIDAE	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater	LC
MONARCHIDAE	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark	LC
MONARCHIDAE	*Myiagra nana*	Paperbark Flycatcher	LC
MOTACILLIDAE	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian Pipit	LC
NECTARINIIDAE	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	Mistletoebird	LC
NEOSITTIDAE	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	Varied Sittella	LC
OTIDIDAE	*Ardeotis australis*	Australian Bustard	NT
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	*Colluricincla harmonica*	Grey Shrike-thrush	LC
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	*Oreoica gutturalis*	Crested Bellbird	LC
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	Rufous Whistler	LC
PARDALOTIDAE	*Pardalotus rubricatus*	Red-browed Pardalote	LC
PARDALOTIDAE	*Pardalotus striatus*	Striated Pardalote	LC
PELECANIDAE	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian Pelican	LC
PETROICIDAE	*Melanodryas cucullata*	Hooded Robin	LC
PETROICIDAE	*Microeca fascinans*	Jacky Winter	LC
PHALACROCORACIDAE	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	Little Pied Cormorant	LC
PHALACROCORACIDAE	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	Little Black Cormorant	LC
PHALACROCORACIDAE	*Phalacrocorax varius*	Pied Cormorant	LC
PHASIANIDAE	*Coturnix ypsilophora*	Brown Quail	LC
PODARGIDAE	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny Frogmouth	LC
PODICIPEDIDAE	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	Hoary-headed Grebe	LC
PODICIPEDIDAE	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian Grebe	LC
POMATOSTOMIDAE	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	Grey-crowned Babbler	LC
PSITTACIDAE	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	Red-winged Parrot	LC
PSITTACIDAE	*Barnardius zonarius*	Australian Ringneck	LC
PSITTACIDAE	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	Budgerigar	LC
PSITTACIDAE	*Psitteuteles versicolor*	Varied Lorikeet	LC
PSOPHODIDAE	*Psophodes occidentalis*	Chiming Wedgebill	LC
PTILONORHYNCHIDAE	*Chlamydera nuchalis*	Great Bowerbird	LC
RALLIDAE	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian Coot	LC
RALLIDAE	*Porphyrio porphyrio*	Purple Swamphen	LC
RALLIDAE	*Tribonyx ventralis*	Black-tailed Native-hen	LC
RECURVIROSTRIDAE	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	Pied Stilt	LC
RHIPIDURIDAE	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	Grey Fantail	LC
RHIPIDURIDAE	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail	LC
SCOLOPACIDAE	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common Sandpiper	LC
SCOLOPACIDAE	*Tringa stagnatilis*	Marsh Sandpiper	LC
STRIGIDAE	*Ninox boobook*	Australian Boobook	LC
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	*Platalea flavipes*	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	LC

Family	SCIENTIFICNAME	COMMONNAME	TPWC Status
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	*Platalea regia*	Royal Spoonbill	LC
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Glossy Ibis	LC
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian White Ibis	LC
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	Straw-necked Ibis	LC
TURNICIDAE	*Turnix pyrrhothorax*	Red-chested Button-quail	LC
TURNICIDAE	*Turnix velox*	Little Button-quail	LC
TYTONIDAE	*Tyto javanica*	Eastern Barn Owl	LC
MAMMALS			
BOVIDAE	*Bos taurus*	Cattle	(Int)
CAMELIDAE	*Camelus dromedarius*	Camel	(Int)
CANIDAE	*Canis familiaris dingo*	Dingo	LC
CANIDAE	*Vulpes vulpes*	Fox	(Int)
DASYURIDAE	*Dasycercus blythi*	Brush-tailed Mulgara	VU
DASYURIDAE	*Ningaui ridei*	Wongai Ningaui	LC
DASYURIDAE	*Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis*	Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus	LC
DASYURIDAE	*Sminthopsis macroura*	Stripe-faced Dunnart	LC
DASYURIDAE	*Sminthopsis youngsoni*	Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart	LC
EQUIDAE	*Equus caballus*	Horse	(Int)
FELIDAE	*Felis catus*	Cat	(Int)
MACROPODIDAE	*Lagorchestes conspicillatus*	Spectacled Hare-wallaby	NT
MACROPODIDAE	*Notamacropus agilis*	Agile Wallaby	LC
MACROPODIDAE	*Onychogalea unguifera*	Northern Nailtail Wallaby	NT
MACROPODIDAE	*Osphranter robustus*	Common Wallaroo	LC
MACROPODIDAE	*Osphranter rufus*	Red Kangaroo	LC
MOLOSSIDAE	*Austronomus australis*	White-striped Free-tailed Bat	LC
MURIDAE	*Leggadina lakedownensis*	Northern Short-tailed Mouse	LC
MURIDAE	*Notomys alexis*	Spinifex Hopping-mouse	LC
MURIDAE	*Pseudomys delicatulus*	Delicate Mouse	LC
MURIDAE	*Pseudomys desertor*	Desert Mouse	LC
MURIDAE	*Pseudomys hermannsburgensis*	Sandy Inland Mouse	LC
MURIDAE	*Pseudomys johnsoni*	Central Pebble-mouse	NT
MURIDAE	*Pseudomys nanus*	Western Chestnut Mouse	NT
NOTORYCTIDAE	*Notoryctes typhlops*	Itjaritjari	VU
TACHYGLOSSIDAE	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Short-beaked Echidna	LC
THYLACOMYIDAE	*Macrotis lagotis*	Greater Bilby	VU
VESPERTILIONIDAE	*Scotorepens greyii*	Little Broad-nosed Bat	LC
REPTILES			
AGAMIDAE	*Ctenophorus isolepis*	Central Military Dragon	LC
AGAMIDAE	*Ctenophorus nuchalis*	Central Netted Dragon	LC
AGAMIDAE	*Diporiphora lalliae*	Lally's Two-lined Dragon	LC
AGAMIDAE	*Diporiphora magna*	Yellow-sided Two-lined Dragon	LC
AGAMIDAE	*Gowidon longirostris*	Long-nosed Dragon	LC
AGAMIDAE	*Lophognathus gilberti*	Gilbert's Dragon	LC

Family	SCIENTIFICNAME	COMMONNAME	TPWC Status
BOIDAE	*Aspidites melanocephalus*	Black-headed Python	LC
BOIDAE	*Aspidites ramsayi*	Woma	NT
CARPHODACTYLIDAE	*Nephrurus levis*	Smooth Knob-tailed Gecko	LC
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	*Amalosia rhombifer*	Zig-zag Gecko	LC
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	*Diplodactylus conspicillatus*	Variable Fat-tailed Gecko	LC
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	*Lucasium stenodactylum*	Sand-plain Gecko	LC
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	*Rhynchoedura ornata*	Western Beaked Gecko	LC
DIPLODACTYLIDAE	*Strophurus ciliaris*	Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko	LC
ELAPIDAE	*Brachyurophis roperi*	Northern Shovel-nosed Snake	NE
ELAPIDAE	*Brachyurophis semifasciatus*	Southern Shovel-nosed Snake	LC
ELAPIDAE	*Demansia shinei*	Shine's Whipsnake	LC
ELAPIDAE	*Pseudechis australis*	Mulga Snake	NT
ELAPIDAE	*Pseudonaja guttata*	Speckled Brown Snake	LC
ELAPIDAE	*Pseudonaja nuchalis*	Northern Brown Snake	LC
ELAPIDAE	*Suta punctata*	Little Spotted Snake	LC
GEKKONIDAE	*Gehyra australis*	Northern Dtella	LC
GEKKONIDAE	*Gehyra purpurascens*	Purplish Dtella	LC
GEKKONIDAE	*Gehyra variegata*	Tree Dtella	LC
GEKKONIDAE	*Heteronotia binoei*	Bynoe's Gecko	LC
PYGOPODIDAE	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's Legless Lizard	LC
PYGOPODIDAE	*Pygopus nigriceps*	Western Hooded Scaly-foot	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Carlia amax*	Two-spined Rainbow-skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Cryptoblepharus metallicus*	Metallic Snake-eyed Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus greeri*	Spotted-necked Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus helenae*	Clay-soil Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus joanae*	Black-soil Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus pantherinus*	Leopard Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus pulchellus*	Red-sided Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus robustus*	Eastern Striped Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus schomburgkii*	Barred Wedgesnout Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	Straight-browed Ctenotus	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Eremiascincus intermedius*	Northern Narrow-banded Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Eremiascincus isolepis*	Northern Bar-lipped skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Lerista bipes*	North-western Sandslider	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Lerista labialis*	Southern Sandslider	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Lerista orientalis*	North-eastern Orange-tailed Slider	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Liopholis inornata*	Desert Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Liopholis striata*	Night Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Menetia greyii*	Common Dwarf Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Menetia maini*	Northern Dwarf Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Morethia ruficauda*	Lined Fire-tailed Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Notoscincus ornatus*	Ornate Soil-crevice Skink	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Proablepharus tenuis*	Northern Soil-crevice Skink	LC

Family	SCIENTIFICNAME	COMMONNAME	TPWC Status
SCINCIDAE	*Tiliqua multifasciata*	Centralian Blue-tongue	LC
SCINCIDAE	*Tiliqua scincoides*	Common Blue-tongue	DD
TYPHLOPIDAE	*Anilios diversus*	Northern Blind Snake	LC
VARANIDAE	*Varanus acanthurus*	Ridge-tailed Monitor	LC
VARANIDAE	*Varanus eremius*	Pygmy Desert Monitor	LC
VARANIDAE	*Varanus gilleni*	Pygmy Mulga Monitor	LC
VARANIDAE	*Varanus gouldii*	Sand Goanna	LC
VARANIDAE	*Varanus tristis*	Black-headed Monitor	LC

APPENDIX C NT FLORA ATLAS SPECIES LIST (CLIP DATA)

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Family	Scientific names	TPWC Status	lifeform
AIZOACEAE	*Trianthema pilosa*	LC	fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Aerva javanica*	(int)	fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Amaranthus induratus*	DD	fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Amaranthus interruptus*	LC	fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena canescens subsp. canescens*	LC	fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena celosioides*		fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena diffusa subsp. arenicola*	LC	fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena lanata*	LC	fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Ptilotus calostachyus*		fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Ptilotus fusiformis*		fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Ptilotus spicatus*		fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Salsola tragus*	LC	sh.fo
AMARANTHACEAE	*Tecticornia indica*	LC	sh.fo
APOCYNACEAE	*Calotropis procera*	(int)	sh
APOCYNACEAE	*Carissa lanceolata*	LC	sh
APOCYNACEAE	*Cynanchum viminale subsp. brunonianum*		
APOCYNACEAE	*Marsdenia geminata*	LC	vn
APOCYNACEAE	*Marsdenia viridiflora subsp. tropica*	LC	vn
APOCYNACEAE	*Wrightia saligna*	LC	tr
ASTERACEAE	*Bidens bipinnata*	LC	fo
ASTERACEAE	*Blumea tenella*	LC	fo
ASTERACEAE	*Pterocaulon serrulatum var. velutinum*	LC	sh.fo
ASTERACEAE	*Pterocaulon sphacelatum*	LC	sh.fo
ASTERACEAE	*Sphaeromorphaea littoralis*	LC	fo
ASTERACEAE	*Streptoglossa macrocephala*	LC	sh
ASTERACEAE	*Streptoglossa odora*	LC	fo
BIGNONIACEAE	*Dolichandrone heterophylla*	LC	tr
BORAGINACEAE	*Ehretia saligna*	0	0
BORAGINACEAE	*Halgania cyanea*	LC	0
BORAGINACEAE	*Heliotropium glabellum*	LC	fo
BORAGINACEAE	*Heliotropium sphaericum*	DD	fo
BORAGINACEAE	*Heliotropium tenuifolium*	LC	fo
BORAGINACEAE	*Trichodesma zeylanicum var. zeylanicum*	LC	sh.fo
CAPPARACEAE	*Capparis lasiantha*	LC	sh.vn
CAPPARACEAE	*Capparis umbonata*	LC	tr.sh
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea corymbosa*		fo
CELASTRACEAE	*Denhamia cunninghamii*		
CELASTRACEAE	*Stackhousia intermedia*	LC	fo
CELASTRACEAE	*Stackhousia sp. Swollen gynophore*	LC	fo
CLEOMACEAE	*Cleome viscosa*	LC	fo
COLCHICACEAE	*Iphigenia indica*	LC	fo
COMBRETACEAE	*Macropteranthes kekwickii*	LC	sh
COMBRETACEAE	*Terminalia aridicola subsp. aridicola*	NT	tr
COMBRETACEAE	*Terminalia canescens*	LC	tr.sh
COMBRETACEAE	*Terminalia volucris*	LC	tr.sh

