

## TROPICANA GOLD PROJECT Operational Area Threatened Flora Assessment



# TROPICANA GOLD PROJECT Operational Area

### **Threatened Flora Assessment**

#### TROPICANA JOINT VENTURE





**July 2009** 

Document Status									
Rev No.	Author	Reviewer/s	Date	Approved for Issue					
			Date	Name	Distributed To	Date			
1	R. Haycock	C. Cox	16 Feb 09	C. Cox	B. Bastow, AGA	16 Feb 09			
2	C Macpherson				B Bastow AGA	20 Mar 09			
3	C Macpherson				B Bastow AGA	24 Mar 09			
4	C Macpherson		14 Jul 09	C Macpherson	B Bastow AGA	15 Jul 09			

© ecologia Environment (2009). Reproduction of this report in whole or in part by electronic, mechanical or chemical means, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, in any language, is strictly prohibited without the express approval of *ecologia* Environment and/or AngloGold Ashanti Australia.

#### **Restrictions on Use**

This report has been prepared specifically for AngloGold Ashanti Australia. Neither the report nor its contents may be referred to or quoted in any statement, study, report, application, prospectus, loan, or other agreement document, without the express approval of *ecologia* Environment and/or AngloGold Ashanti Australia.

ecologia Environment 1025 Wellington St West Perth WA 6005 Ph: 08 9322 1944

Fax: 08 9322 1599

Email: ecologia@ecologia.com.au





#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.0	INTRO	DDUCTION	1
1.1	Projec	ct Background	1
2.0	EXIST	ING ENVIRONMENT	3
2.1	Clima	te	3
2.2	Geolo	ogy	2
2.3	Landf	orms	2
2.4	Soils		2
2.5	Veget	ation Assemblages	2
	2.5.1	Earlier Surveys	2
	2.5.2	Recent Surveys	5
3.0	RARE	FLORA SURVEY	9
3.1	Surve	y Methods	9
	3.1.1	October 2007 survey	9
	3.1.2	July 2008 survey	9
	3.1.3	November 2008 survey	10
3.2	Flora	of Conservation Significance	17
	3.2.1	Statutory Framework	17
	3.2.2	Priority flora recorded during the current survey	17
4.0	DISCU	JSSION	53
5.0	STUD	Y TEAM	54
6.0	DEEEE	DENCES	50





TABLES	
Table 3-1 Table 3-2	Threatened flora taxa located during three main surveys of Tropicana 18  Number of plants estimated to occur when no counts were recorded, based on % cover
Table 3-3	Flora of conservation significance recorded during the current and associated ecologia surveys
FIGURES	
Figure 1-1	Location of the Tropicana Gold Project2
Figure 2-1	Summary of climatic data for Laverton Aero (Bureau of Meteorology, 2008).
Figure 2-2	Summary of climatic data for Balgair Bureau of Meteorology, 2008)
Figure 2-3	Vegetation community types present within the Operational Area of the Tropicana Gold Project
Figure 3-1	Areas searched during October 2007 threatened flora survey
Figure 3-2	Areas searched during July 2008 threatened flora survey
Figure 3-3	Areas searched during November 2008 threatened flora survey
Figure 3-4	Distribution of <i>Conospermum toddii</i> within the Operational Area23
Figure 3-5	Distribution of Baeckea sp. Sandstone within the Operational Area 25
Figure 3-6	Distribution of <i>Dampiera eriantha</i> within the Operational Area27
Figure 3-7	Distribution of Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert within the Operational
	Area
Figure 3-8	Distribution of <i>Dicrastylis nicholasii</i> within the Operational Area31
Figure 3-9	Distribution of <i>Grevillea secunda</i> within the Operatational Area33
Figure 3-10	Distribution of <i>Malleostemon</i> sp. Officer Basin within the Operational Area 35
Figure 3-11	Distribution of <i>Olearia arida</i> within the Operational Area37
Figure 3-12	Distribution of <i>Acacia eremophila</i> numerous nerved variant within the Operational Area
Figure 3-13	Distribution of <i>Dicrastylis cundeeleensis</i> within the Operational Area 41
Figure 3-14	Distribution of <i>Microcorys macredieana</i> within the Operational Area 43
Figure 3-15	Distribution of <i>Micromyrtus stenocalyx</i> within the Operational Area 45
Figure 3-16	Distribution of <i>Daviesia purpurascens</i> within the Operational Area 47
Figure 3-17	Distribution of <i>Lepidobolus desertii</i> within the Operational Area49
Figure 3-18	Distribution of <i>Caesia talingka</i> ms within the Operational Area51
APPENDICES	
Appendix A	Explanation of conservation codes57
Appendix B	Photographs of Flora of Conservation Significance61
Appendix C	Locations of Flora of Conservation Significance
Appendix D	Summary or other ecologia surveys from which additional DRF and Priority
	Flora locations are derived





#### **Executive Summary**

The Tropicana JV (TJV) is currently undertaking pre-feasibility studies on the viability of establishing the Tropicana Gold Project (TGP), which is centred on the Tropicana and Havana gold prospects. The proposed TGP is located approximately 330 km east northeast of Kalgoorlie, and 15 km west of the Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve, on the western edge of the Great Victoria Desert (GVD) biogeographic region of Western Australia. The project is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (70% and Manager) and the Independence Group NL.

AngloGold commissioned *ecologia* Environment (*ecologia*) on behalf of the TJV to undertake threatened flora species surveys to determine the locations and population size of threatened species (Declared Rare and Priority Flora taxa) occurring inside and outside the proposed operational footprint. The project was broken up into three separate field trips between Q3 2007 and Q4 2008. The 2007 field trip focused on the sand dune area adjacent to and extending into the resource area. The 2008 surveys focused on the proposed airstrip / solar thermal field and the waste material landform areas.

As a result of these surveys 18 populations of the DRF, *Conospermum toddii*, were recorded on the dunes to the west of the resource area, and 12 Priority Flora taxa were recorded. Of the 12 priority tax recorded 9 taxa were recorded inside and outside the operational footprint. The taxa recorded within the operational footprint were:

- Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert (Priority 2);
- Dicrastylis nicholasii (Priority 2);
- Olearia arida (Priority 2);
- Acacia eremophila numerous-nerved variant (Priority 3);
- Dicrastylis cundeeleensis (Priority 3);
- Microcorys macredieana (Priority 3);
- Micromyrtus stenocalyx (Priority 3); and
- Daviesia purpurascens (Priority 4).

An assessment of impact on the species recorded within the proposed operational footprint has determine that the no DRF population are removed although the proposed project will removed more than 25% of the observed populations of 4 priority taxa. The taxa affected are:

- Dicrastylis nicholasii (28.8%)
- Acacia eremophila numerous-nerved variant (53.5%);
- Dicrastylis cundeeleensis (89.4%);
- Daviesia purpurascens (75.4%)

All other priority taxa are either not affected or are affected by less than 12% of their recorded population.





The quantitative estimates of local and regional impacts are derived from populations recorded by ecologia only, since numeric estimates of abundance are unavailable for other records lodged with the WA Herbarium. Given that several of the taxa are relatively broadly distributed, the estimates of regional impacts are likely to be overestimated.





#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

The Tropicana JV (TJV) is currently undertaking pre-feasibility studies on the viability of establishing the Tropicana Gold Project (TGP), which is centred on the Tropicana and Havana gold prospects. In May 2008 the project was refer to the WA Environmental Protection Authority under Section S38 of the *Environmental Protection Act* 1986. Following this referral the EPA determined that the project would be formally assessed as a Public Environmental Review with an 8-week public comments period.

The proposed TGP is located approximately 330 km east north-east of Kalgoorlie, and 15 km west of the Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve, on the western edge of the Great Victoria Desert (GVD) biogeographic region of Western Australia (Figure 1-1). The project is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (70% and Manager) and the Independence Group NL.

The TGP consists of three main components:

- Operational Area (OA)- this area contains the mine, processing plant, aerodrome, village and other associated infrastructure;
- Water Supply Area two basins have been investigated, the Minigwal Trough and Officer Basin; and
- Infrastructure Corridor two options are under consideration (Cable Haul Road and Pinjin Road options).

The TJV commissioned *ecologia* Environment (*ecologia*) to undertake threatened flora species assessment to determine the locations and numbers of plants of any populations of threatened species (Declared Rare and Priority Flora taxa), occurring inside and outside the proposed Operational footprint. The assessment was undertaken via three separate surveys between Q3 2007 and Q4 2008.

The first (Spring 2007) survey focused on surveying 23 sand dunes located within or adjacent to the proposed resource area primarily focused on the Declared Rare Flora (DRF) *Conospermum toddii.* 

The second and third survey occurred in July and November 2008 respectively and focused on recording priority flora taxa within the proposed operational footprint and similar vegetation communities outside the impact area.

The primary objective of these surveys was to provide sufficient information for TJV to assess the potential impact of the project on the conservation significant flora taxa occurring within the operational areas.





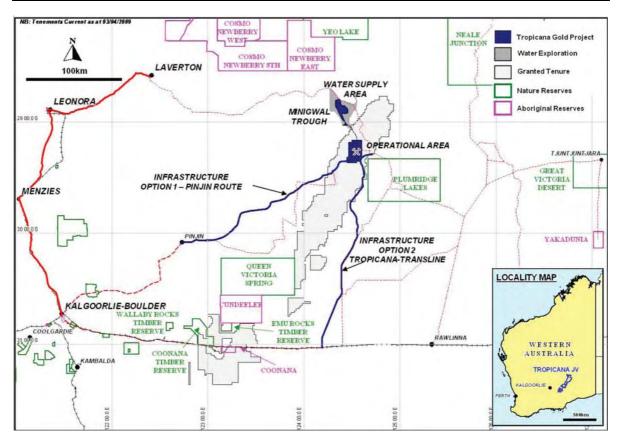


Figure 1-1 Location of the Tropicana Gold Project



#### 2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

#### 2.1 Climate

The climate of the Great Victoria Desert is arid to semi-arid, with erratic year-round rainfall ranging from 150 to 180 mm per year (http://www.bom.gov.au, accessed 18/12/08). Average weather conditions from the study area can be interpreted from weather data from Laverton to the north-west, and Balgair to the south-east (Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2).



Figure 2-1 Summary of climatic data for Laverton Aero (Bureau of Meteorology, 2008).

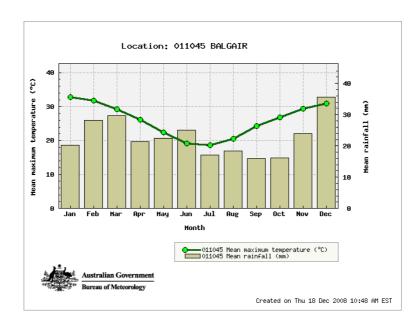


Figure 2-2 Summary of climatic data for Balgair Bureau of Meteorology, 2008)





#### 2.2 Geology

Tropicana lies in the Gunbarrel geological Province and is situated over the Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks of the Gunbarrel Basin. These rocks include Cretaceous sandstone, Carboniferous-Permian glacigene, marine and continental siliclastic sedimentary rocks, and Devonian arenite. A small area of Ordovician basalt is also present near Lake Gillen. The Gunbarrel Basin overlies the Officer Basin, which comes to the surface in the north-east (along the boundary with the Musgrave and Warburton Range Provinces). Neoproterozoic conglomerate, sandstone and arenite occur in this area. In the south-west Mesoproterozoic granite, dolerite, gabbro and ultra-basic intrusions, and Archaean gneiss of an outlier of the Biranup Complex occur (Albany-Fraser Orogen) (Tille, 2006).

#### 2.3 Landforms

The Great Victoria Desert is dominated by sandplains with longitudinal and ring dunes separated by interdunal corridors and plains. These sandplains sit at an elevation of 350-500 m AHD dropping to less than 300 m in the south. They contain occasional outcrops of sandstones, laterites and silcretes, some calcareous mounds, and occasional salt pans. Also present are scarpland-breakaways and residuals of various forms (cuestas, mesas, buttes, stony hillocks and hills). These are usually surrounded by stone and gravel pavements. Shallow valleys (with lakes, claypans, salt pans, calcrete platforms, sand dunes, kopi dunes and calcareous dunes) are usually a relatively minor component of the landscape. Some prominent salt lakes also occur in the area (Tille, 2006).

#### 2.4 Soils

The project area lies in the Southern Great Victoria Desert zone (87 550 km²) and occurs within the Gunbarrel Province of the Sandy Desert Region. The zone is located in the southern Arid Interior between Lake Minigwal and the South Australian border. It comprises sandplains and dunes (with some gravelly and calcrete plains) on sedimentary rocks of the Gunbarrel (and Officer) Basin. Some red deep sands and red sandy earths (clays) with some red loamy earths also occur in this zone (Tille, 2006).

#### 2.5 Vegetation Assemblages

#### 2.5.1 Earlier Surveys

Vegetation of the Southern Great Victoria Desert Zone comprises spinifex grasslands with mallee scrub and some mulga (*Acacia*) and eucalypt woodlands (Tille, 2006).

The project area is situated in the Helms Botanical District, near the border of the Great Victoria Desert and the Nullarbor Plain, within the Eremaean Botanical Province. At a broad scale (1:1,000,000) Beard (1975) described three distinct vegetation units in close proximity to and including the Tropicana project area:





- 1. Acacia aneura (mulga) low woodland between sand ridges.
- 2. Tree (*Eucalyptus gongylocarpa, E. youngiana*) and shrub steppe between sand hills with hummock grassland (*Triodia basedowii*).
- 3. Acacia aneura / Casuarina cristata (C. pauper) woodland (Mulga and sheoak).

