

**PRIORITY ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

10 January 2008 – please note that this document is being continually updated as new information comes to hand.

Note:

- i) Nothing in this table may be construed as a nomination for listing under the Commonwealth *EPBC Act 1999*.
- ii) The inclusion in this table of a community type does not necessarily imply any status as a threatened ecological community.
- iii) Regions eg Pilbara are based on Department of Environment and Conservation regional boundaries.
- iv) For definitions of categories (Priority 1 etc.) refer document entitled 'Definitions and Categories'.

	<b>Community name</b>	<b>Category</b>
	<b>PILBARA</b>	
1	<b>West Angelas Cracking-Clays</b> Open tussock grasslands of <i>Astrebula pectinata</i> , <i>A. elymoides</i> , <i>Aristida latifolia</i> , in combination with <i>Astrebula squarrosa</i> and low scattered shrubs of <i>Sida fibulifera</i> , on cracking-clay loam depressions and flowlines. Threats: Disturbance footprints increasing from mine, future infrastructure development, possible weed invasion and changes in fire regime.	Priority 1
2	<b>Weeli Wolli Spring community</b> Unusual flora assemblages as sympatric <i>Gossypium</i> spp. Hybridising. A typical spring site in the Pilbara, undescribed aquatic crustaceans collected from this site. ~400 m by 4 km, Fortescue. High diversity of flora. Threat: dewatering.	Priority 1
3	<b>Burrup Peninsula rock pool communities</b> Calcareous tufa deposits. Interesting aquatic snails. Threats: recreational impacts, and potential development; NOX and SOX emissions.	Priority 1
4	<b>Burrup Peninsula rock pile communities</b> Comprise a mixture of Pilbara and Kimberley species, communities are different from those of the Hamersley and Chichester Ranges. Threats: mining	Priority 1
5	<b>Cracking clay communities of the Chichester Range and Mungaroona Range</b> Usually high in the landscape, sometimes perched on hill tops and on plateaus. Chichester tablelands cracking clays. Threats: grazed heavily at times in the past, still grazed sometimes by feral and station cattle.	Priority 1
6	<b>Roebourne Plains coastal grasslands</b> Disappearing cracking clays. Sherlock Station; Roebourne Common, Airport reserve between Dampier and Karratha - Seven Mile Creek. Threats: Grazing	Priority 1
7	<b>Stony Chenopod association of the Roebourne Plains area</b> Roebourne Common and airport. Not a very common community. Threats: Preferentially grazed by stock.	Priority 1
8	<b>Barrow Island subterranean fauna</b> Barrow Island stygofauna and troglifauna. Threats: Mining	Priority 1
9	<b>Subterranean invertebrate communities of mesas in the Robe Valley region</b> Threats: Mining	Priority 1
10	<b>Peedamulla Marsh vegetation complex</b> Peedamulla (Cane River) Swamp Cyperaceae community, near mouth of Cane River. Plants are unusual. Threats: grazing	Priority 1
11	<b>Barrow Island creekline vegetation</b> General cover of <i>Triodia angusta</i> with shrubs principally <i>Hakea suberea</i> , <i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> , <i>Acacia bivenosa</i> , and <i>Gossypium robinsonii</i> . Mangrove thickets ( <i>Avicennia marina</i> ) at the creek mouths.	Priority 1
12	<b><i>Astrebula lappacea</i> grasslands</b> On boundary of Hamersley and Brockman Stations Threats: Heavily grazed.	Priority 1
13	<b>Sand Sheet vegetation (Robe Valley)</b> <i>Corymbia zygomphylla</i> scattered low trees over <i>Acacia tumida</i> var. <i>pilbarensis</i> , <i>Grevillea eriostachya</i> high shrubland over <i>Triodia schinzii</i> hummock grassland. Other associated species include <i>Cleome uncifera</i> , <i>Heliotropium transforme</i> , <i>Indigofera boviparda</i> subsp <i>boviparda</i> , and <i>Ptilotus arthrolasius</i> . Most northern example/expression of vegetation of Carnarvon Basin. Community is poorly represented type in the Pilbara Region, and not represented in the reserve system. Community contains many plant species that are at their northern limits or exist as disjunct populations. Vulnerable to invasion by weeds (particularly buffel grass) Threats: mining, weed invasion	Priority 1
14	<b>*Groundwater calcrete assemblages of the Yilgarn</b> Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: mining tenements occur over all known assemblages of this type.	Priority 1

15	<b>Plant assemblages of the Wona Land System</b> A system of basalt upland gilgai plains with tussock grasslands, in Chichester National Park and in pastoral leases. Threats: preferential grazing by stock and kangaroos. High level erosion.	Priority 3 (iii)
16	<b>Coolabah-lignum flats: <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> over <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> community</b> Woodland or forest of <i>Eucalyptus victrix</i> (coolabah) over thicket of <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> (lignum) on red clays in run-on zones. Associated species include <i>Eriachne benthamii</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> , <i>Aristida latifolia</i> , <i>Eulalia aurea</i> and <i>Acacia aneura</i> . Threats: dewatering and grazing.	Priority 3(i)
17	<b>Invertebrate assemblages (Errawallana Spring type) Coolawanya Station</b> Geologically distinct. Sherlock River system. Permanent spring-fed creek. Has atypical invertebrate community. Threats: grazing.	Priority 4 (b)
18	<b>Invertebrate assemblages (Nyeetberry Pool type)</b> Jimmawurrada Creek. Nyeetberry pool, Robe River. Permanent River Pool in the Pilbara (ground water fed). Blind isopod collected from this site. Threats: mining and feral animals	Priority 4 (b)
19	<b>Stygofaunal communities of the Millstream Freshwater Aquifer</b> A unique assemblage of subterranean invertebrate fauna. Threats: Groundwater drawdown and salinisation.	Priority 4(b)
<b>KIMBERLEY</b>		
1	<b>Perched spring-fed peat-based swamps on hillslopes of the Durack Range area</b> Assemblages of spring-fed wetlands on organic substrates perched on sandstone hill-slopes in the Central Kimberley bioregion. Drainage lines are vegetated with a forest of <i>Corymbia ptychocarpa</i> (swamp bloodwood), <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> spp, <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> , and some <i>Livistona</i> spp. over the fern <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> and the climbing fern <i>Lygodium microphyllum</i> . Sedges occur in the understorey and clumps of Reed Grass <i>Arundinella nepalensis</i> are dominant in the understorey where the canopy is more open. Also associated with the drainage lines are swamps vegetated by dense sedgeland with grasses and herbs. Threats: Cattle grazing and weeds.	Priority 1