Family	Scientific names	TPWC Status	lifeform
COMMELINACEAE	*Murdannia graminea*	LC	fo
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Bonamia alatisemina*	DD	fo
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Bonamia deserticola*	LC	sh.fo
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Bonamia media*	LC	fo
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Bonamia pannosa*	LC	fo
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Cuscuta victoriana*	LC	vn.pr
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	LC	fo
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea coptica*	LC	vn
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea costata*	LC	sh.vn
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea polymorpha*	LC	fo
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Polymeria sp.*		
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Xenostegia tridentata*	LC	vn
CUCURBITACEAE	*Cucumis argenteus*	LC	vn
CYPERACEAE	*Bulbostylis barbata*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus concinnus*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus iria*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis ammobia*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis caespitosa*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis neilsonii*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis phaeoleuca*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis simulans*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis squarrulosa*	LC	se
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria brownii*	LC	se
DROSERACEAE	*Drosera derbyensis*	LC	fo
DROSERACEAE	*Drosera indica*	LC	fo
EBENACEAE	*Diospyros littorea*	LC	tr
ELATINACEAE	*Bergia diacheiron*	NT	fo
ELATINACEAE	*Bergia henshallii*	LC	sh.fo
ELATINACEAE	*Bergia pedicellaris*	LC	fo
ERIOCAULACEAE	*Eriocaulon cinereum*	LC	fo
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Croton aridus*	LC	sh
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Croton arnhemicus*	LC	tr.sh
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia biconvexa*	LC	sh
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia mitchelliana*	LC	fo
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia petala*	LC	fo
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia schultzii*	LC	fo
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia thelephora*	LC	fo
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia trigonosperma*	LC	fo
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Sebastiania chamaelea*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Acacia adoxa var. adoxa*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia adsurgens*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia ancistrocarpa*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia bivenosa*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia colei var. colei*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia cowleana*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia cuthbertsonii subsp. cuthbertsonii*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia dictyophleba*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia elachantha*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia hemignosta*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia hemsleyi*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia hilliana*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia holosericea*	LC	tr.sh

Family	Scientific names	TPWC Status	lifeform
FABACEAE	*Acacia jensenii*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia lysiphloia*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia melleodora*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia pruinocarpa*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia shirleyi*	LC	tr
FABACEAE	*Acacia stipuligera*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia torulosa*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Acacia umbellata*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Bauhinia cunninghamii*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Cajanus marmoratus*	LC	vn
FABACEAE	*Chamaecrista absus var. absus*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Chamaecrista symonii*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Crotalaria aridicola subsp. densifolia*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Crotalaria crispata*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Crotalaria cunninghamii*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Crotalaria novae-hollandiae subsp. lasiophylla*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Crotalaria ramosissima*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Cullen corallum*	DD	sh
FABACEAE	*Desmodium filiforme*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Dichrostachys spicata*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Erythrophleum chlorostachys*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Flemingia pauciflora*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Glycine falcata*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Glycine pullenii*	LC	fo.vn
FABACEAE	*Indigofera colutea*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Indigofera ewartiana*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Indigofera haplophylla*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Indigofera linifolia*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Indigofera linnaei*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Leptosema anomalum*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Mirbelia viminalis*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Neptunia monosperma*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Parkinsonia aculeata*		sh
FABACEAE	*Petalostylis cassioides*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Rhynchosia australis*	LC	vn
FABACEAE	*Rhynchosia minima*	LC	vn
FABACEAE	*Senna artemisioides subsp. artemisioides*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Senna artemisioides subsp. oligophylla*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Senna artemisioides subsp. symonii*	DD	sh
FABACEAE	*Senna costata*	LC	tr.sh
FABACEAE	*Sesbania cannabina var. cannabina*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Swainsona burkei*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia brachycarpa*	LC	sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia oblongata*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia sp. D Kimberley Flora*		sh.fo
FABACEAE	*Vachellia farnesiana*	LC	sh
FABACEAE	*Vigna lanceolata*	0	vn
FABACEAE	*Zornia albiflora*	LC	fo
FABACEAE	*Zornia muriculata*	LC	0
GOODENIACEAE	*Dampiera candicans*	LC	sh.fo
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia fascicularis*	LC	fo
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia lamprosperma*	LC	fo
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia minutiflora*	DD	fo

Family	Scientific names	TPWC Status	lifeform
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia strangfordii*	LC	sh.fo
GOODENIACEAE	*Scaevola amblyanthera*	LC	sh.fo
GOODENIACEAE	*Scaevola parvifolia subsp. parvifolia*	LC	sh.fo
GOODENIACEAE	*Velleia macrocalyx*	LC	fo
GYROSTEMONACEAE	*Gyrostemon tepperi*	LC	sh
HALORAGACEAE	*Haloragis gossei*	LC	fo
HERNANDIACEAE	*Gyrocarpus americanus*	NE	0
LAMIACEAE	*Clerodendrum floribundum*	NE	tr.sh
LAMIACEAE	*Dicrastylis exsuccosa*	LC	sh
LAMIACEAE	*Newcastelia spodiotricha*	LC	sh
LAMIACEAE	*Premna acuminata*	LC	sh
LAMIACEAE	*Teucrium integrifolium*	LC	fo
LAURACEAE	*Cassytha filiformis*	LC	vn.pr
LORANTHACEAE	*Lysiana spathulata subsp. parvifolia*	LC	sh.pb
LYTHRACEAE	*Ammannia fitzgeraldii*	LC	fo
LYTHRACEAE	*Rotala diandra*	LC	fo
MALVACEAE	*Abutilon fraseri subsp. fraseri*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Abutilon hannii*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Abutilon leucopetalum*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Abutilon otocarpum*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Brachychiton multicaulis*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Brachychiton paradoxus*	LC	tr
MALVACEAE	*Brachychiton x hirtellus*	NE	tr.sh
MALVACEAE	*Corchorus sidoides subsp. sidoides*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Gossypium australe*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Gossypium sturtianum var. sturtianum*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Grewia retusifolia*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Herissantia crispa*	LC	fo
MALVACEAE	*Hibiscus leptocladus*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Hibiscus sturtii var. campylochlamys*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Melhania oblongifolia*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Seringia nephrosperma*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Sida cardiophylla*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida fibulifera*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida filiformis*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida platycalyx*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida rohlenae subsp. rohlenae*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida sp. Pindan*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida sp. Suplejack Station*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida sp. Wakaya Desert*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Sida spinosa*	LC	sh.fo
MALVACEAE	*Triumfetta chaetocarpa*	DD	sh
MALVACEAE	*Triumfetta plumigera*	LC	sh
MALVACEAE	*Waltheria indica*	LC	sh.fo
MELIACEAE	*Azadirachta indica*		tr
MELIACEAE	*Owenia reticulata*	LC	tr
MENISPERMACEAE	*Tinospora smilacina*	LC	vn
MOLLUGINACEAE	*Mollugo molluginis*	LC	fo
MYRTACEAE	*Calytrix carinata*	LC	sh
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia aparrerinja*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia bella*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia confertiflora*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia dichromophloia*	LC	tr

Family	Scientific names	TPWC Status	lifeform
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia ferruginea*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia flavescens*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia grandifolia*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia opaca*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia polycarpa*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia setosa subsp. setosa*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia sphaerica*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia terminalis*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus coolabah subsp. arida*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus leucophloia*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus microtheca*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus pruinosa subsp. pruinosa*	LC	tr.sh
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus victrix*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Lophostemon grandiflorus subsp. grandiflorus*	LC	tr
MYRTACEAE	*Melaleuca lasiandra*	LC	sh
MYRTACEAE	*Melaleuca nervosa*		
MYRTACEAE	*Melaleuca stenostachya*	LC	tr.sh
MYRTACEAE	*Melaleuca viridiflora*	LC	tr
NYCTAGINACEAE	*Boerhavia coccinea*	LC	fo
NYCTAGINACEAE	*Boerhavia gardneri*	LC	fo
NYCTAGINACEAE	*Boerhavia paludosa*	LC	fo
OLEACEAE	*Jasminum didymum subsp. didymum*	LC	vn
PHRYMACEAE	*Peplidium muelleri*	LC	fo
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Flueggea virosa subsp. melanthesoides*	LC	tr.sh
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus carpentariae*	LC	sh
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus hebecarpus*	LC	sh.fo
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Sauropus huntii*	LC	sh.fo
PICRODENDRACEAE	*Petalostigma nummularium*	LC	tr.sh
PLANTAGINACEAE	*Stemodia sp. Tanami*	LC	fo
PLANTAGINACEAE	*Striga squamigera*	LC	fo.pr
POACEAE	*Acrachne racemosa*	DD	gr
POACEAE	*Alloteropsis semialata*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Amphipogon caricinus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Amphipogon sericeus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Aristida biglandulosa*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Aristida contorta*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Aristida holathera*	LC	0
POACEAE	*Aristida hygrometrica*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Aristida inaequiglumis*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Aristida latifolia*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Aristida pruinosa*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Astrebla elymoides*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Astrebla pectinata*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Astrebla squarrosa*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Bothriochloa ewartiana*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Bothriochloa pertusa*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Brachyachne convergens*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	(int)	gr
POACEAE	*Cenchrus pedicellatus subsp. unispiculus*	(int)	gr
POACEAE	*Cenchrus pennisetiformis*	(int)	gr
POACEAE	*Chrysopogon fallax*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Chrysopogon pallidus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Cymbopogon bombycinus*	LC	gr

