PRIORITY ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA VERSION 35

Species and Communities Program, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

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Possible threatened ecological communities that do not meet survey criteria or that are not adequately defined are added to the priority ecological community list under priorities 1, 2 and 3. These three categories are ranked in order of priority for survey and/or definition of the community, and evaluation of conservation status, so that consideration can be given to their declaration as threatened ecological communities. Ecological communities that are adequately known and are rare but not threatened or meet criteria for near threatened, or that have been recently removed from the threatened list, are placed in priority 4. These ecological communities require regular monitoring. Conservation dependent ecological communities are placed in priority 5.

Note:

i) Nothing in this table may be construed as a nomination for listing under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)

ii) The inclusion in this table of a community type does not necessarily imply any status as a threatened ecological community, however some communities are listed as threatened ecological communities (TECs) under the EPBC Act (see column 4).

iii) The key diagnostic characteristics, condition and size thresholds in the Approved Conservation Advices should be applied to determine if particular areas align with EPBC-listed TECs.

iii) Regions eg Pilbara, are based on Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attraction regional boundaries.

iv) For definitions of categories (Priority 1 etc.) refer to document entitled 'Definitions and Categories for Western Australian Ecological Communities'.

	Community name	Category (WA)	Category EPBC Act
	PILBARA		
1	**West Angelas Cracking-Clays** Open tussock grasslands of *Astrebla pectinata, A. elymoides, Aristida latifolia*, in combination with low scattered shrubs of *Sida fibulifera,* on basalt (Jerrinah formation) derived cracking-clay loam depressions and flowlines. Occurs throughout the central and eastern Hamersley Range from near Tom Price east to Newman. Threats: clearing for mining, infrastructure and solar farms, possible weed invasion, fragmentation and altered fire regimes.	Priority 1	
2	**Weeli Wolli Spring community** Weeli Wolli Spring's riparian woodland and forest associations are unusual as a consequence of composition of the understorey. The sedge and herbfield communities that fringe many of the pools and associated water bodies along the main channels of Weeli Wolli Creek have not been recorded from any other wetland site in the Pilbara. The spring and creekline are also noted for their relatively high diversity of stygofauna and this is probably attributed to the large-scale calcrete and alluvial aquifer system associated with the creek. The valley of Weeli Wolli Spring also supports a very rich microbat assemblage including a threatened species. Threats: dewatering and re-watering altering patterns of inundation, weed invasion, increased visitation.	Priority 1	
3	**Burrup Peninsula rock pool communities** Calcareous tufa deposits. Interesting aquatic snails. Threats: recreational impacts, and potential development; possibly NOX and SOX emissions.	Priority 1	
4	**Burrup Peninsula rock pile communities** Pockets of vegetation on rock piles, rock pockets and outcrops of Gidley granophyre, restricted to Burrup Peninsula and some Dampier Archipelago islands. Comprise a mixture of Pilbara and Kimberley fire sensitive species. Communities are different from those of the Hamersley and Chichester Ranges. Short-range endemic land snails. Threats: clearing, altered fire regimes, emissions, weed invasion (*Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass), *Passiflora foetida* (stinking passionflower)*, Aerva javanica* (kapok)).	Priority 1	`
5	**Roebourne Plains coastal grasslands with gilgai microrelief on cracking clays** (Roebourne Plains gilgai grasslands) These grasslands occur on microrelief on strongly gilgaied self-mulching cracking clays, and emergent depositional surfaces. The grasslands are surrounded by non-gilgaied clay plains/flats and sandy coastal and alluvial plains. The gilgai depressions support ephemeral and perennial tussock grasslands dominated by *Sorghum* sp. and *Eragrostis xerophila* (Roebourne Plains grass) along with other native species including *Eriachne benthamii* (swamp wanderrie grass), *Chrysopogon fallax* (golden beard grass) and *Panicum decompositum* (native millet). Restricted to the Karratha area, where it has been largely removed. This community differs from the surrounding non-gilgaied clay flats of the Horseflat land system which are dominated by *Eragrostis xerophila* and other perennial tussock grass species (*Eragrostis* mostly). Threats: grazing, clearing for mining and infrastructure, solar farms, urban development; weed invasion, basic raw material extraction.	Priority 1	

6	**Chenopod vegetation associations of the Roebourne Plains** The community is dominated by *Eragrostis xerophila* and chenopods (*Sclerolaena, Atriplex* species) growing in saline clay soils with moderate surface strew of pebbles and cobbles. The association appears to be uncommon and only been located to date at Roebourne Airport and west of Nickol (Karratha) however it is likely some other small occurrences occur between Cape Preston and Mundabullangana. This community incorporates Unit 5 (alluvial plains) of the Horseflat land system and Unit 3 (saline clay plains) of the Cheerawarra land system as described in van Vreeswyk, A M, Leighton, K A, Payne, A L, and Hennig, P. (2004). *An inventory and condition survey of the Pilbara region, Western Australia*. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, Perth. Technical Bulletin 92. Threats: grazing, clearing for infrastructure and solar farms, habitat degradation, and weed encroachment especially *Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass).	Priority 1	
7	**Barrow Island subterranean fauna** Barrow Island stygofauna and troglofauna. Threats: clearing for mining; altered hydrology including potential contaminating activities	Priority 1	
8	**Subterranean invertebrate communities of mesas in the Robe Valley region** A series of isolated mesas occur in the Robe Valley in the state's Pilbara Region. The mesas are remnants of old valley infill deposits of the palaeo Robe River. The troglobitic faunal communities occur in an extremely specialised habitat and appear to require the particular structure and hydrogeology associated with mesas to provide a suitable humid habitat. Short range endemism is common in the fauna. The habitat is the humidified pisolitic strata. Threats: removal of substrate for mining, and associated hydrological changes	Priority 1	
9	**Subterranean invertebrate community of pisolitic hills in the Pilbara** A series of isolated low undulating hills occur in the state's Pilbara region. The troglofauna are being identified as having very short-range distributions. Threats: removal of substrate for mining, and associated hydrological changes	Priority 1	
10	**Peedamulla Marsh vegetation assemblages** Peedamulla (Cane River) Swamp Cyperaceae community, near mouth of Cane River. Plant community is compositionally and structurally unusual for the Pilbara. Threats: grazing, weed invasion, altered surface hydrologic flows.	Priority 1	
11	***Triodia angusta* dominated creekline vegetation (Barrow Island)** General cover of *Triodia angusta* with shrubs principally *Hakea suberea*, *Petalostylis labicheoides, Acacia bivenosa*, and *Gossypium robinsonii*. Threats: basic raw material extraction for island infrastructure.	Priority 1	
12	**Brockman Iron cracking clay communities of the Hamersley Range** Rare tussock grassland dominated by *Astrebla lappacea* in the Hamersley Range, on the Brockman land system. Tussock grassland on cracking clays - derived in valley floors, depositional floors. This is a rare community and the landform is rare. Threats: heavily grazed, clearing for mining and infrastructure / agricultural developments, altered fire regimes.	Priority 1	
13	**Mingah Springs calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Mingah Spring Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes (mining).	Priority 1	
14	**Stygofaunal community of the Bungaroo Aquifer** A unique assemblage of aquatic subterranean fauna including eels, snails and other stygofauna. Threats: groundwater drawdown (mining).	Priority 1	
15	**Freshwater claypans of the Fortescue Valley** Freshwater claypans downstream of the Fortescue Marsh - Goodiadarrie Hills on Mulga Downs Station. Larger claypans contain the highest number of invertebrate species and most of the restricted elements of the Pilbara riparian flora. Important for waterbirds, invertebrates and some poorly collected plants. *Eriachne* spp., *Eragrostis* spp. grasslands. Unique community, has few Coolibah. Threats**:** grazing, weed invasion, infrastructure corridors, altered hydrological flows, altered fire regimes.	Priority 1	
16	**Fortescue Marsh (Martuyitha) (Marsh Land System)** Fortescue Marsh is an extensive, episodically inundated samphire marsh at the upper terminus of the Fortescue River and the western end of Goodiadarrie Hills. It is regarded as the largest ephemeral wetland in the Pilbara. It is a highly diverse ecosystem with fringing mulga woodlands (on the northern side), samphire shrublands and groundwater dependant riparian ecosystems. It is an arid wetland utilized by waterbirds and supports a rich diversity of restricted aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates. Recorded locality for night parrot and bilby and several other threatened vertebrate fauna. Endemic *Eremophila* species, populations of priority flora and several near-endemic and novel samphires. Threats: clearing for mining, altered hydrology (watering with fresh water), grazing and weed invasion.	Priority 1	

17	**Tanpool land system** A highly restricted land system that occurs between Pannawonica and Onslow. Consists of stony plains and low ridges of sandstone and other sedimentary rocks supporting hard spinifex grasslands and snakewood shrublands. Threats: grazing	Priority 1	
18	**Coolibah-lignum flats**: ***Eucalyptus victrix* over lignum community in the Pilbara** Woodland or forest of *Eucalyptus victrix* (coolibah) over thicket of *Duma florulenta* (lignum) on red clays in run-on zones. Associated species include *Eriachne benthamii, Themeda triandra, Aristida latifolia, Eulalia aurea* and *Acacia aneura*. A series of sub-types have been identified: • Coolibah and mulga (*Acacia aneura*) woodland over lignum and tussock grasses on clay plains (Coondewanna Flats and Wanna Munna Flats) • Coolibah woodlands over lignum *(Duma florulenta***)** over swamp wandiree (Lake Robinson is the only known occurrence) • Coolibah woodland over lignum and silky browntop (*Eulalia aurea)* (two occurrences known on Mt Bruce Flats) Threats: dewatering and grazing, clearing associated with infrastructure corridors, altered fire regimes leading to changes in floristics and structure, weed invasion.	Priority 3(i) Priority 1 Priority 1	
19	**Four plant assemblages of the Wona Land System** **(previously 'Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range')** • Cracking clays of the Chichester and Mungaroona Range. This shrubless plain of stony gibber community occurs on the tablelands with very little vegetative cover during the dry season, however during the wet a suite of ephemerals/annuals and short-lived perennials emerge, many of which are poorly known and range-end taxa. • Annual Sorghum grasslands on self-mulching clays with a moderate-dense overlay of rocks. This community appears very rare and restricted to the Pannawonica-Robe valley end of Chichester Range. Naturally species poor when dry. Threat: weed invasion • Mitchell grass plains (*Astrebela* spp.) on gilgai • Mitchell grass and Roebourne Plain grass (*Eragrostis xerophila*) plain on gilgai. *Astrebla pectinata, A. elymoides, E. xerophila, Aristida latifolia, Eriachne* and *Sida fibulifera.* Typical type, heavily grazed. Threats: grazing, clearing for mining related activities and solar farms, altered fire regimes	Priority 1 Priority 1 Priority 3(iii) Priority 3(iii)	
20	**Riparian flora and plant communities of springs and river pools with high water permanence of the Pilbara Region** The community includes flora with restricted distributions or populations that are highly disjunct or are major range extensions from northern and eastern Australia. These include *Imperata cylindrica, Cladium procerum, Schoenus falcatus and Fimbristylis sieberiana* (P3). In the Pilbara these taxa are almost exclusively restricted to the riparian zones of permanent wetlands with high soil moisture maintained by groundwater flows. Occurrences are disjunct with sites typically associated with groundwater discharge in gorge and valley wetlands that are often coupled with significant shading. Threats: hydrological change associated with mining, altered fire regimes, weed invasion (*Cenchrus ciliaris, Passiflora foetida*), grazing (camels), increased visitation.	Priority 2	
21	***Triodia pisoliticola* (previously *Triodia pisolitica*) assemblages of mesas of the West Pilbara** This community is typically restricted to mesas and cordillo landforms where the plant assemblages are dominated by or contain *Triodia pisoliticola* (P3) and are indicative of inverted landscapes; that is, where *Triodia pisoliticola* occurs in combination with species that are considered 'out-of-context' from their normal habitat. The community is a combination of *Triodia pisoliticola* with *Acacia pruinocarpa, A. citrinoviridis* on slopes or peaks of mesas. These two *Acacias* are generally found associated with Pilbara creeklines, and their occurrence is probably indicative of the genesis of the mesa surfaces in wetlands, then erosion of the landscape and 'inversion of the landscape' such that the mesa slopes and peaks that were previously low in the landscape become high points. Threats: clearing for mining and associated infrastructure, and altered fire regimes	Priority 3(iii)	
22	**Stony saline plains of the Mosquito Land System** *Triodia longiceps* grassland with scattered *Maireana melanocoma* and *Sclerolaena* spp. and includes Priority flora taxa *Atriplex spinulosa* (P1) and *Ptilotus wilsonii* (P1). Dissected by drainage lines. Dominated by (but not limited to) *Melaleuca eleuterostachya* and *Acacia bivenosa* occurring on saline red brown non-cracking clays with a mantle of quartz gravel and neutral subsurface soil material on level to undulating plains. Largely restricted to an area east of Nullagine. Threats: preferential grazing (livestock and feral herbivores)**,** clearing for mining and associated activity.	Priority 3(iii)	

23	**Sand Sheet vegetation (Robe Valley)** *Corymbia zygophylla* scattered low trees over *Acacia tumida* var. *pilbarensis*, *Grevillea eriostachya* high shrubland over *Triodia schinzii* hummock grassland. Other associated species include *Cleome uncifera*, *Heliotropium transforme*, *Indigofera boviperda* subsp. *boviperda*, and *Ptilotus arthrolasius*. Most northern example/expression of vegetation of Carnarvon Basin. Community is poorly represented type in the Pilbara Region, and not represented in the reserve system. Community contains many plant species that are at their northern limits or exist as disjunct populations. Vulnerable to invasion by weeds. Threats: clearing for mining, basic raw material extraction, weed invasion especially buffel grass, grazing, and altered fire regimes.	Priority 3(iii)	
24	**Coastal dune native tussock grassland dominated by *Whiteochloa airoides*** Tussock grassland of *Whiteochloa airoides* occurs on the landward side of foredunes, hind dunes or remnant dunes with white or pinkish white medium sands with marine fragments. There may be occasional *Spinifex longifolius* tussock or *Triodia epactia* hummock grasses and scattered low shrubs of *Olearia dampierii* subsp. *dampierii*, *Scaevola spinescen*s, *S. cunninghamii, Trianthema turgidifolia* and *Corchorus* species (*C. walcottii, C. laniflorus*). Occurs on Barrow Island, Tent Island and possibly some unaffected littoral areas in west Pilbara. Threats: weed invasion (*Cenchrus ciliaris, Aerva javanica*), altered fire regimes, grazing, clearing for basic raw material extraction and solar farms.	Priority 3	
25	**Vegetation of sand dunes of the Hamersley Range/Fortescue Valley (previously 'Fortescue Valley Sand Dunes')** These red linear iron-rich sand dunes lie on the Divide Land system at the junction of the Hamersley Range and Fortescue Valley, between Kalgan Creek and the low hills to the west. A small number are vegetated with *Acacia dictyophleba* scattered tall shrubs over *Crotalaria cunninghamii, Trichodesma zeylanicum* var. *grandiflorum* open shrubland. They are regionally rare, small and fragile and highly susceptible to threatening processes. Threats: weed invasion especially buffel grass, grazing by cattle, altered fire regimes, erosion and clearing for mining and infrastructure.	Priority 3(iii)	
26	**Riparian vegetation including phreatophytic species associated with creek lines and watercourses of Rudall River** Semi permanent pools along courses of Rudall River. Threats**:** weed invasion, altered hydrological flows, altered fire regimes.	Priority 3(ii)	
27	**Horseflat land system of the Roebourne Plains** The Horseflat Land System (Roebourne Plains) land units forming extensive clay plains dominated by tussock grasslands on mostly alluvial, red clay loams gilgaied and non-gilgaied for this community. The community is dominated by perennial tussock grasses include *Eragrostis xerophila* (Roebourne Plains grass), *Chrysopogon fallax* (ribbon grass) and other *Eragrostis* spp. and *Eriachne* spp. The community also supports a suite of annual grasses including *Dichanthium* spp. and *Sorghum* spp.. The community extends from Peedamulla to Balla Balla surrounding the towns of Karratha and Roebourne. The land units of the Horseflat land system that align with this PEC are units 3 (excluding areas of snakewood and hummock grass; mosaic areas, and areas of heavily gilgaied soils), 4, 5, and 7 of the Horseflat land system as described in van Vreeswyk, A M, Leighton, K A, Payne, A L, and Hennig, P. (2004), *An inventory and condition survey of the Pilbara region, Western Australia*. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia, Perth. Technical Bulletin 92. Threats: grazing, weed invasion, fragmentation, clearing for mining, infrastructure, and solar farms.	Priority 3(iii)	
28	***Barrabiddy Land System** Flood plains and broad drainage zones with shallow channelling, supporting tall acacia shrublands with some saltbush and tussock grasses. Bluebush/salt bush shrublands largely lost. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
29	***Bibbigunna Land System** Clay flats with crabholes and sluggish drainage; chenopod and tussock grass pastures. Characterised by heavy clay drainage swamps marked by finely etched meandering drainage typical of flat plains. Very slightly higher pebble strewn areas may occur within the swamps, but they are never very significant. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
30	***Diorite Land System** Low bald or sparse Acacia shrublands on basaltic domes and low rough hills.	Priority 3(iii)	
31	***Frederick Land System** Hardpan wash plains characterised by broad, reticulate mulga groves and Wanderrie banks supporting tall Acacia shrublands with grassy understorey Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	