2	<b>Assemblages of Point Spring and Long Spring rainforest swamps</b> Closed canopy rainforest on freshwater swamps on alluvial floodplain soils in the east Kimberley. Two occurrences are known, these are Point Spring and Long Swamp. At Point Spring the canopy is 17m high and the dominant tree species include <i>Canarium australianum</i> , <i>Carallia brachiata</i> , <i>Euodia elleryana</i> , <i>Ficus racemosa</i> , <i>F. virens</i> and <i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i> . The rainforest canopy height at Long Swamp is 30m, and the dominant tree species include <i>Nauclea orientalis</i> , <i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i> and <i>Euodia elleryana</i> . The periphery of the patch is permanently moist and supports a <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i> forest. Threats: Invasion by feral fish, impacts of stock, climate change and rising sea levels.	Priority 1
3	<b>Assemblages of the wetlands associated with the organic mound springs on the tidal mudflats of the Victoria-Bonaparte Bioregion</b> East Kimberley (i.e. Brolga Spring, King Gordon Spring, Attack Spring etc on Carlton Hill Station). Large wetlands with <i>Melaleuca</i> forest with small patches of rainforest on central mounds. Rainforest and paperbark forest associated with mound springs and seepage areas of the Victoria Bonaparte coastal lands.	Priority 1
4	<b>Monsoon vine thickets of limestone ranges</b> Nimbing Range, Napier Range, and Jeremiah hills.	Priority 1
5	<b><i>Oryza australiensis</i> (wild rice) grasslands on alluvial flats of the Ord River</b> West side of Weaber Hills, Weaber Plain, Mantini Flats, Knox Creek.	Priority 1
6	<b>Inland Mangrove (<i>Avicennia marina</i>) community of Salt Creek</b> Anna Plains Station, Mandora.	Priority 1
7	<b>Plant assemblages on vertical sandstone surfaces</b> Eg. 2 undescribed spinifex spp. at Bungles and Molly Spring, foxtail spinifex at Cathedral Gorge and Thompsons Spring. Fire sensitive plants, fire regimes a threat.	Priority 1
8	<b>Invertebrate community of Napier Range Cave</b> On Old Napier Downs, Karst No. KNI. Threats: Mine close by and tourist visitation.	Priority 1
9	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of the cliff foot springs around Devonian reef system</b> Black soils. Threats: Springs drying up due to dewatering of karst systems.	Priority 1
10	<b>Dwarf pindan heath community of Broome coast</b> Occurs between the racecourse and Gantheame Point lighthouse. Insufficient survey outside of Broome townsite area to determine full extent.	Priority 1
11	<b><i>Corymbia paractia</i> dominated community on dunes</b> <i>Corymbia paractia</i> behind dunes, Broome township area, Dampier Peninsula. Transition zone where coastal dunes (with vine thickets) merge with Pindan (desert) vegetation. Also, port north of Broome.	Priority 1
12	<b>Invertebrate community of Tunnel Creek</b> Has unique fauna and has high visitation but not enough data available yet to justify - currently only has 1 sample site (neighbouring sample areas eg Windjana Gorge have different genera).	Priority 2
13	<b>Assemblages of Disaster Bay organic mound springs</b> Organic mound springs on tidal flat with <i>Melaleuca acacioides</i> , <i>Timonius timon</i> , <i>Pandanus spiralis</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i>	Priority 3 (iii)

	<i>viridiflora</i> , <i>Acacia neurocarpa</i> and <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> (mangrove) woodland with <i>Typha domingensis</i> and sedges, including <i>Schoenoplectus litoralis</i> .	
14	<b>Assemblages of Lolly Well Springs wetland complex</b> Wetland complex containing numerous low organic mound springs with moats.	Priority 3 (ii)
15	<b>Nimalaica clay pan community.</b> Inland from Willie Creek.	Priority 4 (b)
	<b>MID-WEST</b>	
1	<b>Mount Gibson Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
2	<b>Blue Hills (Mt Karara/Mungada Ridge/Blue Hills) vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
3	<b>Jack Hills vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
4	<b>Lake Austin vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
5	<b>Mt Dimer vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
6	<b>New Forest vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
7	<b>Robinson Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
8	<b>Twin Peaks vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
9	<b>Weld Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
10	<b>Wolla Wolla (Gullewa) vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation).</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
11	<b>Yalgoo vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
12	<b>Moresby Range vegetation association</b> <i>Melaleuca megacephala</i> and <i>Hakea pycnoneura</i> thicket on stony slopes of Moresby Range.	Priority 1
13	<b>Mt Dugel/Mt Nairn vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
14	<b>Minjar/Gnows Nest vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
15	<b>Warriedar Hill/Pinyalling vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
16	<b>Mt Magnet vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
17	<b>Tallering Peak vegetation complexes</b> Tallering Peak in the northwest is a massif of banded ironstone and jaspilite, with outcropping masses of rock along the spine. Vegetation is sparse and includes shrubs of only 1.2m of <i>Acacia quadrimarginea</i> , <i>A ?coolgardiensis</i> , <i>Eremophila leucophylla</i> , <i>Thryptomene johnsonii</i> , a smaller <i>Baeckea</i> or <i>Thryptomene</i> sp. and <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> .	Priority 1
18	<b>Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community M2 (Melaleuca preissiana woodland)</b> Woodland dominated by <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> along sandy drainage lines, with faithful species of <i>Anigozanthos pulcherrimus</i> and constant species of <i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> , <i>Petrophile brevifolia</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea reflexa</i> .	Priority 1
19	<b>Lesueur-Coomallo Floristic Community DFGH</b> Mixed species-rich heath on lateritic gravel with <i>Hakea erinacea</i> , <i>Melaleuca platycalyx</i> and <i>Petrophile seminuda</i> : a fine scale mixture of four floristically-defined communities occurring on lateritic slopes.	Priority 1
20	<b>Kalbarri ironstone community</b> Winter wet, mallee/melaleuca over herbs. Dense shrubland when burnt. Surrounded by sandplain. Yerina springs and north Eurardy Station. Z-bend loop, Junga Dam. The Declared Rare Flora taxon <i>Eremophila microtheca</i> occurs in community.	Priority 1
22	<b>Shrublands of the Northampton Area, dominated by Melaleuca species over exposed Kockatea Shale</b> Heath on breakaways located in Port Gregory, west of Northampton. Community includes priority taxa; <i>Ptilotus chortophyllum</i> (P1), <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. Port Gregory, <i>Ozothamnus</i> sp. Northampton, <i>Gastrolobium propinquum</i> (P1), outlier of <i>Ptilotus helichrysoides</i> . Unusual geology (Kockatea Shale) outcropping at surface.	Priority 1
23	<b>*Groundwater calcrete assemblages of the Yilgarn</b> Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: mining tenements occur over all known assemblages of this type.	Priority 1