#### 2.5.2 Recent Surveys

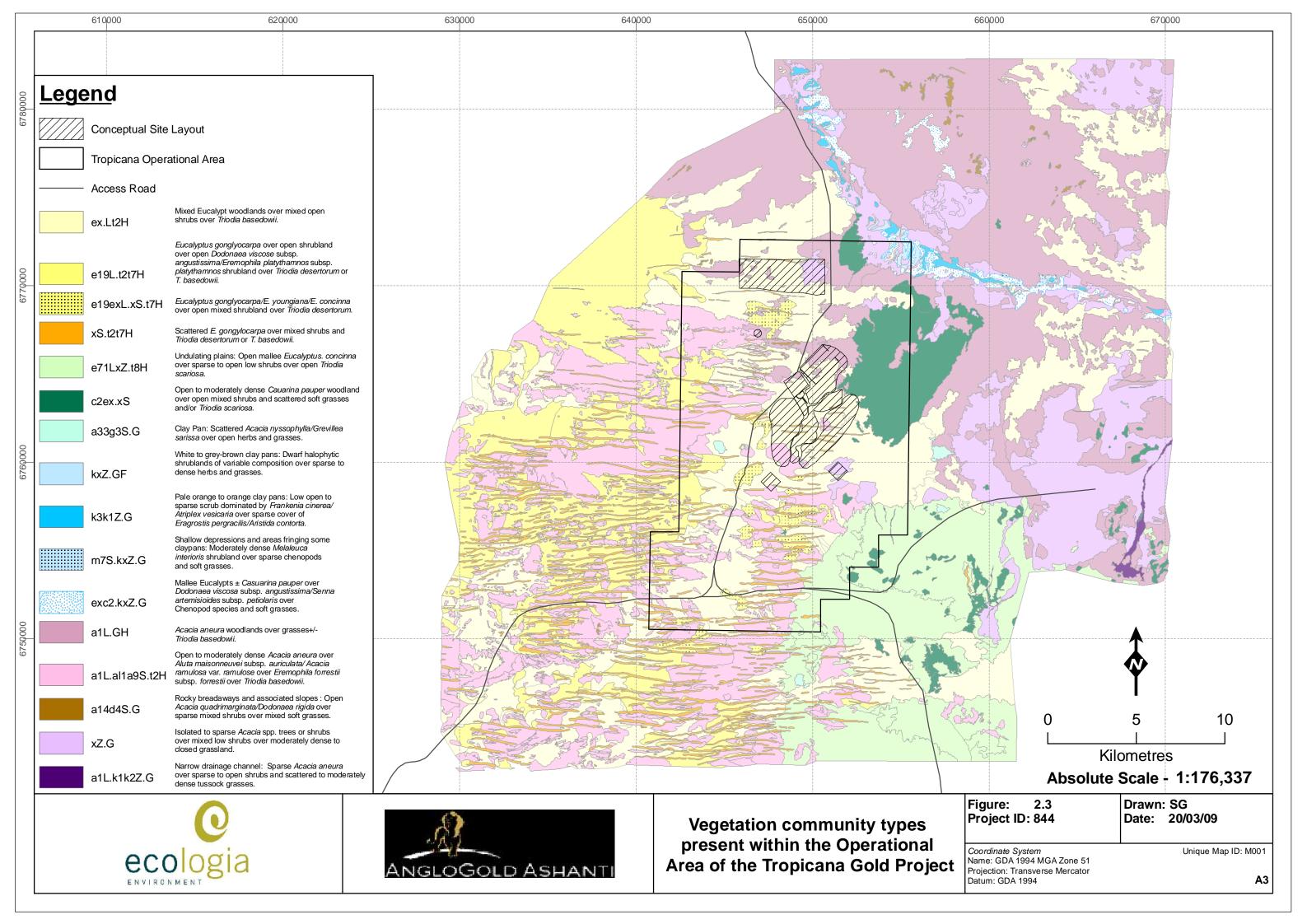
As part of a biological assessment of the Operational Area the vegetation communities have been mapped using aerial photography and multivariate analysis of floristic data collected from a two phase survey (Figure 2-3). The vegetation of the OA has been mapped into the following eight main units:

- Acacia aneura woodlands over grasses +/- Triodia basedowii on plains. Open to
  moderately dense woodlands and shrublands dominated by Acacia aneura are
  widespread throughout the survey area.
- Scattered *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa* over mixed shrubs and *Triodia desertorum* or *T. basedowii* on longitudinal sand dunes.
- Mixed Eucalypt woodlands over mixed open shrubs and Triodia basedowii.
   Eucalyptus gongylocarpa over open shrubland over open Dodonaea viscosa subsp.
   angustissima/Eremophila platythamnos subsp. platythamnos shrubland over
   Triodia desertorum or T. basedowii.
- Scattered Acacia nyssophylla/Grevillea sarissa over open herbs and grasses on clay pans.
- Scattered trees over open low shrubs and moderately dense tussock grasslands.
- Eucalyptus gongylocarpa over Triodia desertorum or T. basedowii.
- Acacia aneura woodlands over soft grasses and Triodia basedowii on clay loam plains.
- Open to moderately dense Casuarina pauper woodland over open mixed shrubs and scattered soft grasses and/or Triodia scariosa.















#### 3.0 RARE FLORA SURVEY

#### 3.1 Survey Methods

Three surveys have been conducted in October 2007, July 2008 and November 2008. There were some differences in the methodology employed for each of these surveys, as the information regarding the location of infrastructure and taxa of significance within the area was progressively refined. The areas covered by each of these surveys are detailed in Figure 3-1 to Figure 3-3

#### 3.1.1 October 2007 survey

A survey primarily targeting the DRF *Conospermum toddii* was undertaken from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2007. The survey targeted all dunes, the preferred habitat of this taxon, within and adjacent to the TGP resource area.

The dunes to be surveyed were identified from aerial photography and field observations Twenty three sand dunes were traversed by foot in a zigzag pattern from crest to swale. A separate traverse of the northern and southern slopes of each dune was conducted to maximise coverage. In areas where the sand dune was broad, these areas were more intensely searched by crisscrossing the area to make sure all areas were thoroughly checked for *C. toddii*. Approximately 23 linear kilometres of sand dunes were searched.

Plant species were either identified in the field, or specimens were collected for later identification and verification. Boundary waypoints or population start and end waypoints were recorded for sizeable populations of *C. toddii*, while single waypoints were recorded for isolated plants or small populations. The number of plants in each population was also recorded. Many of the plant species were flowering at the time of the survey, and *C. toddii* could therefore be easily distinguished from other species of similar form.

#### 3.1.2 July 2008 survey

A targeted threatened flora survey focussing on all taxa known to occur within the Operational Area at that time was conducted between the 24<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2008.

An area of approximately 5 km<sup>2</sup> was surveyed and along with a subset of areas within the proposed airstrip / solar thermal field polygon, using existing tracks in the area (Figure 3-2.) Areas searched were traversed by foot.

Plant species were either identified in the field, or specimens were collected for later identification and verification. As the area requested to be surveyed was large given the available time, the percentage cover of large Priority Flora populations was recorded rather than individual plant counted. Plants in small and isolated populations were individually counted.





#### 3.1.3 November 2008 survey

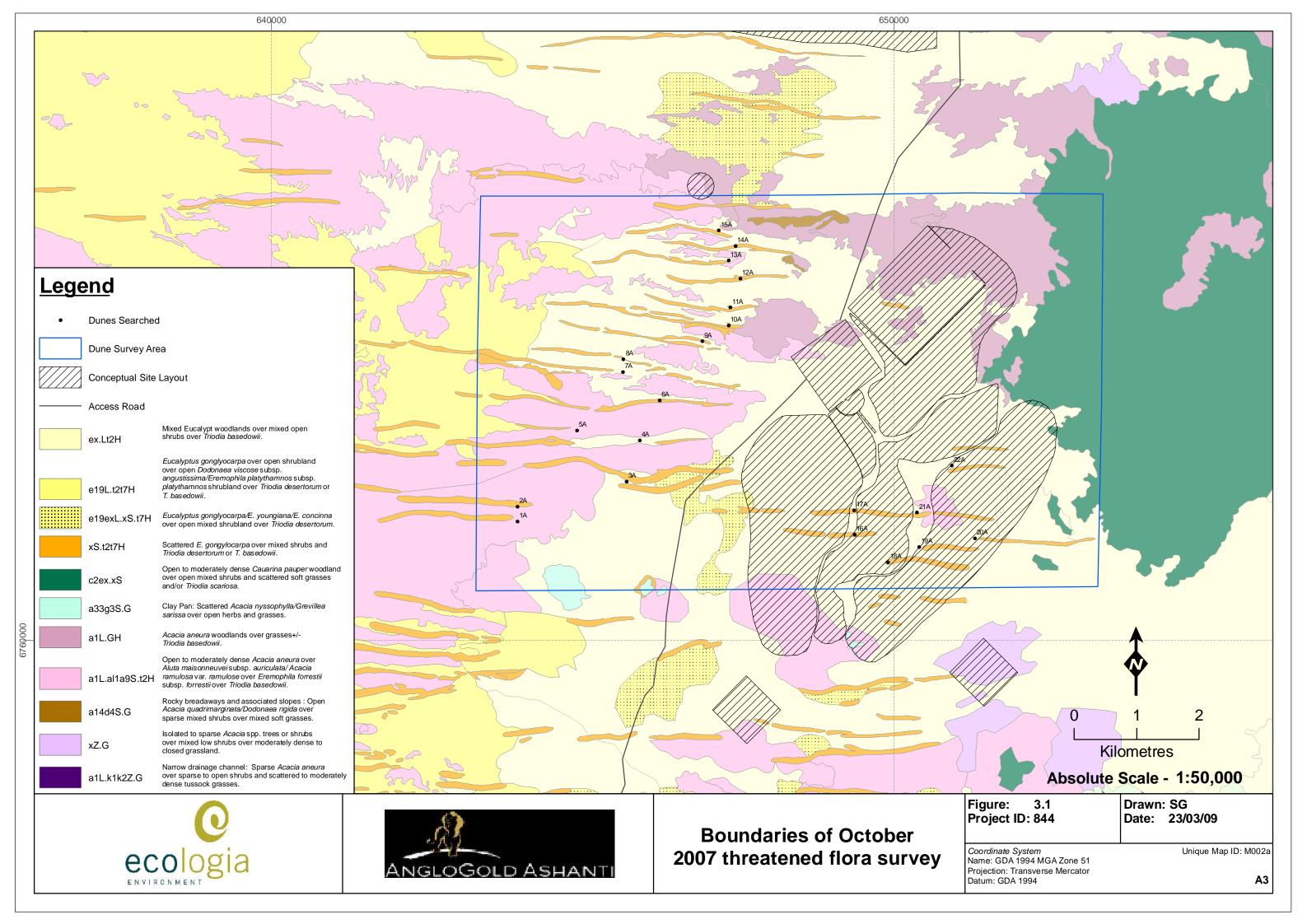
A targeted threatened flora survey focussing on all taxa known to occur within the Operational Area was conducted between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2008 inside and outside the main operational footprint (Figure 3-3). As the OA was too large (86 km<sup>2</sup>) to be completely searched within the time available, a sub-set of the area was searched, using transects positioned at even spacing within each of the vegetation types mapped (Figure 3-3).

In most instances transects were 150 m long, 10 m wide and positioned 100 m apart. Where the size of the vegetation unit precluded transects of 150 m, the deviation from this fixed length was recorded. The number of transects walked at was determined by the area of the vegetation unit and the densities of populations of conservation significant taxa occurring in them.

Plant species were either identified in the field, or specimens were collected for later identification and verification. Boundary waypoints or population start and end waypoints were recorded for sizeable populations of threatened taxa, while single waypoints were recorded for isolated plants or small populations occurring within transects. The number of plants in each population was also recorded as well as the vegetation unit in which the population was situated. Any threatened taxa occurring between or outside transects were considered as opportunistic collections – these populations were also waypointed and the number of plants were recorded.

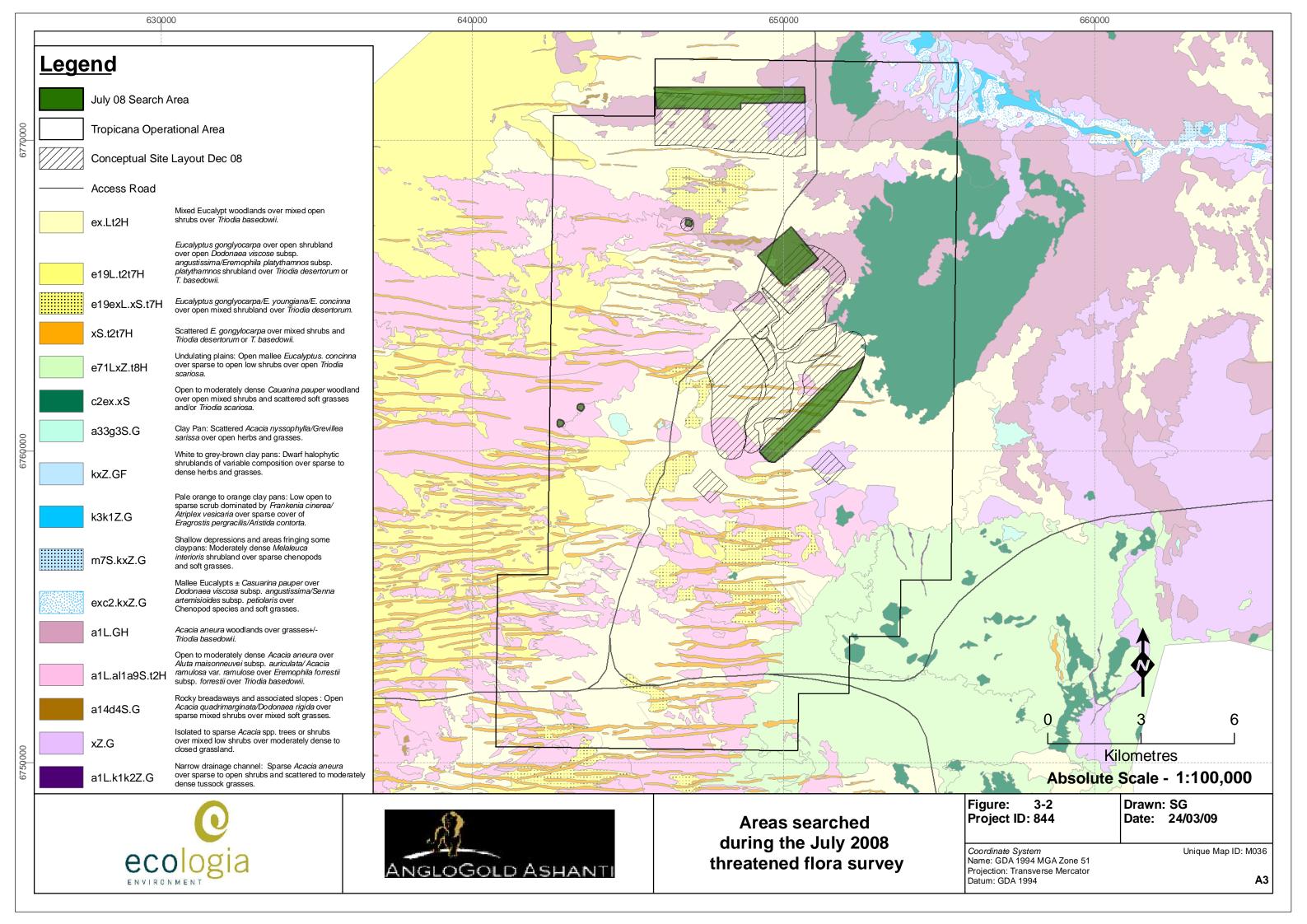
The objective of surveying both within and outside the OA (i.e. in proposed impact and non-impact areas) is to be able to provide an estimate of the local impact on each of the threatened species occurring in the OA by comparing data from the operational areas and the non-impact areas. Data collected from the each of the surveys was used to estimate the localised (i.e. within the OA) impact to the threatened of the proposed impact footprint. Data collected from the much broader area (1,356 km²) included within the Tropicana flora and vegetation survey (ecologia 2009a) and other surveys of infrastructure corridors in the broader vicinity was used to estimate the broader impact to each taxon. However since this estimate excludes data from other sources for which populations numbers are unavailable, it underestimates the total number of plants outside the area of impact and hence overestimates the regional impact.