32	**Gregory Land System** Linear dunes and restricted sandplains supporting shrubby hard spinifex (and occasionally soft spinifex) grasslands Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
33	***Jingle Land System** Flood plains with Eucalypt woodlands and variable shrublands marginal to rivers Threats: over grazing, erosion	Priority 3(iii)	
34	**Kanjenjie Land System** Stony clay plains supporting snakewood shrublands with tussock grasses. Supports tall shrublands of mulga, snakewood and other acacias with understorey of low shrubs or perennial grasses. Some parts support tussock grasslands of Mitchell grass or Roebourne Plains grass with few shrubs Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
35	**Kumina Land System** Ferricrete duricrust plains, uplands and plateaux remnants, relief up to 15 m. Duricrust plains and plateau remnants support hard spinifex grasslands. Threats: mning	Priority 3(iii)	
36	***Marloo Land System** Weakly gilgaied alluvial plains with clay soils supporting tussock grasslands. Corresponds to Beards Vegetation Association 345 Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
37	**Narbung Land System** Alluvial washplains with prominent internal drainage foci supporting snakewood and mulga shrublands with halophytic low shrubs Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
38	***Peedawarra Land System** A tributary plain drainage system - characteristically saline, with mixed Acacia shrublands and grasslands Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
39	**Tussock grasslands or grassy tall or low shrublands of the Yarcowie Land System (Carnarvon Basin)** Gilgaied soils derived from lower cretaceous benthonitic siltstone on nearly flat plains that support tussock grasslands or grassy tall or low shrublands. Land system has very restricted distribution. Threats: over grazing, clearing for solar farms.	Priority 3(iii)	
40	***Scoop Land System** Stony plains with snakewood and chenopod shrublands. Threats: over grazing, erosion	Priority 3(iii)	
41	**Invertebrate assemblages (Errawallana Spring type) Coolawanya Station** Geologically distinct. Sherlock River system. Permanent spring-fed creek. Has atypical invertebrate community. Threats: grazing.	Priority 4(ii)	
42	**Invertebrate assemblages (Nyeetberry Pool type)** Jimmawurrada Creek. Nyeetberry pool, Robe River. Permanent River Pool in the Pilbara (groundwater fed). Blind isopod collected from this site. Threats: hydrological change, and feral animals	Priority 4(ii)	
43	**Stygofaunal communities of the Western Fortescue Plains freshwater aquifer** (Previously named 'Stygofaunal communities of the Millstream freshwater aquifer') A unique assemblage of subterranean invertebrate fauna. Threats: groundwater drawdown and salinisation.	Priority 4(ii)	
	KIMBERLEY		
1	**Perched spring-fed peat-based swamps on hillslopes of the Durack Range area** Assemblages of spring-fed wetlands on organic substrates perched on sandstone hillslopes in the Central Kimberley bioregion. Drainage lines are vegetated with a forest of *Corymbia ptychocarpa* (swamp bloodwood), *Grevillea pteridifolia, Melaleuca* spp, *Pandanus spiralis*, and some *Livistona* spp. over the fern *Cyclosorus interruptus* and the climbing fern *Lygodium microphyllum*. Sedges occur in the understorey and clumps of Reed Grass *Arundinella nepalensis* are dominant in the understorey where the canopy is more open. Also associated with the drainage lines are swamps vegetated by dense sedgelands with grasses and herbs. Threats: cattle grazing, weed invasion, and altered fire regimes.	Priority 1	

2	**Assemblages of Point Spring rainforest swamp** Closed canopy rainforest on freshwater swamps on alluvial floodplain soils in the east Kimberley. At Point Spring the canopy is 17m high and the dominant tree species include *Canarium australianum, Carallia brachiata, Euodia elleryana, Ficus racemosa, F. virens* and *Terminalia sericocarpa*. Threats: invasion by feral fish, weed invasion, impacts of stock, altered fire regimes, climate change and rising sea levels.	Priority 1	
3	**Assemblages of the wetlands associated with the organic mound springs on the tidal mudflats of the Victoria-Bonaparte Bioregion** East Kimberley (Brolga Spring, King Gordon Spring, Attack Spring, Long Swamp and a suite of unnamed springs on Carlton Hill Station). Large wetlands with Melaleuca forest with small patches of rainforest on central mounds. Rainforest and paperbark forest associated with mound springs and seepage areas of the Victoria Bonaparte coastal lands. Threats: Cattle impacts (including trampling and nutrient enrichment), weed invasion, altered fire regimes, cane toads, and potentially hydrological change	Priority 1	
4	**Monsoon vine thickets and Camaenid land snails of limestone ranges (Napier Range)** Unusual vine thicket community and Camaenid land snails assemblage located on Napier Range. Threats: Altered fire regimes leading to vegetation changes; loss of vine thickets and leaf litter	Priority 1	
5	***Oryza australiensis* (wild rice) grasslands on alluvial flats of the Ord River** West side of Weaber Hills, Weaber Plain, Mantini Flats, Knox Creek Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely expansion of irrigated agriculture.	Priority 1	
6	**Inland Mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) community of Salt Creek** Anna Plains Station, Mandora.	Priority 1	
7	**Plant assemblages on vertical sandstone surfaces** Eg. Two undescribed spinifex spp. at Bungles and Molly Spring, foxtail spinifex at Cathedral Gorge and Thompsons Spring. Fire sensitive plants. Threats: altered fire regimes.	Priority 1	
8	**Invertebrate community of Napier Range Cave** On Old Napier Downs, Karst No. KNI. Threats: mine close by and tourist visitation.	Priority 1	
9	**Invertebrate assemblages of the cliff foot springs around Devonian reef system** Black soils. Threats: springs drying up due to dewatering of karst systems.	Priority 1	
10	**Dwarf pindan heath community of Broome coast** Recorded on pindan with thin sand overlay with no dunal protection from winds, dominated by *Acacia tumida* var. *kulparn* and *Grevillea pyramidalis* with scattered *Corymbia paractia* and *Gyrostemon tepperi, Dodonaea hispidula, Solanum cunninghamii, Persoonia falcata, Dolichandrone heterophylla, Gardenia pyriformis* and *Terminalia ferdinandiana* over *Triodia schinzii* with other species such as *T. pungens, Eragrostis eriopoda* and *Eriachne* sp. Occurs between the racecourse and Gantheame Point lighthouse. Insufficient survey outside of Broome townsite area to determine full extent. Threats: clearing, trampling, weed invasion, altered fire regimes	Priority 1	
11	***Corymbia paractia* dominated community on dunes** *Corymbia paractia* behind dunes, Broome township area, Dampier Peninsula. Transition zone where coastal dunes (with vine thickets) merge with Pindan (desert) vegetation. Also, port north of Broome. Threats: clearing, trampling, weed invasion, altered fire regimes	Priority 1	
12	**Relict dune system dominated by extensive stands of Minyjuru (Mangarr - *Sersalisia sericea*)** Contains frequent mature (100 years +) *Sersalisia sericea* or otherwise known as Minyjuru. Minyjurur is a culturally important and renowned local bushtucker species and does not occur in such frequency and longevity in other locations. The community is recorded as a *Eucalyptus, Sersalisia* low woodland unit that occurs on parallel dunes in the area south east of Gantheaume Point. The community also contains numerous woodland species such as: *Erythropleum chlorostachys* (ironwood), *Eucalyptus (Corymbia) zygophylla* (Broome bloodwood), *Hakea macrocarpa* and *Corynotheca micrantha* (zig-zag Lilly). Some species are more reminiscent of desert and aridlands country including: *Solanum cunninghammii* (bush tomato), *Scaevola parvifolia, Goodenia sepalosa, Senna costata, Gyrostemon tepperi* and *Triodia* sp. (spinifex). The extensive stands of Minyjuru occur in association with species more often found within the nearby threatened ecological community- Monsoon vine thicket. Threats: weed invasion, grazing, altered fire regime, proposed developments	Priority 1	
13	**Vegetation Association 718 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna woodland, coolibah and ghost gum over ribbon grass Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	

14	**Vegetation Association 760 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Shrublands, pindan; *Acacia tumida* shrubland with scattered low bloodwood and *Eucalyptus setosa* (not current name) over ribbon and curly spinifex Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
15	**Vegetation Association 33 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Shrublands, pindan; acacia shrubland with eucalypt medium woodland over curley spinifex Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
16	**Vegetation Association 767 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; *Grevillea refracta* over soft spinifex Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
17	**Vegetation Association 770 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Shrublands; Wattle thicket near Broome Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
18	**Vegetation Association 719 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Hummock grasslands, shrub steppe; *Acacia impressa* (now *A. monticola*) over *Triodia intermedia* on stony laterite Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
19	**Vegetation Association 915 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Mosaic: Grasslands, high grass savanna woodland: grey box, *Eucalyptus confertifolia* (not current name) and *E. foelscheana* (now *C. foelscheana*) over spinifex, white and tall upland grass / Grasslands, high grass savanna low tree; terminalia and bauhinia over upland tall grass Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
20	**Vegetation Association 918 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; snappy gum over curly and other spinifex Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
21	**Vegetation Association 872 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Hummock grasslands, sparse tree steppe; snappy gum over hard spinifex *Triodia wiseana* and *T. intermedia* on basalt and dolerite Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
22	**Vegetation Association 1271 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Bare areas; claypans Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
23	**Invertebrate community of Tunnel Creek** Has unique fauna and has high visitation but insufficient data available to describe; currently only has one sample site (neighbouring sample areas eg Windjana Gorge contain different genera)	Priority 2	
24	**Boab dominated assemblages of Devonian limestone reef (previously 'Monsoon vine thickets of limestone ranges')** Boab only occurs in specific assemblages on this substrate in specific areas such as Giekie Gorge.	Priority 3(i)	
25	**Vegetation Association 807 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna sparse low tree; acacia over grass on black soil Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	

26	**Vegetation Association 717 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Low forest; mixed tropical deciduous forest Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
27	**Vegetation Association 908 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, high grass savanna low tree; terminalia and bauhinia over upland tall grass Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
28	**Vegetation Association 902 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Hummock grasslands, low tree steppe; scattered low eucalypts in open curly spinifex Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
29	**Vegetation Association 37 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Shrublands; teatree thicket Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
30	**Vegetation Association 838 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, high grass savanna woodland; ghost gum and bloodwood (*Eucalyptus polycarpa* now *Corymbia polycarpa*) over spinifex and tall upland grass Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
31	**Vegetation Association 67 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, sparse low tree; ribbon grass and paperbarks Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
32	**Vegetation Association 834 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, mitchell and blue grass Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
33	**Vegetation Association 815 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, sparse low tree, terminalia; mitchell and blue grass on basalt Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
34	**Vegetation Association 833 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, short bunch grass savanna sparse low tree; scattered snappy gum over arid short grass on plains Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
35	**Vegetation Association 759 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna woodland, coolabah over ribbon/blue grass (*Botriochloa* spp.) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
36	**Vegetation Association 73 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, short bunch grass savanna, grass; salt water grassland (*Sporobolus virginicus*) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	

37	**Vegetation Association 850 as defined by John Beard's vegetation mapping for the Kimberley (Beard 1979)** Grasslands, tall bunch grass savanna, mitchell and blue grass Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
38	**Camaenid land snail and vine thicket assemblage of limestone hills (Jeremiah and Ningbing Ranges)** A suite of species of land snail belonging to the family Camaenidae are only recorded from limestone ranges and outcrops of the East Kimberley. They occur in areas of limited Devonian reef with unusual vine thickets with a boab overstorey. All the Camaenid snails are short-range endemics, with known geographic ranges ranging from 0.01 ha to 5.6 km^2. Twenty critically endangered, four endangered and one vulnerable species occur in the Ningbing Ranges and Jeramiah Hills north of Kununurra. Threats: Altered fire regimes leading to vegetation changes (loss of vine thickets) and leaf litter and grazing impacts, especially on flat-lying fringing limestone pavement areas; clearing for mining.	Priority 3(iii)	
39	**Assemblages of Disaster Bay organic mound springs** Organic mound springs on tidal flat with *Melaleuca acacioides, Timonius timon, Pandanus spiralis, Melaleuca viridiflora, Acacia neurocarpa* and *Lumnitzera racemosa* (mangrove) woodland with *Typha domingensis* and sedges, including *Schoenoplectus litoralis*. Threats: soil compaction by cattle; altered fire regimes, potential changes in sea level due to climate change	Priority 3(iii)	
40	**Lime Land System** Calcareous plains supporting soft and hard spinifex grasslands and melaleuca shrublands. (Dampierland IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
41	**Bannerman Land System** Alluvial plains and flood out areas with occasional dunes supporting shrubby tussock grasslands and soft spinifex grasslands (land system is in the arid interior, Great Sandy Desert IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
42	**Wolfe Land System** Alluvial drainage tracts and channels supporting open eucalypt woodlands with tussock and hummock grasses (land system is actually in the arid interior, South Kimberley Interzone IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
43	**Gourdon Land System** Sandplain and undulating lateritic country with steep coastal gullies supporting spinifex grasslands with scattered trees (Dampierland IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
44	**Legune Land System** Nearly flat grasslands behind the littoral fringe at the mouth of the Keep and Victoria Rivers (Victoria Bonaparte IBRA region). Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
45	**Lowangan Land System** Sandy interfluves and lower sand plain, grassy woodlands and pindan (Dampierland IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
46	**Lucas Land System** Gently undulating plains with sandy rises and dunes with hummock grasslands with desert oak and acacia shrubs (land system is actually in the arid interior, Tanami Desert IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
47	**Tanmurra Land System** Plateaux, cuestas and hills on limestone or dolomite, supporting bloodwood-southern box sparse low woodland over arid short grass (Victoria Bonaparte IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	

48	**Gladstone Land System** Cracking clay plains and broad loamy rises, grasslands and grassy woodlands (Central Kimberley IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
49	**Parda Land System** Conical hills, stony ring plains, alluvial plains and shallow valleys supporting spinifex grasslands with sparse shrubs and trees (Dampierland IBRA region) Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
50	**Assemblages of Lolly Well Springs wetland** Wetland assemblage containing numerous low organic mound springs with moats. Threats: recreational use, potential tourism developments, weed invasion, altered fire regimes, rubbish dumping, grazing and trampling (cattle)	Priority 3(ii)	
51	**Argyle Land System** Gently undulating "black soil" alluvial plain supporting Mitchell and other grasslands Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely agricultural expansion, altered over grazing and weed invasion (buffel grass). Significant areas under Lake Argyle	Priority 3(iii)	
52	**Dinnabung Land System** Gently undulating limestone country supporting northern box-bloodwood woodland over Tippera tall grass or upland tall grasses Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing and agricultural expansion.	Priority 3(iii)	
53	**Eighty Mile Land System** Beach foredunes, longitudinal coastal dunes and sandy plains with tussock grasslands and spinifex grasslands Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, erosion, and weed invasion (buffel grass).	Priority 3(iii)	
54	**Gogo Land System** Active flood-plains with broad levee zones and moderately extensive alluvial back plains of cracking clays with grasslands and grassy woodlands Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely agricultural expansion, weed invasion (buffel) , altered fire regimes, and over grazing leading to soil loss and loss of vegetation structure.	Priority 3(iii)	
55	**Gordon Land System** Low hilly to undulating limestone country on inland and coastal erosional plains Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely over grazing and weed invasion (buffel grass).	Priority 3(iii)	
56	**Ivanhoe Land System** Many small to medium areas of gently sloping alluvial "black soil" plains with some timbered "red" soil in the central and northern parts of the area. Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely agricultural expansion and altered fire regimes, weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
57	**Lake Gregory Land System** Lakes and surrounding alluvial floodplains supporting tussock and hummock grasslands and scattered shrubs and trees. Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, altered fire regimes leading to loss of trees and shrubs, over grazing by cattle and feral horses, and severe weed invasion (buffel grass, and Aerva javanica on dunes).	Priority 3(iii)	
58	**Leopold Land System** Cracking clay plains and marginal outcrop alluvial plains, grasslands and very open grassy woodlands. Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely altered fire regimes, over grazing, and weed invasion.	Priority 3(iii)	
59	**Nelson Land System** An area of undulating sparsely timbered country with powdery calcareous alluvial soil. Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely over grazing, and weed invasion (buffel grass). Many parts have suffered severe wind and gully erosion and loss of structure and floristics.	Priority 3(iii)	