24	<b>Petrophile chrysantha low heath on Lesueur dissected uplands (Gp200-170)</b> Low heath dominated by <i>Petrophile chrysantha</i> on Lesueur Dissected Uplands. Associated species include <i>Dryandra armata</i> and <i>Hakea undulata</i> .	Priority 2
25	<b>*Claypans with mid dense shrublands of Melaleuca lateritia over herbs</b> Claypans (predominantly basins) usually dominated by a shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> occurring both on	Priority 2

	the coastal plain and the adjacent plateau. These claypans are characterized by aquatic ( <i>Hydrocotyle lemnoides</i> – Priority 4) and amphibious taxa (e.g. <i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> , <i>Villarsia capitata</i> and <i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i> - DRF)	
26	<b>Coolabah-lignum swamps</b> Widely distributed, would need to clarify composition of herbs and extent of specific plant assemblage. Similar assemblage occurs in the Pilbara.	Priority 3(iii)
27	<b>Hypersaline community number 2. Stromatolites of Hamelin Pool</b> Hypersaline tidal stromatolite aragonite community formed by trapping and binding by a variety of cyanobacteria and eukaryotes.	Priority 4 (a)
28	<b>Plant assemblages (spinifex dominated) of sand dune mesa topping the Kennedy Range National Park</b>	Priority 4 (a)
29	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of Edithana Pool</b> High quality river pool on the Lyons River. High invertebrate diversity. Threats: cattle and Tilapia	Priority 4 (b)
30	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of Mooka Springs</b> Spring in the Kennedy Range. Has rich representative invertebrate community Threats: feral goats and mining.	Priority 4 (b)
31	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of Cattle Pool</b> High quality river pool on the Lyons River adjacent to Mt Augustus National Park. High invertebrate diversity. Threats: cattle and Tilapia	Priority 4 (b)
32	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of Yinnetharra Cattle Pool</b> Permanent freshwater pool on the middle Gascoyne. Threats: cattle	Priority 4 (b)
33	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of Mibbly pool</b> Large relatively undisturbed freshwater pool on the upper Gascoyne River (therefore unusual). Until recently protected from stock by thick riparian vegetation. A track has been cleared to the pool which has allowed stock access.	Priority 4 (b)
34	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of Erong Springs</b> High aquatic invertebrate diversity site in the Gascoyne area. Threats: stock and goats.	Priority 4 (b)
35	<b>Invertebrate assemblages of Callytharra Spring, Wooramel River</b> Permanent Spring on the Wooramel river. High aquatic invertebrate diversity Threats: cattle.	Priority 4 (b)
36	<b>Lake Macleod invertebrate assemblages</b> Saline aquatic community with strong marine affinities with particularly rich copepod elements is effectively a well developed, very rich birrida community with strong marine and terrestrial components with especially rich hypactacoid community. Distinctive but lacks threats.	Priority 4 (b)
	<b>GOLDFIELDS</b>	
1	<b>Kooyanobbing vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: Subject to mining	Priority 1
2	<b>Die Hardy Range/Diemels vegetation complex (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: iron ore mining.	Priority 1
3	<b>Mount Jackson Range vegetation complex (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: iron ore mining.	Priority 1
4	<b>Windarling Ranges vegetation complex (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
5	<b>Booylgoo Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
6	<b>Bulga Downs vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
7	<b>Cashmere Downs vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
8	<b>Finnerty Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
9	<b>Perinvale/Walling Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
10	<b>Wiluna West vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
11	<b>Lake Giles vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: mining	Priority 1
12	<b>*Groundwater calcrete assemblages of the Yilgarn</b> Unique assemblages of invertebrates have been identified in the groundwater calcretes. Threats: mining tenements occur over all known assemblages of this type.	Priority 1
13	<b>Helena and Aurora Range vegetation complexes (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: iron ore mining.	Priority 2
14	<b>Mount Manning Range vegetation complex (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: iron ore mining.	Priority 3 (i)

15	<b>Yilgarn Hills vegetation complex</b> Threats: mining	Priority 3 (iii)
16	<b>Mt Belches <i>Acacia quadrimarginea</i> / <i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> banded ironstone community</b> On Randall River Timber Reserve. Threats: Has grazing coexistence with the reserve.	Priority 3 (iii)
17	<b>Banded Ironstone Hills with <i>Dryandra arborea</i></b> On Unallocated Crown Land in excellent condition north-west Menzies area.	Priority 3 (iii)
18	<b>Duladgin Ridge vegetation complex</b>	Priority 3 (iii)
19	<b>Mount Jumbo Range vegetation complex</b> Laverton area, northeast goldfields	Priority 3 (iii)
20	<b>Mount Linden Range banded ironstone ridge vegetation complex</b>	Priority 3 (iii)
21	<b>Subterranean fauna of the Paroo Sub-Basin of the Lake Way Basin</b> Calcrete formations near Wiluna. Subterranean fauna of calcrete aquifers. Subterranean fauna of the Murchison Basin. Calcrete formations north east of Cue.	Priority 4 (b)
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>		
1	<b><i>Reedia spathacea</i> - <i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> – <i>Sporadanthus rivularis</i> dominated floodplains and paluslopes of the Blackwood Plateau</b> Diverse closed sedges and rushes to 1.5 m in height of <i>Reedia spathacea</i> / <i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> / <i>Sporadanthus rivularis</i> with open low shrubs to open scrub of <i>Taxandria linearifolia</i> .	Priority 1
2	<b>Granite community dominated by the shrubs <i>Calothamnus graniticus</i> subsp. <i>graniticus</i>, <i>Acacia cyclops</i>, <i>A. saligna</i>, <i>Hakea oleifolia</i>, <i>H. prostrata</i> and <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> (Sugar Loaf Rock)</b> Shrubland (0.5-2 m) growing on shallow soils derived from granite gneiss on the Cowaramup and Gracetown (Willyabrup Exposed Rocky Slopes land unit) soil landscape systems. The dominant species include: <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> , <i>Acacia cyclops</i> , <i>A. littorea</i> , <i>A. pulchella</i> , <i>A. rostelifera</i> , <i>Calothamnus graniticus</i> , <i>Darwinia citriodora</i> , <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> , <i>Daviesia horrida</i> , <i>D. preissii</i> , <i>Dryandra lindleyana</i> , <i>D. erinacea</i> , <i>Hakea prostrata</i> , <i>H. trifurcata</i> , <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , <i>Pimelea ferruginea</i> , and <i>Xanthorrhoea preissi</i> .	Priority 1