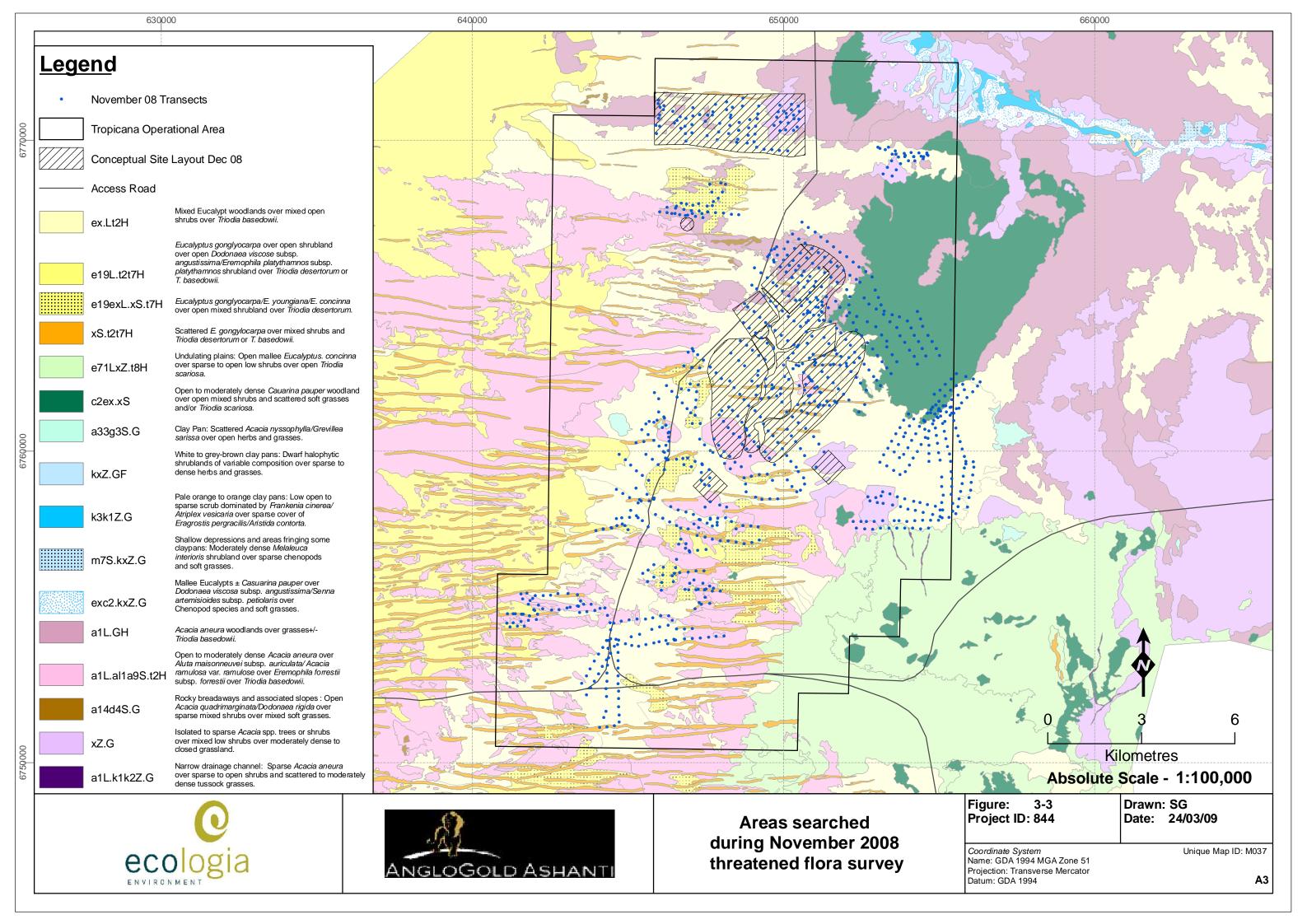


















#### 3.2 Flora of Conservation Significance

#### 3.2.1 Statutory Framework

Flora species are protected at a National level under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The Act contains a list of species that are considered Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Conservation Dependent, Extinct or Extinct in the Wild. Definitions of categories are detailed in Appendix A. Currently one taxa protected by this act, *Conospermum toddii* (Endangered), is known to occur at Tropicana.

Flora of conservation significance within Western Australia are protected under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 (WC Act) and termed Declared Rare Flora (DRF). The current list of DRF is provided in the Western Australian Wildlife Conservation (Rare Flora) Notice 2008(2). Declared Rare Flora taxa are defined as "taxa which have been adequately searched for and deemed to be either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection in the wild". Currently one taxa protected by this act, Conospermum toddii (DRF) is taxa protected by this act

#### 3.2.2 Priority flora recorded during the current survey

The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) also maintains a list of Priority Flora taxa, which are considered poorly known, uncommon, or under threat, but for which there is insufficient justification based on known distribution and population sizes for inclusion on the DRF schedule. Priority Flora taxa are assigned to one of four Priority categories (Atkins 2008) (Appendix A). Fourteen Priority Flora taxa have been recorded in the broader area of 1,356 km² surrounding the operational area surveyed during the Tropicana flora and vegetation survey (ecologia 2009): Baeckea sp. Sandstone (P1), Dampiera eriantha (P1), Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert (P2), Dicrastylis nicholasii (P2), Grevillea secunda (P2), Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin (P2), Olearia arida (P2), , Acacia eremophila numerous nerved variant (P3), Acacia eremophila var. variabilis (P3), Dicrastylis cundeeleensis (P3), Microcorys macredieana (P3), Micromyrtus stenocalyx (P3), , Daviesia purpurascens (P4) and Lepidobolus deserti (P4).

Twelve confirmed Priority Flora species were collected during the three surveys as detailed in Table 3-1. The specimens of *Dicrastylis* species collected during the October 2007 survey were not flowering at the time of the survey and hence the determinations of *D. ?nicholasii* for this survey is equivocal. *Dicrastylis cundeeleensis* was not formally described until December 2007 (Nuytsia 2007) and not listed as a Priority taxon until 2008 and hence was not included in the scope of the October 2007 search.





Table 3-1 Threatened flora taxa located during three main surveys of Tropicana

Conservation Significant Flora	Cons. status	Oct-07	Jul-08	Nov-08
Conospermum toddii	DRF	✓		
Baeckea sp. Sandstone	P1			✓
Dampiera eriantha	P1		✓	✓
Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert	P2	✓	✓	✓
Dicrastylis nicholasii	P2	✓	✓	✓
Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin	P2	✓		✓
Olearia arida	P2	✓	✓	✓
Acacia eremophila numerous-nerved variant	Р3		✓	✓
Dicrastylis cundeeleensis	Р3			✓
Microcorys macredieana	Р3	✓		✓
Micromyrtus stenocalyx	Р3	✓		✓
Daviesia purpurascens	P4			✓
Lepidobolus desertii	P4	✓		✓
Caesia talingka ms	<sup>s</sup> Species of interest	<b>✓</b>		

These taxa are described below and photographs are included in Appendix B Plate 1 to Plate 15

Conospermum toddii (DRF) (Desert Smoke bush) (Plate 1, Plate 2) is a shrub growing to less than 2 m in height with long, fine, thread-like leaves that are bent upwards in a soft curve. The small, white flowers are likely to be seen from July to October, particularly following favourable rainfall. It typically occurs on the crests of sand dunes but can also be found in the interdunal swales. In recently burnt areas the smokebush regenerates from seed, and small seedlings may be present in a variety of habitats.

Baeckea sp. Sandstone (P1) (Plate 3) is a low spreading to upright shrub that grows to 1m in height. The stems tend to be sparse with a limited number of small branches present. It has small leaves that occur in groups along the sides of the stems. The flowers are small and pink to white, and can often be seen in the months after good rainfall. This species occurs in low woodlands or with Mulga, or among mallee and taller shrubs with spinifex. It tends to be found on flat, red, loamy sand plains.

Dampiera eriantha (P1) (Plate 4) is an erect perennial to 60 cm, hairless other than on the flowering structures. The leaves are sessile (without stalks), linear to oblong, with curled margins. The flowers are borne in axillary clusters with pale grey flowers.

Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin (P2) (Plate 5) is a shrub species that grows to 1 m in height in open vegetation, but possibly up to 3 m in tall shrubland. This species has small and almost round leaves that are close to the stem and arranged in overlapping rows. The stems have an open to sparse arrangement. The flowers are white and typically appear in December. This species was recorded on the crests and upper slopes of sand dunes.





Olearia arida (Arid Daisybush) (P2) (Plate 6) is a low shrub that grows up to 0.7 m in height. This species has sparsely branched stems and young stems that are stiff and sticky with short white hairs. The narrow leaves are up to 2 cm in length, smooth and hairless on the top and white with a green vein on the underside. At flowering time (July to September), a single white daisy head about 2 cm in diameter is produced at the end of each stem. It was recorded on dune swales and flats.

Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert (P2) (Plate 7) is a low spreading to upright shrub that grows to 1 m in height. The stems tend to be sparse with a limited number of small branches present. It has small leaves that occur in groups along the sides of the stem. The flowers are small and pink to white and occur between April and June. It can be found on undulating plains and gentle slopes on red sand and yellow sandy loam. During this survey it was found on slopes and swales.

Dicrastylis nicholasii (P2) (Plate 8) is an upright shrub growing to about 0.6 m in height with dense white hairs on the stems, young leaves and lobes of the flowers. The blue flowers occur in groups at the end of branching stems. The species has been recorded as flowering in January and April, but it possibly flowers at other times of the year in response to good rainfall. During these surveys, it was found on crests, slopes, swales and flats.

Dicrastylis cundeeleensis (P3) (Plate 9) is an upright shrub growing up to 0.5 m in height, with dense white to yellow, or more rarely reddish hairs on the young stems, leaves and peduncles. The new growth and young leaves usually have a yellowish tinge to them. The flowers are white and grow in a pyramid shaped inflorescence at the end of side stems. It has been recorded to flower mainly between October and December; however, with one flowering record occurring in April, it is more likely it flowers in response to good rainfall events. This species occurs on yellow sand dunes and associated swales.

Acacia eremophila numerous nerved variant (P3) (Plate 10) is a dense shrub with a rounded crown from 1 to 2 m high. The phyllodes are pale green to bronze green, erect, with brown, slightly hooked tips. The flowerheads are mid-golden, with flowering occurring during September. It grows in sandy soil and on flats. A photo of the non priority taxa, which looks very similar, is provided in Appendix D Plate D.9.

Microcorys macredieana (P3) (Plate 11) is a wispy, broom-like low shrub in the mint family that grows to between 0.2 and 1.5 m in height. It has narrow, aromatic leaves that grow in groups of three from the stem, and each leaf has a slight hook at its tip. The plant has unevenly shaped white flowers. It is conspicuous in unburnt vegetation at Tropicana due to the lush, light green colour of its leaves and stems, which differs from the mostly dark or dull coloured plants occurring with it. The plants grow in yellow sand on dunes and plains and are often found growing in small groups. This species was recorded on the lower slopes of sand dunes.

Micromyrtus stenocalyx (Wispy Desert Myrtle) (P3) (Plate 12) is a very slender shrub with tiny, creamy - yellow flowers that occur between April and December, and miniscule leaves. It grows to about 1.5 m in height. The flowers are short tubes with petals that are about 1 mm wide. The leaves are very small and narrow and lie close to the stem. The plants were found growing on slopes and crests of sand dunes.





Daviesia purpurascens (P4) (Plate 13) is a prickly erect shrub under 1 m in height that produces yellow-brown-red pea flowers during October. The stems and leaf-like parts of this species are a blue-green to grey colour, round in cross section, and very spiny. Plants occur on sandy or loamy soils over laterite on flats and ridges.

Lepidobolus deserti (Desert Twine Rush) (P4) (Plate 14) grows in tufts and has wiry leafless stems that twist and curl back and forth. The short stems have with a number of dark to mid-brown patches at regular spacing. The above-ground stems grow to about 40 cm (but often to about 25 cm) in height from an underground horizontal stem. The underground stem is covered with dense, light brown hairs. This species often grows in clumps that are 20 to 40 cm wide. It is often located on red, sandy loam soils on flat to slightly undulating plains in association with mallee, shrubs and spinifex. It was found on crests, slopes and swales of sand dunes.

Caesia talingka ms (C Tauss) (of potential conservation significance) (Plate 15) is a sedge-like rhizomatous, tufted perennial herb. It forms a thick, dark green grass—like clump up to 50 cm high and about 70 cm in diameter and it was found on the crests and slopes of sand dunes. It has folded viscid (sticky) leaves. Although not listed at present it may become a Priority taxon once formally described.

The locations and sizes of all populations of all threatened flora taxa located during the surveys are included as Appendix C (on CD). The distribution of populations is mapped in Figures 3.4 to 3.18. Note that in mapping the distributions, records from locations within 50 metres of each other were plotted as a single point to improve clarity.

It should be noted that as the numbers below are compiled from a variety of surveys with differing methodologies, the total number is an estimate that will include:

- 1. Locations at which the exact number of plants was counted;
- 2. Locations at which, due to the abundance of the taxon, the total number present was estimated e.g. >100 plants, >1000 plants. Where estimates were made, the lower end of the range has been incorporated into the figures below;
- 3. Locations from surveys using quadrate based methodology in which only a percentage cover ranking was made. In these instances the assumptions as to the number of plants are summarised in Table 3-2

Table 3-2 Number of plants estimated to occur when no counts were recorded, based on % cover

Cover ranking	No plants assumed				
Not stated	1				
0.5% or 1%	5				
Fewer than 10 plants	5				
2-10%	10				
10-30%	20				
30-70%	30				

It should be noted that these estimates are extremely conservative and in most instances would result in an underestimate of the number of plants present. In almost all instances





coverage were recorded for collections outside the proposed impact footprint. Therefore it is likely that the numbers outside the impact area are underestimated, and hence that the percentage impact calculated in Table 3-3 is probably overestimated rather than underestimated.

Table 3-3 indicates the total numbers of each of the Threatened Flora taxa recorded during the current assessment and all other surveys conducted by ecologia in the vicinity of the Tropicana Gold Project. These latter figures incorporate data from the much larger area surrounding the Operational Area surveyed at a lower intensity (ecologia, 2009) and all other surveys undertaken by ecologia within the region. A summary of the scope and methodologies of these surveys is included in Appendix D.

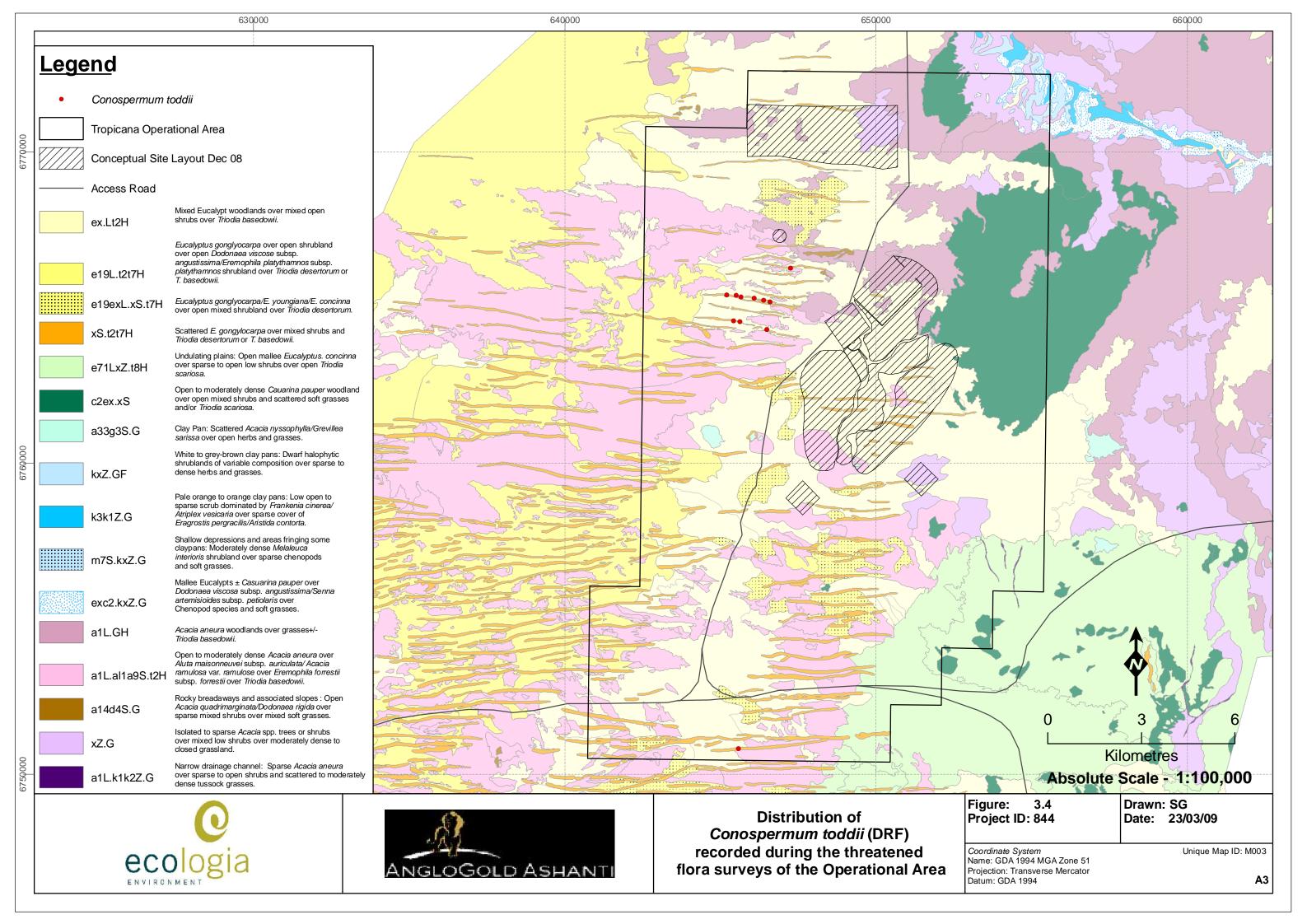




Table 3-3 Flora of conservation significance recorded during the current and associated ecologia surveys