Family	Scientific names	TPWC Status	lifeform
POACEAE	*Cymbopogon obtectus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Dactyloctenium radulans*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Dichanthium fecundum*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Dichanthium sericeum*	LC	0
POACEAE	*Digitaria brownii*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Digitaria nematostachya*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Echinochloa colonum*		gr
POACEAE	*Ectrosia scabrida*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Enneapogon clelandii*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Enneapogon pallidus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Enneapogon polyphyllus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Enneapogon purpurascens*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis eriopoda*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis eriopoda subsp. red earth*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis eriopoda subsp. sandy fireweed*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis exigua*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis falcata*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis setifolia*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis speciosa*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eragrostis tenellula*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eriachne ciliata*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eriachne melicacea*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Eriachne obtusa*	LC	0
POACEAE	*Eulalia aurea*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Heteropogon contortus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Iseilema macratherum*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Iseilema vaginiflorum*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Iseilema windersii*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Mnesithea formosa*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Panicum decompositum*	LC	0
POACEAE	*Panicum laevinode*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Panicum mindanaense*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Paraneurachne muelleri*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Paspalidium rarum*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Perotis rara*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Sarga plumosum*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Schizachyrium fragile*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Sehima nervosum*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Setaria apiculata*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Setaria surgens*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Sporobolus australasicus*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Thyridolepis mitchelliana*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Triodia basedowii*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Triodia bitextura*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Triodia inutilis*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Triodia pungens*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Triodia schinzii*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Urochloa piligera*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Urochloa pubigera*	LC	gr
POACEAE	*Yakirra australiensis var. australiensis*	LC	gr
PORTULACACEAE	*Portulaca australis*	LC	fo
PORTULACACEAE	*Portulaca filifolia*	LC	fo
PORTULACACEAE	*Portulaca oleracea*	LC	fo

Family	Scientific names	TPWC Status	lifeform
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea parallela*	LC	tr.sh
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea refracta*	LC	sh
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea refracta subsp. refracta*	LC	sh
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea wickhamii*	LC	sh
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea wickhamii subsp. aprica*	LC	sh
PROTEACEAE	*Hakea arborescens*	LC	tr.sh
PROTEACEAE	*Hakea chordophylla*	LC	tr.sh
PROTEACEAE	*Hakea lorea*	LC	tr
PROTEACEAE	*Hakea macrocarpa*	LC	tr.sh
RHAMNACEAE	*Ventilago viminalis*	LC	tr.sh
RUBIACEAE	*Gardenia ewartii subsp. ewartii*	LC	tr
RUBIACEAE	*Psydrax ammophila*	LC	tr.sh
RUBIACEAE	*Psydrax attenuata var. myrmecophila*	LC	tr.sh
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce hillii*	LC	fo
RUBIACEAE	*Synaptantha tillaeacea var. Western Tanami*	DD	fo
SANTALACEAE	*Santalum lanceolatum*	LC	tr.sh.pr
SAPINDACEAE	*Atalaya hemiglauca*	LC	tr
SAPINDACEAE	*Dodonaea coriacea*	LC	sh
SAPINDACEAE	*Dodonaea hispidula*		sh
SAPINDACEAE	*Dodonaea physocarpa*	LC	sh
SAPINDACEAE	*Dodonaea polyzyga*	LC	sh
SAPINDACEAE	*Dodonaea stenophylla*	LC	sh
SCROPHULARIACEAE	*Eremophila latrobei subsp. glabra*	LC	sh
SCROPHULARIACEAE	*Eremophila longifolia*	LC	sh
SECOTIACEAE	*Podaxis pistillaris*		fu
SOLANACEAE	*Solanum centrale*	LC	sh
SOLANACEAE	*Solanum chippendalei*	LC	sh.fo
SOLANACEAE	*Solanum cleistogamum*	LC	fo
SURIANACEAE	*Stylobasium spathulatum*	LC	sh
THYMELAEACEAE	*Pimelea ammocharis*	LC	sh.fo
VIOLACEAE	*Hybanthus enneaspermus*		sh.fo
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	*Tribulopis angustifolia*	LC	fo

APPENDIX D PROTECTED MATTERS SEARCH TOOL REPORT

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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 is available about Environment Assessments and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

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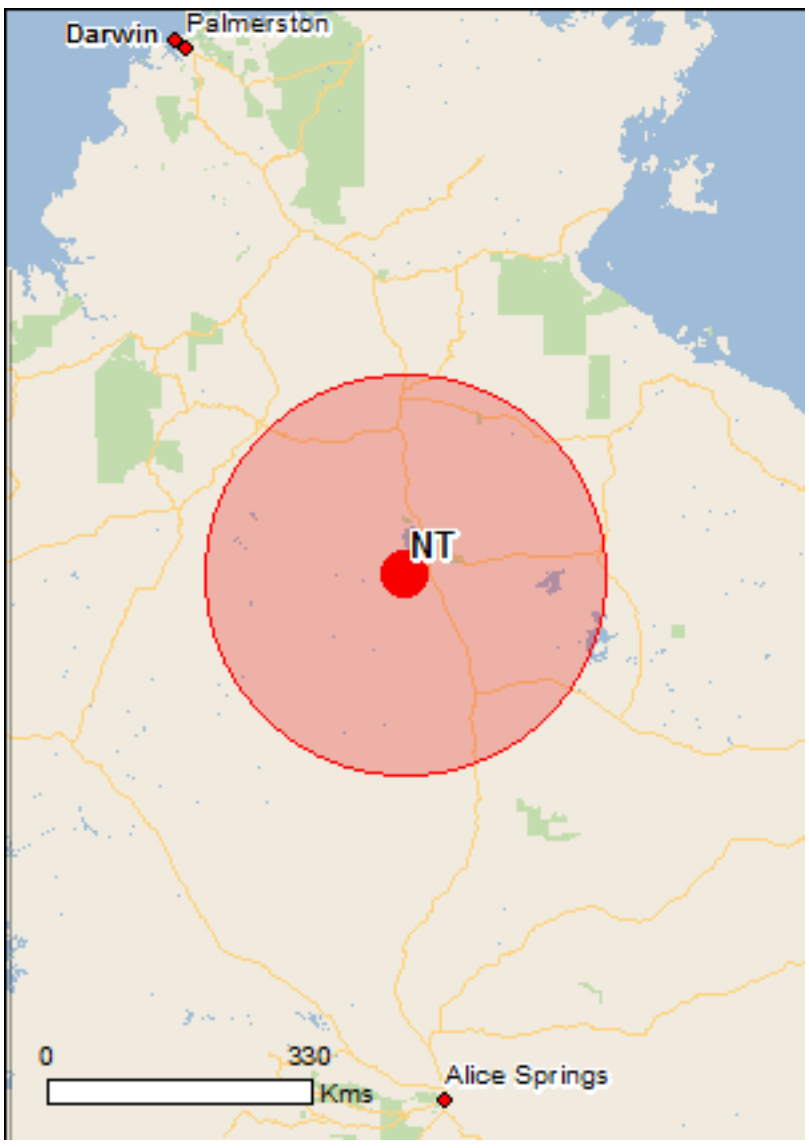

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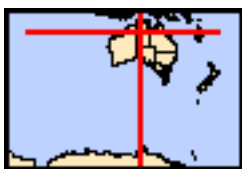

Summary

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.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	17
Listed Migratory Species:	14

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. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage

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.

Commonwealth Land:	6
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	21
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	9
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	23
Nationally Important Wetlands:	6
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Erythrura gouldiae Gouldian Finch [413]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Falcunculus frontatus whitei Crested Shrike-tit (northern), Northern Shrike-tit [26013]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Masked Owl (northern) [26048]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mammals		
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Macrotis lagotis		
Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Petrogale lateralis MacDonnell Ranges race		
Warru, Black-footed Rock-wallaby (MacDonnell Ranges race) [66649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Saccolaimus saccolaimus nudicluniatus		
Bare-rumped Sheath-tailed Bat, Bare-rumped Sheathtail Bat [66889]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles		
Acanthophis hawkei		
Plains Death Adder [83821]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Elseya lavarackorum		
Gulf Snapping Turtle [67197]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cecropis daurica		
Red-rumped Swallow [80610]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cuculus optatus		
Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundo rustica		
Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Charadrius veredus		
Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Glareola maldivarum		
Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus		
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Tringa nebularia		
Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land	[Resource Information]

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Commonwealth Land -
Commonwealth Land - Australian Government Solicitor
Commonwealth Land - Department of Administrative Services
Commonwealth Land - Department of Transport & Regional Development
Defence - NORFORCE DEPOT - TENNANT CREEK
Defence - RSL Hall

Listed Marine Species	[Resource Information]

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata		
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
[Calidris melanotos](#) Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
[Charadrius veredus](#) Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Chrysococcyx osculans](#) Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat known to 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 known to occur within area
[Hirundo daurica](#) Red-rumped Swallow [59480]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Hirundo rustica](#) Barn Swallow [662]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Merops ornatus](#) Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Motacilla cinerea](#) Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Motacilla flava](#) Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Pandion haliaetus](#) Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
[Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)](#) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
[Tringa nebularia](#) Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
[Crocodylus johnstoni](#) Freshwater Crocodile, Johnston's Crocodile, Johnston's River Crocodile [1773]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Name	State
Attack Creek	NT
Bullwaddy	NT
Frew Ponds	NT
John Flynn	NT
Lake Woods	NT
Longreach Waterhole Protected Area	NT
Northern Tanami	NT
Southern Tanami	NT
Tennant Creek Telegraph Station	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 Resouces Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Bubalus bubalis Water Buffalo, Swamp Buffalo [1]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Camelus dromedarius Dromedary, Camel [7]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus asinus Donkey, Ass [4]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Equus caballus Horse [5]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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
Jatropha gossypifolia Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut [7507]		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 likely to occur within area
Prosopis spp. Mesquite, Algaroba [68407]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tamarix aphylla Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar [16018]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vachellia nilotica Prickly Acacia, Blackthorn, Prickly Mimosa, Black Piquant, Babul [84351]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Nationally Important Wetlands	[Resource Information]
Name	State
Corella Lake	NT
Eva Downs Swamp	NT
Lake Sylvester	NT
Lake Woods	NT
Lake de Burgh	NT
Tarrabool Lake	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 and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National 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.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

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

-18.18232 133.44369

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:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian 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, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-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.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact Us page.

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APPENDIX E DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES 'LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE' ASSESSMENT

Table key

[1] EPBC PMST based on a 100 km search buffer from centre of Solar Precinct footprint.

[2] Northern Territory Flora and Fauna Atlas records within the Tanami bioregion.

[3] Likelihood of occurrence assessment made by reviewing available desktop resources.