3	<b><i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>-<i>M. Preissiana</i>-<i>Banksia littoralis</i> low forest on seasonally waterlogged soils of the Dunsborough-Eagle Bay area</b> A low forest dominated by <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> , <i>M. preissiana</i> , <i>Banksia littoralis</i> and <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> with occasional emergent <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> over <i>Boronia molloyae</i> , <i>Astartea scoparia</i> , <i>Viminaria juncea</i> , <i>Hakea varia</i> , <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , <i>Jacksonia furcellata</i> , <i>Aotus cordifolia</i> (P3), <i>Hibbertia perfoliata</i> , <i>Cyathochaeta clandestina</i> , and <i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> on seasonally waterlogged light grey sands and grey brown sandy loams of the Abba Plain and Willyabrup Valleys soil-landscape systems.	Priority 1
4	<b>Tall closed sedgeland on shallow soils derived from granite gneiss on the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge ('Sedgelands of the Cape Leeuwin Spring')</b> Tall closed sedgeland of <i>Juncus kraussii</i> , <i>Baumea juncea</i> , and <i>Schoenoplectus validus</i> ; tall closed sedgeland of <i>Typha orientalis</i> , over <i>S. validus</i> , <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> and <i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i> ; low closed sedgeland of <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> and <i>Baumea juncea</i> on shallow soils derived from granite gneiss on the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge.	Priority 1
5	<b><i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> (tuart), <i>Eucalyptus decipiens</i>, <i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i> (yate) woodlands (near Busselton)</b>	Priority 1
6	<b>Low shrublands on acidic grey-brown sands of the Gracetown soil-landscape system</b> A low shrubland or heath occurring on grey brown sand with a bleached surface derived from granite gneiss near the west coast of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge. Dominant or characteristic shrub species include; <i>Calothamnus sanguineus</i> , <i>Darwinia citriodora</i> , <i>Hakea prostrata</i> , <i>Hakea trifurcata</i> , <i>Jacksonia horrida</i> , <i>Kunzea ciliata</i> , <i>Pimelea ferruginea</i> , <i>Pimelea rosea</i> , <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , <i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>plumosa</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea brunonis</i> . Common herbs, grasses and sedges include; <i>Asteridea pulverulenta</i> , <i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i> , <i>Austrostipa compressa</i> , <i>Brachyscome iberidifolia</i> , <i>Lepidosperma squamatum</i> , <i>Platysace haplosciadia</i> , <i>Trichocline spathulata</i> and <i>Velleia trinervis</i> .	Priority 2
7	<b><i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> forests, Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge</b> Low Closed Forest to Closed Forest of <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ("moonah") occurring near the coastline of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste Ridge adjacent to limestone cliffs and down steeply sloping rock slopes on dark-grey, brown or, less commonly, pale-grey sands, often with outcropping limestone. The Moonah varies from 2 to 15 metres, reflecting depth of soil and wind pruning. Typical understorey shrubs are <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> , <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> , <i>Leucopogon propinquus</i> , and <i>Suaeda australis</i> .	Priority 2
8	<b>Blackwood Alluvial Flats</b> Woodlands and shrublands of the alluvial soils of the upper Blackwood River (Condinup and Darkan 5f soil-landscape sub-systems). Vegetation associations identified to date: Wet shrublands on alluvial clay flats, Jarrah-Marri woodlands on alluvial grey-brown loams, Wandoo woodlands on alluvial grey-brown clay-loams (includes vernal pools), Flooded Gum-Wandoo woodland on alluvial grey clays (includes vernal pools), Wandoo woodlands on grey sandy loams	Priority 2
9	<b>*Epiphytic Cryptogams of the karri forest</b> Cryptogams associated with <i>Trymalium floribundum</i> and <i>Chorilaena quercifolia</i> in the karri forests of south-west WA. Comprises liverworts, mosses and lichens found on the bark of mature (plants greater than 15 years old and prior to senescence at about age 50) <i>Trymalium floribundum</i> and <i>Chorilaena quercifolia</i> in the karri forest of south-west Western Australia.	Priority 3 (i)
<b>SWAN</b>		
1	<b>*Avon Pools</b>	Priority 1

	Deep pools and natural braided sections of fresh to brackish rivers of the Avon Botanical District.	
2	<b>Fairbridge Ironstone community</b> (Cemetery – Fairbridge Farm).	Priority 1
3	<b>Mt Saddleback heath communities</b>	Priority 1
4	<b>Casuarina obesa association</b> Thomas Rd to Serpentine River, Swan Coastal Plain. No detailed information to assess if distinct community.	Priority 1
5	<b>Leschenault White Mangrove Community</b> May not be considered a separate community type as is possibly a geographic outlier.	Priority 1
6	<b>Elongate fluvial delta system</b> Peel Harvey system, the site appears to contain common vegetation types on an unusual substrate, may not meet the criteria for TECs.	Priority 1
7	<b>Hypersaline microbial community 1</b> Extant coastal hypersaline lakes microbialite community formed by <i>Apanoetheca halophitica</i> , <i>Oscillatoria</i> sp./ <i>Spirulina</i> sp., <i>Botryococcus</i> and diatoms (Government House Lake, Rottnest).	Priority 2
8	<b>Wandoo woodland over dense low sedges of Mesomelaena preisii on clay flats</b> Wandoo woodland on clay flats in valleys over dense low sedges of <i>Mesomelaena preisii</i> .	Priority 2
9	<b>Banksia woodland of the Gingin area restricted to soils dominated by yellow to orange sands</b> Species rich Banksia woodlands on deep yellow-red sands that appear restricted to the western Dandaragan Plateau. The vegetation is described as scattered <i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i> and <i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> over <i>Banksia menziesii</i> and <i>Banksia attenuata</i> low open woodland over <i>Jacksonia sternbergiana</i> and <i>Adenanthos cygnorum</i> high open shrubland over <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> and <i>Chamelaucium lullfitzii</i> (DRF) open shrubland over <i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> and <i>Astroloma xerophyllum</i> low shrubland over <i>Mesomelaena pseudostygia</i> open sedgeland.	Priority 2
10	<b>Living microbial mats in hypersaline ponds</b> Extant hypersaline pond stromatolitic ‘Conophyton’ like un lithified communities formed with little sediment incorporation by (?) <i>Phormidium hypersalinum</i> (Pamelup Pond, Lake Preston, Yalgorup).	Priority 2
