

Appendix 11 – Fauna Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment

Species name	Common name	Status		Source						Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCAt threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
Birds											
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	MI	MI		X					Habitat for the Common Sandpiper is varied: coastal and interior wetlands – narrow muddy edges of billabongs, river pools, mangroves, among rocks and snags, reefs or rocky beaches. Avoids wide open mudflats. This species is widespread and scattered, common on the north and west coasts and uncommon in the south-east and interior (Morcombe 2004).	Unlikely Suitable habitat such as open shallow flood plain or tidal mud flat is not present to support this species.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	MI	MI		X					In Western Australia, there are sparsely scattered records of the Fork-tailed Swift along the south coast, ranging from near the Eyre Bird Observatory and west to Denmark. They are widespread in coastal and subcoastal areas between Augusta and Carnarvon, including some on nearshore and offshore islands. They are scattered along the coast from south-west Pilbara to the north and east Kimberley region, near Wyndham. There are sparsely scattered inland records, especially in the Wheatbelt,	Unlikely Suitable habitat is not available to support this species however the species may occasionally occur as a vagrant.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										from Lake Annean and Wittenoom. They are found in the north and north-west Gascoyne Region, north through much of the Pilbara Region, and the south and east Kimberley. They are also recorded in the Timor Sea, both at sea and around islands such as the Ashmore Reef. Isolated records occur at Neale Junction in the Great Victoria Desert and on the Nullarbor Plain (Higgins 1999).	
<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Noisy Scrub-bird	EN	EN	X						The Noisy Scrub-bird inhabits areas with dense understorey or lower stratum of sedges and shrubs, dense leaf litter and abundant litter-dwelling invertebrates. It mainly occurs in low closed forests 5–15 m in height that are dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> or <i>Agonis</i> and <i>Banksia littoralis</i> , and occur in the steep and wetter gullies, and drainage lines of hills and granite mountains (<i>Eucalyptus</i>), and on the margins of freshwater lakes (<i>Agonis</i> and <i>B. littoralis</i>). It is also common in low closed forests up to 5	Unlikely Previously known from small populations in the Jarrah Forest however this population is now considered locally extinct.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										<p>m in height that are dominated by <i>Hakea elliptica</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i> or <i>Agonis</i> and <i>B. littoralis</i> and occur around granite outcrops, in shallower and drier gullies and on the margins of freshwater lakes. It mostly occurs at sites that have not been burnt for 10 or more years. It occurs at two locations in the south west; on the mainland in coastal areas from Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve to Cheyne Beach, and on Bald Island (DEE 2017).</p>	
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN	EN		X					<p>The Australasian Bittern occurs mainly in densely vegetated freshwater wetlands and, rarely, in estuaries or tidal wetlands. The species favours foraging in tall, dense vegetation in shallow permanent or seasonal fresh water. In the southwest of Western Australia the Bittern is now largely confined to coastal areas especially along the south coast where it is found in beds of tall rush mixed with or near short fine sedge or open pools (Burbridge 2004). It also</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>Suitable habitat such as expansive wetland with emergent native reeds is not available to support this species.</p>

Species name	Common name	Status		Source						Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										occurs around swamps, lakes, pools, rivers and channels fringed with lignum Muehlenbeckia, canegrass Eragrostis or other dense vegetation (Marchant & Higgins 1990). It occasionally ventures into areas of open water or onto banks.	
<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	Muir's Corella	CD		X		X				Muir's Corella lives in woodland on the drier, eastern side of the main forest block in the south west, in woodlands that are dominated by Wandoo (<i>E. wandoo</i>), Marri, (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>), or Jarrah, (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>). Most suitable habitat for this species now consists of remnant patches that occur in or adjacent to farmland, or along roadsides, paddock boundaries or watercourses, and sometimes as a few, isolated shade trees in otherwise cleared paddocks (Garnett & Crowley 2000). The bird nests in large hollows in trees at least 160 years old. Its now has a restricted distribution in the Tone Bridge, Rocky Gully, Frankland River and Lake Muir area (TSSC).	Highly unlikely This species is not known from the region.