TPWC species status key

- **EX** = Extinct
- **CR** = Critically Endangered
- **EN** = Near Threatened
- **VU** = Vulnerable
- **NT** = Near Threatened
- **DD** = Data Deficient
- **LC** = Least Concern

EPBC species status key

- **EX** = Extinct
- **CR** = Critically Endangered
- **EN** = Near Threatened
- **VU** = Vulnerable
- **-** = not listed

Refer to Section 3.1 for the procedure for determining likelihood of occurrence.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
BIRDS				
Red Goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Sparse across much of northern Australia. Within this range, generally confined to taller forests characteristic of higher rainfall coastal and sub-coastal areas (Debus 1998), with only isolated records from central Australia (Woinarski 2006). **Habitat:** Prefers tall, open Eucalypt forest and riparian areas. Nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand. Nest trees are invariably within 1 km of permanent water (Debus & Czechura 1988; Aumann & Baker-Gabb 1991). **Threats:** Primarily clearance of preferred habitat for agriculture or plantations, with minor issues from illegal egg collection, shooting and fire.	**NONE** • Project footprint is outside species distribution and does not support preferred habitat for the species. • Only one outlier record within the Tanami bioregion (in 1995 adjacent to Fiddlers Lake, over 400 km to the south-west). • Species not expected to occur in the region. • Species is not expected to use the project area for breeding or any other critical activities (i.e. any potential impact to the species would be insignificant).
	Aumann, T. and Baker-Gabb, D. (1991). *A Management Plan for the Red Goshawk*. RAOU Report 75, Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union, Melbourne. Czechura G.V. and Hobson R.G. (2000). *The Red Goshawk* Erythrotriorchis radiatus *in northern Queensland: status and distribution*. Report to Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. Czechura G.V. (2001). *The status and distribution of the Red Goshawk* Erythrotriorchis radiatus *on Cape York Peninsula, Queensland*. Unpublished report to Birds Australia. Debus, S. and Czechura, G. (1988). Field identification of the Red Goshawk *Erythrotriorchis radiatus. Australian Bird Watcher*, Vol. 12, pp. 154-159. Debus, S. (1998). *The Birds of Prey of Australia.* Oxford University Press, Melbourne. Woinarski, J. (2006). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Red Goshawk - Erythrotriorchis radiatus*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/206352/red-goshawk.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
Gouldian Finch *Erythrura gouldiae*	EN	VU	**Distribution:** Patchily distributed across northern Australia from the Kimberley to north-central Qld (Dostine 1998; Franklin et al. 1999; Barrett et al. 2003; Franklin et al. 2005). In the NT, most known breeding populations occur in the Top End. Non-breeding birds disperse widely (Garnett et al. 2011), greatly increasing the possible range of this species. **Habitat:** Prefers areas with an adequate supply of seed from annual and perennial grasses (especially *Sorghum*), a nearby source of water and (in the breeding season) unburnt, hollow-bearing Eucalypt trees (*E. tintinnans, E. brevifolia* and *E. leucophloia*) (Tidemann 1996; O'Malley 2006). **Threats:** Primarily altered availability of food resources caused by understorey vegetation change from pastoralism and/or fire (particularly large-scale late Dry season fires) (Garnett et al. 2011).	**LOW** • Project footprint is outside species distribution and does not support preferred habitat (breeding or foraging) for the species. • Species is rarely observed within the Tanami bioregion, with some records near Lajamanu in the early 1980s (approximately 300 km to the west). • The closest record (from 2006) is 60 km at Tandyidgee Waterhole. • If present, species would only occur as a (rare) vagrant.
	Barrett, G., Silcocks, A., Barry, S., Cunningham, R. and Poulter, R. (2003). *The New Atlas of Australian Birds*. Royal Australian Ornithologists Union, Melbourne, Victoria. Dostine, P. (1998). *Gouldian Finch Recovery Plan Erythrura gouldiae*. Gouldian Finch Recovery Team and Parks & Wildlife Commission NT, Darwin.			