11	<b>Wooded wetlands which support colonial waterbird nesting areas</b> Chandala, Booragoon Lake, unnamed wetland near Pinjarra, McCarleys Swamp. This type differs from the listed ‘Perched wetlands of the Wheatbelt region with extensive stands of <i>Casuarina obesa</i> and <i>Melaleuca strobophylla</i> ’ (‘Toolibin-type’ wetlands) in that the Wheatbelt type is <i>Casuarina</i> , rather than <i>Melaleuca</i> dominated. Also, Toolobin Lake type is now brackish-saline (formerly fresh-brackish), whereas this type are currently fresh-brackish.	Priority 2
12	<b>Litter Dependent Invertebrate Community of the northern Jarrah Forest</b> Chandler Block, Northern Jarrah Forest, insufficient evidence that this is a discrete community type.	Priority 2
13	<b><i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> woodlands, southern Swan Coastal Plain (‘community type 22’)</b> Low lying sites generally consisting of <i>Banksia ilicifolia</i> – <i>B. attenuata</i> woodlands, but <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> woodlands and scrubs are also recorded. Occurs on Bassendean and Spearwood systems in the central Swan Coastal Plain north of Rockingham. Typically has very open understorey, and sites are likely to be seasonally waterlogged.	Priority 2
14	<b>*Claypans with mid dense shrublands of <i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> over herbs</b> Claypans (predominantly basins) usually dominated by a shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> occurring both on the coastal plain and the adjacent plateau. These claypans are characterized by aquatic ( <i>Hydrocotyle lemnoides</i> – Priority 4) and amphibious taxa (e.g. <i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> , <i>Villarsia capitata</i> and <i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i> - DRF).	Priority 2
15	<b>Coastal shrublands on shallow sands, southern Swan Coastal Plain (‘community type 29a’)</b> Mostly heaths on shallow sands over limestone close to the coast. No single dominant but important species include <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> , <i>Rhagodia baccata</i> , and <i>Olearia axillaris</i> .	Priority 3
16	<b>Granite communities of the northern Jarrah Forest</b> Jarrahdale area - Monadnocks, Blue Rock; insufficient information to distinguish discrete community type/s.	Priority 3
17	<b>Swan Coastal Plain <i>Banksia attenuata</i> - <i>Banksia menziesii</i> woodlands (‘community type 23b’)</b> These woodlands occur in the Bassendean system, from Melaleuca Park to Gingin. Occurs in reasonably extensive <i>Banksia</i> woodlands north of Perth.	Priority 3
18	<b><i>Eucalyptus haematoxylon</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> woodlands on Whicher foothills (‘community type 1a’)</b> Community occurs along the northern edge of State Forest along the base of the Whicher Range and is composed of <i>Eucalyptus haematoxylon</i> – <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> forests and woodlands. Taxa virtually restricted to the type include <i>Acacia varia</i> subsp. <i>varia</i> , <i>Agonis grandiflora</i> and <i>Xanthosia pusilla</i> .	Priority 3
19	<b>Southern Swan Coastal Plain <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> - <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands (type 25)</b> Woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> - <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> south of Woodman Point. Recorded from the Karrakatta, Cottesloe and Vasse units. Dominants other than tuart were occasionally recorded, including <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> at Paganoni block and <i>Eucalyptus decipiens</i> at Kemerton. Tuart formed the overstorey nearby however.	Priority 3
20	<b>Quindalup <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> and / or <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands (‘community type 30b’)</b> This community is dominated by either Tuart or <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> . The presence of <i>Hibbertia cuneiformis</i> , <i>Geranium retrorsum</i> and <i>Dichondra repens</i> differentiate this group from other Quindalup community types. The type is found from the Leschenault Peninsular south to Busselton.	Priority 3
21	<b>Southern <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands (‘community type 21b’)</b> This community is restricted to sand sheets at the base of the Whicher Scarp, the sand sheets on elevated ridges	Priority 3

	or the sand plain south of Bunbury. Structurally, this community type is normally <i>Banksia attenuata</i> or <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> – <i>B. attenuata</i> woodlands. Common taxa include <i>Acacia extensa</i> , <i>Jacksonia</i> sp. Busselton, <i>Laxmannia sessiliflora</i> , <i>Lysinema ciliatum</i> and <i>Johnsonia acaulis</i> .	
22	<b>Low lying <i>Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands or shrublands ('community type 21c')</b> This type occurs sporadically between Gingin and Bunbury, and is largely restricted to the Bassendean system. The type tends to occupy lower lying wetter sites and is variously dominated by <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> , <i>Banksia attenuata</i> , <i>B. menziesii</i> , <i>Regelia ciliata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> or <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> . Structurally, this community type may be either a woodland or occasionally shrubland.	Priority 3
23	<b>Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands ('community type 24')</b> Heaths with scattered <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> occurring on deeper soils north from Woodman Point. Most sites occur on the Cottesloe unit of the Spearwood system. The heathlands in this group typically include <i>Dryandra sessilis</i> , <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> , and <i>Schoenus grandiflorus</i> .	Priority 3
24	<b>Acacia shrublands on taller dunes, southern Swan Coastal Plain ('community type 29b')</b> Community is dominated by Acacia shrublands or mixed heaths on the larger dunes. This community stretches from Seabird to south of Mandurah. No consistent dominant but species such as <i>Acacia rostellifera</i> , <i>Acacia lasiocarpa</i> , and <i>Melaleuca acerosa</i> were important.	Priority 3(i)
25	<b>Central Northern Darling Scarp Granite Shrubland Community</b> Shrublands and heath on deeper loams and red earths on fragmented granite/quartzite. Heath species typically consist of the taller shrubs <i>Xanthorrhoea acanthostachya</i> and <i>Allocasuarina humilis</i> over smaller proteaceous and myrtaceous shrubs, namely <i>Melaleuca</i> aff. <i>scabra</i> , <i>Baeckea camphorosmae</i> and to a lesser extent, the proteaceous shrubs <i>Dryandra armata</i> , <i>Hakea incrassata</i> and <i>Hakea undulata</i> . Located in central region of the Northern Darling Scarp near Perth.	Priority 4 (a)
	<b>WARREN</b>	
1	<b><i>Reedia spathacea</i> - <i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> - <i>Schoenus multiglumis</i> dominated peat paluslopes and sandy mud floodplains of the Warren Biogeographical Region</b> Sedges/ rushes to about 1.5m in height of <i>Reedia spathacea</i> / <i>Empodisma gracillimum</i> / <i>Schoenus multiglumis</i> with <i>Homalospermum firmum</i> low open shrubs to scrub.	Priority 1