Species name	Common name	Status		Source						Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	MI	MI		X					<p>In Australasia, the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, salt pans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgeland and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores, and also swamps and creeks lined with mangroves. Sometimes they occur on rocky shores (DotE 2016). They are found throughout many wetlands on the Swan Coastal Plain, in Perth lakes with wet grassed margins and receding waters, Vasse and Harvey Estuaries, and the Busselton wetlands, but</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>Suitable habitat such as open shallow flood plain or tidal mud flat is not present to support this species.</p>

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										are less common on the south coast until the Esperance region (Nevill 2013).	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	EN , MI	EN , MI		X					In Australasia the Red Knot mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast, such as lakes, lagoons, pools and pans, and recorded on sewage ponds and saltworks, but rarely use freshwater swamps. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps (DEE 2017). They are found near mudflats and estuaries from Murchison to Bunbury but are then uncommon from Wilson Inlet to Esperance. In the Perth region they are mainly found in Alfred Cove and Peel Inlet (Nevill 2013).	Unlikely. Suitable habitat such as open shallow flood plain or tidal mud flat is not present to support this species.

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<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	MI	MI		X					Curlew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand. They occur in both fresh and brackish waters. Occasionally they are recorded around floodwaters (DSEWPac 2013).	Unlikely Suitable habitat such as open shallow flood plain or tidal mud flat is not present to support this species.
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	MI	MI		X					In Australia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have	Unlikely Suitable habitat such as open shallow flood plain or tidal mud flat is not present to support this species.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. The species has also been recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum (DotE 2016). The bird can be seen on the Swan Coastal Plain but is rare to scarce on Lake Thompson, and as well on any freshwater wetland in the southwest with shallow, well-grassed margins. They are seen at Lake Warden, Esperance, and at Lake McLarty (Nevill 2013).	
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	VU	VU	X	X	X	X	X		The Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo inhabits the dense Jarrah, karri, and Marri forests receiving more than 600 mm annual average rainfall but also occurs in a range of other forest and woodland types, including Blackbutt (<i>E. patens</i>), Wandoo (<i>E. wandoo</i>), Tuart (<i>E. gomphocephala</i>), Albany Blackbutt (<i>E. staeri</i>), Yate (<i>E. cornuta</i>), and Flooded Gum (<i>E. rudis</i>) (DEE 2017). Habitats tend to have an understorey of balga (<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.), kingia (<i>Kingia australis</i>), snottygobble	Known Recorded within the region and suitable habitat is available.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCAt threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										<p>(<i>Persoonia</i> spp.), parrot bush (<i>Banksia sessilis</i>), holly-leaved mirbelia (<i>Mirbelia dilatata</i>), bull banksia (<i>B. grandis</i>), bullich (<i>Taxandria</i> spp.) and sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>). They are most common in the Jarrah forest region of the northern Darling Range from Collie north to Mundaring and are very local throughout the lower south-west. They can be found on the Swan Coastal Plain, mainly in search of food the exotic white cedar (<i>Melia azedarach</i>). There are also several small isolated populations in the eastern parts of its range (DEE 2017).</p>	
<p><i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> (<i>Zanda baudinii</i>)</p>	Baudin's Black Cockatoo	EN	EN	X	X	X	X	X	<p>Baudin's Black Cockatoo mainly occurs in eucalypt forests, especially Jarrah, Marri and karri forest that receives 750 mm of annual rainfall. The species is less frequently in woodlands of wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>), blackbutt (<i>E. patens</i>), flooded gum (<i>E. rudis</i>), yate (<i>E. cornuta</i>), partly cleared farmlands and urban areas. The range of the species extends from Albany northward to</p>	<p>Known Recorded within the region and suitable habitat is available.</p>	

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP		
									Gidgegannup and Mundaring (east of Perth), and inland to the Stirling Ranges and near Kojonup. Preferred roosts are in areas with a dense canopy close to permanent sources of water (DEE 2017).	
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	EN	EN	X	X	X	X	X	Carnaby's Cockatoo occurs in uncleared or remnant native eucalypt woodlands, especially those that contain salmon gum, wandoo, Marri, Jarrah and karri, and in shrubland or kwongan heathland dominated by Hakea, Dryandra, Banksia and Grevillea species. Breeding activity is restricted to eucalypt woodlands mainly in the semiarid and subhumid interior, from Kalbarri in the north, Three Springs District south to the Stirling Range, west to Cockleshell Gully and east to Manmanning. The species has expanded its breeding range westward and south into the Jarrah-Marri forests of the Darling Scarp and into the tuart forests of the Swan Coastal Plain, including the Yanchep area, Lake Clifton and	Known Recorded within the region and suitable habitat is available.