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
	Franklin, D.C., Burbidge, A.H. and Dostine, P.L. (1999). The harvest of wild birds for aviculture: an historical perspective on finch trapping in the Kimberley with special emphasis on the Gouldian Finch. *Australian Zoologist,* Vol. 31, pp. 92-109. Franklin, D.C., Whitehead, P.J., Pardon, G., Matthews, J., McMahon, P. and McIntyre, D. (2005). Geographic patterns and correlates of the decline of granivorous birds in northern Australia. *Wildlife Research*, Vol. 32, pp. 399-408. Garnett, S.T., Szabo, J.K. and Dutson, G. (2011). *The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010*. CSIRO Publishing. Collingwood, Australia. O'Malley, C. (2006). *National Recovery Plan for the Gouldian Finch (Erythrura gouldiae*). WWF-Australia, Sydney and Parks and Wildlife NT, DNRETA, NT Government, Palmerston. Tidemann, S.C. (1996). Causes of the decline of the Gouldian Finch *Erythrura gouldiae*. *Biological Conservation International*, Vol. 6, pp. 49-61.			
Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Sparse through much of the arid and semi-arid regions of Australia. In the NT, most records are from the southern half (Ward 2012). The northern-most record of (known) breeding occurs near Daly Waters (Schoenjahn 2013). **Habitat:** Occurs in lightly-timbered lowland plains, particularly Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses (DoEE 2020). Has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents grassland and open woodland (Schoenjahn 2018). Nesting is usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Coolibah (*Eucalyptus coolabah*), and telecom towers (Falkenberg 2011). **Threats:** Not clearly defined. Schoenjahn (2018) identified ten plausible threats to the Grey Falcon and ranked them according to severity. The three highest were predation by cats, increased temperatures in arid and semi-arid Australia (the species' breeding distribution) and small population size. Landscape-scale changes in fire regimes or grazing by feral or domestic herbivores may (in the long-term) reduce availability of suitable nesting trees.	**LOW** • The NT Fauna Atlas (2020 dataset) indicates the species is known to occur in the local area, with records within 60 km of the footprint at Renner Springs, and to the east and north of Lake Woods (all have no dates on the record). • Foraging habitat is widespread throughout the region (and Central Australia). • Within the region, nesting habitat is likely to be restricted to those areas that support trees large enough for nests (i.e. larger drainage systems). Suitable nesting habitat does not occur within the project footprint, as confirmed by land type surveys. Creeks east of the Solar Precinct are considered marginally-suitable nest sites as they may support trees taller than 10 m. • The project footprint may be occasionally used for foraging / hunting (as an individual or pair).
	DoEE (2020). Consuktation Document on Listing Eligibility and Conservation Actions – Falco hypoleuos (Grey Falcon). https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/consultations/ad34afee-a901-4c94-8e71-654e9f15f29c/files/consultation-document-falco-hypoleucos.pdf Falkenberg, I. D. 2011. Aspects of the ecology of the Grey Falcon Falco hypoleucos in the South Australian arid zone. Corella 35: 23–28. Schoenjahn, J. (2013), A hot environment and one type of prey: investigating why the Grey Falcon (Falco hypoleucos) is Australia's rarest falcon, *Emu*, Vol. 113, pp. 19-25. Schoenjahn, J. (2018). Adaptations of the rare endemic Grey Falcon Falco hypoleucos that enable its permanent residence in the arid zone of Australia. PhD Thesis. University of Queensland Ward, S. (2012). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Grey Falcon - Falco hypoleucos*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/206354/grey-falcon.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Across eastern and northern parts of Australiacountry (Ward 2012). Many birds move after breeding to semi-arid regions such as north-eastern SA, central and western Qld, and central NT (TSSC 2015). There are very few NT records – most from the Barkly Tablelands – but there is no	**LOW** • The project footprint does not support suitable habitat.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
			evidence of a breeding population in the NT, and the records are likely irregular visitors from south-eastern Australia (Ward 2012). **Habitat:** Acacia and Eucalyptus-dominated woodlands and open forest, preferring habitats with more mature trees that host more mistletoe. Breeding times and seasonal movements (south to north) likely governed by the fruiting of mistletoe (Garnett et al. 2011). **Threats:** The main threat is habitat loss and degradation of breeding habitat. There are no known threats to the species in the NT (Ward 2012).	• The species is occasionally observed in the region, with NT Atlas records at Three Ways (2011), Tennant Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (2016) and near Newcastle Waters homestead (unknown date). • Considered an irregular visitor in the NT.
	Garnett, S.T., Szabo, J.K. and Dutson, G. (2011). *The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010*. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia. Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) (2015). *Approved Conservation Advice for Grantiella picta (Painted Honeyeater)*. Canberra: Department of the Environment. Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/470-conservation-advice.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Ward, S. (2012). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory – Painted Honeyeater - Grantiella picta.* Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/373554/painted-honeyeater.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
Night Parrot *Pezoporus occidentalis*	EN	CR	**Distribution:** Presumed extinct until 2013, now known only in isolated populations in south-west Queensland and northern inland WA. In the NT, the last confirmed record was in 1923 (Whitlock 1924). However, there have been several potential (unconfirmed) sightings of the species from Harts Range, Stirling Station, Muckaty Station, Keep River National Park, Kildurk Station and the Tanami Desert (Pavey 2006). **Habitat:** Nocturnal ground-feeders roosting and nesting in clumps of dense vegetation, primarily old and large spinifex (*Triodia spp*.) clumps, but sometimes other vegetation (such as samphire and chenopod shrublands) (Pavey 2006). Priority sites are stands of large, old clumps of spinifex that are part of a palaeo-drainage system or contains healthy stands of samphire (DPW 2017). Often the vegetation in these habitats will be naturally fragmented and therefore well protected from fire. Little is known about foraging sites, but favoured sites are likely to vary across the range of the species. **Threats:** Primarily predation by feral cats, altered fire regimes, and habitat degradation associated with overgrazing and changing climatic conditions. The species appears to rely on dense clumps of vegetation for roosting and nesting that are long unburnt. Currently known locations are mostly in places that are naturally buffered from fire by bare ground (Murphy et al. 2017); large scale fires that tend to occur after periods of heavy rainfall reduce the number of sites to which the species could expand.	**LOW** • There are two unconfirmed records of the species approximately 125 km to the south-west of the footprint. • The Solar Precinct footprint supports spinifex grasslands (dominated by *Triodia pungens*) that could be suitable for the species; however, a review of the fire history using NAFI and Landsat imagery indicates that the majority of the project footprint has burnt at least 3 times in the past 20 years (see Section 2.8). Consequently, the project footprint is deemed as not suitable for the species (as they require long unburnt patches of vegetation). Note: The fire history was also confirmed by field observations made during land type mapping and it was clear that there are no 'fire shadow' areas with large old spinifex hummocks within the project footprint (Appendix A). As such, the footprint is deemed as not suitable for Night Parrot.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
	Department of the Environment (2017). *Pezoporus occidentalis.* Species Profile and Threats Database. Department of the Environment, Canberra. [online] Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=59350 [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Whitlock, F.L. (1924). Journey to central Australia in search of the night parrot. *Emu*, Vol. 23, pp. 248-281. Pavey C (2006). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory* – Night Parrot Pezoporus occidentalis. Northern Territory Government Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/206341/night-parrot.pdf Murphy, S.A., Paltridge, R., Silcock, J., Murphy, R., Kutt, A.S., and Read, J. (2017b). Understanding and managing the threats to Night Parrots in south-western Queensland. The Emu – Austral Ornithology 117, 135-145. Threatened Species Strategy – Year 3 Priority Species Scorecard (2018) https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/6e1669a0-5556-4ea0-b4c0-79292b3138ba/files/night-parrot-year-3-scorecard.pdf DPW (2017). Interim guideline for preliminary surveys of night parrot (Pezoporus occidentalis) in Western Australia. Version 1 – May 2017. Prepared by the Western Australia Department of Parks and Wildlife.			
Princess Parrot *Polytelis alexandrae*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Confined to arid regions of WA, the NT and SA (Barrett et al. 2003; Blakers et al. 1984; Higgins 1999). Highly nomadic and, as noted in DoE (2016), 'an irregular visitor (sometimes at intervals of more than 20 years) to most sites in its range and its movements are largely unknown.' **Habitat:** Usually occurs in swales between dunes and occasional on dune slopes and crests that support shrubs typically Eremophila, Grevillea, Hakea and scattered trees (Pavey 2006). They use hollows in large trees for breeding, in particular River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Desert Oak (*Allocasuarina decaisneana*) (Pavey 2006). **Threats:** No specific threats have been identified. It is likely a combination of habitat degradation by grazing (i.e. rabbits, cattle, camel) and changes in fire regime (Pavey 2006).	**LOW** • There are 13 NT Atlas records approximately 70 km north of the project footprint (from 1976), which indicates species has been observed in the local region – albeit over 40 years ago. • Land type surveys conducted within the project footprint identified that preferred foraging and / or breeding habitat for the species does not occur. • Species is highly nomadic and could occasionally pass through the Solar Precinct footprint as avagrant; but is not expected to specifically utilise (or depend on) habitat within the project footprint.
	Barrett, G. Silcocks, A. Barry, S. Cunningham, R. and Poulter, R. (2003). *The New Atlas of Australian Birds*, Birds Australia, Melbourne, Victoria. Blakers, M. Davies S.J.J.F. and Reilly P.N. (1984). *The Atlas of Australian Birds*. Melbourne, Victoria: Melbourne University Press. Britton, P.L. (1992). The Queensland Ornithological Society Bird Report, *Sunbird*, 22:51-83. Department of the Environment (2017). *Polytelis alexandrae*. Species Profile and Threats Database. Department of the Environment, Canberra. [online] Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=758 [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Higgins, P.J. (ed.) (1999). *Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic* Birds. Volume 4: Parrots to Dollarbird, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, Victoria. Pavey, C. (2006). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Princess Parrot - Polytelis alexandrae*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/206360/princess-parrot.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*	CR	VU	**Distribution:** A summer migrant from the northern hemisphere; some over-winter in Australia. Mostly widespread around the northern Australian coast, less common in the south, with only a few inland records (Garnett et al. 2011), associated with wetlands or waterbodies.	**NONE** • No suitable habitat occurs within the Solar Precinct footprint; the species would only be observed as a flyover / in transit.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
			Habitat: A migratory shorebird species. Mostly occurs on coasts and estuaries, less frequently inland freshwater wetlands (Geering et al. 2007). **Threats:** Habitat loss at migratory stop-over grounds outside of Australia (Ward 2012).	• The species has been previously recorded within Lake Woods (a single record in 1993) and is expected to occasionally visit this area in times of flood during migration.
	Geering, A., Agnew, L. and Harding, S. (2007). *Shorebirds of Australia*. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia. Garnett, S.T., Szabo, J.K. and Dutson, G. (2011). *The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010*. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia. Ward, S. (2012). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory – Curlew Sandpiper - Calidris ferruginea*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/word_doc/0009/373545/curlew-sandpiper.docx [Accessed 29 August 2018].			
Masked Owl (northern subspecies) *Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Poorly known, with few records from across a broad range in northern Australia. In the NT, records from the Top End, Kakadu, Coburg Peninsula (majority of records) and south-west Gulf country (Woinarski & Ward 2012). **Habitat:** Mainly in *Eucalyptus* tall open forests (especially those dominated by *Eucalyptus miniata* and *E. tetrodonta*), but also roosts in monsoon rainforests and forages in more open vegetation types, including grasslands (Woinarski & Ward 2012). Usually nests in tree hollows, within patches of closed forest (Garnett et al. 2011). Nest in large hollows with an entrance more than 20 cm wide and that is greater than 10 m above the ground (Debus 2009). Breeding thought to occur between March and October (DEWHA 2010). **Threats:** Diminishing food resources (i.e. small mammals), fire regimes and weed invasion – all related to the Top End.	**NONE** • The species is not known to occur in the region. • Project footprint is outside known species distribution (restricted to Top End). • There has only been one previous record within the Tanami bioregion, an outlier record in 1982 from The Granites over 400 km to the south-west of project footprint. This is likely a misidentification or incorrectly attributed record. • No suitable habitat for the species occurs within project footprint.
	Debus, S. (2009). Owls of Australia: A Field Guide to Australian Night Birds, Envirobook in association with Birds Australia, Canterbury, NSW. Garnett, S.T., Szabo, J.K. and Dutson, G. (2011). The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010. CSIRO Publishing. Collingwood, Australia. Woinarski, J.C.Z. and Ward, S. (2012). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Masked Owl (north Australian mainland subspecies) - Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli.* Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/word_doc/0008/373553/masked-owl-mainland-top-end.docx [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
Australian Painted Snipe *Rostratula (benghalensis) australis*	EN	VU	**Distribution:** Nomadic and scattered across Australia with no predictable occurrence (Rogers 2001), but could occur at any wetland or inundated grassland across its distribution, including nearly all of the NT and Qld (Garnett et al. 2011). **Habitat:** Shallow, vegetated freshwater swamps, claypans or inundated grasslands (including temporary wetlands) (Taylor et al. 2013).	**NONE** • There are records of the species at Lake Woods, Longreach and Newcastle waters to the north of the footprint, and a recent record (in 2018) at Renner springs ~35 km south-east. All associated with water bodies.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
			Threats: No substantial threat data, but habitat is likely impacted by degradation from cattle by grazing and trampling water bodies.	• There are suitable permanent and ephemeral wetlands within the region (i.e. Lake Woods); however, there are no wetlands within the Solar Precinct footprint.
	Garnett, S.T., Szabo, J.K. and Dutson, G. (2011). *The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010*. CSIRO Publishing. Collingwood, Australia. Rogers, D. (2001). Painted Snipe. *Wingspan*, Vol. 11 (No. 4), pp. 6-7. Taylor, R., Chatto, R. and Woinarski, J.C.Z. (2013). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Australian painted snipe - Rostratula australis*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/206361/australian-painted-snipe.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
MAMMALS				
Ghost Bat *Macroderma gigas*	VU	NT	**Distribution:** Geographically-disjunct colonies occur in the Pilbara and Kimberley in WA, NT north of approximately 17° latitude (including Elcho Island and Groote Eylandt), the Gulf of Carpentaria, eastern Qld from Cape York to near Rockhampton, and western Qld (including Riversleigh and Camooweal districts) (TSSC 2016). Distribution likely influenced by the availability of suitable caves and mines for roost sites (Ward & Milne 2016). **Habitat:** Nocturnal, roosts in caves in tropical savanna woodlands and north Qld. rainforests (TSSC 2016). Permanent roost sites are generally deep natural caves or disused mines (TSSC 2016). Move between a number of caves seasonally or as dictated by weather conditions, and require a range of cave sites (Hutson et al. 2001). **Threats:** Habitat loss and degradation due to mining. Livestock and feral herbivore grazing, changed fire regimes and weed incursion may also degrade habitat suitability for the species. Roosting bats can also be easily disturbed by cave visitation by humans.	**NONE** • All records in the region are historic. The species has undergone major distribution changes and, in the NT, is now only known to occur in the Top End (i.e. to the north of Roper Highway). • The species has not been recorded in the southern NT since the early 1960's (Ward & Milne 2016) and is presumed to be regionally extinct.
	Hutson, A. M., Mickleburgh, S. P. & Racey, P. A. (2001) Microchiropteran Bats - Global Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan. IUCN/SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, U.K. Milne, D. and Ward, S. (2016). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory – Ghost Bat - Macroderma gigas*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resource. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/376138/ghost-bat.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2016). *Approved Conservation Advice for Macroderma gigas (ghost bat)*. Canberra: Department of the Environment. Available at:http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/174-conservation-advice-05052016.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Worthington Wilmer, J. (2012). Ghost Bat *Macroderma gigas*. In: Curtis et al. (eds.). *Queensland's Threatened Animals*. CSIRO, Canberra: pp. 382-383.			
Greater Bilby *Macrotis lagotis*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Historically widespread throughout arid Australia. Currently confined to arid WA, the Tanami Desert in the NT and south-western Qld (Woinarski et al. 2014), with populations still in decline (Bradley et al. 2015).	**HIGH** • The Solar Precinct footprint occurs on the northern edge of the currently known population distribution.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
			Habitat: Nocturnal and shelters in burrows during the day. In the NT, occurs in spinifex (*Triodia spp.*) hummock grasslands on sandy soils with a preference for palaeo-drainage lines (Southgate 1990). It has large foraging area and will move home range in search for food (Johnson 2008). Nightly movements can be up to 5 km from burrow sites (Southgate 1987). **Threats:** Predation by fox, as well as cats and dingoes. Competition with rabbits. Grazing is a potential threat on some stations (depends on habitat, population size and land management actions). Unsuitable fire regime could have a variety of impacts – particular large-scale fires (the species prefers smaller scale mosaic burn patterns).	• There are recent records (from 2020) in the region, approximately 100 km to the north on Murranji Station. • There are also numerous records within 80 km of the footprint, all situated to the south, west and north. • There are no existing records within the Solar Precinct footprint; however, suitable habitat is present (loamy spinifex plains). • Targeted survey required to assess presence of bilby within the project footprint. *Note: Subsequent survey did not detect this species.*
	Johnson, K.A. (2008). Bilby *Macrotis lagotis*. In: Van Dyck, S. and Strahan, R. (eds.). *Mammals of Australia*. Third Edition. Reed New Holland, Queensland Government, Queensland Museum: pp. 191-193. Southgate, R. (1990). Habitat and diet of the greater bilby *Macrotis lagotis* Reid (Marsupalia: Peramelidae). In: Seebeck et al. (eds.). *Bandicoots and Bilbies*. Surrey Beatty & Sons, Sydney, NSW. Southgate, R.I. (1987). Conservation of the Bilby. Report to World Wildlife Fund. (Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory, Alice Springs.) Woinarski, J., Burbidge, A. and Harrison, P. (2014). *The Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012*. CSIRO Publishing: pp. 203-205.			
Black-footed Rock-wallaby (McDonnell Ranges race) *Petrogale lateralis*	VU	-	**Distribution:** In the NT, mostly found in the MacDonnell Ranges, but also occurs throughout the arid southern end of the NT (Pavey 2006) and the Davenport and Murchison Ranges. **Habitat:** Upland rocky areas with associated steep slopes (Pavey 2006). Heavily weathered outcrops, caves, cliffs and rock piles provide suitable habitat as daytime shelter (Woinarski et.al. 2014). **Threats:** Predation, particularly by foxes, but also cats. Habitat degradation by grazing of introduced herbivores.	**NONE** • There is no suitable habitat within the Solar Precinct footprint. • The Solar Precinct footprint is outside species distribution. • No regional records for this species, even in the low rocky hills and ridges associated with the Ashburton Range.
	Pavey, C. (2006). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Black-footed Rock-Wallaby - Petrogale lateralis*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at:https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/376122/black-footed-rock-wallaby.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Woinarski, J., Burbidge, A. and Harrison, P. (2014). *The Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012*. CSIRO Publishing: pp. 403-405.			
Common Brushtail Possum (Central Australian subspecies)	-	EN	**Distribution:** Occurs in isolated populations in southern NT, mainly within the MacDonald Ranges (Pavey and Ward 2012). **Habitat:** In Central Australia, riverine habitat that is close to rocky outcrops and moist gullies within the ranges or rocky slopes (Kerle et al. 1992). Habitat occurs on various geological substrates but is characterised by a diverse association of fire-sensitive plant species (Pavey and Ward 2012).	**NONE** • No suitable habitat within the Solar Precinct footprint. • The few proximate records are historic and the species' range contraction is such that it is unlikely to still occur proximate to the Solar Precinct footprint.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula			**Threats:** Combination of severe drought a range of potential threatening processes – grazing by introduced herbivores, increased hunting, changed fire regimes and predation.	
	Kerle, J., Foulkes, J., Kimber, R. and Papenfus, D. (1992). The decline of the brushtail possum, *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr 1798), in arid Australia. *Rangelands Journal,* Vol. 14, pp. 107-127. Pavey, C. and Ward, S. (2012). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Common Brushtail Possum - Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/205525/common-brushtail-possum.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Woinarski, J.C.Z. (2004). In a land with few possums, even the common are rare: ecology, conservation and management of possums in the Northern Territory. In: Goldingay, R. and Jackson, S. (eds.). *The biology of Australian possums and gliding possums*. Surrey Beatty & Sons, Sydney: pp.51- 62.			
Central Rock-rat *Zyzomys pedunculatus*	EN	EN	**Distribution:** Historically widespread in the arid regions of the NT and WA (Baynes & Johnson 1996). Was presumed to be extinct in the NT until the species was rediscovered in the MacDonnell Ranges at a several sites (McDonald 2012). **Habitat:** High altitude (>1200m), rugged quartzite peaks in the MacDonnell Ranges (McDonald 2012). **Threats:** Likely predation by cats and dingoes and inappropriate fire regimes resulting in large uncontrolled fires (McDonald 2012).	**NONE** • No suitable habitat within footprint or surrounding region. • Solar Precinct footprint outside species known distribution, and is distant from any known populations (or potential habitat) for the species. • It is presumed that the species does not currently persist in the Tanami bioregion.
	Baynes, A. and Johnson, K. (1996). The contributions of the Horn Expedition and cave deposits to knowledge of the original mammal fauna of central Australia. In: Morton, S.R. and Mulvaney, D.J. (eds.). *Exploring Central Australia: Society, the Environment and the 1894 Horn Expedition*. Surrey Beatty and Sons, Sydney: pp. 168-186. McDonald, P. (2012). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Central Rock Rat - Zyzomys pedunculatus*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0013/205510/central-rock-rat.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
REPTILES				
Plains Death Adder *Acanthophis hawkei*	VU	VU	**Distribution**: Habitat mapping suggests the potential geographic range extends from western Qld, across the sub-coastal north of the NT to the north-eastern Kimberley of WA. Fragmented populations occur in the Mitchell Grass Downs of western Qld, the Barkly Tablelands on the NT/Qld border and east of Darwin (Fogg Dam) in the NT (TSSC 2012; Wuster et al. 2005). **Habitat:** Floodplains in the Top End and cracking soil plains in the Barkly Tablelands (Webb et al. 2002). **Threats:** Cane Toads are the major threatening process, they are highly susceptible to ingesting toxic Cane Toads (Phillips et al. 2009).	**NONE** • No suitable habitat within the footprint. • No records within the Tanami bioregion. • All proximate records are in black soil plains.
	Phillips, B.L., Greenlees, M.J., Brown, G.P. and Shine R (2010). Predator behaviour and morphology mediates the impact of an invasive species: cane toads and death adders in Australia. *Animal Conservation*, Vol. 13, pp. 53-59.			