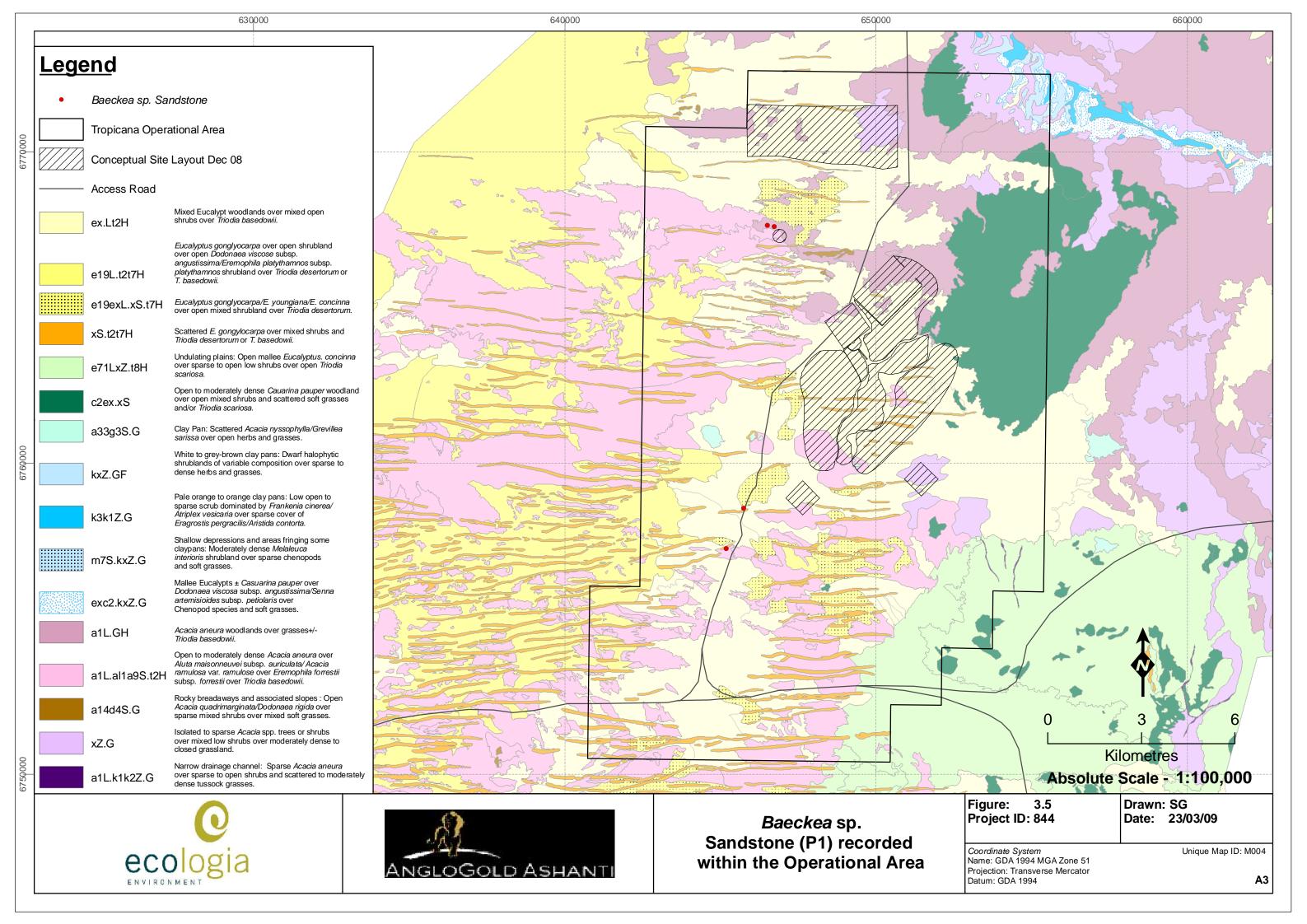
Conservation Significant Flora	Cons Code	Total plants impact area recorded during threat. flora surveys	Total plants impact area recorded during all other ecologia surveys	Total within impact area	Total plants in OA recorded during threat. flora surveys	Total plants in OA recorded during all other surveys	Total plants within OA	% impact to plants in OA	Total plants outside OA recorded during threat. flora surveys	Total plants outside OA during all other ecologia surveys	Total all plants recorded during ecologia surveys	% impact to plants recorded within impact area
Conospermum toddii	DRF	0	0	0	1264	60	1324	NIL	0	46	1370	NIL
Baeckea sp. Sandstone	P1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL	0	0	0	NIL
Dampiera eriantha	P1	0	0	0	438	0	438	NIL	0	29	467	NIL
<i>Baeckea</i> sp. Great Victoria Desert	P2	301	42	343	3215	59	3274	10.5	0	221	3495	9.8
Dicrastylis nicholasii	P2	5859	81	5940	15219	587	15806	37.6	430	4378	20614	28.8
Grevillea secunda	P2	0	0	5	0	5	5	100.0	0	312	317	1.6
<i>Malleostemon</i> sp. Officer Basin	P2	0	0	0	421	15	436	NIL	0	21	457	NIL
Olearia arida	P2	179	23	202	558	191	749	27.0	0	917	1666	12.1
Acacia eremophila numerous-nerved variant	Р3	440	10	450	789	47	836	53.8	0	5	841	53.5
Dicrastylis cundeeleensis	Р3	5830	15	5845	6201	95	6296	92.8	0	241	6537	89.4
Microcorys macredieana	Р3	41	20	61	978	105	1083	5.6	0	489	1572	3.9
Micromyrtus stenocalyx	Р3	87	0	87	2874	380	3254	2.7	1	553	3808	2.3
Daviesia purpurascens	P4	521	0	521	521	0	521	100.0	0	170	691	75.4
Lepidobolus desertii	P4	0	0	0	5356	171	5527	NIL	0	1630	7157	NIL
Caesia talingka ms	<sup>s</sup> Sp. of int.	30	0	30	791	160	951	3.2	0	127	1078	2.8