2	<b>Relictual peat community</b> Lake Surprise.	Priority 1
3	<b>Southwest Coastal Grassland</b> Southwest coastal grassland dominated by <i>Austrostipa flavescens</i> , <i>Poa porphyroclados</i> and <i>Desmocladus flexuosus</i> .	Priority 2
4	<b>Sphagnum communities of the Tingle Forest</b> Only 3 known occurrences - Walpole area.	Priority 2
5	<b>Basalt association of the Warren Region</b> Black Point - near Augusta.	Priority 2
6	<b>Saprolite association of the Warren Region</b> Walpole Inlet. 'Palusmont wetland communities'.	Priority 2
7	<b>Flat wetlands Rocky Gully to Denmark</b> Threats: dieback and fire.	Priority 2
8	<b>Southern Granite community (Muirillup Rock, Northcliffe)</b> Subset of wheatbelt granites; insufficient information to distinguish discrete community type/s.	Priority 2
9	<b>Aquatic invertebrate communities of peat swamps</b>	Priority 2
10	<b>*Epiphytic Cryptogams of the karri forest</b> Cryptogams associated with <i>Trymalium floribundum</i> and <i>Chorilaena quercifolia</i> in the karri forests of south-west WA. Comprises liverworts, mosses and lichens found on the bark of mature (plants greater than 15 years old and prior to senescence at about age 50) <i>Trymalium floribundum</i> and <i>Chorilaena quercifolia</i> in the karri forest of south-west Western Australia.	Priority 3
	<b>WHEATBELT</b>	
1	<b>Highclere Hills (Mayfield) vegetation complex (banded ironstone formation)</b> Threats: iron ore mining.	Priority 1
2	<b>Red Morrel Woodland of the Wheatbelt</b> Tall open woodlands found in the Wheatbelt on lateritic, ironstone or granitic soil types. Sometimes found with <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> (Salmon Gum), or <i>E. loxophleba</i> (York Gum) woodlands and has very little understorey. It is also found directly above lake systems in the central and eastern Wheatbelt. The landscape unit in which it is found is valley floors, usually adjacent to saline areas.	Priority 1
3	<b>*Avon Pools</b> Deep pools and natural braided sections of fresh to brackish rivers of the Avon Botanical District.	Priority 1
4	<b>Canegrass perched clay wetlands of the wheatbelt dominated by <i>Eragrostis australasica</i> and <i>Melaleuca strobophylla</i> across the lake floor</b>	Priority 1
5	<b>Mottlecah dominated heathland on deep white sands</b> Wheatbelt Mottlecah ( <i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i> ) dominated heathland on deep white sands. <i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i> over proteaceous sandplain community.	Priority 1
6	<b>Natural organic saline seeps of the Avon Botanical District</b> The known occurrence of this community is characterised by vegetation in a series of bands from the upland to the saline seep. 1) Dunes and Sandplain, 2) Saline seep and 3). Adjacent flats and flow lines.	Priority 1
7	<b>Dense Melaleuca thickets with emergent mallee <i>Eucalyptus erythronema</i> var. <i>marginata</i> and <i>Eucalyptus transcontinentalis</i> of the Wheatbelt Region</b>	Priority 1

8	<b>Tamma-Dryandra-Eremaea shrubland</b> Tamma-Dryandra-Eremaea shrubland on cream sands of the Ulva Landform Unit. <i>Acacia lasiocalyx</i> and <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> over <i>Eremaea pauciflora</i> , <i>Dryandra armata</i> , <i>Hakea aculeata</i> and <i>Dryandra erythrocephala</i> open heath over <i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i> very open grassland over cream sands of the Ulva Landform Unit.	Priority 1
9	<b>Banksia prionotes and Xylomelum angustifolium low woodlands on transported yellow sand</b> <i>Banksia prionotes</i> and <i>Xylomelum angustifolium</i> Low Woodlands on large yellow sands dunes (formed from sheets of transported sand in the valleys) on the Ulva Landform Unit. The community has a species rich understorey of <i>Grevillea eriostachya</i> , <i>Melaleuca leptospermoides</i> , <i>Verticordia roei</i> , <i>Calytrix leschenaultii</i> , <i>Dampiera</i> spp., <i>Baeckea preissiana</i> and <i>Borya constricta</i> .	Priority 1
10	<b>Salt Flats Plant Assemblages of the Mortlock River (East Branch)</b> The habitat comprises braided channels (up to 2 km wide), flats, wash-lines and sandy rises (up to 2m high) stretching 39 km along the Mortlock River (East) from Meckering eastwards to 8 km west of Tammin. A mosaic of plant communities assorted by elevation occurs on the river flats. The area represents the most extensive braided saline drainage line in this part of the SW agricultural zone. The plant community comprises mixed shrubs ( <i>Scholtzia capitata</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> aff. <i>uncinata</i> ) over species rich herbs on sandy rises, with <i>Melaleuca thyoidea</i> on margins, dwarf scrub and species rich herbs on washlines and saline wetlands.	Priority 1
11	<b>Yate (<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i>) dominated alluvial claypans of the Jingalup Soil System</b>	Priority 2
12	<b>Gypsum Dunes (Lake Chinocup)</b> <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>incrassata</i> mallee over low scrub on gypsum dunes.	Priority 2
13	<b>Wheatbelt <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> over <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> fernland community</b> Tall emergent <i>Eucalyptus salmonophloia</i> over <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> tall closed forest over <i>Acacia acuminata</i> mid-high isolated trees over <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> tall sparse shrubland over <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> very tall closed fernland over various sparse forbland. Occurs in a drainage line near the base of a granite inselberg.	Priority 2
14	<b>*Claypans with mid dense shrublands of <i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> over herbs</b> Claypans (predominantly basins) usually dominated by a shrubland of <i>Melaleuca lateritia</i> occurring both on the coastal plain and the adjacent plateau. These claypans are characterized by aquatic ( <i>Hydrocotyle lemnaeoides</i> - Priority 4) and amphibious taxa (e.g. <i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> , <i>Villarsia capitata</i> and <i>Eleocharis keigheryi</i> - DRF).	Priority 2
15	<b><i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> and <i>Lepidosperma tuberculatum</i> growing on the south-western side of granite outcrops adjacent to laterite on the eastern slopes of the Darling Scarp</b>	Priority 2
16	<b>Parker Range vegetation complexes</b> <i>Hakea pendula</i> Tall Shrubland is of particular significance. <i>Eucalyptus sheathiana</i> with <i>E. transcontinentalis</i> and/or <i>E. eremophila</i> woodland on sandy soils at the base of ridges and low rises; <i>E. longicornis</i> with <i>E. corrugata</i> and <i>E. salubris</i> or <i>E. myriadena</i> woodland on broad flats; <i>E. salmonophloia</i> and <i>E. salubris</i> woodland on broad flats; <i>Allocasuarina acutivalvis</i> and <i>A. corniculata</i> on deeper sandy soils of lateritic ridges; <i>E. capillosa</i> subsp. <i>polyclada</i> and/or <i>E. loxophleba</i> over <i>Hakea pendens</i> thicket on skeletal soils on ridges (laterites, breakaways and massive gossanous caps); and <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> low open woodland on massive greenstone ridges.	Priority 3(iii)