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
	Webb, J.K., Christian, K.A. and Fisher, P. (2002). Fast growth and early maturation in a viviparous sit-and-wait predator, the northern death adder (*Acanthophis praelongus*) from tropical Australia. *Journal of Herpetology*, Vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 505-509. Wuster, W., Dumbrell, A.J., Hay, C., Pook, C.E., Williams, D.J. and Fry, B.G. (2005). Snakes across the Strait: trans-Torresian phylogeographic relationships in three genera of Australasian snakes (Serpentes: Elapidae: *Acanthophis*, *Oxyuranus*, and *Pseudechis*). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, Vol. 34. pp. 1-14. Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2015). *Approved Conservation Advice – Acanthophis hawkei – Plains Death Adder.* Canberra: Department of the Environment. [online] Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/83821-conservation-advice.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
Great Desert Skink *Liopholis kintorei*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Originally within a broad range extending from the desert parts of south-western NT, eastern interior of WA and north-western SA (Cogger et al. 1993). In the NT, currently known from scattered populations (McAlpin 2001) in the Tanami Desert, Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and the Yulara lease lands. **Habitat:** Generally occurs in tall open shrubland, hummock grasslands and on red sandplains and sand ridges (Cogger et al. 1993). However, in some locations (e.g. the Gibson Desert) found on sandplains with fine gravel. **Threats:** Large scale intense fires, predation by cats and foxes and competition with rabbits.	**NONE** • The project footprint falls outside the known distribution for the species. • There are no regional records for this species. • Known from the Tanami bioregion, but occurrences are over 350 km to the west in palaeo-drainage habitat types
	Cogger, H., Cameron, E., Sadlier, R. and Eggler, P. (1993). *The Action Plan for Australian Reptiles*. Australian Nature Conservancy Agency, Canberra. McAlpin, S. (2001). *The Recovery Plan for the Great Desert Skink (Egernia kintorei) 2001-2011*. Arid Lands Environment Centre. [online] Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/2e5e895a-e176-409e-80c3-34d63a80fac5/files/great-desert-skink.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
Yellow-spotted (or Floodplain) Monitor *Varanus panoptes*	-	VU	**Distribution:** A large robust monitor that occurs across northern Australia from the Kimberley in WA to Cape York Peninsula, and southwards through most of Qld. In the NT, recorded across most of the Top End and the Gulf Region (Christian 2004). **Habitat:** Broad range of habitats from coastal beaches to savannah woodlands (Christian 2004). Also is most common throughout floodplains grasslands and a variety of native woodlands (Ward et al. 2012). Typically, this species shelters in burrows but can also use hollow trees or logs (Christian 2004). It is more active in the wet season and will seek refuge in burrows, trees or logs during the dry season. It can be active throughout the dry season if permanent water and food resources are available. The Floodplain Monitor make distinctive large crescent or kidney-shaped burrows; however, the Sand Goanna (*Varanus gouldii*) produce similar burrows, which are common in the area, so there is a chance that signs could be confused between the two goanna species. Typically sign from	**LOW** • This species was not identified as a priority species in the TOR; however, it is known to occur in the region due to presence of NT Atlas records and the authors' discussions about hunting with locals from Elliott. • The solar footprint is considered to support marginal habitat for the species, as there are no typical floodplains present. • Typical habitat for the species occurs within and adjacent to Lake Woods (there are several NT Atlas records in this area). • There is potential that the species occasionally utilises habitat within the solar footprint for foraging; however, the main large goanna species expected to occur is Sand Goanna. NOTE: Field surveys within the Solar Precinct footprint in November 2020 (conducted as part of targeted Greater Bilby

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
			Floodplain Monitor is larger in size than the Sand Goanna; therefore, large goanna burrows were assumed to be Floodplain Monitor. **Threats:** It is highly susceptible to Cane Toad poisoning (Ujvari & Madsen 2009), and has experienced significant declines (Doody et al. 2009).	surveys) did not record potential presence of Floodplain Monitoring; however, they did confirm that Sand Goanna was common (based on smaller burrow sizes). Only one large burrow that was thought to have potential to be Floodplain Monitor located via a ground check (see image below – Site 83). This was located 1 km north-east of the Solar Precinct footprint in a different habitat type (tussock grass dominated open woodlands, compared to hummock grass dominated open woodlands with Turpentine shrubs). 
	Christian, K. (2004). Varanus panoptes. In: Pianka et al. (eds). *Varanoid lizards of the world*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indianapolis. Doody, J.S., Green, B., Rhind, D., Castellano, C., Sims, R. and Robinson, T. (2009). Population-level declines in Australian predators caused by an invasive species. *Animal Conservation*, Vol. 12, pp. 46-53. Ujvari, B. & Madsen, T. (2009). Increased mortality of naïve varanid lizards after the invasion of non-native cane toads (*Bufo marinus*). *Herpetological Conservation and Biology*, Vol. 4, pp. 248-251. Ward, S., Woinarski, J., Griffiths, T. & McKay, L. (2012). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Yellow Spotted Monitor, Northern Sand Goanna, Floodplain Monitor - Varanus panoptes.* Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. [online] Available at: https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/206466/floodplain-monitor.pdf [Accessed 12 January 2021].			
FLORA				
Dwarf Desert Spike-rush *Eleocharis papillosa*	VU	VU	**Distribution:** Only known from eight locations in the NT ranging from the Tanami Desert to the Southern Finke bioregion across to the edge of the Simpson Desert (Duguid et al 2006). **Habitat:** Ephemeral wetlands in freshwater and semi-saline swamps. In the NT, recorded growing amongst Coolabah (*Eucalyptus coolabah*), Samphire (*Halosarcia spp.*), Northern Bluebush (*Chenopodium auricomum*) and *Eragrostis spp.* including Swamp Cane grass (*E. australasica*) (DoE 2017).	**NONE** • No preferred habitat within the Solar Precinct footprint. • No proximate records. The closest record is >275 km to the south-west (in the Lake Surprise / Lander River area) of the project footprint.

DESKTOP THREATENED SPECIES LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT – SOLAR PRECINCT FOOTPRINT				
Name	**Status**		**Species background information**	**Likelihood of occurrence assessment**
	Cth	**NT**		
			Threats: Invasion by Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and changed hydrological conditions are the main currently known threats. Trampling from stock is a potential threat.	
	Department of the Environment (2017). *Eleocharis papillosa*. Species Profile and Threats Database. Department of the Environment, Australian Government, Canberra. [online] Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=2519 [Accessed 1 May 2018]. Duguid, A., Kerrigan, R. and Albrecht, D. (2006). *Threatened Species of the Northern Territory - Dwarf Desert Spike-rush - Eleocharis papillosa*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/208433/eleocharis-papillosa.pdf [Accessed 1 May 2018].			
a herb *Typhonium* sp. Sandover	-	VU	**Habitat:** Among the species-rich understorey along Red Gum creek lines (Albrecht & Westaway 2012). **Distribution:** Considered endemic to the Tanami Bioregion near Utopia in the NT. This population is very small (Albrecht & Westaway 2012). Although there has been limited searches for the species, it is conspicuous and distinctive (albeit only periodically when conditions are suitable) and traditional owners who were very familiar with the species were not aware of other populations. A pattern of short range endemism is common in the genus in the NT. The western section of the land trust where the Typhonium occurs is not a highly sampled area, and there remains an element of data deficiency with the possibility of further subpopulations being located (Albrecht & Westaway 2012).	**NONE** • No preferred habitat within the Solar Precinct footprint • Restricted range, with no proximate records to the OHTL project footprint. The closest record is >450 km to the south-east.
	Albrecht, D. and Westaway, J. (2012). Threatened species of the Northern Territory - *Typhonium sp. Sandover*. Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources. https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/208503/typhonium-sandover.pdf Duguid, A., Barnetson, J., Clifford, B., Pavey, C., Albrecht, D., Risler, J. and McNellie, M. (2005). *Wetlands in the arid Northern Territory*. A report to the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage on the inventory and significance of wetlands in the arid NT, Northern Territory Government, Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts, Alice Springs. https://nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/262224/wetlands-in-the-arid-nt.pdf			