60	**Roebuck Land System** Paleo-tidal coastal plains and tidal flats with saline soil supporting salt-water couch grasslands, samphire low shrublands, melaleuca thickets and mangroves. Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely frequent fires leading to loss of trees and shrubs, over grazing, and weed invasion (buffel grass).	Priority 3(iii)	
61	**Willeroo Land System** Gently undulating stony alluvial plains and low rises on basalt, supporting blue grass grasslands and northern box-bloodwood woodlands with Tippera tall grasses. Threats: extensive threatening processes acting at landscape scales, namely over grazing, altered fire regimes, and weed invasion (buffel grass).	Priority 3(iii)	
62	**Nimalaica (Nimalarragun) claypan and associated wetland assemblages** The Nimalarragun claypan and associated wetlands comprise a permanent, spring–fed freshwater system north of Broome in the West Kimberley. The wetlands occur on the eastern edge of the tidal-dominated Willie Creek system. Threats: groundwater extraction, feral herbivores (cattle, horses, donkeys), weed invasion, increased fire frequency.	Priority 4(ii)	
	MIDWEST		
1	**Blue Hills (Mount Karara/Mungada Ridge/Blue Hills) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
2	**Gullewa vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Includes Buddadoo Range, Edamura Range, Mugga Mugga Hill and Murdaburia Hill. Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
3	**Jack Hills vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
4	**Lake Austin vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
5	**Minjar and Chulaar Hills vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
6	**Mount Dugel/Mount Nairn vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
7	**Mount Gibson Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
8	**Mount Gould vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
9	**Mount Magnet vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
10	**New Forest (Including Twin Peaks and Barloweerie Range) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
11	**Robinson Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
12	**Tallering Peak vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Tallering Peak in the northwest is a massif of banded ironstone and jaspilite, with outcropping masses or rock along the spine. Vegetation is sparse and includes shrubs of only 1.2m of *Acacia quadrimarginea, A ?coolgardiensis, Eremophila leucophylla, Thryptomene johnsonii,* a smaller Baeckea or Thryptomene sp. and *Ptilotus obovatus*. Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
13	**Weld Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** **All the vegetation units associated with the BIF and BIF colluvial flats and outwash geology** of the Weld Range. Includes vegetation units identified on these geologies by Markey and Dillon (2008). Threats: clearing for mining and infrastructure	Priority 1	
14	**Yalgoo (Gnows Nest/Wolla Wolla and Woolgah-Wadgingarra) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Includes Gnows Nest Range, Wolla Wolla and Woolgah-Wadgingarra Hills. Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
15	**Warriedar/Pinyalling/Walagnumming Hills vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	

16	**Plant assemblages of the Moresby Range system** Includes the *Melaleuca megacephala* and *Hakea pycnoneura* thicket on stony slopes, *Verticordia* dominated low heath, and *Allocasuarina campestris* and *Melaleuca uncinata* thicket on superficial laterite, on Morseby Range. Threats: clearing for infrastructure	Priority 1	
17	**Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community M2 (*Melaleuca preissiana* woodland)** Woodland dominated by *Melaleuca preissiana* along sandy drainage lines, with faithful species of *Anigozanthos pulcherrimus* and constant species of *Chamaescilla corymbosa, Petrophile brevifolia* and *Xanthorrhoea reflexa.*	Priority 1	
18	**Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community DFGH** Mixed species-rich heath on lateritic gravel with *Hakea erinacea, Melaleuca platycalyx* and *Petrophile seminuda:* a fine scale mixture of four floristically defined communities occurring on lateritic slopes.	Priority 1	
19	**Kalbarri ironstone community** Winter wet, mallee/Melaleuca over herbs. Dense shrubland when burnt. Surrounded by sandplain. Yerina springs and north Eurardy Station. Z-bend loop, Junga Dam. The taxon *Eremophila microtheca* (previously declared rare flora) occurs in community.	Priority 1	
20	**Frankenia pauciflora low open shrublands in swales** Community occurs on Tamala South grey-brown sand, on mid to lower slopes of Tamala Limestone ridges and some isolated rises on calcareous deep and shallow sands. Taxa include *Acacia rostellifera, Stylobasium spathulatum, Frankenia pauciflora, Tetragonia implexicoma, Threlkeldia diffusa, Zygophyllum fruticulosum.* Threats: grazing, land clearing	Priority 1	
21	**Shrublands of the Northampton area, dominated by Melaleuca species over exposed Kockatea Shale** Heath on breakaways located in Port Gregory, west of Northampton. Community includes priority taxa; *Ptilotus chortophytum* (P1), *Leucopogon* sp. Port Gregory, *Ozothamnus* sp. Northampton, *Gastrolobium propinquum* (P1), outlier of *Ptilotus helichrysoides*. Unusual geology (Kockatea Shale) outcropping at surface.	Priority 1	
22	**Badja calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Badja Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
23	**Belele calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Belele Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
24	**Beringarra calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Beringarra Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
25	**Black Range South and Windsor groundwater calcrete assemblage type on Raeside and Murchison palaeodrainage on Lake Mason and Windsor Stations** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
26	**Bunnawarra calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Bunnawarra Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
27	**Byro Central and Byro HS calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Murchison palaeodrainage on Byro Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
28	**Challa, Challa North and Wondinong calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Challa and Wondinong Stations** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
29	**Cogla Downs calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Yarrabubba Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	

30	**Curbur calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Curbur Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
31	**Dalgety and Landor calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Dalgety Downs and Landor Stations** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
32	**Doolgunna calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Doolgunna Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
33	**Gabyon calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Gabyon Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
34	**Gifford Creek, Mangaroon, Wanna calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Lyons palaeodrainage on Gifford Creek, Lyons and Wanna Stations** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
35	**Hillview calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Hillview Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
36	**Innouendy calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Innouendy Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
37	**Karalundi calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Karalundi Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
38	**Killara calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Murchison palaeodrainage on Killara Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
39	**Killara North calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Murchison palaeodrainage on Killara Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
40	**Lake Austin calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Austin Downs Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
41	**Maranalgo west calcrete assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Maranalgo Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
42	**Meeberrie calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Meeberrie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
43	**Meka calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Meka Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
44	**Milgun central calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Milgun Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	

45	**Milgun south calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Milgun Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
46	**Milly Milly calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Milly Milly Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
47	**Mount Augustus calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Lyons palaeodrainage on Mount Augustus Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
48	**Mt Clere calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Mt Clere Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
49	**Mount Narryer calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Mount Narryer Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
50	**Mount Padbury calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Mount Padbury Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
51	**Muralgarra calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Muralgarra Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
52	**Murchison Downs calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Murchison Downs Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
53	**Ninghan calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Ninghan Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
54	**Nowthanna Hill calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Yarrabubba Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
55	**Paroo calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Paroo Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
56	**Polelle calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Polelle Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
57	**Taincrow calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Taincrow Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
58	**Three Rivers calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Three Rivers Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
59	**Three Rivers Plutonic calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Gascoyne palaeodrainage on Three Rivers Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	

60	**Wagga Wagga and Yalgoo calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Yalgoo and Moore palaeodrainage on Wagga Wagga and Bunnawarra Stations** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
61	**Windimurra calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Murchison palaeodrainage on Windimurra Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
62	**Wooramel calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Wooramel palaeodrainage on Innouendy Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining	Priority 1	
63	**Yarrabubba east calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Murchison palaeodrainage on Yarrabubba Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
64	**Yarrabubba west calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Murchison palaeodrainage on Yarrabubba Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
65	**Yoweragabbie calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Moore palaeodrainage on Yoweragabbie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
66	***Seasonal rainfall filled wetlands with impeding substrate of the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest in transitional rainfall zones** (previously 'Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain'; synonymous with sub-types of the the Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC-listed TEC) This listing encompasses Claypan Group 1, 2 and 3 (as defined by Gibson *et.al*. 2005: Threatened plant communities of Western Australia. 2 The seasonal clay-based wetland communities of the South West. Pacific Conservation Biology 11:287-301) that are included under the EPBC-listed TEC and are not listed as a TEC at the state level ie while floristic community types 7, 8, 9, and 10a (as defined in Gibson *et al*. 1994; A floristic survey of the southern Swan Coastal Plain) are also part of the synonymous EPBC-listed claypan TEC, those claypans have existing state TEC status: Group 1: Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain and plateau with a damp terrestrial phase of the pool cycle. Common overstorey taxa include *Casuarina obesa, Melaleuca viminea* and *Melaleuca cuticularis*. Taxa of this group often reflect a higher salinity of the claypan substrate. Group 2: Seasonally inundated flats largely confined to the Swan Coastal Plain in high rainfall areas. Generally characterised by *Hypocalymma angustifolium, Kunzea micrantha, Kunzea recurva* and *Viminaria juncea.* Group 3*:* Predominantly claypans of deeper basins of the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest Bioregion (plateau). Generally dominated by *Melaleuca lateritia* and characterised by aquatic and amphibious taxa (eg: *Hydrocotyle lemnoides* P4, *Glossostigma diandrum*, *Liparophyllum capitatum,* and *Eleocharis keigheryi* VU). Threats: vegetation clearin, hydrological change	Priority 1	Critically Endangered TEC
67	**Coastal sands dominated by *Acacia rostellifera, Eucalyptus oraria* and *Eucalyptus obtusiflora*.** Floristically, this community is similar to other *Acacia rostellifera* communities but is differentiated on structure, being dominated by mallee eucalypts. The community occurs on limestone ridges, in some swales in the coastal dunes between Cape Burney and Dongara, on the Greenough Alluvial Flats on limestone soil and near Tarcoola Beach. Some very small occurrences have also been recorded on the limestone scarp north of the Buller River. Threats: clearing	Priority 1	
68	**Hypersaline community number 2 (Stromatolites of Hamelin Pool)** Hypersaline tidal stromatolite aragonite community formed by trapping and binding by a variety of cyanobacteria and eukaryotes.	Priority 1	
69	***Petrophile chrysantha* low heath on Lesueur dissected uplands (Gp200-170)** Low heath dominated by *Petrophile chrysantha* on Lesueur Dissected Uplands. Associated species include *Dryandra armata* and *Hakea undulata.*	Priority 2	
70	**Fairy Shrimp communities of rock outcrops** Invertebrate communities are unusual, some species known from relatively few outcrops but not under imminent threat. Clearing for mining could be an issue with regards to dust accumulation as it could affect pool chemistry, and especially with regard to flatter rocks at landscape level.	Priority 3(i)	

71	***Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain** Mostly confined to Quindalup Dunes and Spearwood Dunes but can also occur on the Bassendean dunes and Pinjarra Plain. It can occur on the banks of rivers and wetlands. Tuart is the key upper canopy species although it may co-occur with trees of other species. Trees commonly co-occurring with Tuart include *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint), *Banksia grandis, Banksia attenuata, Eucalyptus marginata*; and less commonly, *Corymbia calophylla*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia prionotes.* An understorey of native plants is typically present, which may include grasses, herbs and shrubs. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: land clearing, weed invasion, grazing, disease, altered fire regimes, hydrological change	Priority 3(iii)	Critically Endangered TEC
72	***Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna** Freshwater pools formed on granite outcrops that may persist for several months and house a variety of aquatic invertebrates, some of which are endemic to south-west WA. Some examples include cladocerans, ostracods, copepods, rotifers, oligochaetes and molluscs.	Priority 3(i)	
73	***Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain** Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by *Banksia attenuata* and/or *B. menziesii*. Other Banksia species that can dominate in the community are *B. prionotes* or *B.ilicifolia*. It typically occurs on well drained, low nutrient soils on sandplain landforms, particularly deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands and occasionally on Quindalup sands; it is also common on sandy colluvium and aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau and, in other less common scenarios. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Endangered TEC
74	****Posidonia australis* complex seagrass meadows** The community consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex. It occurs as continuous to patchy monospecific and multispecies seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex - *P. angustifolia, P. australis* and *P. sinuosa*. It is the climax community of a successional process that occurs over decades to centuries. The community is distributed in temperate Australian waters between Shark Bay (25°S) on the west coast, across southern Australia to Wallis Lake (32°S) on the east coast, around Bass Strait islands and along the north coast of Tasmania. Threats: decline in water quality, coastal infrastructure development and damage caused by vessels and moorings. Climate change is anticipated to significantly impact on seagrasses over time due to their particular sensitivity to changes in factors such as temperature, salinity, water clarity, pH and sea level.	Priority 3(i)	
75	***Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt** (synonymous with the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt EPBC-listed TEC) The community occurs in the IBRA Avon Wheatbelt 1 and 2 and Western Mallee subregions. It also inlcudes outlying patches in the eastern parts of JAF01 Northern Jarrah Forests and JAF02 Jarrah Forests adjacent to the Avon Wheatbelt, that are off the Darling Range, and receive less than 600 mm mean annual rainfall. The structure of the ecological community is a woodland in which the minimum crown cover of the tree canopy in a mature woodland is 10%. The key dominant or co-dominant species of the tree canopy are species of Eucalyptus trees that typically have a single trunk. Native understorey is present but is of variable composition, being a combination of grasses, other herbs and shrubs. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: altered hydrology, grazing, altered fire regimes, vegetation clearing, exotic species, soil cultivation and fertilization	Priority 3(iii)	Critically Endangered TEC
76	***Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh** (synonymous with the Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh EPBC-listed TEC) Consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (south of 23ºS latitude). It occurs on the coastal margin, along estuaries and coastal embayments and on low wave energy coast in places with at least some tidal connection, including rarely-inundated supratidal areas, intermittently opened or closed lagoons, and groundwater tidal influences. The community occurs on sandy or muddy substrate and may include coastal clay pans and similar habitats. It consists of dense to patchy areas of characteristic coastal saltmarsh plant species that include salt- tolerant herbs, succulent shrubs or grasses, and may also include bare sediment as part of the mosaic. It can occur where the proportional cover by tree canopy such as mangroves, *Melaleucas* or *Casuarinas* or seagrass is not greater than 50%. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Vulnerable TEC
77	**Austin Land System** Saline stony plains with low rises and drainage foci supporting low halophytic shrublands with scattered mulga; occurs mainly adjacent to lakes Austin and Annean below greenstone hill systems.	Priority 3(iii)	