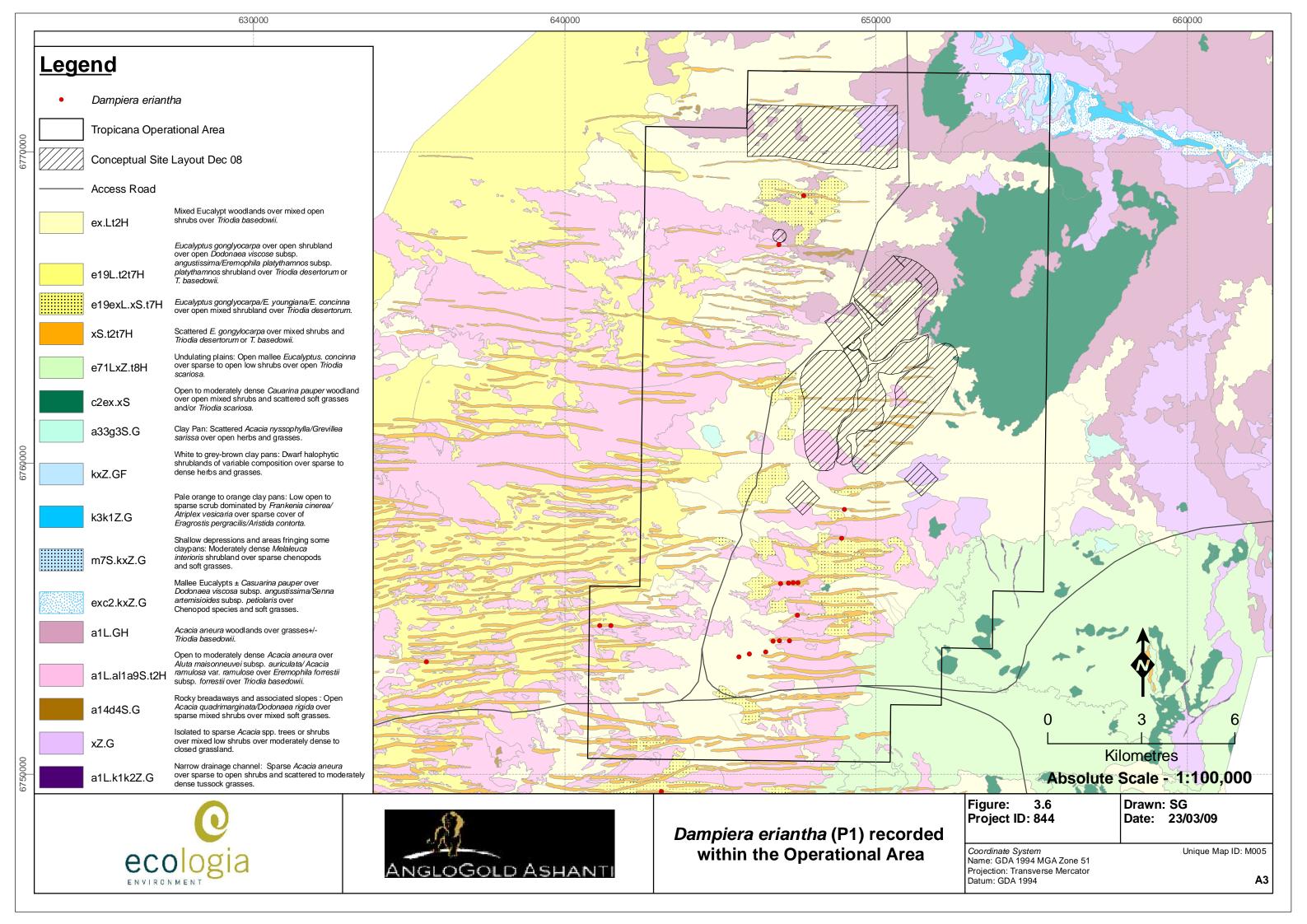






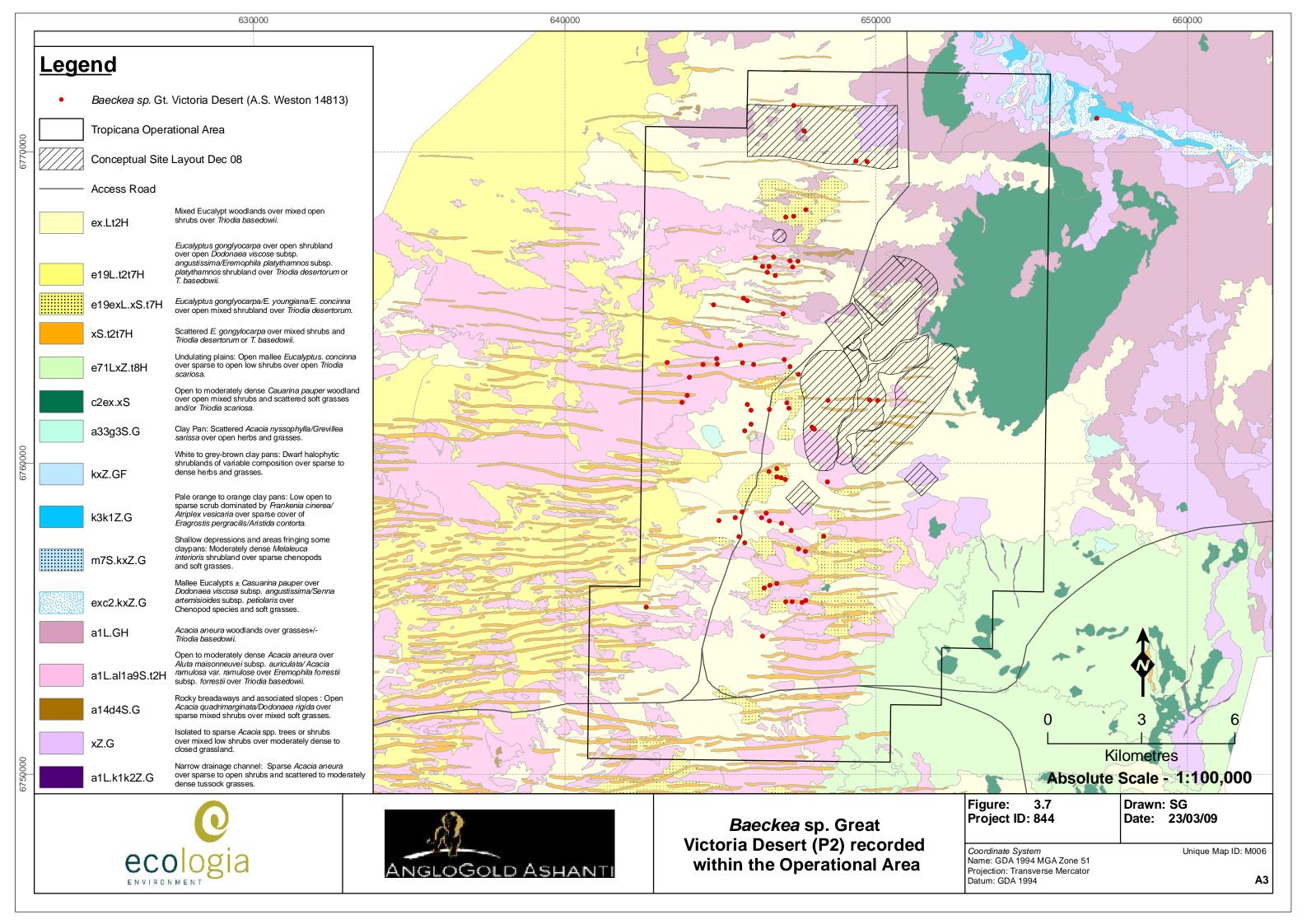






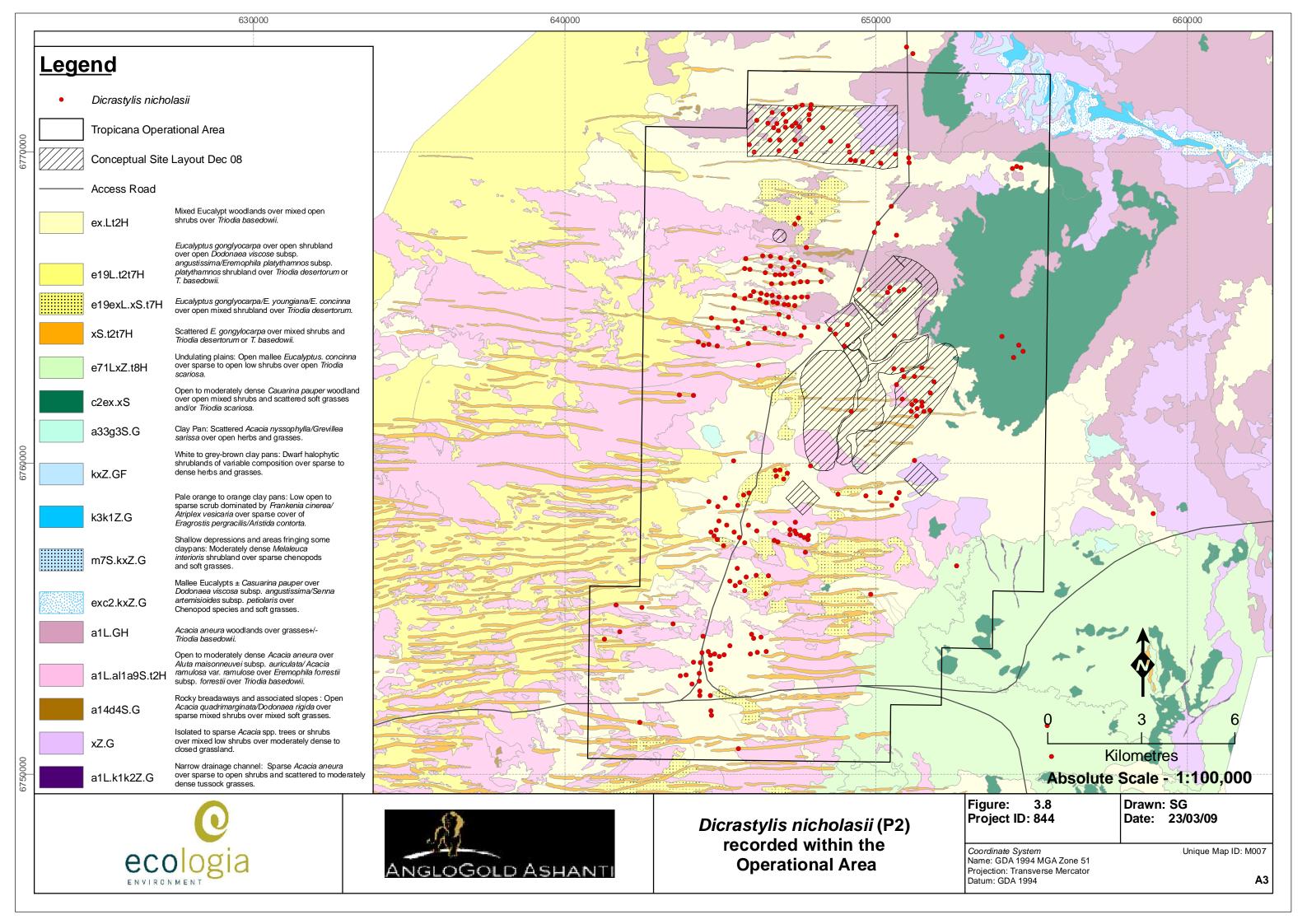






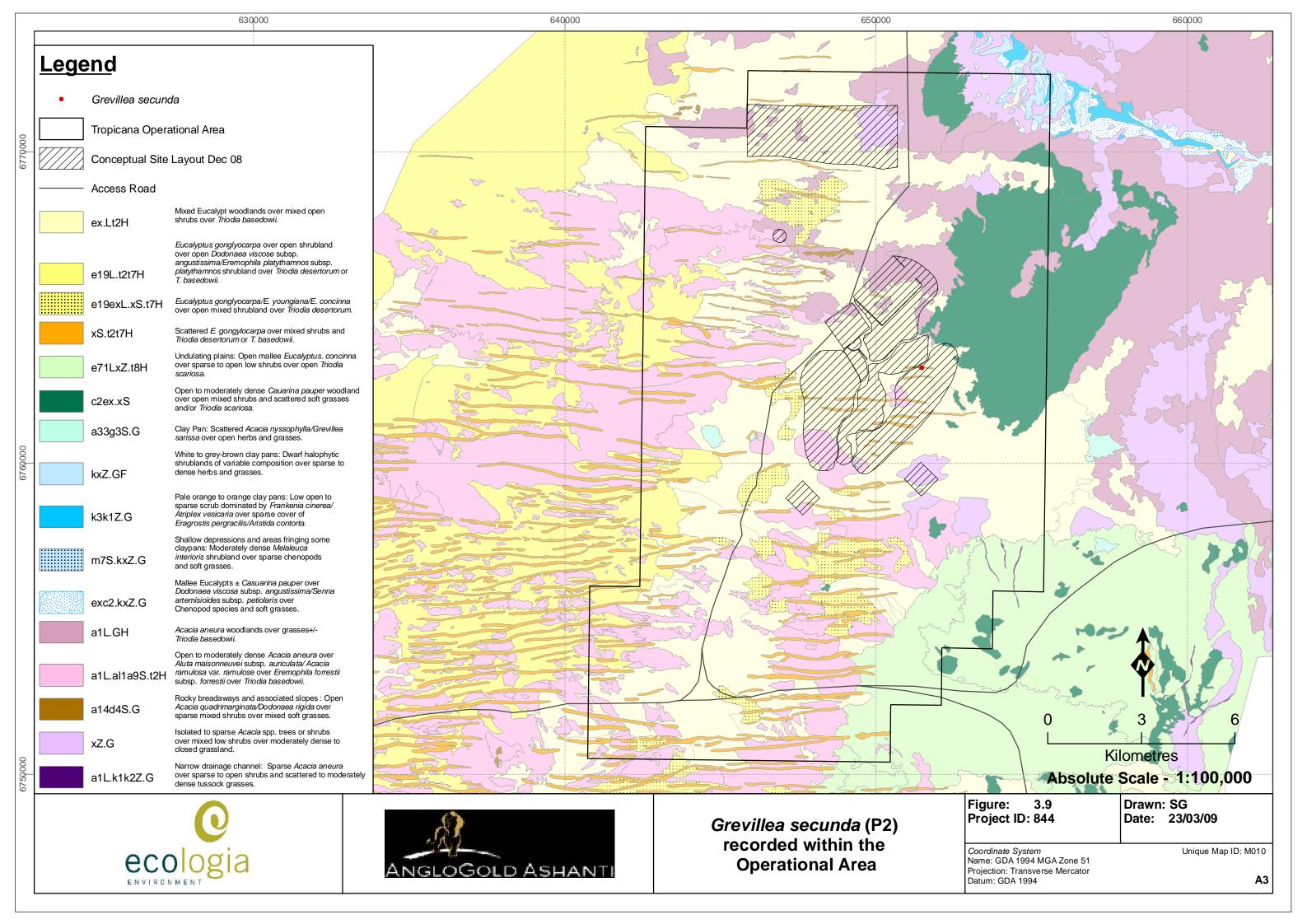






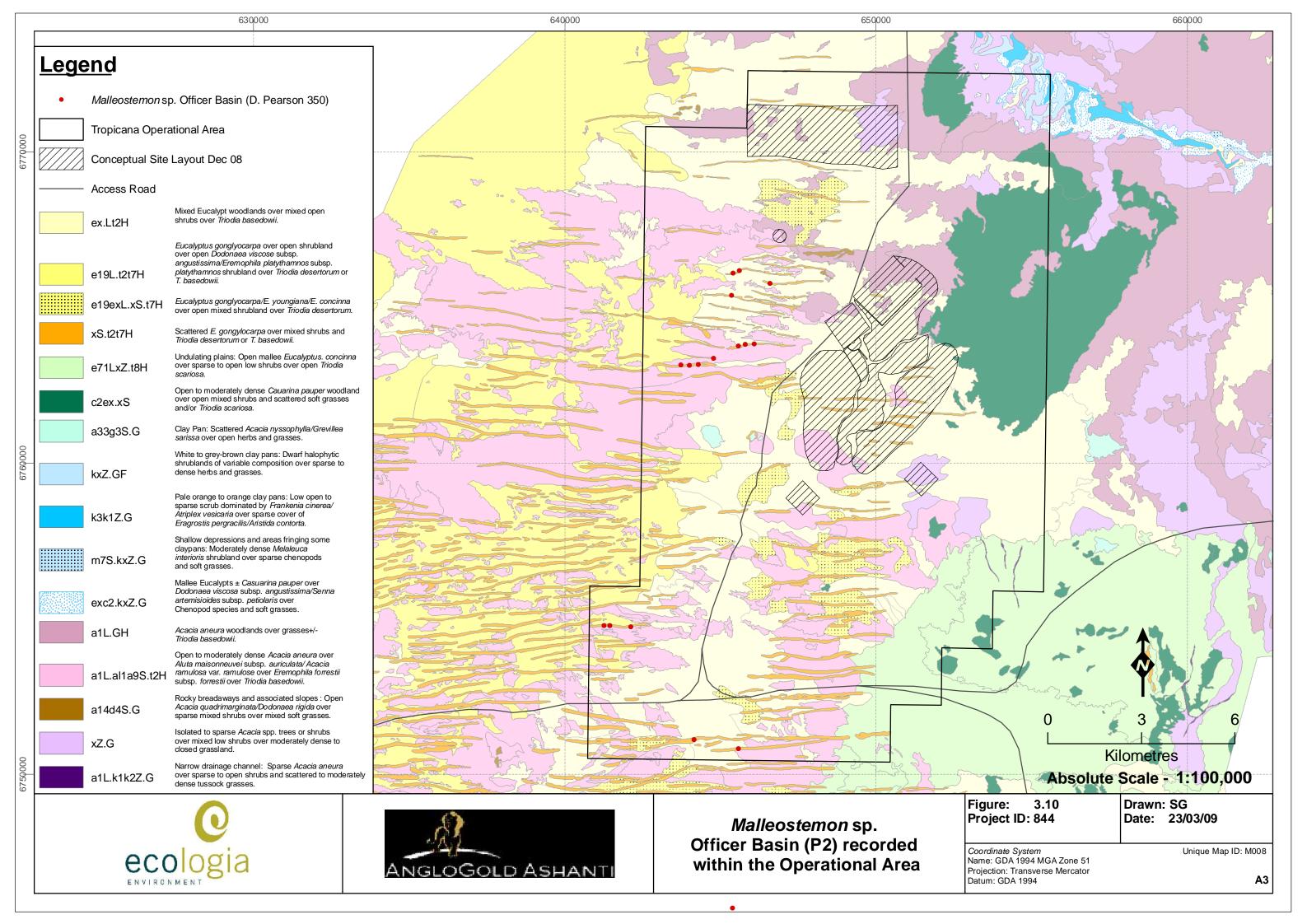






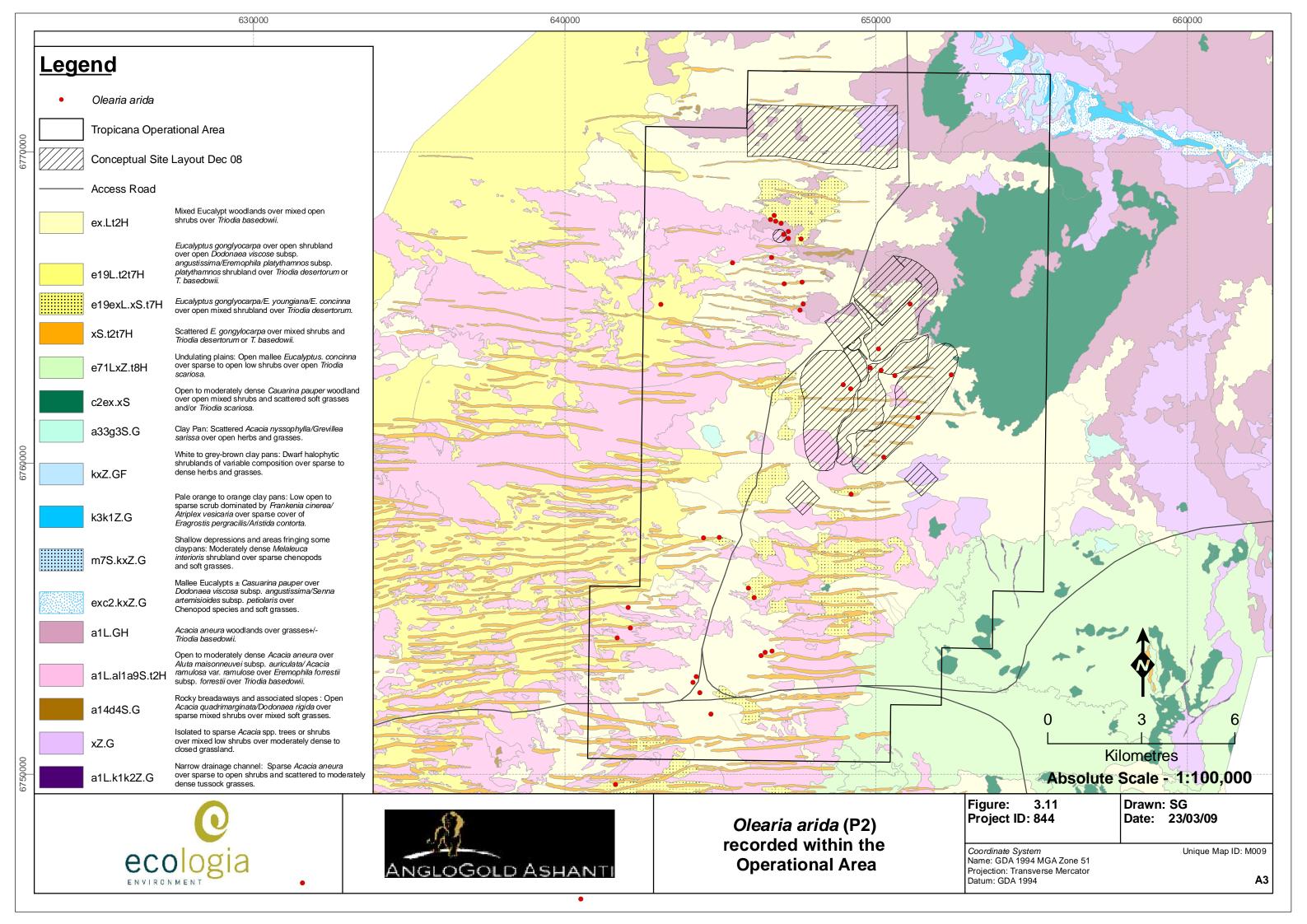






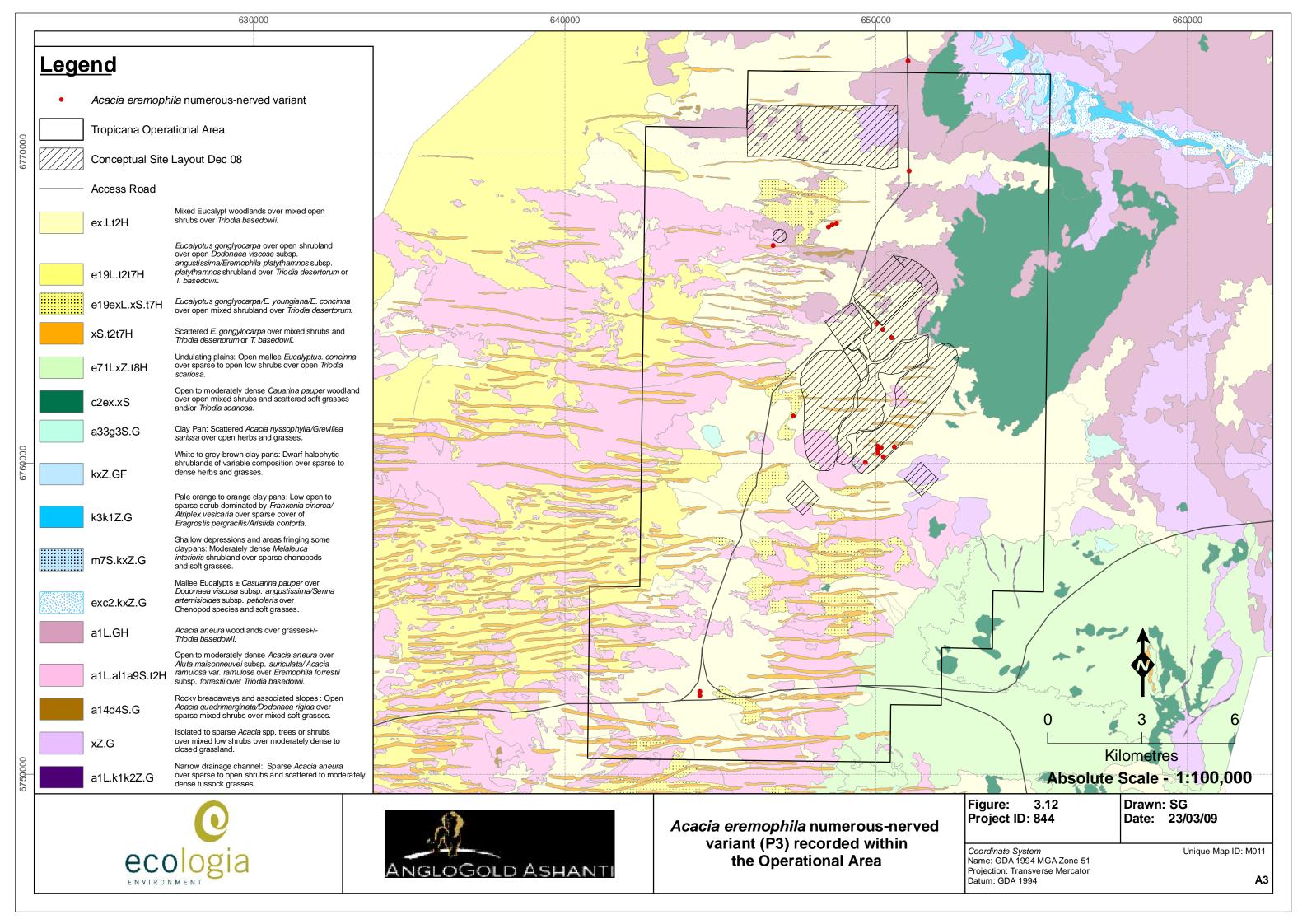






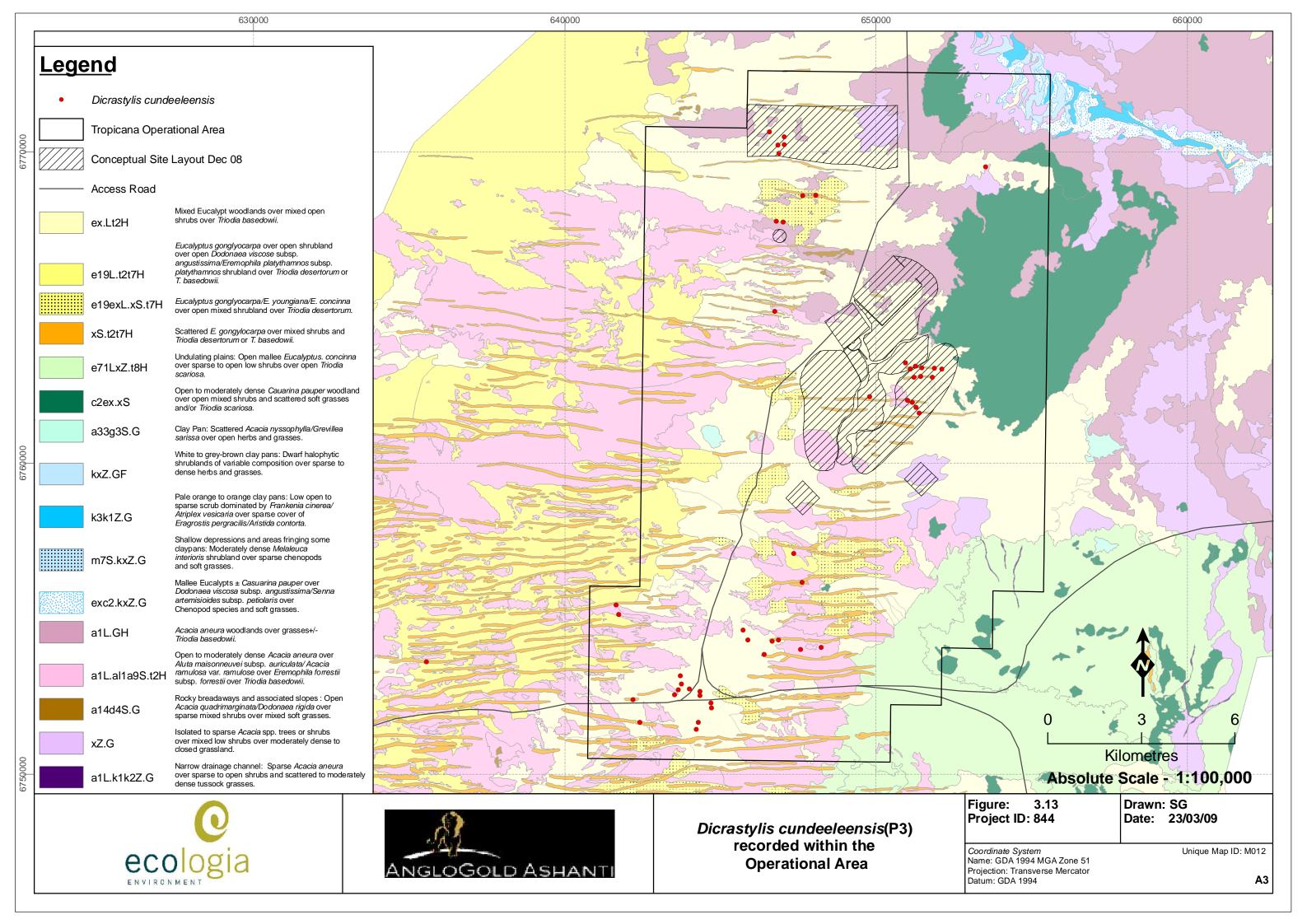






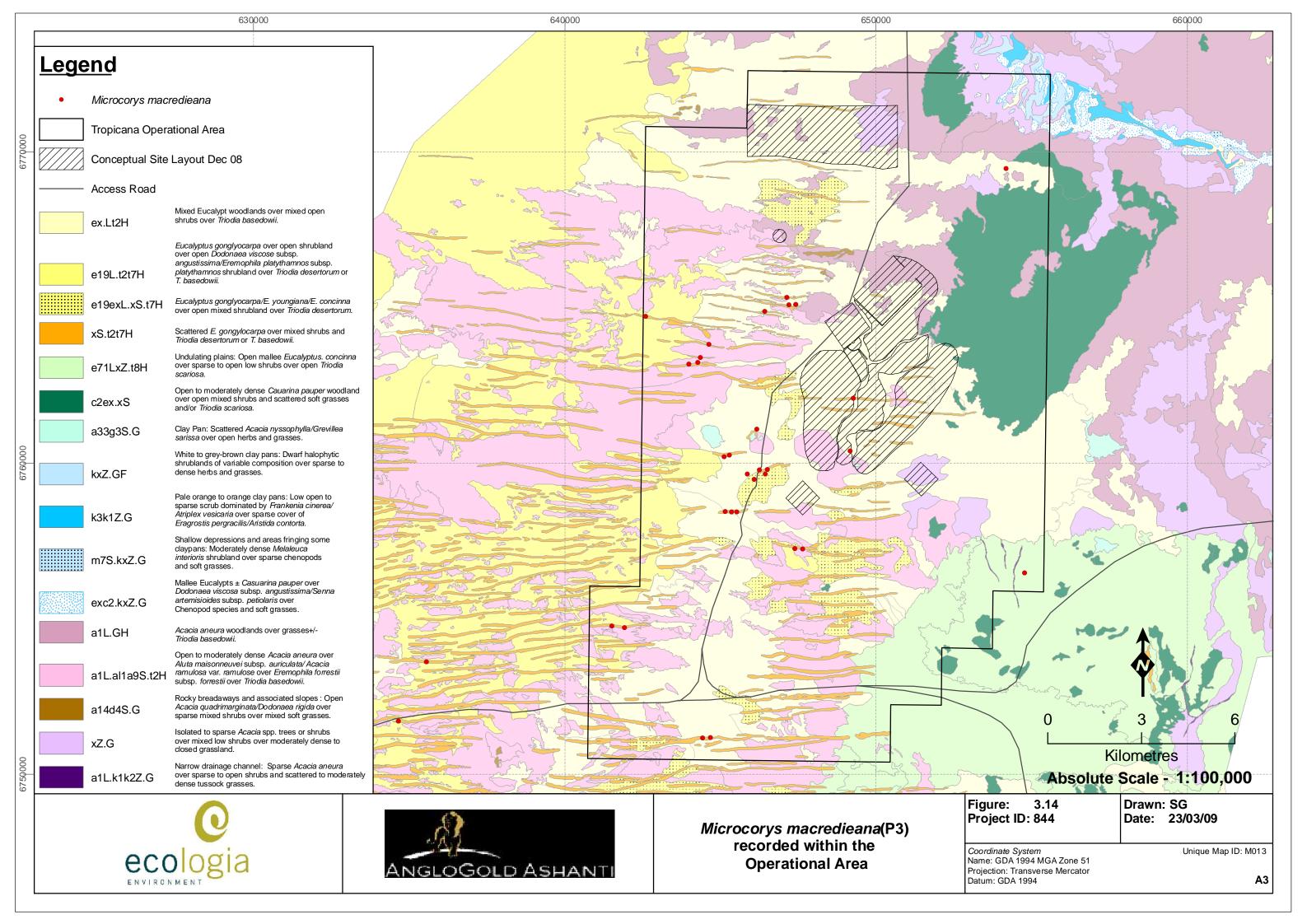






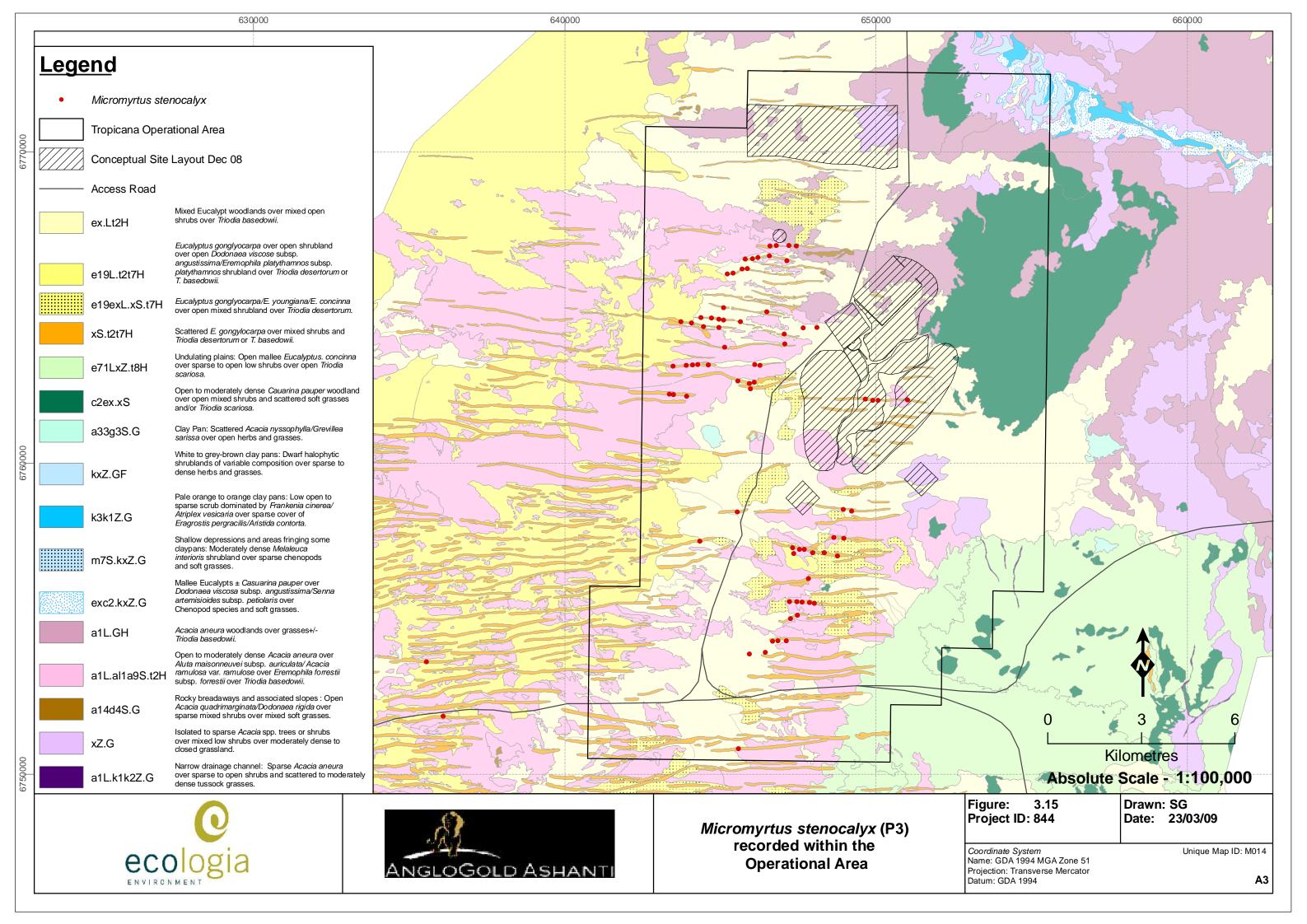






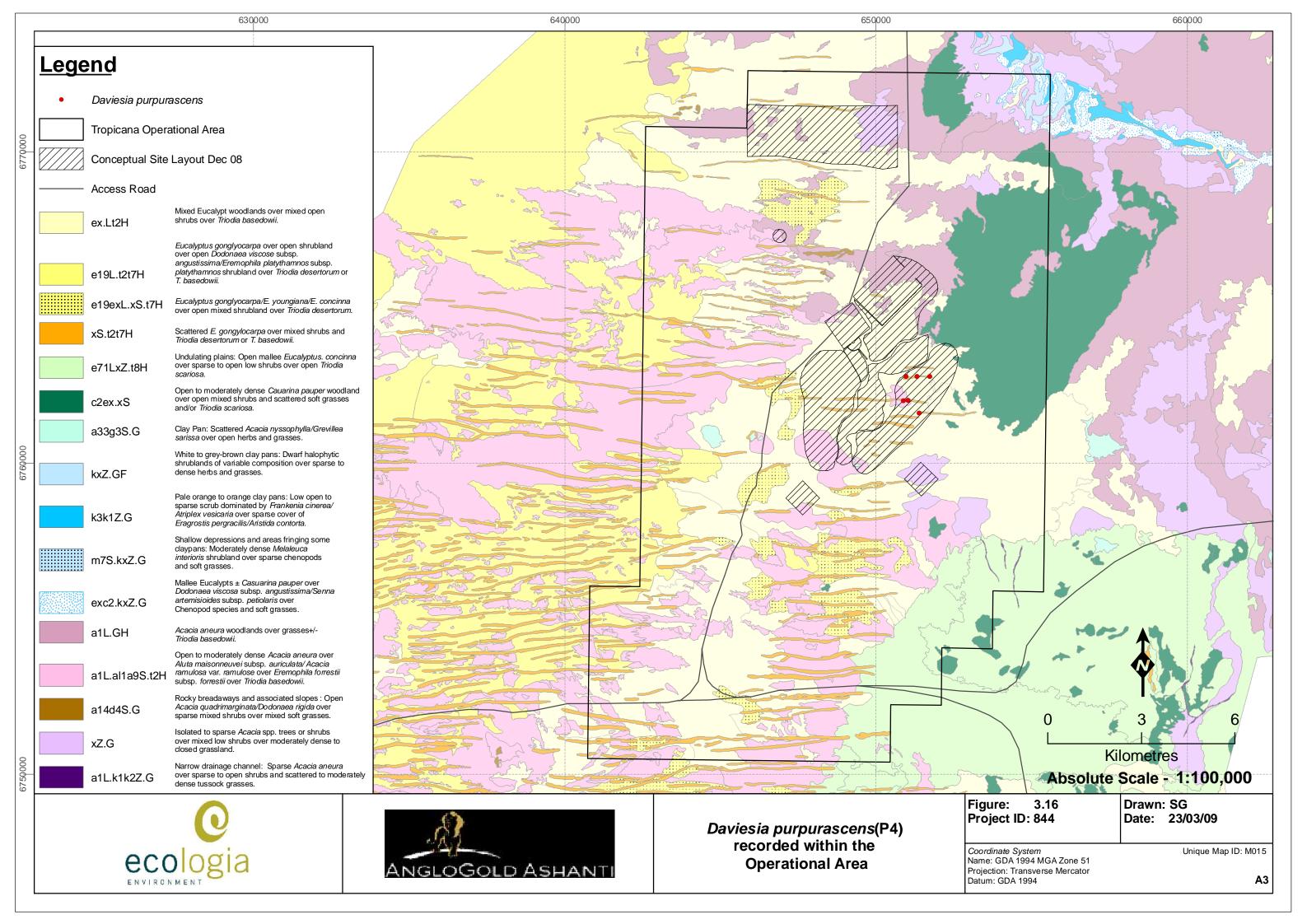






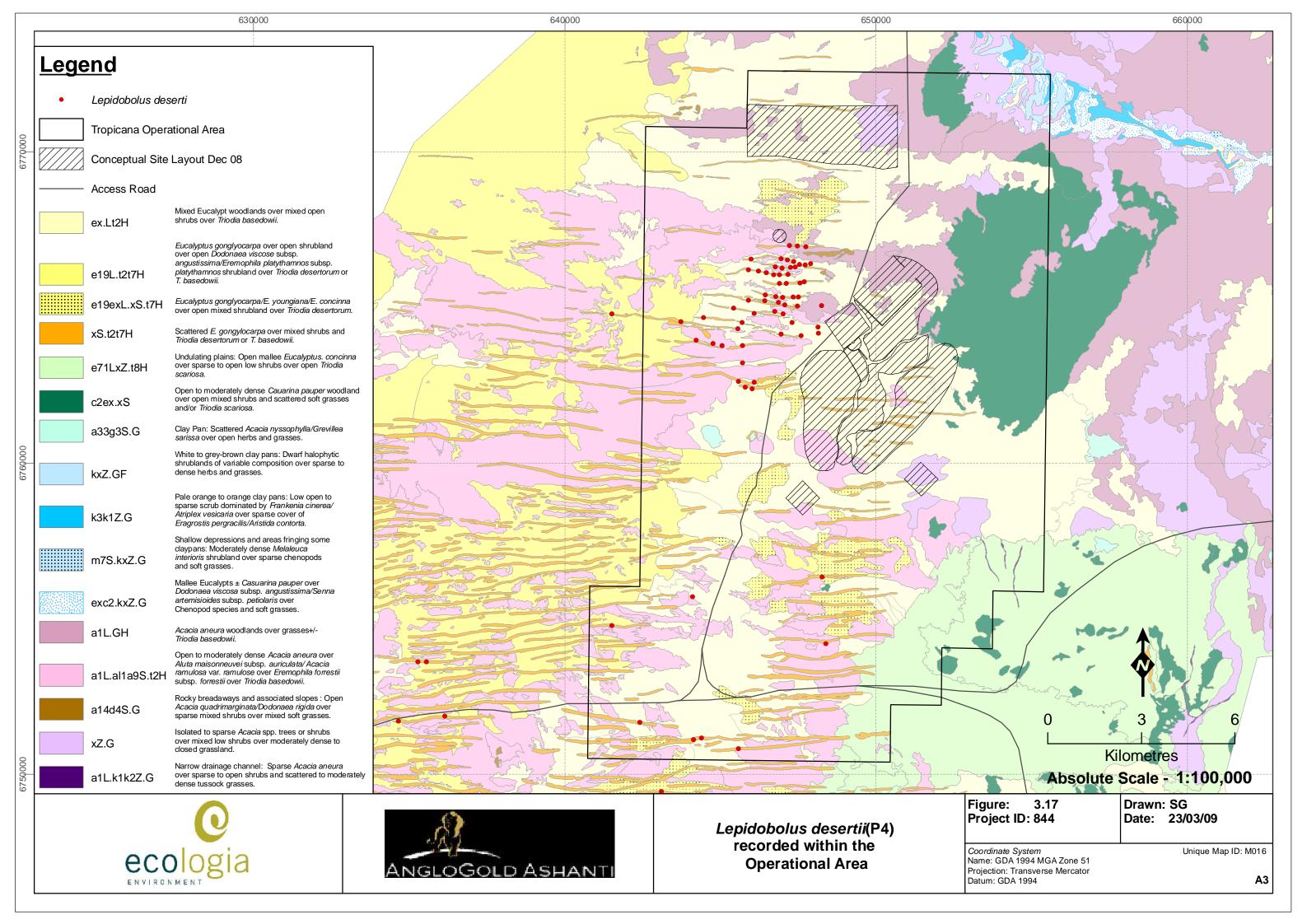






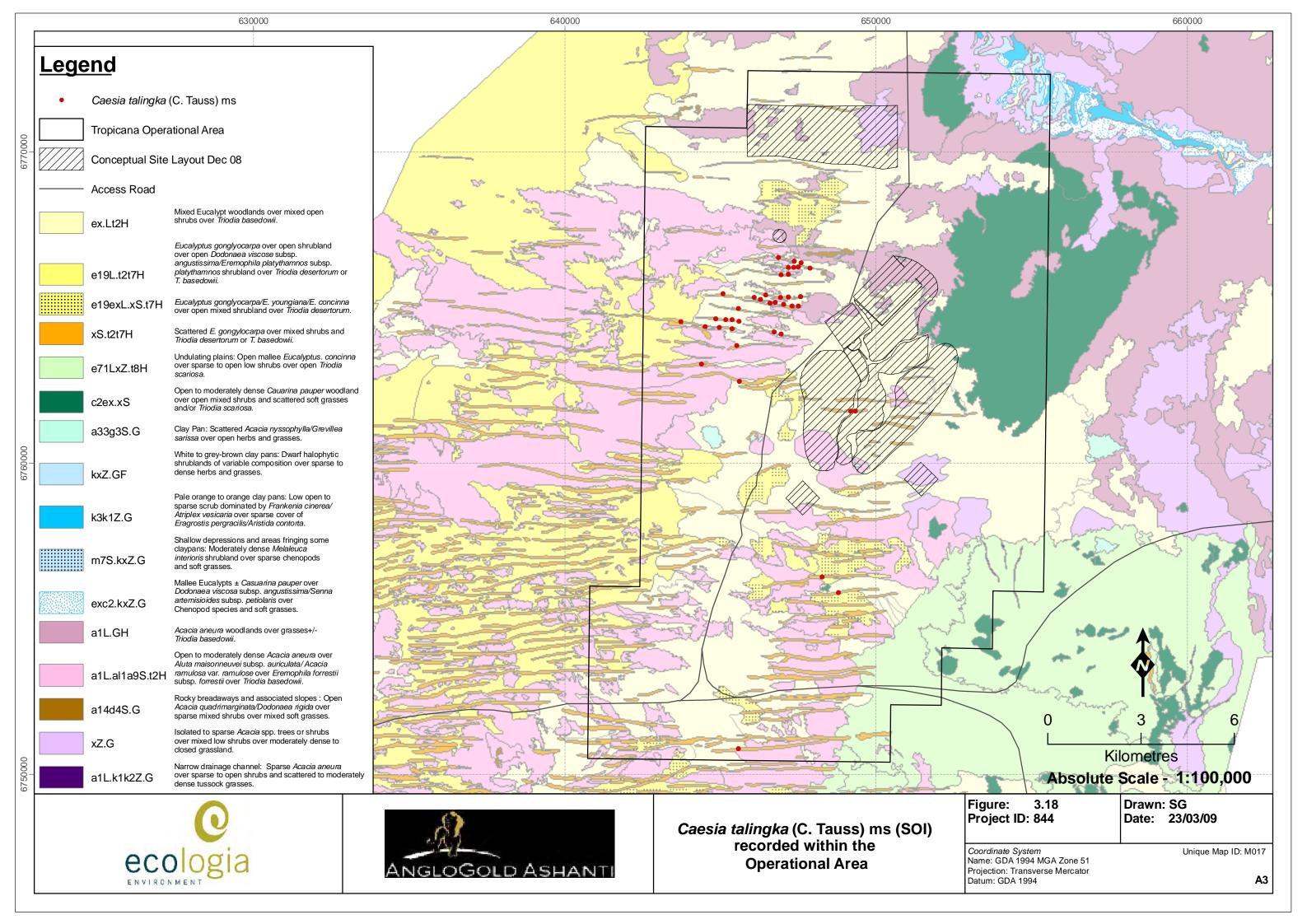


















#### 4.0 DISCUSSION

The quantitative estimates of impact within Table 3-3 are constrained to an assessment of populations recorded by ecologia alone, since numeric estimates of abundance are unavailable for other records.

An assessment of impact on the species recorded within the proposed operational footprint has determine that the no DRF population are removed although the proposed project will removed more than 25% of the observed populations of 4 priority taxa. The taxa affected are:

- Dicrastylis nicholasii (28.8%)
- Acacia eremophila numerous-nerved variant (53.5%);
- Dicrastylis cundeeleensis (89.4%);
- Daviesia purpurascens (75.4%)

All other priority taxa are either not affected or are affected by less than 12% of their recorded population.

It is also apparent that on the basis of the above data, the localised impact (i.e. within the operational area) of the proposed footprint to the taxa *Grevillea secunda*, *Dicrastylis cundeeleensis* and *Daviesia purpurascens* is very high and moderately high for the taxon *Acacia eremophila* numerous nerved variant. However once the populations recorded in the broader area around the TGP are incorporated into the data, the impact to *Grevillea secunda* becomes minor. The impact to *Daviesia purpurascens* and *Dicrastylis cundeeleensis*, whilst still considerable, is diminished. The impact to *Acacia eremophila* numerous nerved variant remains relatively unchanged as few additional plants have been recorded during other ecologia surveys outside the boundaries of the operational area.

It is considered likely that the local distribution and abundance of *Dicrastylis cundeeleensis* is still significantly underestimated due to its recent description in December 2007 and very recent placement on the Priority Flora list in 2008. Earlier collections of this taxon, both by ecologia and by other collectors are likely to have been attributed to other species within the genus. Similarly *Acacia eremophila* numerous-nerved variant is probably poorly lodged due its current undescribed status. *Dicrastylis nicholasii* was observed to be extremely abundant in a range of vegetation associations surveyed and estimates of local populations are likely to be considerably larger than recorded to date.