17	<b>Plant assemblages of the Wongan Hills System</b> Mallee over <i>Petrophile shuttleworthiana/Allocasuarina campestris</i> thicket on shallow gravelly soils over ironstone on summit and slopes; Shrub mallee on slopes of lateritic hills; Mallee over <i>Allocasuarina campestris</i> thicket on the slopes of the laterite plateaus; Mallee over <i>Melaleuca</i> thicket on red brown loam over gravel on slopes below the plateau; Mallee over <i>Melaleuca coronicarpa</i> heath on shallow red soil on scarp slopes; <i>A. campestris/Calothamnus asper</i> thicket over red-brown clay/ironstone/greenstone on scree slopes; and in lower areas: <i>Eucalyptus longicornis/ E. salubris</i> woodland, <i>E. salmonophloia</i> and <i>E. loxophleba</i> woodlands; <i>Acacia acuminata</i> low forest; <i>E. ebbanoensis</i> mallee over scrub; and open mallee of <i>E. drummondii</i> .	Priority 4(a)
<b>SOUTH COAST</b>		
1	<b>Species rich shrublands and thickets with scattered eucalypt emergents on yellow sandy loam</b> <i>Eucalyptus flocktoniae</i> (syn. <i>E. urna</i> ) low woodland.	Priority 1
2	<b>Stromatolite like microbialite community of a Coastal Hypersaline Lake (Pink Lake)</b> Microbial, invertebrate and plant assemblages of natural saline seeps. Well-laminated stromatolites consisting of alternations of egg-shell-like layers of inorganic aragonite precipitate and calcified microbial layers dominated by coccoid cyanobacteria and photosynthetic bacteria. These structures probably record seasonal alternations of the growth of a benthic microbial community and aragonite precipitation.	Priority 1
3	<b>Ridge Road Quartzite community</b> Open Jarrah forest and woodland developed on young exposed quartzite with an understorey dominated by <i>Taxandria parviceps</i> on the western interface of the Yilgarn craton and the Albany-Frazer orogen.	Priority 1
4	<b>Bremer Range vegetation complexes</b> Mt Day, Round Top Hill, Honman Ridge. <i>Eucalyptus rhomboidea</i> ms and <i>E. eremophila</i> woodland on the side slopes of low ridges; <i>E. flocktoniae</i> woodland (with <i>E. salubris</i> , <i>E. salmonophloia</i> , <i>E. dundasii</i> and <i>E. tenuis</i> ) on broad flat ridges and side slopes; <i>E. flocktoniae</i> and/or <i>E. longicornis</i> woodland on saline soils on ridges and flats adjacent to large salt lake systems; <i>E. longicornis</i> and/or <i>E. salmonophloia</i> or, <i>E. georgei</i> subsp <i>georgei</i> or, <i>E. dundasii</i> woodland, on low areas; <i>E. livida</i> woodland on lateritic tops or <i>Allocasuarina</i> thickets on greenstone ridges of lateritic breakaways; <i>Acacia duriuscula</i> , <i>Allocasuarina globosa</i> , <i>E. georgei</i> subsp <i>georgei</i> and <i>E. oleosa</i> thickets on greenstone ridges with skeletal soils. Proposed Nature Reserve. Threats: exploration and mining	Priority 1

5	<p><b>Fraser Range vegetation complex</b>  Plant assemblages of the Fraser Range Vegetation Complex: <i>Allocasuarina huegeliana</i> and <i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> open woodland over <i>Beyeria lechenaultia</i> and <i>Dodonaea microzyga</i> Scrub and <i>Aristida contorta</i> bunch grasses (granite complex), on the slopes and summits of hills; <i>Acacia acuminata</i> Tall Shrubland dominated by <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> and <i>Triodia scariosa</i> on uplands with shallow loamy sands; <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>uncinata</i> (KRN 7854) over <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>helmsii</i>, <i>Cryptandra miliaris</i>, <i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>, <i>D. stenozyga</i> and <i>Triodia scariosa</i> (<i>Eucalyptus effusa</i> Mallee) on colluvial flats with loamy clay sands, and; <i>E. oleosa</i>, <i>E. transcontinentalis</i>, <i>E. flocktoniae</i> Woodland on flats.</p>	Priority 1
6	<p><b>Plant assemblages of the Southern Hills Vegetation Complex</b>  Complex of woodland (<i>E. oleosa</i>, <i>E. transcontinentalis</i>, <i>E. flocktoniae</i>) on flats with open stony ridges carrying mainly mallee and spinifex (<i>Eucalyptus effusa</i> Mallee: <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>uncinata</i> (KRN 7854) over <i>Cassia helmsii</i>, <i>Cryptandra miliaris</i>, <i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>, <i>D. stenozyga</i> and <i>Triodia scariosa</i>). Includes patches of grassland, wattle thicket and mallee.</p>	Priority 1
7	<p><b>Green Range granite hill heath and woodland community</b>  Heath and woodland dominated by <i>Acacia heteroclita</i>, <i>Anthocercis viscosa</i>, <i>Thryptomene saxicola</i>, <i>Darwinia citriodora</i>, <i>Prostanthera verticillata</i>, <i>Platysace compressa</i>, <i>Gastrolobium bilobum</i>, <i>Hakea oleifolia</i>, <i>Leucopogon verticillaris</i>, <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>, <i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>, and <i>Acacia drummondii</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i> on red clay-loam over granite.</p>	Priority 1
8	<p><b>Wet ironstone heath community (Albany District)</b>  The habitat for the community is winter-wet ironstone in valley floors. The heath community is dominated by <i>Kunzea recurva</i>, <i>K. preissiana</i>, <i>K. micrantha</i>, <i>Hakea lasiocarpa</i>, <i>H. tuberculata</i>, <i>H. oldfieldii</i>, <i>H. cucullata</i>, <i>H. sulcata</i>, <i>Petrophile squamata</i>, <i>Dryandra tenuifolia</i> ssp. <i>tenuifolia</i>, <i>Adenanthos apiculatus</i>, <i>Melaleuca suberosa</i>, <i>M. violacea</i>, <i>Gastrolobium spinosum</i>. North Porongurup.</p>	Priority 1
9	<p><b>Porongurup Range Karri Forest</b>  Occurs on granite, red clay-loam on the mid-upper slopes of the Porongurup Range. Dominants include <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>Trymalium floribundum</i>, <i>Hydrocotyle ?hirta</i>, <i>Tetrarrhena laevis</i>, <i>Clematis pubescens</i>, <i>Lepidosperma effusum</i> and <i>Pteridium esculentum</i>. Other associated species include; <i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>phillipii</i> (DRF), <i>Ranunculus colonorum</i>, <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>, <i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>, <i>A. aethiopicum</i> (P4), <i>Veronica plebeia</i>, <i>Poa porphyroclados</i> and <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>.</p>	Priority 1