78	***Barrabiddy Land System** Flood plains and broad drainage zones with shallow channelling, supporting tall acacia shrublands with some saltbush and tussock grasses. Bluebush/salt bush shrublands largely lost. Threats: over grazing, weed invasion (buffel grass)	Priority 3(iii)	
79	***Bibbigunna Land System** Clay flats with crabholes and sluggish drainage; chenopod and tussock grass pastures. Characterised by heavy clay drainage swamps marked by finely etched meandering drainage typical of flat plains. Very slightly higher pebble strewn areas may occur within the swamps, but they are never very significant. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
80	**Blech Land System** Characterised by large sandy banks up to 1.6km long and 1km wide connected by several arcuate bands. Interbanks occur between sandy banks and may coalesce into discernible through drainage plains in some areas. Threats: over grazing, erosion	Priority 3(iii)	
81	**Breberle Land System** Level saline drainage plains adjacent to ephemeral lakes, claypans and swampy drainage foci with sandy margins and occasional sand dunes; supports tall Acacia shrublands and other fringing shrublands with zonations of perennial grasses and halophytes. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
82	**Bubbagundy Land System** Very large and extensive sand banks which approach sandplain in quality and expression of vegetation. A lack of through drainage leaves large sand masses, sand banks and interbanks as the three constituent elements of this type Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
83	**Clere Land System** Associated with tributary drainage plains and floodplains marginal to rivers and below flood-outs of creeks on plains. Characterised by extensive gullying, sand bank movement and encroachment into bordering rangeland types. Threats: over grazing, erosion	Priority 3(iii)	
84	**Cullawarra Land System** Undulating rocky plains above the central sector of the Zuytdorp Cliffs supporting sparse low shrublands of saltbush with patches of taller Acacia and Melaleuca species. Threats: goats, weed invasion	Priority 3(iii)	
85	***Diorite Land System** Low bald or sparse Acacia shrublands on basaltic domes and low rough hills.	Priority 3(iii)	
86	***Frederick Land System** Hardpan wash plains characterised by broad, reticulate mulga groves and Wanderrie banks supporting tall Acacia shrublands with grassy understorey Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
87	**Garry Land System** Low plains with outcropping calcrete rises; a very local system supporting tall shrublands of mulga and some low shrublands of saltbush and bluebush Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
88	**Gneudna Land System** Plains with calcareous soils and parallel bands of siltstone and limestone outcrop, supporting sparse shrublands of acacia and bluebush. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
89	**Highway Land System** Plains supporting York gum woodlands, acacia shrublands and mixed low shrubs. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
90	***Jingle Land System** Flood plains with Eucalypt woodlands and variable shrublands marginal to rivers Threats: over grazing, erosion	Priority 3(iii)	
91	**Lyell Land System** Sandplains with reticulate dunes and saline interdunal plains supporting tall and low acacia shrublands and saltbush Threats: over grazing, weed invasion (buffel grass)	Priority 3(iii)	
92	***Marloo Land System** Weakly gilgaied alluvial plains with clay soils supporting tussock grasslands. Corresponds to Beards Vegetation Association 345 Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	

93	**Outcamp Land System** Flat tributary alluvial plains with saline clayey soils, supporting degraded bluebush shrublands and mulga; a very minor system confined to far south-west Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
94	***Peedawarra Land System** A tributary plain drainage system - characteristically saline, with mixed Acacia shrublands and grasslands Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
95	**Salune Land System** Alluvial plains and saline flats interspersed with undulating sandy banks and low dunes; tall acacia shrublands and low shrublands of bluebush, saltbush and samphire. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
96	***Scoop Land System** Stony plains with snakewood and chenopod shrublands. Threats: over grazing, erosion	Priority 3(iii)	
97	**Tamala Land System** Plains with a thin covering of sand over limestone, interspersed with stony rises; former saltbush and acacia shrublands, widely degraded and now replaced by winter pastures of exotic annuals Threats: weed invasion (exotic annuals)	Priority 3(iii)	
98	**Trillbar Land System** Gently sloping stony plains with low rises of metamorphic rocks and gilgaied drainage foci; supports more or less saline shrublands of snakewood, mulga, bluebush and samphire with patches of tussock grassland Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
99	**Yagahong Land System** Rough greenstone ridges, hills and cobble-strewn footslopes supporting mulga shrublands Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
100	**Invertebrate assemblages of Edithana Pool** High quality river pool on the Lyons River. High invertebrate diversity. Threats: cattle and Tilapia	Priority 4 (ii)	
101	**Springs of the Western Kennedy Ranges** Spring in the Kennedy Range. Has rich representative invertebrate community. Threats: feral goats, and hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 4 (ii)	
102	**Invertebrate assemblages of Cattle Pool** High quality river pool on the Lyons River adjacent to Mt Augustus National Park. High invertebrate diversity. Threats: cattle and Tilapia	Priority 4 (ii)	
103	**Invertebrate assemblages of Yinnetharra Cattle Pool** Permanent freshwater pool on the middle Gascoyne. Threats: cattle	Priority 4 (ii)	
104	**Invertebrate assemblages of Mibbley pool** Large relatively undisturbed freshwater pool on the upper Gascoyne River (therefore unusual). Until recently protected from stock by thick riparian vegetation. A track has been cleared to the pool which has allowed stock access.	Priority 4 (ii)	
105	**Invertebrate assemblages of Erong Springs** High aquatic invertebrate diversity site in the Gascoyne area. Threats: stock and goats.	Priority 4 (ii)	
106	**Invertebrate assemblages of Callytharra Spring, Wooramel River** Permanent Spring on the Wooramel river. High aquatic invertebrate diversity Threats: cattle.	Priority 4 (ii)	
107	**Lake Macleod invertebrate assemblages** Saline aquatic community with strong marine affinities with particularly rich copepod elements - is effectively a well developed, very rich birrida community with strong marine and terrestrial components with especially rich hypactacoid community. Distinctive but lacks threats.	Priority 4 (ii)	
109	**Plant assemblages (spinifex dominated) of sand dune mesa topping the Kennedy Range National Park**	Priority 4 (i)	

GOLDFIELDS			
1	**Booylgoo Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
2	**Cashmere Downs vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
3	**Die Hardy Range/Diemels vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: iron ore clearing for mining.	Priority 1	
4	**Finnerty Range/Mt Dimer/Yendilberin Hills vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
5	**Hunt Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
6	**Koolyanobbing vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: Subject to clearing for mining	Priority 1	
7	**Lake Giles (northern Yerilgee Hills) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
8	**Lake Mason vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
9	**Lee Steere Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
10	**Mount Forrest - Mt Richardson (Bulga Downs) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
11	**Mount Jackson Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: iron ore clearing for mining.	Priority 1	
12	**Montague Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
13	**Perrinvale/Walling vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
14	**Violet Range (Perseverance Greenstone Belt) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
15	**Wiluna West vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
16	**Windarling Ranges vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
17	**Albion Downs calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Albion Downs Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
18	**Banjawarn and Melrose (Lake Darlot) calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Banjawarn and Melrose Stations** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
19	**Barwidgee calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Barwidgee Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
20	**Black Range North calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Lake Mason Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
21	**Cunyu SBF and Cunyu Sweetwater calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Nabberu palaeodrainage on Cunyu Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	

22	**Dandaraga calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Dandaraga Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
23	**Glenayle and Carnegie Downs calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Burnside palaeodrainage on Glenayle Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
24	**Hinkler Well calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Lake Way Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
25	**Lake Way South calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Lake Way Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
26	**Johnston Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
27	**Jundee Homestead calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carnegie palaeodrainage on Jundee Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
28	**Jundee South Hill calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carnegie palaeodrainage on Jundee Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
29	**Kaluwiri calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Kaluwiri Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
30	**Lake Mason calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Lake Mason Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
31	**Lake Miranda east calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Carey palaeodrainage on Yakabindie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
32	**Lake Miranda west calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Carey palaeodrainage on Yakabindie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
33	**Lake Violet south and Lake Violet calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Carey palaeodrainage on Millbillillie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
34	**Laverton Downs calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Laverton Downs Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
35	**Lorna Glen calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carnegie palaeodrainage on Lorna Glen Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
36	**Melita calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Melita Station (Sons of Gwalia)** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	

37	**Millbillillie: Bubble calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Millbillillie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
38	**Mount Morgan calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Mount Weld Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
39	**Nambi calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Nambi Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
40	**Old Cunya calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Nabberu palaeodrainage on Cunyu Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
41	**Perrinvale (Pine Well) calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Perrinvale Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
42	**Pinnacles calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Pinnacles Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
43	**Sturt Meadows calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Raeside palaeodrainage on Sturt Meadows Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
44	**Uramurdah Lake calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Millbillillie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
45	**Wiluna BF calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Millbillillie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
46	**Windidda calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carnegie palaeodrainage on Windidda Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
47	**Yakabindie calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Yakabindie Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
48	**Yandal calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Yandal Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
49	**Yeelirrie calcrete groundwater assemblage type on Carey palaeodrainage on Yeelirrie Stration** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
50	**Yuinmery calcrete groundwater assemblage types on Raeside palaeodrainage on Yuinmery Station** Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: hydrological changes associated with mining.	Priority 1	
51	**Helena and Aurora Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining.	Priority 1	
52	**Mount Manning Range vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	

53	**Banded Ironstone Hills with *Dryandra arborea*** On Unallocated Crown Land in excellent condition north-west Menzies area. Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
54	**Yellow sandplain vegetation of the Great Victoria Desert with diverse vertebrate fauna** Undulating yellow sandplain with an open upper stratum of Eucalyptus gongylocarpa, with or without a diverse mallee stratum of E. youngiana, E. mannensis, E. platycorys, over a sparse, though diverse shrubs over hummock grasses, Triodia desertorum or T. scariosa. Very high vertebrate diversity and unusual combinations of species (mixture of south-western and arid inter zones). Threats: clearing from mining and exploration, altered fire regimes, feral predators	Priority 3(iii)	
55	**Yilgarn Hills vegetation assemblages** Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 3(iii)	
56	**Mount Belches *Acacia quadrimarginea* / *Ptilotus obovatus* banded ironstone community** On Randall Timber Reserve. Threats: has grazing coexistence with the reserve.	Priority 3(iii)	
57	**Mount Jumbo Range vegetation assemblages** Laverton area, northeast goldfields	Priority 3(iii)	
58	**Mount Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation assemblages**	Priority 3(iii)	
59	**Boonderoo Land System** Salt lakes and fringing saline plains, surrounded by sand and kopi dunes supporting halophytic and non-halophytic shrubland. Threats: over grazing and weed invasion (Tamarisk)	Priority 3(iii)	
60	**Cundlegum Land System** Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
61	**Emu Land System** Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
62	**Ponton Land System** Channels flanking alluvial plains with Eucalypts, Casuarina, and halophytic shrublands Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
	SOUTH WEST		
1	***Reedia spathacea - Empodisma gracillimum – Sporadanthus rivularis* dominated floodplains and paluslopes of the Blackwood River catchment** Diverse closed sedges and rushes to 1.5 m in height of *Reedia spathacea/Empodisma gracillimum/Sporadanthus rivularis* with open low shrubs to open scrub of *Taxandria linearifolia*. Threats: altered fire regimes, weed invasion, clearing	Priority 1	
2	***Corymbia calophylla, Melaleuca rhaphiophylla, Banksia littoralis, Eucalyptus rudis, Agonis flexuosa* low open forest with seasonal subsoil moisture of the Dunsborough area** *Corymbia calophylla*, *Agonis flexuosa, Banksia littoralis, Melaleuca rhaphiophylla* low open forest over *Viminea juncea, Jacksonia furcellata* tall open shrubland over *Xanthorrhoea preissii, Pericalymma elliptica shrubland* over *Hibbertia* spp*, Astroloma pallidum, Leucopogon australia* open low heath over *Hypolaena pubescens, Mesomelaena tetragona, Lepidosperma* spp. dense sedges over *Amphipogon* and *Thysanotus* spp. open herbs. The community occurs on sandy loam soils at the southern tip of the Swan Coastal Plain. Threats: urban development, weed invasion and recreation impacts, fire and changes in hydrology	Priority 1	
3	**Tall closed sedgeland on shallow soils derived from granite gneiss on the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge ('Sedgelands of the Cape Leeuwin Spring')** Tall closed sedgeland of *Juncus krausii, Baumea juncea, and Schoenoplectus validus;* tall closed sedgeland of *Typha orientalis,* over *S. validus, Lepidosperma gladiatum* and *Muehlenbeckia adpressa;* low closed sedgeland of *Ficina nodosa and Baumea juncea* on shallow soils derived from granite gneiss on the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge.	Priority 1	
4	***Eucalyptus cornuta, Agonis flexuosa* and *Eucalyptus decipiens* forest on deep yellow-brown siliceous sands over limestone ('Busselton Yate community')** Threats: land clearing, fragmentation, weed invasion	Priority 1	
5	***Eucalyptus rudis, Corymbia calophylla, Agonis flexuosa* Closed Low Forest (near Busselton)** A low-lying Spearwood Dune plant community associated with shallow sandy soils over Tamala limestone that in places is exposed at the surface. The plant community on these soils supports a unique mixture of wetland and upland flora. Typically, low forest dominated by *Eucalyptus rudis, Eucalyptus calophylla, Agonis flexuosa* over a diverse understorey including *Hibbertia hypericoides, Logania vaginalis, Conospermum caeruleum, Agrostocrinum hirsutum* and *Lomandra micrantha.* Other associated species include *Eucalyptus decipiens*, *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla, Banksia littoralis, Hakea varia* and the sedge species *Baumea juncea* and *Gahnia trifida.*	Priority 1	

6	***Eucalyptus patens, Corymbia calophylla, Agonis flexuosa* Closed Low Forest (near Busselton)** *Eucalyptus patens* on loamy brown sands over limestone. Species present include *Eucalyptus patens, Corymbia calophylla* and *Agonis flexuosa* over understorey species including *Bossiaea linophylla, Hibbertia hypericoides, Gastrolobium praemorsum, Leucopogon propinquus, Phyllanthus calycinus, Lomandra micrantha, Lepidosperma longitudinale, Mesomelaena tetragona, Cyathochaeta avenacea* and *Tetraria octandra.* The community is likely to have similarities to community type 1b 'Southern *Corymbia calophylla* woodlands on heavy soils'.	Priority 1	
7	**Central Whicher Scarp Mountain Marri woodland (Whicher Scarp woodlands of grey/white sands floristic community A1)** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC. Keighery *et al.*, 2008 indicates *Banksia attenuata* is a dominant)) Located on Whicher Scarp mid slopes. The taxa that identify the group include: *Ricinocarpus* aff*. cyanescens, Hibbertia ferruginea, Platysace filiformis, Conospermum capitatum* subsp. *glabratum, Thysanotus arbuscular, Schoenus brevisetis, Phlebocarya filifolia, Leucopogon glabellus, Pimelea rosea* subsp. *rosea, Adenanthos obovatus, Stylidium carnosum* and *Gompholobium capitatum*.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
8	**West Whicher Scarp *Banksia attenuata* woodland (Swan Coastal Plain centred woodlands of grey/white sands floristic community B2)** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC. Keighery *et al.*, 2008 indicates *B.attenuata* is a dominant) This community type occurs in grey sand in the West Whicher Scarp. It is similar to the open *Banksia attenuata* woodlands with Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) from the grey sands of the West Whicher Scarp. The type is species poor. Taxa include: *Allocasuarina fraseriana, Banksia attenuata, Xylomellum occidentale, Bossiaea praetermissa, Calytrix flavescens, Gompholobium tomentosum, Hibbertia hypericoides, Hovea stricta, Hypocalymma robustum, Kunzea rostrata, Petrophile linearis* and a suite of grasses, herbs and sedges.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
9	**Central Whicher Scarp Jarrah woodland (Whicher Scarp woodlands of coloured sands and laterites floristic community C1)** Occurs on coloured sands on moderate to gentle slopes of the Central Whicher Scarp. The community has strong representation of a less common group of southern taxa including: *Podocarpus drouyianus, Loxocarya cinerea, Allocasuarina fraseriana, Drosera stolonifera, Amperea ericoides, Thysanotus triandrus, Cyathochaeta equitans, Hibbertia quadricolor, Comesperma calymega, Lepidosperma pubisquameum, Conospermum paniculatum, Acacia preissiana* and *Hybanthus debissimus*.	Priority 1	
10	**Whicher Scarp Jarrah woodland of deep coloured sands (Whicher Scarp woodlands of coloured sands and laterites floristic community C2)** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC. Keighery *et al.*, 2008, indicates *B.attenuata* is generally present and often dominant) Community is found scattered through the Central and North Whicher Scarp on midslopes on deep, generally coloured sands rarely associated with laterites. Community has a strongest representation of common sand taxa especially *Hypolaena exsulca, Dasypogon bromeliifolius, Stirlingia latifolia, Petrophile linearis, Melaleuca thymoides* and *Adenanthos meisneri*.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
11	**Dardanup Jarrah and Mountain Marri woodland on laterite (Whicher Scarp woodlands of coloured sands and laterites floristic community C5)** Community located on unusual surface of quartzite and laterite in Dardanup forest which is an area where the Whicher Scarp, Blackwood Plateau and Darling Scarp interface. It is notable in the presence of uncommonly encountered laterite taxa including: *Lomandra* sp. Dardanup, *Lomandra spartea, Olax benthamiana, Andersonia heterophylla, Hemigenia incana, Acacia varia* var. *varia, Daviesia angulata, Pimelea preissii,* and also *Lomandra brittanii, Xanthorrhoea acanthostachya, Dryandra armata* var. *armata*, *Hakea stenocarpa, Stachystemon vermicularis, Lambertia multiflora* var *darlingensis, Petrophile striata* and *Pimelea sulphurea.*	Priority 1	
12	**Sabina River Jarrah and Marri woodland (Whicher Scarp floristic community F1)** Community in Sabina River alluvial fan where the Sabina River meets the Swan Coastal Plain. It is characterised by a suite of wetland taxa of restricted occurrence in the Whicher Scarp: *Mirbelia dilatata, Lomandra pauciflora, Tremandra diffusa, Tremandra stelligera, Trymalium floribundum* subsp*. trifidum* and *Clematis aristata* var. *occidentalis*. Other significant taxa in the community are: *Hovea elliptica, Leucopogon verticillatus*, and *Darwinia citriodora*.	Priority 1	
13	**Shrublands of near permanent wetlands in creeklines of the Whicher Scarp (Whicher Scarp floristic community G2)** Community is species poor and included the following taxa: *Astartea scoparia, Homalospermum firmum, Taxandria fragrans* MS, **Anthoxanthum odoratum, Baumea rubingosa, Cyathochaeta teretifolia, Isolepis cernua, Taraxis grossa*.	Priority 1	
14	**Swan Coastal Plain Paluslope Wetlands** These wetlands are very wet all year round and are associated with areas of groundwater seepage from the sandy low hills at the base of the Whicher Scarp. At times these wetlands are contiguous with areas of Pinjarra Plain wetlands, and the wetlands of the two landforms merge. Combinations of the following species are typically found in the type: *Melaleuca preissiana, Taxandria linearifolia, Taxandria fragrans, Melaleuca incana,* and *Cyathochaeta teretifolia*. Other species include: *Eucalyptus patens, Homalospermum firmum, Gahnia decomposita, Callistachys lanceolata, Hakea linearis, Melanostachya ustulata, Evandra aristata, Beaufortia sparsa, Calistemon glaucus* and *Pultenaea pinifolia*.	Priority 1	