A more detailed discussion of the impact of the proposed development, which considers not only the populations of the above taxa recorded during the surveys by ecologia, but also all previous records within the state that have been lodged at the Western Australian Herbarium, is contained within the TGP Operational Area and its Surroundings Vegetation and Flora Survey (ecologia 2009a).





# 5.0 STUDY TEAM

The survey described in this document was planned, coordinated and executed by:



1025 Wellington St

WEST PERTH WA 6005

Project Staff			
Carol Macpherson	BSc. (Honours)	Principal Botanist	
Christina Cox	PhD	Project Manager, Manager Botany	
Scott Hitchcock	BSc.	Botanist	
Melissa Hay	BSc. (Honours)	Botanist	
Rochelle Haycock	BSc.	Botanist	
Peter Jobson	MSc.	Plant Taxonomist	

# Combined Licences - "Licence to take flora for scientific purposes"

This survey was conducted under the authorisation of the following licences issued by the Department of Environment and Conservation:

-P			
	Permit Number	Valid Until	
Scott Hitchcock	SL008095	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	
Caroline M <sup>c</sup> Cormick	SL007817	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2008	
Jeremy Naaykens	SL008097	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	
Melissa Hay	SL008100	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	
Rochelle Haycock	SL008171	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	
Marisa Fulton	SL008183	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	
Pali Jayasekara	SL008354	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	
Conrad Slee	SL008098	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2009	





## 6.0 REFERENCES

Atkins, K.J. (2008). Declared Rare and Priority Flora List, Department of Environment and Conservation.

Australian Bureau of Meteorology (2008). [online] available: http://www.bom.gov.au/

Beard, J.S. (1975). Vegetation Survey of Western Australia: Great Victoria Desert. University of Western Australia Press, Perth.

Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts (2008) [online] available: http://www.environment.gov.au/erin/ert/epbc/index.html

ecologia Environment (2006a). Tropicana Pre Clearance Flora Assessment. Unpublished Report for Anglogold Ashanti Australia.

ecologia Environment (2006b). Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve Bypass. Unpublished Report for AngloGold Ashanti Australia.

**ecologia** Environment (2006c). Tropicana Gold Exploration Rare Flora Assessment. Unpublished Report for AngloGold Ashanti.

ecologia Environment (2008) TGP Minigwal Water Supply Area and Pipeline Corridor Flora and Vegetation Assessment. Unpublished Report for AngloGold Ashanti Australia.

**ecologia** Environment (2009a). Tropicana Gold Project Operational Area and its surroundings

ecologia Environment (2009b). Tropicana Gold Exploration Road Clearance Flora Survey – Tropicana Exploration Camp to Cable Haul Road. Unpublished Report for AngloGold Ashanti.

Rye, B (2007) Nuytsia 17 pp 289-324

Vegetation and Flora Survey Tille, P. (2006). Soil-landscapes of Western Australia's Rangelands and Arid Interior - Resource Management Technical Report 313, Department of Agriculture and Food, Government of Western Australia Available: http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/IKMP/LWE/LAND/tr2007\_s lwarai\_ptille\_nomaps.pdf