Species name	Common name	Status		Source						Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCAt threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										near Bunbury. It nests in trees older than 120-150 years (DEE 2017).	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OS		X		X	X			The Peregrine Falcon is found on and near cliffs, gorges, timbered watercourses, riverine environments, wetlands, plains, open woodlands, and pylons and spires of buildings, though less frequently in desert regions (Morcombe 2004; Pizzey & Knight 2012). They are not common but can be found almost anywhere throughout WA and in the southwest, including particularly at Fitzgerald River, Stirling Range, Porongurup National Parks, Kondinin, and Peak Charles, with many more locations north of Perth (Nevill 2013).	Known Recorded within the region and suitable habitat is available.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU	VU & MI	X	X	X				The Malleefowl generally occurs in semi-arid areas of Western Australia, in shrublands and low woodlands that are dominated by mallee vegetation, as well as native pine Callitris woodlands, Acacia shrublands, paperbark, sheoak, Broombush <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> vegetation, eucalypt	Highly unlikely The clearing areas are outside the current known

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									woodlands, or coastal heathlands. Mostly they are found where there are sandy or gravel soils. The nest is a large mound of sand or soil and organic matter (Jones & Goth 2008; Morcombe 2004; Nevill 2013). In WA they are found from the southwest Nullarbor to Albany, north, and then west from Moore River up to Shark Bay, past Cue, across to Wiluna and east to the northern Victoria Desert south of the Blackstone Ranges (Nevill 2013; Pizzey & Knight 2012).	range of the species.
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	MI	MI		X				The Grey Wagtail is strongly associated with water, particularly rocky substrates along water courses but also lakes and marshes. It breeds from Western Europe to Asia, migrates to Africa, Malaysia, Indonesia and New Guinea. In the nonbreeding season the species may visit northern Australia and Christmas Island (Pizzey & Knight 2012)	Highly Unlikely This species does not frequent southern Australia and is not considered likely to be vagrant within the Mining region.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR	CR & MI	X	X					<p>The Eastern Curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, sometimes within the mangroves, and in coastal saltworks and sewage farms. In the south west, Eastern Curlews are recorded from Eyre, and there are scattered records from Stokes Inlet to Peel Inlet (Marchant & Higgins 1993). They are uncommon further south of Geraldton, but can be spotted in Alfred Cove, Peel Inlet and the Albany region (Nevill 2013).</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>Suitable habitat such as open shallow flood plain or tidal mud flat is not present to support this species.</p>
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MI	MI		X					<p>Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands.</p>	<p>Unlikely</p> <p>Suitable habitat is not available to</p>

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP		
									They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia. They require extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging. They frequent a variety of wetland habitats including inshore waters, reefs, bays, coastal cliffs, beaches, estuaries, mangrove swamps, broad rivers, reservoirs and large lakes and waterholes. They exhibit a preference for coastal cliffs and elevated islands in some parts of their range but may also occur on low sandy, muddy or rocky shores and over coral cays. They may occur over atypical habitats such as heath, woodland or forest when travelling to and from foraging (DSEWPac 2016)	support this species however the species may occur in the Survey Area as a vagrant.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	EN		X				The Australian Painted Snipe generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. Australian Painted Snipe	Unlikely Suitable habitat is not available to support this species however