15	***Seasonal rainfall filled wetlands with impeding substrate of the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest in transitional rainfall zones** (previously 'Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain'; synonymous with sub-types of the the Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC-listed TEC) This listing encompasses Claypan Group 1, 2 and 3 (as defined by Gibson *et.al*. 2005: Threatened plant communities of Western Australia. 2 The seasonal clay-based wetland communities of the South West. Pacific Conservation Biology 11:287-301) that are included under the EPBC-listed TEC and are not listed as a TEC at the state level ie while floristic community types 7, 8, 9, and 10a (as defined in Gibson *et al*. 1994; A floristic survey of the southern Swan Coastal Plain) are also part of the synonymous EPBC-listed claypan TEC, those claypans have existing state TEC status: Group 1: Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain and plateau with a damp terrestrial phase of the pool cycle. Common overstorey taxa include *Casuarina obesa, Melaleuca viminea* and *Melaleuca cuticularis*. Taxa of this group often reflect a higher salinity of the claypan substrate. Group 2: Seasonally inundated flats largely confined to the Swan Coastal Plain in high rainfall areas. Generally characterised by *Hypocalymma angustifolium, Kunzea micrantha, Kunzea recurva* and *Viminaria juncea.* Group 3*:* Predominantly claypans of deeper basins of the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest Bioregion (plateau). Generally dominated by *Melaleuca lateritia* and characterised by aquatic and amphibious taxa (eg: *Hydrocotyle lemnoides* P4, *Glossostigma diandrum*, *Liparophyllum capitatum,* and *Eleocharis keigheryi* VU).	Priority 1	Critically Endangered TEC
16	**Relictual White Mangrove Community (Leschenault Inlet)** May not be considered a separate community type as is possibly a geographic outlier.	Priority 1	
17	***Melaleuca lanceolata* forests, Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge** Low Closed Forest to Closed Forest of *Melaleuca lanceolata* ("moonah") occurring near the coastline of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge adjacent to limestone cliffs and down steeply sloping rock slopes on dark-grey, brown or, less commonly, pale-grey sands, often with outcropping limestone. The Moonah varies from 2 to 15 metres, reflecting depth of soil and wind pruning. Typical understorey shrubs are *Tetragonia implexicoma, Rhagodia baccata, Leucopogon propinquus*, and *Suaeda australis*.	Priority 2	
18	***Wooded wetlands that support colonial waterbird nesting areas** Chandala, Booragoon Lake, unnamed wetland near Pinjarra, McCarleys Swamp. This type differs from the listed 'Perched wetlands of the Wheatbelt region with extensive stands of *Casuarina obesa* and *Melaleuca strobophylla'* ('Toolibin-type' wetlands) in that the Wheatbelt type is Casuarina, rather than Melaleuca dominated. Also, Toolobin Lake type is now brackish-saline (formerly fresh-brackish), whereas this type are currently fresh-brackish.	Priority 2	
19	**Blackwood Alluvial Flats** Woodlands and shrublands of the alluvial soils of the upper Blackwood River (Condinup and Darkan 5f soil-landscape sub-systems). Vegetation associations identified to date: Wet shrublands on alluvial clay flats, Jarrah-Marri woodlands on alluvial grey-brown loams, Wandoo woodlands on alluvial grey-brown clay-loams (includes vernal pools), Flooded Gum-Wandoo woodland on alluvial grey clays (includes vernal pools), Wandoo woodlands on grey sandy loams	Priority 2	
20	**Coastal granitic shrublands and herblands of the exposed western and southern sides of the Leeuwin Block major landform** Community includes vegetation of coastal outcrops along the western extent and southern tip of the Leeuwin Block within the Gracetown Soil-landscape subsystem. It is associated with outcropping granite (exposed or shallow sub-surface) and is characterized by a series of flora within the landform that only occur on or are centred on outcropping granite. Typical flora include the shrubs *Dodonaea ceratocarpa, Hakea trifurcata, Darwinia citriodora, Dillwynia laxiflora, Cryptandra arbutiflora, Kunzea ciliata, Verticordia plumosa* var. *plumosa and Daviesia horrida,* and the herbs *Stylidium megacarpum, Neurachne alopecuroidea, Stypandra glauca, Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia,* and a large robust form of *Lepidosperma squamatum* (*sensu lato*). The community differs from other granites of the larger Leeuwin Block landform in its' association with surrounding limestone soils that are associated with a suite of taxa more typically associated with limestone (ie: *Spyridium globulosum, Pimelea ferruginea, Leucopogon parviflorus, Olearia axillaris, Melaleuca lanceolata*). Some outcrops of this community include areas of groundwater seepage, seasonal drainage and/or water pooling.	Priority 2	
21	**Quindalup *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* and / or *Agonis flexuosa* woodlands ('floristic community type 30b')** (Can form a component of the Tuart woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) This community is dominated by either Tuart or *Agonis flexuosa*. The presence of *Hibbertia cuneiformis, Geranium retrorsum* and *Dichondra repens* differentiate this group from other Quindalup community types. The type is found from the Leschenault Peninsular south to Busselton.	Priority 3(i)	Critically Endangered (part)

22	***Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain** Mostly confined to Quindalup Dunes and Spearwood Dunes but can also occur on the Bassendean dunes and Pinjarra Plain. It can occur on the banks of rivers and wetlands. Tuart is the key upper canopy species although it may co-occur with trees of other species. Trees commonly co-occurring with Tuart include *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint), *Banksia grandis, Banksia attenuata, Eucalyptus marginata*; and less commonly, *Corymbia calophylla*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia prionotes.* An understorey of native plants is typically present, which may include grasses, herbs and shrubs. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: Land clearing, weed invasion, grazing, disease, altered fire regimes, hydrological change	Priority 3(iii)	Critically Endangered TEC
23	***Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain** Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by *Banksia attenuata* and/or *B. menziesii.* Other Banksia species that can dominate in the community are *B. prionotes* or *B.ilicifolia*. It typically occurs on well drained, low nutrient soils on sandplain landforms, particularly deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands and occasionally on Quindalup sands; it is also common on sandy colluvium and aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau and can occur in other less common scenarios. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Endangered TEC
24	***Southern Swan Coastal Plain *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* - *Agonis flexuosa* woodlands (floristic community type 25)** (can be a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC or the Tuart woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) Woodlands of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* - *Agonis flexuosa* south of Woodman Point. Recorded from the Karrakatta, Cottesloe and Vasse units. Dominants other than tuart were occasionally recorded, including *Corymbia calophylla* at Paganoni block and *Eucalyptus decipiens* at Kemerton. Occasionally dominants other than tuarts were recorded (*Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus decipiens*) however tuarts are emergent nearby. *Banksias* found in this community include *Banksia attenuata, B. grandis* and *B. littoralis*.Tuart formed the overstorey nearby however.	Priority 3(iii)	Critically Endangered TEC (part)
25	***Low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands ('floristic community type 21c')** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) This type occurs sporadically between Gingin and Bunbury, and is largely restricted to the Bassendean system. The type tends to occupy lower lying wetter sites and is variously dominated by *Melaleuca preissiana, Banksia attenuata*, *B. menziesii, Regelia ciliata, Eucalyptus marginata* or *Corymbia calophylla*. Structurally, this community type may be either a woodland or occasionally shrubland.	Priority 3(i)	Endangered TEC (part)
26	****Posidonia australis* complex seagrass meadows** The community consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex. It occurs as continuous to patchy monospecific and multispecies seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex - *P. angustifolia, P. australis* and *P. sinuosa.* It is the climax community of a successional process that occurs over decades to centuries. The community is distributed in temperate Australian waters between Shark Bay (25°S) on the west coast, across southern Australia to Wallis Lake (32°S) on the east coast, around Bass Strait islands and along the north coast of Tasmania. Threats: decline in water quality, coastal infrastructure development and damage caused by vessels and moorings. Climate change is anticipated to significantly impact on seagrasses over time due to their particular sensitivity to changes in factors such as temperature, salinity, water clarity, pH and sea level.	Priority 3(i)	
27	***Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh** (synonymous with the Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh EPBC-listed TEC) Consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (south of 23ºS latitude). It occurs on the coastal margin, along estuaries and coastal embayments and on low wave energy coast in places with at least some tidal connection, including rarely-inundated supratidal areas, intermittently opened or closed lagoons, and groundwater tidal influences. The community occurs on sandy or muddy substrate and may include coastal clay pans and similar habitats. It consists of dense to patchy areas of characteristic coastal saltmarsh plant species that include salt- tolerant herbs, succulent shrubs or grasses, and may also include bare sediment as part of the mosaic. It can occur where the proportional cover by tree canopy such as mangroves, *Melaleucas* or *Casuarinas* or seagrass is not greater than 50%. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Vulnerable TEC

28	**Southern *Banksia attenuata* woodlands ('community type 21b')** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) This community is restricted to sand sheets at the base of the Whicher Scarp, the sand sheets on elevated ridges or the sand plain south of Bunbury. Structurally, this community type is normally *Banksia attenuata* or *Eucalyptus marginata – B. attenuata* woodlands. Common taxa include *Acacia extensa, Jacksonia* sp. Busselton, *Laxmannia sessiliflora, Lysinema ciliatum* and *Johnsonia acaulis*.	Priority 3(i)	Endangered TEC (part)
	SWAN		
1	*** Pools of the Avon and Dale Rivers** Deep pools and natural braided sections of the fresh to brackish Avon and Dale Rivers.	Priority 1	
2	**Fairbridge Ironstone community** (Cemetery – Fairbridge Farm).	Priority 1	
3	**Mount Saddleback heath communities** Mount Saddleback (including Tunnell Road) heath communities are variants of site-vegetation type G (as defined by Havel, J.J. 1975. Site-vegetation mapping in the Northern Jarrah Forest (Darling Range). I. Definition of site-vegetation types. Bull. For. Dept. West. Aust. 86.) and areas associated with shallow soils and granite outcrops (Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2019 Assessment of Flora and Vegetation within Expansion Survey Areas. Unpublished report prepared for South32 Worsley Alumina, 2018). The heath types include (but are not limited to): "Site-vegetation Type G: Open Heath of *Grevillea bipinnatifida, Hakea undulata, Banksia squarrosa* subsp. *squarrosa, Hakea incrassata, Hakea undulata,* and *Petrophile serruriae* over *Borya sphaerocephala* on shallow soils and outcrops; Site-vegetation Type G1: Mosaic of open heath of Proteaceae – Myrtaceae species, with emergent patches of *Eucalyptus drummondii* on shallow soils on slopes; Site-vegetation Type G3: Open heath of *Banksia squarrosa* subsp. *squarrosa*, *Hakea incrassata*, *Hakea undulata, Petrophile heterophylla* and *Petrophile serruriae* on shallow soils over granite outcrops on slopes with occasional emergent *Eucalyptus drummondii.* Site-vegetation Type G4 (not part of this PEC): Open scrub and tall shrubland of *Hakea trifurcata* and *Hakea undulata* with admixtures of mallee species including *Eucalyptus latens* and *Eucalyptus aspersa* on clay to clay-loam soils over outcrops on slopes" (from Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd 2019) is a separate conservation significant community,and requires consideration of regional distribution and threats. Threats: clearing for mining, hydrological change	Priority 1	
4	***Casuarina obesa* association** Thomas Rd to Serpentine River, Swan Coastal Plain. No detailed information to assess if distinct community.	Priority 1	
5	**Elongate fluviatile delta system** Peel Harvey system, the site appears to contain common vegetation types on an unusual substrate, may not meet the criteria for TECs.	Priority 1	
6	***Seasonal rainfall filled wetlands with impeding substrate of the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest in transitional rainfall zones** (previously 'Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain'; synonymous with sub-types of the the Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC-listed TEC) This listing encompasses Claypan Group 1, 2 and 3 (as defined by Gibson *et.al*. 2005: Threatened plant communities of Western Australia. 2 The seasonal clay-based wetland communities of the South West. Pacific Conservation Biology 11:287-301) that are included under the EPBC-listed TEC and are not listed as a TEC at the state level (ie while floristic community types 7, 8, 9, and 10a (as defined in Gibson *et al*. 1994; A floristic survey of the southern Swan Coastal Plain) are also part of the synonymous EPBC-listed claypan TEC, those claypans have existing state TEC status: Group 1: Claypans of the Swan Coastal Plain and plateau with a damp terrestrial phase of the pool cycle. Common overstorey taxa include *Casuarina obesa, Melaleuca viminea* and *Melaleuca cuticularis*. Taxa of this group often reflect a higher salinity of the claypan substrate. Group 2: Seasonally inundated flats largely confined to the Swan Coastal Plain in high rainfall areas. Generally characterised by *Hypocalymma angustifolium, Kunzea micrantha, Kunzea recurva* and *Viminaria juncea.* Group 3: Predominantly claypans of deeper basins of the Swan Coastal Plain and Jarrah Forest Bioregion (plateau). Generally dominated by *Melaleuca lateritia* and characterised by aquatic and amphibious taxa (eg: *Hydrocotyle lemnoides* P4, *Glossostigma diandrum*, *Liparophyllum capitatum,* and *Eleocharis keigheryi* VU).	Priority 1	Critically Endangered TEC
7	**Brackish microbial community number 1 (Lake Walyungup)** Microbial community formed in Lake Walyungup, Rockingham. Data required about status and composition. Threats: altered water levels and quality, damage from illegal access to lake bed.	Priority 1	
8	**Microbialites and microbial mats of coastal hypersaline lakes (Rottnest Island); Lake Baghdad**	Priority 1	
9	**Microbialites and microbial mats of coastal hypersaline lakes (Rottnest Island); Garden Lake**	Priority 1	
10	**Microbialites and microbial mats of coastal hypersaline lakes (Rottnest Island); Herschel Lake**	Priority 1	
11	**Microbialites and microbial mats of coastal hypersaline lakes (Rottnest lakes); Serpentine Lake**	Priority 1	
12	**Microbialites and microbial mats of coastal hypersaline lakes (Rottnest lakes); Lake Timperley**	Priority 1	