Western Australian Herbarium (2008). FloraBase website [online] available: http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/









**Appendix A Explanation of conservation codes** 









### **Explanation of Conservation Codes**

**Table B.1:** Definition of categories described under the EPBC Act.

Conservation Category	Definition
Extinct	A species is extinct if there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
Extinct in the wild	A species is categorised as extinct in the wild if it is only known to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or if it has not been recorded in its known/expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
Critically Endangered	The species is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
Endangered	The species is likely to become extinct unless the circumstances and factors threatening its abundance, survival or evolutionary development cease to operate; or its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction.
Vulnerable	Within the next 25 years, the species is likely to become endangered unless the circumstances and factors threatening its abundance, survival or evolutionary development cease to operate.
Conservation Dependent	The species is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of five years.

**Table B.2:** Definition of Declared Rare and Priority categories.

Code	Definition
DRF	Declared Rare Flora-Extant Taxa. Taxa which have been adequately searched for
	and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise
	in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such.
P1: Priority One	Poorly Known Taxa. Taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5)
	populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being
	on lands under immediate threat, e.g. rd verges, urban areas, farmland, active
	mineral leases, etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by
	feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected
	lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in
	urgent need of further survey.
P2: Priority Two	Poorly Known Taxa. Taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5)
	populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate
	threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for
	declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
P3: Priority Three	Poorly Known Taxa. Taxa which are known from several populations, and the taxa
	are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered),
	either due to the number of known populations (generally >5), or known
	populations being large, and either widespread or protected. Such taxa are under
	consideration for declaration as 'rare flora' but are in need of further survey.
P4: Priority Four	Rare Taxa. Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and
	which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any
	identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5-10 years.