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										breeding habitat requirements may be quite specific: shallow wetlands with areas of bare wet mud and both upper and canopy cover nearby. The species rarely occurs in south-western Australia, where it was once more common (Marchant & Higgins 1993; Garnett & Crowley 2000).	the species may occur in the Survey Area as a vagrant.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl (southern subsp)	P3		X		X	X			The Masked Owl is found in forests (wet and dry sclerophyll, non-eucalypt dominated), open woodlands, farmlands or scrub with large trees (12-20 m) and adjacent cleared country, timbered watercourses, paperbark woodlands, and caves (Pizzey & Knight 2012). It requires large hollows in old growth eucalypts or bare sand or the earth of a cave for nesting, and often favours areas with dense understorey or ecotones comprising dense and sparse ground cover. It is often recorded foraging within 100-300 m of the boundary of two vegetation types (Bell & Mooney 2002). The bird is restricted to the	Known This species has been previously recorded. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCAt threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										thicker humid forests of the south west region, particularly in the Pemberton and Manjimup area and along the Murray River in the Lane Poole area. It nests in hollows in large Karri (<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>), Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) and Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>) trees (Nevill 2013).	
Mammals											
<i>Falsistrellus mackenziei</i>	Western False Pipistrelle	P4		X		X	X			The Western False Pipistrelle occurs in wet sclerophyll forest dominated by Karri (<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>), and in the high rainfall zones of the Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>) and Tuart (<i>E. gomphocephala</i>) dry sclerophyll forests. The species is restricted to areas in or adjacent to stands of old growth forest. It has also been recorded in mixed Tuart-Jarrah tall woodlands on the adjacent coastal plain. Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>), Sheoak (<i>Casuarina huegeliana</i>) and Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) trees are	Known This species has been previously recorded. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP		
									often co-dominant at its collection localities (Churchill 2008; McKenzie & Start 1999).	
<i>Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi</i>	Woylie	CR	EN	X	X	X			Preferred habitat for the Woylie includes dense undergrowth, logs and rock-cavities and occasionally in burrows (Burbidge 2004). Scattered Woylie populations may be found throughout the Jarrah forest in the south-west corner of WA. Extant naturally occurring populations of the species are restricted to three small wheatbelt reserves – Dryandra Woodland, Tutanning Nature Reserve and Perup Forest. All are characterised by the presence of thickets of the plant <i>Gastrolobium</i> (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). The species is now restricted to forests and areas where predation has been controlled (or excluded). It rests during the day in a well-concealed nest, built over a shallow depression. The nest is most commonly built using long strands, of grasses, but other material such as strips of bark are also used (in the forest) or dried	Known Suitable habitat is present and the species has been recently recorded at the Huntly mine.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP		
									seagrass and/or triodia (in arid coastal areas) (Freegard 2007).	
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>	Chuditch	VU	VU	X	X	X	X	X	The Chuditch inhabits eucalypt forest (especially Jarrah, <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>), dry woodland, mallee shrublands, heaths, and desert, particularly in the south coast of WA. They also occur at lower densities in drier woodland and mallee shrubland in the goldfields and wheatbelt, as well as in Kalbarri National Park (translocated). Chuditch require adequate numbers of suitable den and refuge sites (horizontal hollow logs or earth burrows) to survive (DEC 2011b). In Jarrah forest, Chuditch populations occur in both moist, densely vegetated, steeply sloping forest and drier, open, gently sloping forest (Van Dyck & Strahan 2008). The species can travel large distances, and for this reason requires habitats that are of a suitable size and not excessively fragmented.	Known This species has been previously recorded. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.

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<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Rakali, Water-rat	P4		X		X	X		The Water Rat lives in the vicinity of permanent bodies of fresh, brackish, or marine water, lakes and farm dams, and on sheltered coastal beaches, mangroves and offshore islands. In the south-west of WA they have been shown to prefer areas with riparian vegetation, better water quality and a degree of habitat complexity. Woody debris, rock ledges and wetland islands are likely to be important areas for feeding and refuge (DEC 2012). It is an occasional vagrant to temporary waters. Water Rat's dens are made at the end of tunnels in banks and occasionally in logs (Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	Known This species has been previously recorded. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.
<i>Phascogale calura</i>	Red-tailed Phascogale	CD	VU		X				The Red-tailed Phascogale inhabits Wandoo (<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>) and dense Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i>) woodland associations, with populations being most dense in the latter vegetation type. The species prefers vegetation that is unburnt for a long time, which provides continuous	Unlikely. Not recorded during the survey. The regions are beyond the known

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCAt threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP		
									canopy cover to assist their arboreal habits. Trees need to be of a sufficient age to provide hollows for nesting in limbs or logs, and grass trees need to have ample skirts to provide cover. Small, scattered populations still occur in remnant vegetation in the Wheatbelt (DEC 2007).	range of this species.
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush Tailed Phascogale	CD				X	X	X	The Brush-tailed Phascogale is sparsely distributed outside the semi-arid zone in dry sclerophyll forest and monsoonal forest and woodland. The species is generally rare and threatened by habitat fragmentation in the south west of Western Australia.	Known This species has been previously recorded. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.
<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>	Western Ringtail Possum	CR	CR	X	X				The Western Ringtail Possum occurs in coastal and near coastal and Peppermint Tree (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) forest and Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>) dominated	Unlikely The clearing areas are outside the current known

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									forest with a Peppermint Tree understorey from Bunbury to Albany. Also occurs in Jarrah (<i>E. marginata</i>) forest and Jarrah-Marri (<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>) forest associated with Peppermint Tree (Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	range of the species.
<i>Isoodon fusciventer</i>	Quenda (Southern Brown Bandicoot)	P4		X		X	X	X	The Quenda prefers dense scrubby, often swampy, vegetation with dense cover up to one metre high. However, it also occurs in woodlands, and may use less ideal habitat where this habitat occurs adjacent to the thicker, more desirable vegetation. The species often feeds in adjacent forest and woodland that is burnt on a regular basis and in areas of pasture and cropland lying close to dense cover (Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	Known This species has been previously recorded. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.
<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	Numbat	EN	EN	X		X			Current Numbat populations occupy several different habitat types: upland Jarrah forest, open eucalypt woodland, banksia woodland and tall closed shrubland. The only remaining original subpopulations are at	Unlikely The clearing areas are outside the current known