13	**Microbialites and microbial mats of coastal hypersaline lakes (Rottnest lakes); Lake Vincent**	Priority 1	
14	**Hypersaline microbial community 1 (Government House Lake, Rottnest)**	Priority 2	
15	**Wandoo woodland over dense low sedges of *Mesomelaena preisii* on clay flats** Wandoo woodland on clay flats in valleys over dense low sedges of *Mesomelaena preisii.*	Priority 2	
16	**Banksia woodland of the Gingin area restricted to soils dominated by yellow to orange sands** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) Species-rich Banksia woodlands on deep yellow-red sands that appear restricted to the western Dandaragan Plateau. The vegetation is described as scattered *Eucalyptus todtiana* and *Eucalyptus calophylla* over *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia attenuata* low open woodland over *Jacksonia sternbergiana* and *Adenanthos cygnorum* high open shrubland over *Allocasuarina humilis* and *Chamelaucium lullfitzii* (DRF) open shrubland over *Eremaea pauciflora* and *Astroloma xerophyllum* low shrubland over *Mesomelaena pseudostygia* open sedgeland.	Priority 2	Endangered TEC (part)
17	**Living microbial mats in hypersaline ponds** Extant hypersaline pond stromatolitic 'Conophyton' like unlithified communities formed with little sediment incorporation by (?) *Phormidium hypersalinum* (Pamelup Pond, Lake Preston, Yalgorup).	Priority 2	
18	**Wooded wetlands that support colonial waterbird nesting areas** Chandala, Booragoon Lake, unnamed wetland near Pinjarra, McCarleys Swamp. This type differs from the listed 'Perched wetlands of the Wheatbelt region with extensive stands of *Casuarina obesa* and *Melaleuca strobophylla'* ('Toolibin-type' wetlands) in that the Wheatbelt type is Casuarina, rather than Melaleuca dominated. Also, Toolobin Lake type is now brackish-saline (formerly fresh-brackish), whereas this type are currently fresh-brackish.	Priority 2	
19	**Litter Dependent Invertebrate Community of the northern Jarrah Forest** Chandler Block, Northern Jarrah Forest, insufficient evidence that this is a discrete community type.	Priority 2	
20	***Banksia ilicifolia* woodlands, southern Swan Coastal Plain ('floristic community type 22')** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) Low lying sites generally consisting of *Banksia ilicifolia – B. attenuata* woodlands, but *Melaleuca preissiana* woodlands and scrubs are also recorded. Occurs on Bassendean and Spearwood systems in the central Swan Coastal Plain north of Rockingham. Typically has very open understorey, and sites are likely to be seasonally waterlogged.	Priority 3(iii)	Endangered TEC (part)
21	**Coastal shrublands on shallow sands, southern Swan Coastal Plain ('floristic community type 29a')** Mostly heaths on shallow sands over limestone close to the coast. No single dominant but important species include *Spyridium globulosum, Rhagodia baccata*, and *Olearia axillaris*.	Priority 3(i)	
22	**Granite communities of the northern Jarrah Forest** Jarrahdale area - Monadnocks, Blue Rock; insufficient information to distinguish discrete community type/s.	Priority 3(i)	
23	**Swan Coastal Plain *Banksia attenuata* - *Banksia menziesii* woodlands ('floristic community type 23b')** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) These woodlands occur in the Bassendean system, from Melaleuca Park to Gingin. Occurs in reasonably extensive Banksia woodlands north of Perth.	Priority 3(i)	Endangered TEC (part)
24	***Southern Swan Coastal Plain *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* - *Agonis flexuosa* woodlands (floristic community type 25)** (can be a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC, or the Tuart woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) Woodlands of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala - Agonis flexuosa* south of Woodman Point. Recorded from the Karrakatta, Cottesloe and Vasse units. Dominants other than tuart were occasionally recorded, including *Corymbia calophylla* at Paganoni block and *Eucalyptus decipiens* at Kemerton. Banksias found in this community include *Banksia attenuata, B. grandis* and *B. littoralis.*Tuart formed the overstorey nearby however.	Priority 3(iii)	Endangered /Criticially Endangered TEC (part)
25	***Low lying *Banksia attenuata* woodlands or shrublands ('floristic community type 21c')** (a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) This type occurs sporadically between Gingin and Bunbury, and is largely restricted to the Bassendean system. The type tends to occupy lower lying wetter sites and is variously dominated by *Melaleuca preissiana, Banksia attenuata*, *B. menziesii, Regelia ciliata, Eucalyptus marginata* or *Corymbia calophylla*. Structurally, this community type may be either a woodland or occasionally shrubland.	Priority 3(i)	Endangered TEC (part)

26	**Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands ('floristic community type 24')** (can be a component of the Endangered Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) Heaths with scattered *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* occurring on deeper soils north from Woodman Point. Most sites occur on the Cottesloe unit of the Spearwood system. The heathlands in this group typically include *Dryandra sessilis, Calothamnus quadrifidus*, and *Schoenus grandiflorus*.	Priority 3(i)	Endangered TEC (part)
27	***Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain** Mostly confined to Quindalup Dunes and Spearwood Dunes but can also occur on the Bassendean dunes and Pinjarra Plain. It can occur on the banks of rivers and wetlands. Tuart is the key upper canopy species although it may co-occur with trees of other species. Trees commonly co-occurring with Tuart include *Agonis flexuosa* (peppermint), *Banksia grandis, Banksia attenuata, Eucalyptus marginata*; and less commonly, *Corymbia calophylla*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia prionotes.* An understorey of native plants is typically present, which may include grasses, herbs and shrubs. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: land clearing, weed invasion, grazing, disease, altered fire regimes, hydrological change	Priority 3(iii)	Critically Endangered
28	**Acacia shrublands on taller dunes**, **southern Swan Coastal Plain ('floristic community type 29b')** Community is dominated by Acacia shrublands or mixed heaths on the larger dunes. This community stretches from Seabird to south of Mandurah. No consistent dominant but species such as *Acacia rostellifera, Acacia lasiocarpa,* and *Melaleuca acerosa* were important.	Priority 3(i)	
29	***Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain** Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by *Banksia attenuata* and/or *B. menziesii*. Other Banksia species that can dominate in the community are *B. prionotes* or *B.ilicifolia*. It typically occurs on well drained, low nutrient soils on sandplain landforms, particularly deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands and occasionally on Quindalup sands; it is also common on sandy colluvium and aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau and, in other less common scenarios. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Endangered TEC
30	***Posidonia australis* complex seagrass meadows** The community consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex. It occurs as continuous to patchy monospecific and multispecies seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex - *P. angustifolia, P. australis* and *P. sinuosa*. It is the climax community of a successional process that occurs over decades to centuries. The community is distributed in temperate Australian waters between Shark Bay (25°S) on the west coast, across southern Australia to Wallis Lake (32°S) on the east coast, around Bass Strait islands and along the north coast of Tasmania. Threats: decline in water quality, coastal infrastructure development and damage caused by vessels and moorings. Climate change is anticipated to significantly impact on seagrasses over time due to their particular sensitivity to changes in factors such as temperature, salinity, water clarity, pH and sea level.	Priority 3(i)	
31	**Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh** (synonymous with the Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh EPBC-listed TEC) Consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (south of 23ºS latitude). It occurs on the coastal margin, along estuaries and coastal embayments and on low wave energy coast in places with at least some tidal connection, including rarely-inundated supratidal areas, intermittently opened or closed lagoons, and groundwater tidal influences. The community occurs on sandy or muddy substrate and may include coastal clay pans and similar habitats. It consists of dense to patchy areas of characteristic coastal saltmarsh plant species that include salt- tolerant herbs, succulent shrubs or grasses, and may also include bare sediment as part of the mosaic. It can occur where the proportional cover by tree canopy such as mangroves, *Melaleucas* or *Casuarinas* or seagrass is not greater than 50%. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Vulnerable TEC

32	***Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt** (synonymous with the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt EPBC listed TEC) The community occurs in the IBRA Avon Wheatbelt 1 and 2 and Western Mallee subregions. It also inlcudes outlying patches in the eastern parts of JAF01 Northern Jarrah Forests and JAF02 Jarrah Forests adjacent to the Avon Wheatbelt, that are off the Darling Range, and receive less than 600 mm mean annual rainfall. The structure of the ecological community is a woodland in which the minimum crown cover of the tree canopy in a mature woodland is 10%. The key dominant or co-dominant species of the tree canopy are species of Eucalyptus trees that typically have a single trunk. Native understorey is present but is of variable composition, being a combination of grasses, other herbs and shrubs. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: altered hydrology, grazing, altered fire regimes, vegetation clearing, exotic species, soil cultivation and fertilization	Priority 3(iii)	Critically Endangered TEC
33	**Central Northern Darling Scarp Granite Shrubland Community** Shrublands and heath on deeper loams and red earths on fragmented granite/quartzite. Heath species typically consist of the taller shrubs *Xanthorrhoea acanthostachya* and *Allocasuarina humilis* over smaller proteaceous and myrtaceous shrubs, namely *Melaleuca* aff. *scabra*, *Baeckea camphorosmae* and to a lesser extent, the proteaceous shrubs *Dryandra armata, Hakea incrassata and Hakea undulata*. Located in central region of the Northern Darling Scarp near Perth.	Priority 4 (i)	
	WARREN		
1	***Reedia spathacea - Empodisma gracillimum - Schoenus multiglumis* dominated peat paluslopes and sandy mud floodplains of the Warren Biogeographical Region** Sedges/ rushes to about 1.5m in height of *Reedia spathacea*, *Empodisma gracillimum*, *Schoenus multiglumis* with *Homalospermum firmum* low open shrubs to scrub. Threats: altered fire regimes, hydrological change, drying climate, pig activity, weed invasion, clearing	Priority 1	
2	**Relictual peat community** Lake Surprise. Threats: hydrological change, fire, drying climate	Priority 1	
3	**Southwest Coastal Grassland** Southwest coastal grassland occurring over calcareous sand dune and dominated by a dense covering of a diverse array of perennial grasses including *Austrostipa flavescens*, and *Poa porphyroclados*, as well as a high density of the restiad *Desmocladus flexuosus*.	Priority 1	
4	**Dense heath B of *Spyridium glosulosum, Banksia occidentalis, Olearia axillaris, Melaleuca pauciflora, Pericalymma spongiocaule* and *Jacksonia horrida* with tall open sedges of *Ficinia nodosa*** Typical species may include *Anarthria prolifera, Ficinia nodosa, Baumea juncea, Hibbertia stellaris, Patersonia occidentalis, Cassytha racemosa, Melaleuca pauciflora, Melaleuca* sp.*, Pericalymma spongiocaule, Banksia occidentalis, Hakea varia, Spyridium globulosum, Dodonaea ceratocarpa.* Found at Black point, D'Entrecasteaux National Park Threats: uncontrolled vehicle access, trampling, grazing, altered hydrology, *Phytophthora* and acid sulphate soils.	Priority 1	
5	**Low forest B of *Melaleuca cuticularis* with *Banksia occidentalis*** Typical species include *Melaleuca cuticularis, Banksia occidentalis, Acacia saligna, Rhadinothamnus anceps, Cassytha racemosa, Spyridium globulosum, Olearia axillaris, Olax phyllanthi, Agonis flexuosa, Xanthorrhoea preissii, Muehlenbeckia adpressa.* Found at Black point, D'Entrecasteaux National Park Threats: uncontrolled vehicle access, trampling, grazing, altered hydrology, *Phytophthora* and acid sulphate soils.	Priority 1	
6	**Ridge Road Quartzite community** Open Jarrah forest and woodland developed on young exposed quartzite with an understorey dominated by *Taxandria parviceps* on the western interface of the Yilgarn craton and the Albany-Frazer orogen. Threats: clearing for mining	Priority 1	
7	**Ironstone assemblages (Lake Jasper area)** Characterised by ironstone substrate similar to the Scott Ironstone TEC. D'Entrecasteaux occurrences have similarities to floristic assemblages of the Scott River ironstone TEC but lack most endemic flora. Typically comprises occasional low *Eucalyptus marginata, Melaleuca preissiana*, and *Nuytsia floribunda* over fringing dense to sparse shrubland of *Grevillea papillosa, Pericalymma elliptica, Hakea tuberculata, H. sulcata, Melaleuca incana, Viminaria juncea,* and *Xanthorrhoea preissii,* over various shrubs, herbs (e.g.: *Desmocladus fasciculatus*, *Dasypogon bromeliifolius, Patersonia occidentalis, Mesomelaena tetragona, Lepidosperma longitudinale, Cyathochaeta avenacea*) and caespitose flora, on ironstone or reddish ironstone derived clay loam soils. Threats: dieback disease, inappropriate fire regimes, acid sulphate soils, clearing and/or machine activity.	Priority 2	
8	**Sphagnum communities of the Tingle Forest** Walpole area.	Priority 2	

9	**Basalt association of the Warren Region** Black Point - near Augusta. Dwarf Scrub D *Leucophyta brownii*, *Salicornia quinquefolia* and *Olearia axillaris* with Open Low Sedges of *Juncus pauciflorus* and Herbs of *Salicornia quinquefolia*, *Isolepis* sp., *Samolus repens* and Very Open Low Grass of *Sporobolus virginicus*. Bunbury Basalt outcrops, flats over Bunbury Basalt with reddish brown sandy clay loam basaltic soils and basaltic saprolite outcrops with light yellowish-brown clays. Threats: uncontrolled vehicle access, trampling, grazing, altered hydrology, *Phytophthora* spp*.,* and acid sulphate soils erosion	Priority 2	
10	**Aquatic invertebrate assemblages of granite outcrops associated with Burnside Batholith** (formerly Southern Granite community (Muirillup Rock, Northcliffe)) Subset of wheatbelt granites; insufficient information to distinguish discrete community type/s.	Priority 2	
11	**Aquatic invertebrate communities of peat swamps**	Priority 2	
12	**Microbial tufa community (Black Point type)** A comparison of the species composition of the microbial tufa at Black Point with the TEC 'Rimstone pools and caves structures formed by microbial activity on marine shorelines', at Augusta needs to be completed to determine if the communities should be considered as separate types. Threats: recreational activity has the potential to impact on some of the occurrences through physical disturbance and altered hydrology.	Priority 3 (i)	
13	***Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh** (synonymous with the Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh EPBC-listed TEC) Consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (south of 23ºS latitude). It occurs on the coastal margin, along estuaries and coastal embayments and on low wave energy coast in places with at least some tidal connection, including rarely-inundated supratidal areas, intermittently opened or closed lagoons, and groundwater tidal influences. The community occurs on sandy or muddy substrate and may include coastal clay pans and similar habitats. It consists of dense to patchy areas of characteristic coastal saltmarsh plant species that include salt- tolerant herbs, succulent shrubs or grasses, and may also include bare sediment as part of the mosaic. It can occur where the proportional cover by tree canopy such as mangroves, *Melaleucas, Casuarinas* or seagrass is not greater than 50%. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Vulnerable TEC
14	**Epiphytic Cryptogams of the karri forest** Cryptogams associated with *Trymalium odoratissimum* subsp. *trifidum*, and *Chorilaena quercifolia*, less so *Allocasuarina decussata*, *Agonis flexuosa* and *Callistachys lanceolata* in the karri forests of south-west WA. Comprises liverworts, mosses and lichens found on the bark of mature (plants greater than 15 years old and prior to senescence over age 50) of *T. odoratissimum* subsp*. trifidum* and *C. quercifolia*. These communities are not fixed in space or time but exist in a state of dynamic equilibrium. They are dependent on a cycle of regeneration of host species adjacent to an existing site occupied by the community. These communities occur in typically long unburnt pockets in the forest, usually in situations where high soil moisture and local high atmospheric humidity persists for most of the year along creek systems, valley, riparian zone and associated upper slopes. Threats: clearing, altered fire regimes, large areas of continuous high-extreme fire behaviour, weed invasion.	Priority 3 (iii)	
	WHEATBELT		
1	**Highclere Hills (Mayfield) vegetation assemblages (banded ironstone formation)** Threats: clearing for mining.	Priority 1	
2	***Claypans with mid dense shrublands of *Melaleuca lateritia* over herbs** (a component of the Critically Endangered Clayans of the Swan Coastal Plain EPBC listed TEC) Claypans (predominantly basins) usually dominated by a shrubland of *Melaleuca lateritia* occurring both on the coastal plain and the adjacent plateau. These claypans are characterized by aquatic (*Hydrocotyle lemnoides* – Priority 4) and amphibious taxa (e.g. *Glossostigma diandrum*, *Villarsia capitata* and *Eleocharis keigheryi* - DRF).	Priority 1	Critically Endangered TEC (part)
3	**Red Morrel Woodland of the Wheatbelt** (a component of the Eucalypt woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt EPBC listed TEC) Tall open woodlands of *Eucalyptus longicornis* (red morrell) found in the Wheatbelt on lateritic, ironstone or granitic soil types. Sometimes found with *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* (Salmon Gum), or *E. loxophleba* (York Gum) woodlands and has very little understorey. It is also found directly above lake systems in the central and eastern Wheatbelt. The landscape unit in which it is found is valley floors, usually adjacent to saline areas.	Priority 1	Critically Endangered TEC (part)
4	*** Pools of the Avon and Dale Rivers** Deep pools and natural braided sections of the fresh to brackish Avon and Dale Rivers.	Priority 1	
5	**Canegrass perched clay wetlands of the wheatbelt dominated by *Eragrostis australasica* and *Melaleuca strobophylla* across the lake floor**	Priority 1	