(From Atkins, K.J., Declared Rare and Priority Flora List 2006, Dept. CALM)









**Appendix B** Photographs of Flora of Conservation Significance











Plate 1 Flowers of Conospermum toddii DRF (photos ecologia)



Plate 2 Habit of *Conospermum toddii* DRF (photos ecologia)



Plate 3 Baeckea sp. Sandstone (P1) (photos ecologia)









Plate 4 Habit and flower of Dampiera eriantha (P1) (photos ecologia)



Plate 5 Habit and leaf of Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin (P2) (photos ecologia)





### Plate 6 Habit and flower of Olearia arida (P2) (photos ecologia)







Plate 7 Habit & form of *Baeckea* sp. Great Victoria Desert (P3) (photos ecologia)



Plate 8 Habit and flower of Dicrastylis nicholasii (P2) (photos ecologia)









Plate 9 Dicrastylis cundeeleensis (P2) (photos ecologia)

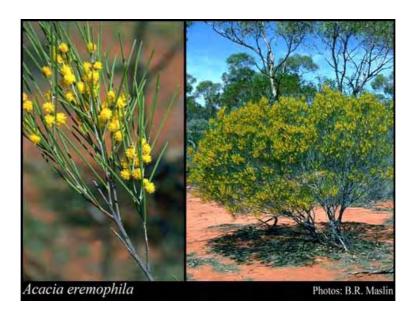


Plate 10 Acacia eremophila similar to Acacia eremophila numerous-nerved variant (P3) (photo B Maslin)







Plate 11 Microcorys macredieana P3 (photos ecologia)





Plate 12 Micromyrtus stenocalyx (P3) (photos ecologia)





Plate 13 Daviesia purpurascens P4 (photos ecologia)









Plate 14 Lepidobolus deserti P4 (photos ecologia)





Plate 15 Caesia talingka ms (C Tauss) (photos ecologia)



## Appendix C Locations of Flora of Conservation Significance recorded during the Threatened Flora Assessment

NB: all locations in Zone 51J WGS 84 ± approx. 5 m





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
	Size	647	6766	
		647	6766	
		647	6766	7
		64	6766	
		647	6766	Boundary waypoints, S
	104	647	6766	facing upper slope
		647	6766	
		647	6766	
		647	6766	
		647	6766	
	4	647	6766	
		645	6765	
		645	6765	
	17	645	6765	Boundary waypoints, S
		645	6765	facing upper slope
		645	6765	
		646	6765	
	35	646	6765	
		646	6765	
		646	6765	Boundary waypoints
Conospermum toddii		646	6765	
		646	6765	
	1	646	6765	
	3	645	6765	
	36	646	6765	
	3	645	6765	
		645	6765	
		645	6765	
		645	6765	
	58	645	6765	Centre line
		645	6765	
		645	6765	
		645	6765	
		646	6765	
		646	6765	
		646	6765	
	47	646	6765	Boundary waypoints
		646	6765	
		646	6765	
		646	6765	





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
		646	6765	
		646	6765	
	51	646	6765	Boundary waypoints
		646	6765	
		646	6765	
	2	646	6765	Swale area north side of dune
	32	646	6765	
	11	646	6765	
	4	646	6765	
	6	646	6765	
	6	646	6765	
	17	646	6765	
	1	646	6765	
	53	646	6765	
	7	646	6765	
	283	645	6765	
	78	645	6765	
	125	645	6765	
	21	645	6765	
Conospermum toddii	2	645	6765	
,		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
	162	645	6764	Boundary waypoints
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
	113	645	6764	Boundary waypoints
		645	6764	
		645	6764	





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
		645	6764	
		645	6764	<u> </u>
		645	6764	<u> </u>
		645	6764	<u> </u>
		645	6764	
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	
		646	6764	
	C.4	646	6764	Down dom
	64	646	6764	Boundary waypoints
		646	6764	$\overline{0}$
	4	646	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	<u> </u>
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
Conospermum toddii		645	6764	Predominantly on south
	162	645	6764	side slope with numbers
		645	6764	reducing towards crest
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
		645	6764	
		645	6764	<u> </u>
		645	6764	
		645	6764	$\overline{0}$
	442	645	6764	$\overline{0}$
	113	645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
		645	6764	
	4	647	6765	
Olearia arida	2	647	6765	





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
	20+	648	6765	
	50+	648	6765	
	20+	647	6765	
	15+	647	6765	
	5+	647	6765	
	150+	647	6765	Interswale, DN dominant understorey shrub
	15+	647	6765	
	25+	646	6765	
	10+	646	6765	
	200+	647	6765	Dominant understorey shrub in the interswale
	50+	647	6765	
	25+	645	6766	Becoming dominant lower slope heading east from this point
	13	646	6766	
	16	647	6766	
	20+	647	6766	
	13	647	6766	
	40+	647	6766	
Dicrastylis nicholasii	10+	646	6766	
	11	646	6766	
	3	646	6766	
	2	645	6766	
	4	646	6766	
	50+	647	6766	Interswale
	30+	647	6766	
	7	647	6766	
	40+	647	6766	
	100+	647	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	13	646	6766	
	3	646	67666	
	40+	646	6766	
	60+	646	6766	
	50+	645	6766	
	100+	645	6766	
	12	646	6766	
	13	646	6766	
	10+	647	6766	





Species	Population	Easting (mE)	Northing	Notes
- Species	size		(mN)	Notes
	20+	647	6766	
	15+	647	6766	
	12	647	6766	
	5	646	6766	
	4	646	6766	
	16	646	6766	
	35	646	6766	
	27	647	6766	
	20+	648	6766	
	15	648	6766	
	30+	647	6765	
	50+	647	676	
	30+	647	6765	
	10+	647	6765	
	15+	646	6765	
	2	646	6765	
	7	645	6765	
	40+	645	6765	
	3	647	6765	
	20+	647	6765	
Dicrastylis nicholasii	3	647	6765	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	20+	647	6765	
	70+	647	6765	
	20+	647	6765	
	10+	647	6765	
	50+	646	6765	
	4	646	6765	
	2	646	6765	
	20+	646	6765	
	7	646	6765	<u> </u>
	10	646	6765	<u> </u>
	30	646	6765	
	100+	646	6765	
	70+	646	6765	1
		646		
	100+		6765	<u> </u>
	20+	646	6765	
	70+	647	6765	<b>)</b>
	50+	647	6765	) \
	50+	647	6765	
	20+	647	6766	
	15+	647	6766	)





Species	Population	Easting (mE)	Northing	Notes
	size		(mN)	
	80	647	6765	
	50+	647	6765	
	50+	647	676	
	100+	6470	6765	
	50+	646	6765	
	100+	646	6765	
	20+	646	6765	
	20+	646	6765	
	20+	645	6765	
	50+	645	6765	
	3	646	6763	
	20+	64	6764	
	15+	645	6764	
	11	647	6764	
	40+	647	6764	
	20+	647	6764	
	30+	646	6764	
	40+	646	6764	
	20+	645	6764	
	5	648	6764	
Dicrastylis nicholasii	30+	647	6764	
,	100+	647	6764	
	50+	647	6764	
	20+	646	6764	
	50+	646	6764	
	4	645	6764	
	5	644	6764	
	50+	663	6773	
	20+	665	6774	
	100+	665	6774	
	100+	665	6774	
	100+	665	6774	
	50+	661	6772	1
	50+	661	6772	1
	30	662	6772	1
	30+	662	6772	
	10+	662		
	5		6772	<u> </u>
		650	6762	
	1	643	6762	1
	1	643	6762	1
	2	644	6762	/





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
Dispositulia nichalasii	50+	651	6762	
Dicrastylis nicholasii	20+	650	6762	
	10+	646	6765	
	1	646	6765	
	2	645	6766	
	7	645	6766	
	1	645	6766	
	17	645	6766	
	29	645	6765	
	1	645	6765	
	50+	643	6763	
N.A	30+	643	6763	
Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin	50+	643	6763	
Officer Busin	1	643	6763	
	20	643	6763	
	15+	644	6763	
	10+	644	6763	
	80+	644	6763	
	100+	644	6763	
	3	644	6763	
	1	662	6772	
	12	662	6772	
	10	663	6773	
Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin	7	663	6773	
	5	647	6765	
	2	647	6765	
Microcorys	40	643	6763	
macradieana	1	646	6764	
	1	644	6763	
	1	662	6772	
	14	646	6766	
	30+	646	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	20+	646	6766	
Baeckea sp.	16	646	6766	
Sandstone	12	646	6766	
	10+	645	6763	
	10	643	6762	
	100+	644	6763	Swale





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
	150+	644	6763	Swale
Baeckea sp.	5	644	676	
Sandstone	1	662	6772	
	3	643	6762	
	1	645	6766	
	2	645	6766	
	6	645	6766	First officers that the second
	7	645	6766	Fairly uniformly distributed across north face of dune
	12	645	6766	across north face of duffe
	7	645	6766	
	15	645	6766	
	19	645	6766	
	1	645	6766	
	3	645	6766	
	2	645	6766	
	6	645	6766	
	4	646	6766	
	2	646	6766	
	20+	646	6766	
	20+	646	6766	
	1	646	6766	
Micromyrtus	15	646	6766	
stenocalyx	3	647	6766	
	1	647	6766	
	1	647	6766	
	6	647	6767	
	4	647	6766	
	2	647	6766	
	3	646	6767	
	6	646	6767	
	1	646	6766	
	11	646	6766	
	1	646	6767	
	5	647	6767	
	1	647	6766	
	1	647	6767	
	2	646	6767	
	1	647	6766	
	1	646	6763	
	6	646	6763	





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
	7	644	6764	
	18	644	6764	
	3	644	6764	
	17	645	6764	
	14	645	6764	
	1	647	6764	
	4	644	6764	
	5	644	6764	
	3	644	6764	
	7	644	6764	
	6	644	6764	
	5	644	6764	
	3	645	6762	
	4	645	6762	
	5	645	6762	
	25	646	6762	
	15	646	6762	
	4	648	6764	
	9	647	6764	
Micromyrtus	9	646	6764	
stenocalyx	7	646	6764	
	19	646	6764	
	21	646	6764	
	46	645	6765	
	2	644	6764	
	5	644	6764	
	3	644	6764	
	1	644	6764	
	2	644	6764	
	2	645	6764	
	15	645	6764	
	3	645	6764	
	1	663	677	
	3	662	677	
	4	662	6772	
	1	662	6772	
	13	649	6762	
	11	649	67620	
	4	649	6762	
	3	650	6762	





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
	1	651	6762	
	3	643	6762	
	1	643	6762	
	7	643	6762	
Micromyrtus	1	643	6762	
stenocalyx	8	643	6762	
	2	645	6762	
	1	645	6762	
	1	646	6762	
	2	646	6762	
	5+	647	6765	
	4	647	6765	
	3	647	6765	
	6	646	6765	
	7	647	6765	
	6	647	6765	
	15	647	6765	
	6	647	6765	
	4	647	6765	
	1	647	6765	
	2	646	6766	
	1	646	6766	
	20+	6462	6766	
	16	646	6766	
	6	646	6766	
Lepidibolus deserti	7	646	6766	
	4	647	6766	
	6	647	6766	
	12	647	6766	
	6	646	6766	
	10	646	6766	
	8	646	6766	
	20+	646	6766	
	15+	646	6766	
	4	645	6766	
	1	645	6766	
	8	646	6766	
	15+	646	6766	
	3	647	6766	
	1	647	6766	
	10+	647	6766	





Appendix C: DRF/Priority Flora locations recorded during the Threatened Flora Assessment

Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
	50+	647	6766	
	100+	647	6766	South facing slope and crest
	20+	647	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	5	647	6766	
	40+	647	6766	
	150+	647	6766	
	35	647	6766	
	30+	647	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	15+	647	6766	
	10+	646	6766	
	15+	645	6766	
	25+	646	6766	
	10+	646	6766	
	21+	646	6766	
	20+	647	6766	
	15+	647	6766	
	20+	647	6766	
	25	647	6766	
Lepidibolus deserti	20+	647	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	4	647	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	15+	647	6766	
	2	647	6766	
	30	647	6766	
	50	647	6766	
	25	647	6766	
	31	647	6766	
	16	647	6766	
	40+	646	6766	
	30+	646	6766	
	20+	646	6766	
	10+	647	6766	
	20+	647	6766	
	15+	647	6766	
	20+	647	6766	
	20	647	6765	
	2	646	6765	
	3	647	6765	





Appendix C: DRF/Priority Flora locations recorded during the Threatened Flora Assessment

Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes
	12	647	6765	
	10+	647	6765	
	2	647	6765	
	6	646	6765	
	15+	646	6765	
	10+	646	6765	
	2	646	6765	
	20+	646	6765	
	30	646	6765	
	5	647	6765	
	50+	647	6766	
	30+	647	6766	
	13	647	6766	
	20+	647	6766	
	50+	647	6766	
	30+	647	6766	
	30+	647	6767	
	50+	647	6766	
	30+	64	6767	
	13	647	6767	
Lepidibolus deserti	4	648	6765	
	2	647	6765	
	10	647	6765	
	20	647	6765	
	100+	647	6765	
	50+	646	6765	
	10+	645	6765	
	1	647	6766	
	1	647	6766	
	10	647	6767	
	1	647	6767	
	200+	645	6763	
	3	644	6764	
	2	645	6764	
	7	646	6764	
	14	647	6764	
	20+	647	6764	
	20+	645	6764	
	10+	643	6764	
	30+	645	6762	
	100+	645	6762	





Species	Population size	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Notes		
Lepidibolus deserti	50+	646	6762			
	10+	6461	6762			
	2	648	6764			
	50+	647	6764			
	20+	646	6764			
	10+	645	6764			
	20+	661	6772			
	10+	661	6772			
	50+	662	6772			
	4	662	6772			
	100+	645	6762	B		
	100+	645	6762	Dominant across crest and		
	100+	646	6762	slopes		





Appendix D Summary or other ecologia surveys from which additional DRF and Priority Flora locations are derived





This page intentionally left blank





Location	Date of survey	Type of survey	No. species	DRF/Priority flora recorded	Status	Reference
Tropicana Pre Clearance Flora Assessment of track between old PNG camp and Tropicana exploration camp	February 2006	Foot and vehicular traverses of approximately 140 km of track. Opportunistic collection of potential species of conservation significance and dominant plants within vegetation communities	156	Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert Micromyrtus stenocalyx Grevillea secunda Olearia arida Micromyrtus macredieana Conospermum viscidulum Daviesia purpurascens Lepidobolus deserti	P2 P2 P2 P2 P3 P4 P4	ecologia, 2006a
Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve Bypass track (Plumridge east-west Track to Cable Haul Rd track)	April 2006	Foot and vehicular traverses of approximately 55 km of track. Opportunistic collection of potential species of conservation significance and dominant plants within vegetation communities	166	Conospermum toddii Dicrastylis nicholasii Micromyrtus stenocalyx Grevillea secunda Olearia arida Micromyrtus macredieana Daviesia ?purpurascens Lepidobolus deserti	DRF P2 P2 P2 P2 P3 P4	ecologia, 2006b
Area of approximately 27km <sup>2</sup> within the proposed Tropicana operational area	Aug 2006	Foot traverses in a grid pattern searching for specific flora of significance. Dominant taxa from vegetation community types were also collected.	115	Dicrastylis nicholasii Olearia arida Lepidobolus deserti	P2 P2 P4	ecologia, 2006c





Location	Date of survey	Type of survey	No. species	DRF/Priority flora recorded	Status	Reference
TGP Minigwal Water Supply area and pipeline corridor: Approximately 33 km of 100 metres width extending to the north to a 400 km <sup>2</sup>	April 08	Combination of linear transects within the proposed pipeline corridor and quadrate based collection within the polygon		Dicrastylis nicholasii Olearia arida Acacia eremophila numerous- nerved variant Lepidobolus deserti	P2 P2 P3 P4	ecologia, 2008
Tropicana Operational Flora and Vegetation Survey: Area of approximated 1,356 km² surrounding the proposed infrastructure area	Nov 2006 & July 2007	Two phase Level 2 survey with 204, 400 m <sup>2</sup> quadrates broadly distributed to reflect the range of vegetation types present.	446	Baeckea sp. Sandstone Dampiera eriantha Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert Dicrastylis nicholasii Grevillea secunda Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin Olearia arida Acacia eremophila numerous nerved variant Acacia eremophila var. variabilis Dicrastylis cundeeleensis Microcorys macredieana Micromyrtus stenocalyx Daviesia purpurascens Lepidobolus deserti	P1 P1 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P3 P3 P3 P3 P3 P4 P4	ecologia 2009a





Location	Date of survey	Type of survey	No. species	DRF/Priority flora recorded	Status	Reference
Cable Haul Rd Infrastructure Corridor, 215 km corridor south of the proposed TGP, west of the boundary of Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve and south to the Trans Australian Railway Line Access Rd	Jul-Aug 2007	114, 400m <sup>2</sup> quadrates and 59 linear transects	417	Dampiera eriantha Baeckea sp. Great Victoria Desert Dicrastylis nicholasii Grevillea secunda Isotropis canescens Malleostemon sp. Officer Basin Olearia arida Physopsis chrysotricha Dicrastylis cundeeleensis Microcorys macredieana Micromyrtus stenocalyx Comesperma viscidulum Daviesia purpurascens Lepidobolus deserti	P1 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P2 P3 P3 P3 P3 P4 P4	ecologia 2009b