APPENDIX F GREATER BILBY SURVEY – REFERENCE SITE DATA

Site	Method	Result	Comment	Latitude	Longitude
Confirmed Greater Bilby sign					
RF01	Ground inspection	Confirmed Bilby	REFERENCE SITE (DEPWS Murranji survey 2020) Active burrow and numerous diggings.	-17.1980	133.0030
RF21	Ground inspection	Confirmed Bilby	REFERENCE SITE (DEPWS Murranji survey 2020) Burrow and diggings.	-17.0371	132.8616
RF22	Ground inspection	Confirmed Bilby	REFERENCE SITE (DEPWS Murranji survey 2020) Burrow and diggings.	-17.0362	132.8595
Potential Greater Bilby sign					
RF02	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Potential burrows and diggings. Likely bilby based on aerial observations. Fresh spoil, so assumed as active. Dense Turpentine Bush (*Acacia lysiphloia*)	-17.1806	132.9791
RF04	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Potential burrows and diggings. Likely bilby based on aerial observations. Fresh spoil, so assumed as active. Dense Turpentine Bush (*Acacia lysiphloia*)	-17.1665	132.9638
RF05	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Burrow. No other clear sign present as sighted from helicopter. Dense vegetation.	-17.1645	132.9632
RF06	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Diggings in area that could be from bilby. No burrow seen.	-17.1525	132.9526
RF09	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Burrow highly likely bilby (by hovering). Diggings in area. Sandplain with *Acacia stipuligera* shrubland.	-17.1413	132.9468
RF10	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Burrow highly likely bilby (by hovering). Sandplain with *Acacia stipuligera* shrubland and open Corymbia.	-17.1410	132.9460
RF11	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Burrow highly likely bilby (by hovering). Sandplain with *Acacia stipuligera* shrubland and open Corymbia.	-17.1341	132.9434
RF12	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Burrow and diggings in area with fresh spoil. Requires landing to confirm	-17.1270	132.9382
RF13	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Old burrow may be from bilby. No recent activity. Requires landing to confirm.	-17.1030	132.9195
RF18	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Potential old bilby burrow. No recent activity observed from aerial inspections. Requires landing to confirm.	-17.0816	132.8984
RF19	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Potential old bilby burrow. No recent activity observed from aerial inspections. Requires landing to confirm.	-17.0706	132.8900
RF20	Hover inspection	Potential Bilby	Potential old bilby burrow. No recent activity observed from aerial inspections. Requires landing to confirm.	-17.0568	132.8777

NOTE – all other sites were assessed to not be Greater Bilby

APPENDIX G GREATER BILBY SURVEY – SOLAR PRECINCT AERIAL TRANSECT DATA

GREATER BILBY SURVEY RESULTS – SOLAR PRECINCT AERIAL SURVEY						
Site	**Result**	**Notes**	**Land type**	**Last burn**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
Hover inspection						
SF01	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2017	-18.2179	133.3626
SF03	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	D	2017	-18.1819	133.3983
SF04	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2012	-18.2245	133.3990
SF09	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1529	133.3434
SF10	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2015	-18.1595	133.3450
SF12	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii)*	B	2015	-18.1686	133.3470
SF14	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1501	133.3768
SF20	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	D	2011	-18.1580	133.4089
SF21	No Bilby	Hole. Potentially from stump / crack	A	2015	-18.1693	133.3988
SF22	No Bilby	Diggings. Consistent with goanna	A	2015	-18.1588	133.3779
SF23	No Bilby	Burrow and diggings. Confirmed as goanna	D	2017	-18.2148	133.3705
SF26	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1869	133.3711
SF27	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1751	133.3588
SF29	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii)*	B	2015	-18.1860	133.3591
SF30	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2015	-18.1923	133.3517
SF32	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2014	-18.1849	133.4354
SF33	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.1961	133.4477
SF36	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1950	133.3773
SF37	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2015	-18.1941	133.3711
SF38	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2011/12	-18.2044	133.3667
SF39	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.2052	133.3997
SF40	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.2119	133.4355
SF41	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.2147	133.4097
SF42	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.2145	133.3851
SF43	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2012	-18.2238	133.3700
SF45	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2010/11	-18.2339	133.4117
SF47	No Bilby	Burrow and diggings. Confirmed as goanna	B	2017	-18.2430	133.3719
SF51	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.2535	133.4110
SF52	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	C	2017	-18.2554	133.4287
SF53	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	C	2015	-18.2431	133.4296
SF58	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1494	133.3449
SF60	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2015	-18.1619	133.3369
SF67	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.1991	133.4364

GREATER BILBY SURVEY RESULTS – SOLAR PRECINCT AERIAL SURVEY						
Site	**Result**	**Notes**	**Land type**	**Last burn**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
SF68	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1726	133.3707
SF69	No Bilby	Hole. Maybe from stump.	B	2012	-18.2298	133.3723
SF73	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.1855	133.4104
SF74	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2011	-18.1624	133.4089
SF75	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2017	-18.2152	133.3997
SF76	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2010 edge	-18.2317	133.4186
SF77	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2017	-18.2392	133.3717
SF81	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	A	2015	-18.1689	133.3592
Ground inspection sites						
SF34	No Bilby	Burrow and diggings. Confirmed as goanna	A	2017	-18.2020	133.4248
SF46	Potential bilby	Circular inactive burrow (20cm high and 30cm wide) observed under canopy of Bloodwood, with spoil spread around entrance. No bilby tracks, scats or diggings for RDL observed. Not clearly bilby, or goanna. An area about 100m radius from burrow was searched and found no further evidence of bilby or potential bilby occupation. If the burrow was bilby, it is old / disused.	A	2015	-18.2341	133.3858
SF80	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2015	-18.2087	133.3538
SF82	No Bilby	Goanna burrow (likely *V. gouldii*)	B	2015	-18.1522	133.3294
SF83	No Bilby	Large goanna burrow (potentially *V. panoptes*)	A	2015	-18.1513	133.4557
Track-plot sites (summary only, full dataset presented separately)						
SF02	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	D	2012	-18.1971	133.3853
SF05	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	C	2017 part	-18.2338	133.4453
SF06	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	C	2017	-18.2457	133.4441
SF07	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	D	2015	-18.1839	133.3852
SF08	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	B	2015	-18.1506	133.3322
SF11	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2015	-18.1676	133.3645
SF15	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2014/15	-18.1501	133.4042
SF19	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2015	-18.1672	133.4048
SF24	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2010	-18.1676	133.4476
SF25	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2011	-18.1774	133.4236
SF35	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2017	-18.1932	133.4119
SF44	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2017	-18.2223	133.4246
SF49	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	B	2017	-18.2532	133.3756
SF50	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	B	2017	-18.2526	133.3865
SF54	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2017	-18.2512	133.4389
SF62	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2017	-18.2139	133.4166
SF71	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	B	2015	-18.2353	133.3797
SF78	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2010	-18.2418	133.3994
SF79	No Bilby	No suspected burrows seen	A	2010	-18.2434	133.4161

APPENDIX H GREATER BILBY SURVEY – SOLAR PRECINCT TRACK-PLOT DATA

NOTE THAT THIS APPENDIX HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO BE VIEWED / PRINTED IN A3 PAGE SIZE.

Sign key:

- TR – animal tracks
- ST – animal sighted / directly observed
- AR – animal remains
- BU – burrow observed
- DG – digging
- SC – scats present
- UN – unoccupied nest
- FO – Fly over (bird, not specifically using site)

Abundance key:

1) Signs in all four quarters of track-plot
2) Signs in half the track-plot
3) One individual or sign in one quarter of track-plot

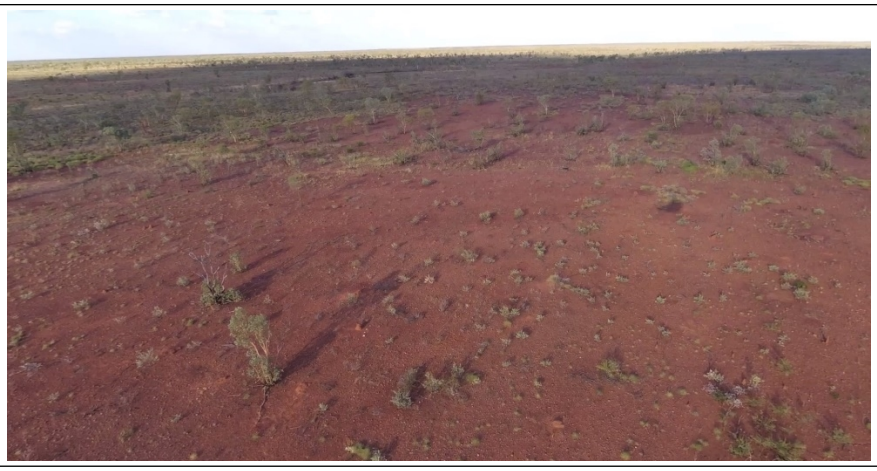
TRACK PLOT SITE	SF02		SF05		SF06		SF07		SF08		SF11		SF15		SF19		SF24		SF25		SF35	
Land type	D		C		C		D		B		A		A		A		A		A		A	
Landform	Depression		Depression		Alluvial flats		Depression		Sandplain		Depression		Sandplain		Sandplain		Sandplain		Sandplain		Sandplain	
Year of last burn	2013		2014 (surrounding area burnt in 2018)		2013 (surrounding areas burnt in 2018)		2016		2007 (surrounding areas burnt in 2016)		2016		2016		2012		2016 (edge) 2013 (edge)		2014 (close to fires in 2018)		2016	
Tracking surface	Average		Good		Average		Good		Good		Average		Good		Good		Good		Good		Good	
OBSERVATION RECORDS	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**
Native mammals																						
Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*)	TR	3	SC	3									SC	3			SC	3	SC	3		
Wallaby (potentially *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*)	TR	3							TR	3												
Dingo (*Canis lupis dingo*)																						
Small rodent (unknown species)															TR	3			TR	3		
Native reptiles																						
Large goanna (likely *Varanus gouldii*)	TR; DG	1	DG; BU	1	TR; DG	2	TR; DG	1	DG; BU	1	DG; BU	1	DG; BU	1	DG; BU; TR	1					BU; DG	1
Large goanna (likely *Varanus panoptes*)																						
Small goanna (*Varanus spp.*)																						
Small dragon or skink (unknown species)			BU; DG	1	BU; DG	2			DG; BU	1	ST; BU	3	TR; BU	2	TR; BU	2	BU	1				
Legless lizard (*Lerista* spp.)															TR	3						
Small snake (unknown species)																						
Central-netted Dragon (*Ctenophorus nuchalis*)																	ST	1				
Military Dragon (*Ctenophorus isolepis*)	ST; TR	3											ST	2			ST	1	ST; TR	2	ST	2
Lally's Dragon (*Diporiphora lalliae*)																	ST; TR	1				
Dragon (*Diporiphora* spp.)									ST; BU	1												
Common Dwarf Skink (*Menetia greyii*)																						
Native birds																						
Buttonquail (*Turnix* spp.)									DG; BU	2												
Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*)													ST	3								
Hopping bird (unknown species)													TR	2					TR	2	TR	2
Budgierigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*)	ST	3																				
Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*)	ST	3					ST	2			ST	3										
Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)	ST	3																				
Singing Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus virescens*)	ST	3																				
Grey-crowned Babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis*)							ST	2	UN	3	UN	3										
Unknown chicks			ST	3																		
Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*)																					UN	3
Spinifex Pigeon (*Geophaps plumifera*)							ST	3														
Introduced species																						
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)			SC	2					TR; SC	1	TR; SC	1	TR; SC	2			SC	1				