6	**Mottlecah dominated heathland on deep white sands** Wheatbelt Mottlecah *(Eucalyptus macrocarpa* subsp. *macrocarpa)* dominated heathland on deep white sands. *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* over proteaceous sandplain community.	Priority 1	
7	**Natural organic saline seeps of the Avon Botanical District** The known occurrence of this community is characterised by vegetation in a series of bands from the upland to the saline seep. 1) Dunes and sandplain, 2) Saline seep and 3) Adjacent flats and flow lines.	Priority 1	
8	**Dense Melaleuca thickets with emergent mallee *Eucalyptus erythronema* var. *marginata* and *Eucalyptus transcontinentalis* of the Wheatbelt Region**	Priority 1	
9	**Tamma-Dryandra-Eremaea shrubland** Tamma-Dryandra-Eremaea shrubland on cream sands of the Ulva Landform Unit. *Acacia lasiocalyx* and *Allocasuarina campestris* over *Eremaea pauciflora*, *Dryandra armata*, *Hakea aculeata* and *Dryandra erythrocephala* open heath over *Neurachne alopecuroidea* very open grassland over cream sands of the Ulva Landform Unit.	Priority 1	
10	***Banksia prionotes* and *Xylomelum angustifolium* low woodlands on transported yellow sand** *Banksia prionotes* and *Xylomelum angustifolium* Low Woodlands on large yellow sands dunes (formed from sheets of transported sand in the valleys) on the Ulva Landform Unit. The community has a species rich understorey of *Grevillea eriostachya, Melaleuca leptospermoides, Verticordia roei, Calytrix leschenaultii, Dampiera* spp., *Baeckea preissiana* and *Borya constricta.*	Priority 1	
11	**Salt Flats Plant Assemblages of the Mortlock River (East Branch)** The habitat comprises braided channels (up to 2 km wide), flats, wash-lines and sandy rises (up to 2m high) stretching 39 km along the Mortlock River (East) from Meckering eastwards to 8 km west of Tammin. A mosaic of plant communities assorted by elevation occurs on the river flats. The area represents the most extensive braided saline drainage line in this part of the SW agricultural zone. The plant community comprises mixed shrubs (*Scholtzia capitata, Melaleuca* aff. *uncinata*) over species rich herbs on sandy rises, with *Melaleuca thyoides* on margins, dwarf scrub and species rich herbs on washlines and saline wetlands.	Priority 1	
12	**Brown mallet *Eucalyptus astringens* communities in the western Wheatbelt on alluvial flats (previously 'Beaufort River Flats')** (a component of the Eucalypt woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt EPBC listed TEC) Near York and on the Arthur River on grey clays the understorey is dominated by *Melaleuca viminea* over sedges (*Gahnia trifida*) and bunch grasses. At Kojunup and near Tambellup on brown clays sparse shrubs and succulent shrubs (*Disphyma crassifolium*) dominate the understorey.	Priority 1	Critically Endangered TEC (part)
13	**Yate (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) dominated alluvial claypans of the Jingalup Soil System** (can be a component of the Eucalypt woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt EPBC listed TEC)	Priority 2	Critically Endangered TEC (part)
14	**Gypsum Dunes (Lake Chinocup)** *Eucalyptus* aff. *incrassata* mallee over low scrub on gypsum dunes.	Priority 2	
15	**Wheatbelt *Allocasuarina huegeliana* over *Pteridium esculentum* fernland community** Tall emergent *Eucalyptus salmonophloia* over *Allocasuarina huegeliana* tall closed forest over *Acacia acuminata* mid-high isolated trees over *Alyxia buxifolia* tall sparse shrubland over *Pteridium esculentum* very tall closed fernland over various sparse forbland. Occurs in a drainage line near the base of a granite inselberg.	Priority 2	
16	***Allocasuarina huegeliana* and *Lepidosperma tuberculatum* growing on the south-western side of granite outcrops adjacent to laterite on the eastern slopes of the Darling Scarp**	Priority 2	
17	***Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages (Mt Holland, Middle, North and South Ironcap Hills, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill) (banded ironstone formation)** Assemblages on skeletal soils derived from banded ironstone and massive laterites on deeper soils derived from greenstone or decomposing laterites. Includes species rich shrublands or mallee shrublands containing local endemics. Vegetation units includes: species-rich shrublands and mallee shrubland on massive outcrops; mallee shrublands and Allocasuarina thickets on massive laterite; Eucalypt woodlands of *Eucalyptus urna* and *E. salubris* on colluvial flats beneath outcrops or on broad flat ridges, with understorey of Melaleuca spp.; species-poor mallee community dominated by *Eucalyptus calycogona* with emergent *E. salmonophloia* (or occasionally *E. longicornis*) on small colluvial flats in the ranges (vegetation units as described in N. Gibson (2004), Flora and vegetation of the Eastern Goldfields Ranges: Part 7. Middle and South Ironcap, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill. J of Royal Soc. of WA. 87: 49-64). Threats: clearing for exploration and mining, grazing	Priority 3(iii)	

18	**Plant assemblages of the Parker Range System** The vegetation of the Parker Range system as originally described in Beard (1979) includes all the vegetation units of the range including: *Eucalyptus sheathiana* with *E. transcontinentalis* and/or *E. eremophila* woodland on sandy soils at the base of ridges and low rises; *E. longicornis* with *E. corrugata* and *E. salubris* or *E. myridena* woodland on broad flats; *E. salmonophloia* and *E. salubris* woodland on broad flats; A*llocasuarina acutivalvis* and *A. corniculata* on deeper sandy soils of lateritic ridges; *E. capillosa* subsp. *polyclada* and/or *E. loxophleba* over *Hakea pendens* thicket on skeletal soils on ridges (laterites, breakaways and massive gossanous caps); and *Callitris glaucophylla* low open woodland on massive greenstone ridges (vegetation units as described in Gibson and Lyons 1998). Threats: clearing for exploration and mining	Priority 3(iii)	
19	***Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna** Freshwater pools formed on granite outcrops that may persist for several months and house a variety of aquatic invertebrates, some of which are endemic to south-west WA. Some examples include cladocerans, ostracods, copepods, rotifers, oligochaetes and molluscs.	Priority 3(i)	
20	***Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt** (synonymous with the Eucalypt woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt EPBC listed TEC) The community occurs in the IBRA Avon Wheatbelt 1 and 2 and Western Mallee subregions. It also inlcudes outlying patches in the eastern parts of JAF01 Northern Jarrah Forests and JAF02 Jarrah Forests adjacent to the Avon Wheatbelt, that are off the Darling Range, and receive less than 600 mm mean annual rainfall. The structure of the ecological community is a woodland in which the minimum crown cover of the tree canopy in a mature woodland is 10%. The key dominant or co-dominant species of the tree canopy are species of Eucalyptus trees that typically have a single trunk. Native understorey is present but is of variable composition, being a combination of grasses, other herbs and shrubs. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: altered hydrology, grazing, altered fire regimes, vegetation clearing, exotic species, soil cultivation and fertilization	Priority 3(iii)	Critically Endangered TEC
21	***Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia** Consists of ≥30% Proteaceae species across all layers where shrubs occur or where two or more Proteaceae species are present that are likely to form a significant vegetative component when regenerated. It occurs on sandplains and marine plains, occupying lower and upper slopes and ridges, as well as uplands. It typically occurs on duplex soils and deep to shallow soils on the sandplains; and on sandy soils to clay loam, gravelly loam and loam on quartzite (e.g. The Barrens, Stirlings and Russell Range) and greenstone ranges (e.g. Ravensthorpe Range). The structure of the vegetation is that of a shrubland, ranging from low to high, and can form dense thickets or be relatively open due to variation in soils and landscape position, or due to disturbance history (e.g. fire). Mallee eucalypts may be present at varying densities, but providing the minimum Proteaceae cover is present, the ecological community is still recognised. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: Past threats have principally been fragmentation from land clearing, current threats are plant disease *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, increased fire frequencies, weed invasion and feral animals.	Priority 3(iii)	Endangered TEC
22	**Assemblages of gypsum dunes of the central and southern wheatbelt** The community occurs on gypsum dunes that vary from 0.25m to 20m or more but most are only a few meters high. The dunes extend around the southern and eastern shores of salt lakes. Dunes vary in composition with clay, sand, gypsum and other materials occurring in various mixtures, and layering of gypsum and other components can also be found. The nature and composition of soil bearing gypsum is likely to be unique to a site. Most of the flora are gypsovags i.e. species also recorded widely on other soil types, probably migrants from adjacent plant communities however some occurrences include flora that are gypsophiles that are substantially confined to gypsum substrates. A range of genera and species including *Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, Callitris, Actinostrobus, Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina obesa*, and Chenopodiaceae, grasses and a wide range of other shrubs and perennial herbs occur in the community. Typical flora are from the genera *Atriplex, Austrostipa, Callitris, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, Darwinia, Rhagodia, Lawrencia, Maireana and Leucopogon*. Some of these are less tolerant of salt and waterlogging but species such as *Tecticornias* and *Dysphyma crassifolia* may be present. Threats: clearing for mining and associated altered hydrology, and secondary salinity	Priority 3(iii)	
23	**Duladgin Ridge vegetation assemblages**	Priority 3(iii)	
24	**Plant assemblages of the Wongan Hills System** (some woodlands are a component of the Eucalypt woodlands of the WA Wheatbelt EPBC listed TEC) Mallee over *Petrophile shuttleworthiana/Allocasuarina campestris* thicket on shallow gravely soils over ironstone on summit and slopes; Shrub mallee on slopes of lateritic hills; Mallee over *Allocasuarina campestris* thicket on the slopes of the laterite plateaus; Mallee over Melaleuca thicket on red brown loam over gravel on slopes below the plateau; Mallee over *Melaleuca coronicarpa* heath on shallow red soil on scarp slopes; *A. campestris/Calothamnus asper* thicket over red-brown clay/ironstone/greenstone on scree slopes; and in lower areas: *Eucalyptus longicornis/ E. salubris* woodland, *E. salmonophloia* and *E. loxophleba* woodlands; *Acacia acuminata* low forest; *E. ebbanoensis* mallee over scrub; and open mallee of *E. drummondii.*	Priority 4(i)	Critically Endangered TEC (part)

	SOUTH COAST		
1	**Stromatolite-like microbialite community of a Coastal Hypersaline Lake (Pink Lake)** Microbial, invertebrate and plant assemblages of natural saline seeps. Well-laminated stromatolites consisting of alternations of egg-shell-like layers of inorganic aragonite precipitate and calcified microbial layers dominated by coccoid cyanobacteria and photosynthetic bacteria. These structures probably record seasonal alternations of the growth of a benthic microbial community and aragonite precipitation.	Priority 1	
2	***Allocasuarina globosa* assemblages on greenstone rock (Esperance District)** Assemblage only known from near Norseman and in the Bremer Range (see below). Threats: clearing for mining and exploration	Priority 1	
3	**Bremer Range vegetation assemblages** Mt Day, Round Top Hill, Honman Ridge. *Eucalyptus rhomboidea* ms and *E. eremophila* woodland on the side slopes of low ridges; *E. flocktoniae* woodland (with *E. salubris*, *E. salmonophloia*, *E. dundasii* and *E. tenuis*) on broad flat ridges and side slopes; *E. flocktoniae* and/or *E. longicornis* woodland on saline soils on ridges and flats adjacent to large salt lake systems; *E. longicornis* and/or *E. salmonophloia* or, *E. georgei* subsp *georgei* or, *E. dundasii* woodland, on low areas; *E. livida* woodland on lateritic tops or Allocasuarina thickets on greenstone ridges of lateritic breakaways; *Acacia duriuscula*, *Allocasuarina globosa*, *E. georgei* subsp. *georgei* and *E. oleosa* thickets on greenstone ridges with skeletal soils. Proposed Nature Reserve. Threats: clearing for exploration and mining	Priority 1	
4	**Fraser Range vegetation assemblages** Vegetation assemblages of the Fraser Range: including *Allocasuarina huegeliana* and *Pittosporum phylliraeoides* open woodland over *Beyeria lechenaultia* and *Dodonaea microzyga* Scrub and *Aristida contorta* bunch grasses (granite complex), on the slopes and summits of hills; *Acacia acuminata* Tall Shrubland dominated by *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Triodia scariosa* on uplands with shallow loamy sands; *Eucalyptus* aff. *uncinata* (KRN 7854) over *Senna artemisioides* subsp. *helmsii*, *Cryptandra miliaris*, *Dodonaea boroniifolia*, *D. stenozyga* and *Triodia scariosa* (*Eucalyptus effusa* Mallee) on colluvial flats with loamy clay sands, and; *E. oleosa*, *E. transcontinentalis*, *E. flocktoniae* Woodland on flats.	Priority 1	
5	**Plant assemblages of the Southern Hills** Inlcudes woodland *(Eucalyptus oleosa, E. transcontinentalis, E. flocktoniae)* on flats with open stony ridges carrying mainly mallee and spinifex *(Eucalyptus effusa* mallee: *Eucalyptus rigidula* over *Cassia helmsii, Cryptandra miliaris, Dodonaea boroniifolia, D. stenozyga* and *Triodia scariosa).* Also includes patches of grassland, wattle thicket and mallee.	Priority 1	
6	**Green Range granite hill heath and woodland community** Heath and woodland dominated by *Acacia heteroclita, Anthocercis viscosa*, *Thryptomene saxicola, Darwinia citriodora, Prostanthera verticillata, Platysace compressa, Gastrolobium bilobum, Hakea oleifolia, Leucopogon verticillaris, Agonis flexuosa, Eucalyptus cornuta*, and *Acacia drummondii* ssp. *elegans* on red clay-loam over granite.	Priority 1	
7	**Wet ironstone heath community (Albany District)** (can be a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) The habitat for the community is winter-wet ironstone in valley floors. The heath community is dominated by *Kunzea recurva, K. preissiana*, *K. micrantha, Hakea lasiocarpha, H. tuberculata, H. oldfieldii, H. cucullata, H. sulcata, Petrophile squamata, Dryandra tenuifolia* ssp. *tenuifolia, Adenanthos apiculatus, Melaleuca suberosa, M. violacea, Gastrolobium spinosum*. North Porongurup.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC
8	**Porongurup Range Karri Forest** Occurs on granite, red clay-loam on the mid-upper slopes of the Porongurup Range. Dominants include *Eucalyptus diversicolor, Corymbia calophylla, Trymalium floribundum, Hydrocotyle ?hirta*, *Tetrarrhena laevis, Clematis pubescens, Lepidosperma effusum* and *Pteridium esculentum*. Other associated species include; *Apium prostratum* subsp. *phillipii* (DRF), *Ranunculus colonorum, Adiantum aethiopicum, Asplenium flabellifolium, A. aethiopicum* (P4), *Veronica plebeia, Poa porphyroclados* and *Oxalis corniculata*.	Priority 1	
9	**Cheynes 1 Tree Mallee** (can be a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) *Eucalyptus acies, E. lehmanii, E. goniantha* Tree Mallee Tall Open Shrubland and Open Sedgeland on loam on steep slopes of spongelite breakaway. Common shrub species include *Gastrolobium bilobum, Rhadinothamnus rudis*, *Melaleuca blaeriifolia, Hakea elliptica, Spyridium majoranifolium* and *Agonis theiformis*. Common sedges include *Desmocladus flexuosus* and *Tetraria capillaris*. Priority taxa other than *E. acies* (P4) and *E. goniantha* (P4) include *Dryandra serra* (P4, at the eastern limit of its range) and *Calothamnus robustus* (P3).	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)