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										Dryandra Woodland and the Upper Warren area (including Tone Perup Nature Reserve, Greater Kingston National Park and adjoining State Forest). In WA there are nine translocation sites, including Boyagin Nature Reserve, Tutanning Nature Reserve, Batalling block and Karroun Hill Nature Reserve (see DPaW 2015 for complete list and details). At Dryandra, numbats inhabit brown mallet (<i>Eucalyptus astringens</i>) plantations. Habitats usually have an abundance of termites in the soil, and hollow logs, tree hollows, burrows and branches for shelter (DEE 2017; Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	range of the species.
<i>Notamacropus irma</i>	Western Brush Wallaby	P4		X		X	X	X		The Western Brush Wallaby is found primarily in open forest or woodland, particularly favouring open, seasonally- wet flats with low grasses and open scrubby thickets. It is also found in some areas of mallee and heathland and is uncommon in	Known This species has been previously recorded. There is suitable breeding and foraging

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									karri forest (DEC 2011b; Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	habitat to support this species.
<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	Quokka	Vu	Vu	X	X	X	X	X	The current distribution of the Quokka includes Rottnest and Bald Islands, and at least 25 sites on the mainland, including Two Peoples Bay Nature Reserve and Torndirrup, Mt Manypeaks and Walpole-Nornalup National Parks, and swamp areas through the south-west forests from Jarrahdale to Walpole. The last known population on the Swan Coastal Plain occurs in Muddy Lakes near Bunbury. Quokkas have also been reintroduced to Karakamia Sanctuary (DEC 2013). They occupy dense forests and thickets, streamside vegetation, heaths, shrublands, <i>Agonis linearifolia</i> -dominated swamps in the Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>) forest, and sometimes tea-tree thickets on sandy soils along creek systems. The northern extent on the mainland is in the Jarrah forest immediately south-east of the Perth	Known This species was recorded on remote cameras. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.

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		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
										metropolitan area, from where it extends southward through the southern Jarrah, Marri and Karri forests to the south coast, but largely confined throughout to areas receiving an annual rainfall of 1,000 mm or more (DEC 2013; Van Dyck & Strahan 2008).	
Reptiles											
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Southern Death Adder	P3		X		X	X			The Southern Death Adder habitat ranges from rainforest to shrublands and heaths. This species is declining in many areas, probably due to habitat destruction and altered fire regimes (Wilson & Swan 2013).	Likely Recorded nearby in the adjacent Myara North region.
<i>Ctenotus delli</i>	Dell's Skink	P4		X		X				Dell's Skink is associated with Jarrah-Marri woodland that has a shrub-dominated understorey, on laterite, sandy or clay soils. It is found in the north Darling Range and inhabits dry sclerophyll forest on granite outcrops, stony hills and ranges. It is absent from the Swan Coastal Plain (Cogger 2014; Wilson & Swan 2013).	Likely The Survey Area contains suitable breeding and foraging habitat to support this species.

Species name	Common name	Status		Source						Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP			
<i>Geotria australis</i>	Pouched Lamprey	P3		X						<p>This species utilises freshwater streams in the south west (Perth to Albany) to breed and grow before migrating to the ocean to mature (Allen <i>et al.</i> 2002). Dams and weirs are the main obstacles for the species. Sporadic records exist throughout the South West Coast Drainage Division between Perth and Albany including the Swan, Canning, Serpentine, Margaret, Donnelly, Warren and Goodga rivers.</p>	<p>Highly Unlikely</p> <p>Permanent suitable habitat with coastal linkages not recorded.</p>
<i>Westralunio carteri</i>	Carter's Freshwater Mussel	Vu	Vu		X		X			<p>Carter's Freshwater Mussel is usually found in freshwater river pools. They are most common in areas with muddy, silty and sandy bottoms and flowing permanent water. Environmental tolerances of <i>W. carteri</i> are not precisely known but they can be found where water temperatures range from 4° C to over 30° C. Formerly this species occurred widely through the southwest including interior rivers of southwest such as Avon, Murray and Blackwood, however Salination of many</p>	<p>Known</p> <p>Occurs in the adjacent Serpentine Reservoir. Permanent streams to provide suitable aquatic habitat are likely present within the Mining regions.</p>

Species name	Common name	Status		Source					Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
		State	Federal	NatureMap	PMST	DBCA threatened	Baseline Fauna	LTFMP		
									waterways has severely reduced this species distribution.	