TRACK PLOT SITE	SF44		SF49		SF50		SF54		SF62		SF71		SF78		SF79	
Land type	A		B		B		C		A		B		A		A	
Landform	Sandplain		Loamy plain		Loamy plain		Depression		Sandplain		Loamy plain		Sandplain		Sandplain	
Years since last fire (approximate)	2018		2011; parts to the west in 2016		2013 (potential low intensity fire in 2018)		2018		2018		2014 (surrounding areas burnt in 2016)		2011 (some parts) 2016 (some parts)		2016	
Tracking surface	Good		Average		Average to good		Poor (hard soil)		Good		Good		Good		Good	
OBSERVATION RECORDS	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**	**Sign**	**Abund**
Native mammals																
Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*)	SC	3							SC	3			SC	3		
Wallaby (potentially *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*)																
Dingo (*Canis lupis dingo*)											ST	2	ST	3		
Small rodent (unknown species)	TR	3			TR	3					ST	3	ST	3	ST	3
Native reptiles																
Large goanna (likely *Varanus gouldii*)	DG; BU	2	TR; DG	1												
Large goanna (likely *Varanus panoptes*)																
Small goanna (*Varanus spp.*)																
Small dragon or skink (unknown species)	DG; BU	1			TR	2	TR; BU	3								
Legless lizard (*Lerista* spp.)																
Small snake (unknown species)																
Central-netted Dragon (*Ctenophorus nuchalis*)					ST; DG;BU	3	ST	3							ST: BU	3
Military Dragon (*Ctenophorus isolepis*)	ST	1	ST	2									ST	3	ST	3
Lally's Dragon (*Diporiphora lalliae*)																
Dragon (*Diporiphora* spp.)									ST	2						
Common Dwarf Skink (*Menetia greyii*)	ST	3														
Native birds																
Buttonquail (*Turnix* spp.)	ST	3														
Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*)													ST	3		
Hopping bird (unknown species)	ST	3							ST	3						
Budgierigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*)																
Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*)	ST	3							ST	3	ST	3				
Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)									FO	3						
Singing Honeyeater (*Lichenostomus virescens*)											ST	3	ST	3		
Grey-crowned Babbler (*Pomatostomus temporalis*)			ST	3												
Unknown chicks																
Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*)																
Spinifex Pigeon (*Geophaps plumifera*)																
Introduced species																
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)			TR; SC	3	TR; SC	3					TR; SC	2	TR; SC	2	TR; SC	2

APPENDIX I ACCESS TRACK CORRIDOR PHOTOGRAPHS

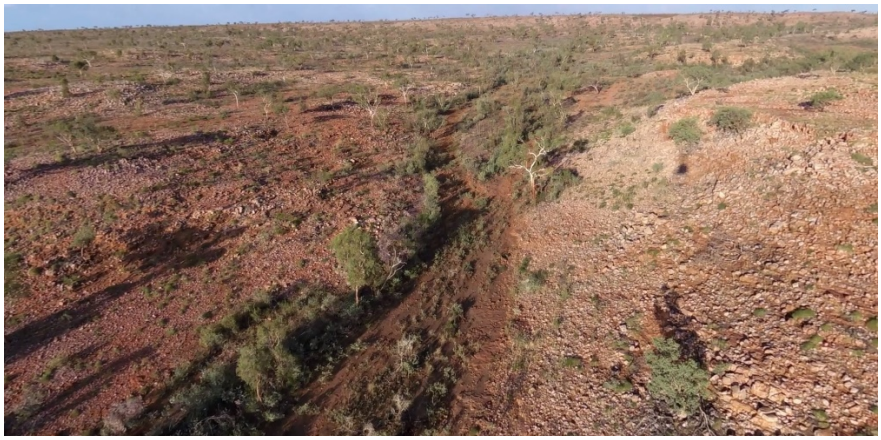
This table provides a representative selection of photographs from the access corridor aerial survey to show the variety of landforms and habitat types present within the corridor. Note that photographs are in order from west to east (i.e. from the Solar Precinct footprint to the Stuart Highway) – equating to a total length of 35 km.

Site	Photograph
AC-1 Lateritic plains, low lying. Loamy soils. Open Eucalyptus woodland. Tussock grass understory.	
AC-2 Lateritic plains, low lying. Redder soils than surrounds, lateritic soils / red earths. Open to sparse Eucalyptus over tussock grasses.	
AC-3 Drainage (Gleeson Creek) with sandy bottom; situated within alluvial plain / low lying areas at the base of sandstone hills to the east. Lined with large Eucalyptus trees	

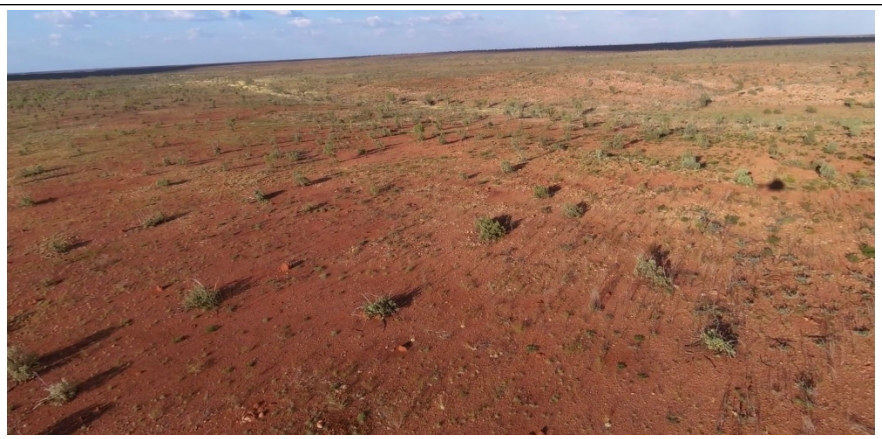
Site	Photograph
AC-4 Alluvial plain. Scattered Eucalyptus trees and shrubs over tussock grasses.	
AC-5 Drainage (Billy Creek); sandy bottom. Lined with Eucalyptus trees.	
AC-6 Low lying lateritic plain (gravelly surface) on the western foot-slopes of the sandstone hills associated with the Ashburton Range. Open vegetation.	
AC-7 Low lying lateritic plain (gravelly surface) on the western foot-slopes of the sandstone hills associated with the Ashburton Range. Open to patchy shrubs.	

Site	Photograph
AC-8 Low lying lateritic plain and rises (gravelly surface) on the western foot-slopes of the sandstone hills associated with the Ashburton Range. Open to patchy shrubs; spinifex dominated	
AC-9 Minor drainage (Billy Creek), rocky surface. Situated within low sandstone wills of the Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus low woodland and patchy shrubs.	
AC-10 Low sandstone / lateritic slopes on the western side of the Ashburton Range. Open to sparse Eucalyptus woodland over patchy shrubs and Spinifex (*Triodia sp.*)	
AC-11 Drainage / tributary within rocky hills. Low open woodland – Eucalyptus. Sparse mid and ground layer vegetation.	

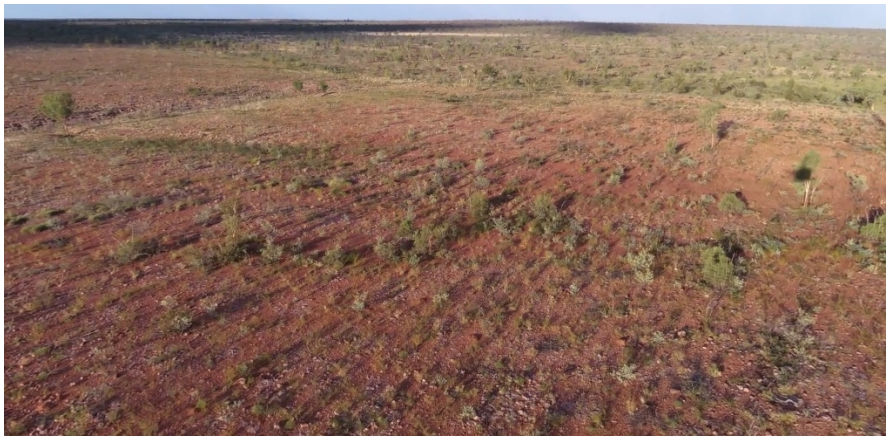
Site	Photograph
AC-12 Sandstone hills and rocky tributary / gully; Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodland over sparse understory (potentially Spinifex)	
AC-13 Sandstone hills with low ridge and rocky gullies; within Ashburton Range. Open to sparse Eucalyptus woodland over patchy cover of shrubs and sparse ground layer.	
AC-14 Drainage (Billy Creek) amongst sandstone hills; within Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodland	
AC-15 Drainage (Billy Creek) amongst sandstone hills; within Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodland	

Site	Photograph
AC-16 Drainage (Billy Creek) amongst sandstone hills; within Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodland	
AC-17 Sandstone hills and outcrop on undulating plateau; within Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodland	
AC-18 Low rocky ridge (sandstone); within Ashburton Range. Sparse vegetation.	
AC-19 Shrub-lined rocky tributary within an undulating sandstone / lateritic plateau; within Ashburton Range.	

Site	Photograph
AC-20 Lateritic plateau with scattered areas of sanstone outcrop; eastern side of Ashburton Range.	
AC-21 Small patch of black soil with tussock grasses; situated within a localised depression on the plateau (lateritic soils and gravel); eastern side of Ashburton Range.	
AC-22 Lateritic plateau, flat to gentle slopes; eastern side of Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodlands, likely with a Spinifex understory (currently regenerating after a recent fire event, within <2 years).	
AC-23 Tributary lined with shrubs; situated within lateritic plateau; eastern side of Ashburton Range.	

Site	Photograph
AC-24 Rocky gully / tributary amongst sandstone hills and slopes; eastern side of Ashburton Range.	
AC-25 Drainage / creek (unnamed on available topographic maps) with current water pooling (likely short-lived). Situated on gentle undulating lateritic plateau. Drainage supports some relatively large Eucalyptus at higher densities than surrounding plateau.	
AC-26 Lateritic plateau with very open vegetation and occasional sandstone outcropping; eastern side of Ashburton Range.	
AC-27 Drainage / creek (sandy bottom) (unnamed) situated within low sandstone hills; eastern side of Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodland	

Site	Photograph
AC-28 Minor tributary situated within lateritic plateau and minor sandstone outcrop rises; eastern side of Ashburton Range. Open Eucalyptus woodland over tussock grasses; occasional of spinifex in red earth (lateritic) soils.	
AC-29 Minor tributary situated within lateritic plateau and minor sandstone outcrop rises; eastern side of Ashburton Range.	
AC-30 Minor tributary situated within lateritic plateau and minor sandstone outcrop rises; eastern side of Ashburton Range.	
AC-31 Rocky gully within sandstone hills and slopes; eastern side of Ashburton Range.	

Site	Photograph
AC-32 Lateritic plateau and minor sandstone outcrop; eastern side of Ashburton Range. Open to sparse Eucalyptus low woodland; some patches of shrubs. Tussock grasses. Maybe some areas where spinifex (*Triodia sp*.) is dominant).	
AC-33 Lateritic plateau, flat; eastern side of Ashburton Range. Open to sparse Eucalyptus low woodland and scattered *Eucalyptus pruinosa* (Silver Box); some patches of shrubs. Tussock grasses. Maybe some areas where spinifex (*Triodia sp*.) is dominant).	
AC-34 Junction with Stuart Highway Lateritic plateau, flat; eastern side of Ashburton Range. Open to sparse Eucalyptus low woodland (mixed species); some patches of shrubs. Tussock grasses. Maybe some areas where spinifex (*Triodia sp*.) is dominant).	

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