10	**Cheynes 2 Open Tree Mallee** (can be a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) *Eucalyptus acies* (P4), *E. doratoxylon* Tree Mallee over Mixed Tall Open Shrubland, Open Shrubland and Open Sedgeland on loam on gentle to moderate slopes and crests of spongelite outcropping. Common tall shrub species include *Allocasuarina trichodon, Hakea cucullata* and *H. lasiantha*; however the tall shrub stratum may be absent. Common shrubs include *Calothamnus robustus* (P3), *Beaufortia empetrifolia, Dryandra mucronulata, Melaleuca striata* and *Taxandria spathulata*. Common sedges include *Mesomelaena stygia, M. tetragona, Cyathochaeta avenacea, Anarthria scabra* and *Chordifex leucoblepharus*.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
11	***Melaleuca* sp. Kundip (now *M. sophisma*) Heath** Very open mallee over *Melaleuca sophisma* (Collection number GF Craig 6020) dense heath. Open mallee over dense shrub heath (1.0-1.5) dominated by *Melaleuca sophisma* on pale grey loamy sand with quartz rubble, occupies hill slopes. Associated species include *Melaleuca sophisma* (GF Craig 6020) (P1) (dominant), *M. haplantha, M. stramentosa* (P1), *M rigidifolia, M. bracteosa, Melaleuca* sp. Gorse, *Pultenaea* sp. Kundip (GF Craig 6008) (P1), *Eucalyptus cernua, E. phaenophylla, E. pileata, Dodonaea trifida* (P3), *Acacia durabilis* (P3), *Leucopogon infuscatus and Hibbertia psilocarpa* ms. On its eastern boundary, the community abuts *Eucalyptus astringens* open low woodland and in this area there is an intergrade community.	Priority 1	
12	**Montane mallee of the Stirling Ranges** (can be a component of the Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) Thicket, mallee-thicket and heath community on mid to upper slopes of Stirling Range mountains and hills east of Red Gum Pass.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
13	**Coyanarup Wetland Suite** Microscale paluslopes associated with seepage and creeks in the area between Coyanarup Peak and Bluff Knoll in the Stirling Ranges.	Priority 1	
14	***Eucalyptus purpurata* woodlands (Bandalup Hill**) *Eucalyptus purpurata* woodlands on magnesite soils of the ridge-tops and upper slopes of Bandalup Hill	Priority 1	
15	***Banksia coccinea Shrubland/Eucalyptus staeri/Sheoak* Open Woodland ('Community type 14a')** (can be a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) Found on deep white/light grey sand on the lower slopes and valleys, usually occurring just upslope of seasonally wet drainage lines. The community is floristically very diverse and structurally quite variable. Typically *Allocasuarina fraseriana, Eucalyptus staeri, Banksia attenuata and Banksia ilicifolia* are present as emergents or as low open woodland above a *Banksia coccinea* tall open scrub, mixed open/closed heath, mixed low open heath, mixed sedgeland and open herbland. *Jacksonia spinosa* often forms a distinct stratum above the heathland, dominant heath species are *Melaleuca thymoides, Adenanthos cuneatus, Leucopogon rubricaulis, Phyllota barbata, Hypocalymma strictum* and *Leucopogon glabellus*. Common sedges and herbs include *Anarthria scabra, Lyginia barbata, Schoenus caespititius, Anarthria prolifera, Anarthria gracilis* and *Cyathochaeta equitans*. The community is highly susceptible to *Phytophthora* dieback with infestations resulting in greatly reduced floristic and structural diversity. Appears to be restricted to the Albany region.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
16	***Banksia laevigata – Banksia lemanniana* proteaceous thicket** (a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) This community occurs on laterised ridges and breakaways. Associated species generally include *Eucalyptus pleurocarpa, Adenanthos oreophilus, Leptospermum maxwellii, Beaufortia orbifolia, Taxandria spathulata* and *Stylidium albomontis*.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
17	***Eucalyptus megacornuta* mallet woodland** Associated species include the shrubs *Hovea acanthoclada, Lasiopetalum compactum, Melaleuca thapsina*. This community typically grows on rock piles and breakaways of laterised banded ironstone and pyrite formations. A vegetation study noted that *E. megacornuta* is almost confined to the Ravensthorpe Range and was considered rare (less than 1,000 plants known in conservation reserves, or few populations).	Priority 1	
18	**Microbial mantles of Nullarbor caves (especially Weebubbie Cave)** Significant microbial communities in underwater sections of caves. Threats: uncontrolled access	Priority 1	
19	**Mosaic of Albany Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus staeri*) mallee-heath found on lateritic ridges and Chittick (*Lambertia inermis* subsp. *inermis*) scrub-heath on seasonally-waterlogged laterite** (can abe a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) Regionally very restricted and very poorly reserved. Threats: dieback	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
20	***Banksia littoralis* woodland / *Melaleuca incana* Shrubland (South Coast Region)** Threats: fragmentation, dieback disease, hydrological change, altered fire regimes, weed invasion	Priority 1	

21	***Banksia occidentalis/Kunzea clavata* Shrubland (South Coast Region)** Threats: dieback disease, altered fire regimes, weed invasion	Priority 1	
22	***Astartea scoparia* Swamp Thicket (South Coast Region)** Threats: fragmentation, altered fire regimes, hydrological change, weed invasion, dieback disease	Priority 1	
23	**Coastal *Melaleuca incana* / *Taxandria juniperina* Shrubland/ Closed Forest** Threats: fragmentation, altered fire regimes, hydrological change, weed invasion, dieback disease	Priority 1	
24	**Tallerack (*Eucalyptus pleurocarpa*) mallee-heath on seasonally inundated soils** (can be a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) May have been common prior to clearing for agriculture, and the remaining occurrences of this vegetation are of high conservation significance.	Priority 2	Endangered TEC (part)
25	***Melaleuca striata /Banksia* spp. Coastal Heath** (a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) Community occurs on light grey deep sand on coastal slopes and valleys. *Melaleuca striata, Banksia attenuata* and *Banksia coccinea* dominate the closed to open heath/low heath with exposure to salt laden winds restricting the growth of the latter two species. This unit is typically dense being a closed to open heath/low heath over a dense sedgeland dominated by *Anarthria scabra*. Other common species include *Isopogon cuneatus, Adenanthos cuneatus, Astroloma baxteri, Hypocalymma strictum, Petrophile rigida, Melaleuca thymoides, Lyginia barbata* and *Hypolaena exsulca.* The community is restricted to an area in Gull Rock National Park east of Albany. Threats: All known occurrences are affected by *Phytophthora* dieback and/or aerial canker. Vulnerable to frequent fire as the community contains serotinous obligate seeders.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
26	***Melaleuca spathulata/Melaleuca viminea* Swamp Heath** Seasonally wet heath dominated by *Melaleuca spathulata and Melaleuca viminea* in the upper stratum over an open sedgeland characterised by *Meeboldina roycei;* occurs on brown to orange brown loam overlying clay in winter-wet sumplands. Threats: as a wetland community may be considered vulnerable to altered fire regimes i.e. intense fire while the dominant species *Melaleuca viminea* is a serotinous obligate seeder and vulnerable frequent fire.	Priority 1	
27	***Banksia coccinea* Shrubland /*Melaleuca striata* / *Leucopogon flavescens* Heath** (a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) Community occurs on light grey or grey deep sand on lower slopes and valleys. Structurally this unit is a diverse heathland over a diverse sedgeland dominated by *Anarthria scabra* and a very open herbland dominated by *Dasypogon bromeliifolius.* Emergent trees (*Allocasuarina fraseriana, E. marginata*) may be present along with the shrub *Taxandria angustifolia.* The community is restricted to an area in the Angove-Two-Peoples Bay - Bettys Beach area east of Albany. Threats: dieback disease caused by *Phytophthora* spp., altered fire regimes.	Priority 1	Endangered TEC (part)
28	***Allocasuarina campestris* / *Callitris preissii* Tall Shrubland on Siltstone** *Callitris preissii* occurs with *Allocasuarina campestris* as dominants in a tall shrubland to shrubland over low open shrubland and very open herbland. Canopy cover is variable in density, depending on the amount of surface rock. Shrub species in the open low heath to low open shrubland stratum are variable and common species include: *Leucopogon* sp. Coujinup, *Kunzea recurva, Calytrix tetragona, Calothamnus quadrifidus, Taxandria spathulata, Chamelaucium ciliatum, Leucopogon* spp*., Verticordia endlicheriana, Astartea glomerulosa, Beaufortia cyrtodonta, Melaleuca spathulata, Acrotriche parviflo*ra and *Hakea marginata*. Habitat is uplands, on skeletal loam soils associated with siltstone rock outcropping or rock close to the soil surface, with or without laterite intrusions. Threats: vulnerable to altered fire regimes, grazing pressure and weed invasion.	Priority 1	
29	***Regelia velutina* / *Melaleuca lutea* shrubland of the Fitzgerald River National Park** A shrubland dominated by members of the Myrtaceae occurring on areas of exposed quartzite bedrock with shallow loamy sand soils on mountain ridges, large quartzite hillocks and a wave cut bench. Threats: Climate change - drought, Phytophthora dieback, altered fire regimes.	Priority 2	
30	**Albany Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus staeri*) mallee-heath on deep sand** (can be a component of the Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) The structure of the vegetation is mallee heath. *Eucalyptus staeri* to about 4-5 m in height is the most common mallee within a tall open shrub layer consistently dominated by *Agonis theiformis* and *Banksia baxteri*. *Banksia attenuata, Banksia coccinea, Hakea pandanicarpa* subsp. *crassifolia* and *Lambertia inermis* are also dominant in some occurrences. *Banksia attenuata* dominates this assemblage at occurrences with the deepest sand. *Hakea baxteri* and *Nuytsia floribunda* are other common species in the tall shrub layer. *Banksia baxteri* in the tall shrubs layer is a conspicuous indicator species of this unit. Requires further survey to confirm distribution. Threats: appears to have been very extensive and common throughout the region but has been comprehensively cleared and degraded (mainly through grazing).	Priority 2	Endangered TEC (part)

31	**Subterranean faunal ecosystems of Nullarbor caves (known from Nurina Cave, Olwolgin Cave, Burnabbie Cave, N327, N1327)** The caves contain communities of invertebrates, other fauna and sensitive habitats including tree roots. Caves included in this community contain at least four troglobitic taxa. Threats: uncontrolled access	Priority 3(i)	`
32	***Posidonia australis* complex seagrass meadows** The community consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex. It occurs as continuous to patchy monospecific and multispecies seagrass meadows dominated by species from the *Posidonia australis* complex - *P. angustifolia, P. australis* and *P. sinuosa*. It is the climax community of a successional process that occurs over decades to centuries. The community is distributed in temperate Australian waters between Shark Bay (25°S) on the west coast, across southern Australia to Wallis Lake (32°S) on the east coast, around Bass Strait islands and along the north coast of Tasmania. Threats: decline in water quality, coastal infrastructure development and damage caused by vessels and moorings. Climate change is anticipated to significantly impact on seagrasses over time due to their particular sensitivity to changes in factors such as temperature, salinity, water clarity, pH and sea level.	Priority 3(i)	
33	**Swamp Yate (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) woodlands in seasonally inundated clay basins (South Coast)** Yate woodlands with intact understorey and fringing vegetation are poorly conserved in the region.	Priority 3(iii)	
34	***Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh** (synonymous with the Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh EPBC-listed TEC) Consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (south of 23ºS latitude). It occurs on the coastal margin, along estuaries and coastal embayments and on low wave energy coast in places with at least some tidal connection, including rarely-inundated supratidal areas, intermittently opened or closed lagoons, and groundwater tidal influences. The community occurs on sandy or muddy substrate and may include coastal clay pans and similar habitats. It consists of dense to patchy areas of characteristic coastal saltmarsh plant species that include salt- tolerant herbs, succulent shrubs or grasses, and may also include bare sediment as part of the mosaic. It can occur where the proportional cover by tree canopy such as mangroves, *Melaleucas* or *Casuarinas* or seagrass is not greater than 50%. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community.	Priority 3(iii)	Vulnerable TEC
35	***Ironcap Hills vegetation assemblages (Mt Holland, Middle, North and South Ironcap Hills, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill).** Assemblages on skeletal soils derived from banded ironstone and massive laterites on deeper soils derived from greenstone or decomposing laterites. Includes species rich shrublands or mallee shrublands containing local endemics. Vegetation units includes: species-rich shrublands and mallee shrubland on massive outcrops; mallee shrublands and Allocasuarina thickets on massive laterite; Eucalypt woodlands of *Eucalyptus urna* and *E. salubris* on colluvial flats beneath outcrops or on broad flat ridges, with understorey of Melaleuca spp.; species-poor mallee community dominated by *Eucalyptus calycogona* with emergent *E. salmonophloia* (or occasionally *E. longicornis*) on small colluvial flats in the ranges (vegetation units as described in N. Gibson (2004), Flora and vegetation of the Eastern Goldfields Ranges: Part 7. Middle and South Ironcap, Digger Rock and Hatter Hill. J of Royal Soc. of WA. 87: 49-64). Threats: clearing for exploration and mining, grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
36	**Heath on Komatiite of the Raventhorpe area** Dense heath on alkaline red clay over komatiite (ultra-mafic rock) and associated carbonates. Note: very open tree mallee over heath B in Hale Bopp orebody area. Dominant species: *Beyeria cockertonii* (DRF), *Acacia ophiolithica, Hakea verrucosa, Grevillea fastigiata, Melaleuca ulicoides , Allocasuarina hystricosa* (P3), *Verticordia oxylepis, Grevillea oligantha, Hybanthus floribundus, Pomaderris brevifolia* ssp. *brevifolia, Pultenaea wudjariensis* (P1), *Melaleuca pomphostoma, Nematolepis phebalioides, Philotheca gardneri* subsp. *gardneri, Gyrostemon sessilis, Calothamnus quadrifidus, Calytrix tetragona, Halgania anagalloides, Coleanthera myrtoides. Beyeria cockertonii, Pultenaea wudjariensis, Grevillea fastigiata* and *Gyrostemon sessilis* are narrow range endemics.	Priority 3(iii)	
37	**Moodini Land System** Level to gently undulating plains of residual sand and calcrete near the edge of the Bunda Plateau supporting eucalypt or myall woodlands. Threats: over grazing	Priority 3(iii)	
38	***Granite outcrop pools with endemic aquatic fauna** Freshwater pools formed on granite outcrops that may persist for several months and house a variety of aquatic invertebrates, some of which are endemic to south-west WA. Some examples include cladocerans, ostracods, copepods, rotifers, oligochaetes and molluscs.	Priority 3(i)	

39	***Taxandria spathulata* Heath** (can be a component of the Proteaceae Dominated Kwongkan Shrublands of the Southeast Coastal Floristic Province of Western Australia EPBC Listed TEC) Community is an open heath dominated by *Taxandria spathulata*, with a sedgeland that includes *Schoenus* sp. Cape Riche Cushion and *Mesomelaena stygia* on clay loam overlying spongelite plains. Threats*:* The community is vulnerable to altered fire regimes with *Taxandria spathulata* being a serotinous obligate seeder.	Priority 4(i)	Endangered TEC (part)
40	***Proteaceae dominated kwongkan shrublands of the southeast coastal floristic province of Western Australia** Consists of ≥30% cover of Proteaceae species across all layers where shrubs occur or where two or more Proteaceae species are present that are likely to form a significant vegetative component when regenerated. It occurs on sandplains and marine plains, occupying lower and upper slopes and ridges, as well as uplands. It typically occurs on duplex soils and deep to shallow soils on the sandplains; and on sandy soils to clay loam, gravelly loam and loam on quartzite (e.g. The Barrens, Stirlings and Russell Range) and greenstone ranges (e.g. Ravensthorpe Range). The structure of the vegetation is that of a shrubland, ranging from low to high, and can form dense thickets or be relatively open due to variation in soils and landscape position, or due to disturbance history (e.g. fire). Mallee eucalypts may be present at varying densities, but providing the minimum Proteaceae cover is present, the ecological community is still recognised. The description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC-listed TEC of the same name, also apply to this Priority ecological community. Threats: past threats have principally been fragmentation from land clearing, current threats are plant disease *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, increased fire frequencies, invasive weeds and feral animals.	Priority 3(iii)	Endangered TEC
41	**Woodline Hills vegetation assemblages (*Baeckea* sp. Barbalin previously known as *B. recurva*) shrubland)** Threats: Mining, sandalwood harvesting	Priority 4(i)	
42	**Stirling Range Upland Yate community** Low woodland of *Eucalyptus cornuta* over a sparse shrub layer of *Gastrolobium velutinum*, *Chamelaucium pauciflorum* and *Thomasia foliosa* over open herbs of *Tetrarrhena laevis*, *Poa porphyroclados*, *Billardiera heterophylla*, *Clematis pubescens*, *Senecio* sp., *Hydrocotyle hirta*, *Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia* and *Asplenium flabellifolium.*	Priority 4(ii)	

*Community type occurs in more than one region

Total 390 (community types and sub-types)