10	<p><b>Cheynes 1 Tree Mallee</b>  <i>Eucalyptus acies</i>, <i>E. lehmanii</i>, <i>E. goniantha</i> Tree Mallee Tall Open Shrubland and Open Sedgeland on loam on steep slopes of spongolite breakaway. Common shrub species include <i>Gastrolobium bilobum</i>, <i>Rhadinothamnus rudis</i>, <i>Melaleuca blaerifolia</i>, <i>Hakea elliptica</i>, <i>Spyridium majoranifolium</i> and <i>Agonis theiformis</i>. Common sedges include <i>Desmocladius flexuosus</i> and <i>Tetraria capillaris</i>. Priority taxa other than <i>E. acies</i> (P4) and <i>E. goniantha</i> (P4) include <i>Dryandra serra</i> (P4, at the eastern limit of its range) and <i>Calothamnus robustus</i> (P3).</p>	Priority 1
11	<p><b>Cheynes 2 Open Tree Mallee</b>  <i>Eucalyptus acies</i> (P4), <i>E. doratoxylon</i> Tree Mallee over Mixed Tall Open Shrubland, Open Shrubland and Open Sedgeland on loam on gentle to moderate slopes and crests of spongolite outcropping. Common tall shrub species include <i>Allocasuarina trichodon</i>, <i>Hakea cucullata</i> and <i>H. lasiantha</i>; however the tall shrub stratum may be absent. Common shrubs include <i>Calothamnus robustus</i> (P3), <i>Beaufortia empetrifolia</i>, <i>Dryandra mucronulata</i>, <i>Melaleuca striata</i> and <i>Taxandria spathulata</i>. Common sedges include <i>Mesomelaena stygia</i>, <i>M. tetragona</i>, <i>Cyathochaeta avenacea</i>, <i>Anarthria scabra</i> and <i>Chordifex leucoblepharus</i>.</p>	Priority 1
12	<p><b>Heath on Komatiite at Bandalup Hill</b>  Dense heath on alkaline red clay over komatiite (ultra-mafic rock) and associated carbonates. Note: very open tree mallee over heath B in Hale Bopp occurrence. Dominant species: <i>Beyeria</i> sp. Bandalup, <i>Acacia ophiolithica</i>, <i>Hakea verrucosa</i>, <i>Grevillea fastigiata</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. Gorse, <i>Allocasuarina</i> sp. Bandalup, <i>Verticordia oxylepis</i>, <i>Grevillea oligantha</i>, <i>Hybanthus floribundus</i>, <i>Pomaderris brevifolia</i> ssp. <i>brevifolia</i>, <i>Pultenaea wudjariensis</i>, <i>Melaleuca pomphostoma</i>, <i>Nematolepis phebalioides</i>, <i>Philotheca gardneri</i> Bandalup form, <i>Gyrostemon</i> sp. Ravensthorpe, <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>, <i>Calytrix tetragona</i>, <i>Halgania anagalloides</i>, <i>Coleanthera myrtoides</i>. <i>Beyeria</i> sp., <i>Pultenaea wudjariensis</i>, <i>Grevillea fastigiata</i> and <i>Gyrostemon</i> sp. Ravensthorpe are narrow range endemics.</p>	Priority 1
13	<p><b>Melaleuca sp. Kundip Heath</b>  Very open mallee over <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. Kundip (Collection number GF Craig 6020) dense heath.  Open mallee over dense shrub heath (1.0-1.5) dominated by <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. Kundip on pale grey loamy sand with quartz rubble, occupies hill slopes. Associated species include <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. Kundip (GF Craig 6020) (P1) (dominant), <i>M. haplantha</i>, <i>M. stramentosa</i> (P1), <i>M. rigidifolia</i>, <i>M. bracteosa</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i> sp. Gorse, <i>Pultenaea</i> sp. Kundip (GF Craig 6008) (recommended P1), <i>Eucalyptus cernua</i>, <i>E. phaenophylla</i>, <i>E. pileata</i>, <i>Dodonaea trifida</i> (P3), <i>Acacia durabilis</i> (P3), <i>Leucopogon infuscatus</i> and <i>Hibbertia psilocarpa</i> ms. On its eastern boundary, the community abuts <i>Eucalyptus astringens</i> open low woodland and in this area there is an intergrade community.</p>	Priority 1
14	<p><b>Montane mallee of the Stirling Ranges</b>  Thicket, mallee-thicket and heath community on mid to upper slopes of Stirling Range mountains and hills east of Red Gum Pass.</p>	Priority 1
15	<p><b>Coyanarup Wetland Suite</b>  Microscale paluslopes associated with seepage and creeks in the area between Coyanarup Peak and Bluff</p>	Priority 1

	<b>Knoll in the Stirling Ranges.</b>	
16	<b><i>Eucalyptus purpurata</i> woodlands (Bandalup Hill)</b> <i>Eucalyptus purpurata</i> woodlands on magnesite soils of the ridge-tops and upper slopes of Bandalup Hill	Priority 1
17	<b>Open Low <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> – <i>Eucalyptus staeri</i> woodland in association with <i>Banksia coccinea</i> thicket</b> The community occurs on the Dempster Landform Unit. This plant community occurs where the distribution of <i>A. fraseriana</i> and <i>B. coccinea</i> overlap within this landform unit. Associated species include <i>Jacksonia spinosa</i> , <i>Phyllota barbata</i> , <i>Daviesia flexuosa</i> , <i>Melaleuca thymoides</i> , <i>Agonis theiformis</i> , <i>Hypocalymma strictum</i> , <i>Adenanthos cuneatus</i> , <i>Adenanthos obovatus</i> , <i>Petrophile rigida</i> , <i>Andersonia caerulea</i> , <i>A. depressa</i> , <i>Leucopogon</i> spp., <i>Lysinema ciliatum</i> , <i>Needhamiella pumilio</i> , <i>Dasypogon bromeliifolius</i> , <i>Anarthria scabra</i> , <i>A. prolifera</i> , <i>Lyginia barbata</i> , <i>Hypolaena</i> sp., <i>Mesomelaena gracilipes</i> , <i>Lomandra</i> ssp., <i>Conostylis serrulata</i> , and <i>Amperea ericoides</i> .	Priority 1
18	<b><i>Banksia laevigata</i> – <i>Banksia lemnniana</i> proteaceous thicket</b> This community occurs on laterised ridges and breakaways. Associated species generally include <i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i> , <i>Adenanthos oreophilus</i> , <i>Leptospermum maxwellii</i> , <i>Beaufortia orbifolia</i> , <i>Taxandria spathulata</i> and <i>Stylidium albomontis</i> .	Priority 1
19	<b><i>Eucalyptus megacornuta</i> mallet woodland</b> Associated species include the shrubs <i>Hovea acanthoclada</i> , <i>Lasiopetalum compactum</i> , <i>Melaleuca thapsina</i> . This community typically grows on rock piles and breakaways of laterised banded ironstone and pyrite formations. A vegetation study noted that <i>E. megacornuta</i> is almost confined to the Ravensthorpe Range (80-99% of communities) and was considered rare (less than 1,000 plants known in conservation reserves, or few populations).	Priority 1
20	<b>Albany Blackbutt (<i>Eucalyptus staeri</i>) mallee heath on lateritic ridges and seasonally-waterlogged laterite</b> Regionally very limited and very poorly reserved.	Priority 1
21	<b>Albany Blackbutt (<i>Eucalyptus staeri</i>) mallee-heath on deep sand</b> Appears to have been very extensive and common throughout the region although it has been comprehensively cleared and degraded (mainly due to grazing).	Priority 1
22	<b>Tallerack (<i>Eucalyptus pleurocarpa</i>) mallee-heath on heavy soils</b> May have been common prior to clearing for agriculture, and the remaining occurrences of this vegetation are of high conservation significance.	Priority 1
23	<b>Swamp Yate (<i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i>) woodlands in seasonally inundated clay basins</b> Yate woodlands with intact understory and fringing vegetation are poorly conserved in the region.	Priority 1
24	<b>Scrub heath on deep sand with <i>Banksia</i> and <i>Lambertia</i>, and <i>Banksia</i> scrub heath on Esperance Sandplain</b> The scrub heath forms part of Beard's Esperance System and comprises two very closely related vegetation units (bSZc & b1SZc) on sand of varying depths overlying clay: Scrub heath dominated by <i>Banksia speciosa</i> and <i>Lambertia inermis</i> and other proteaceous species such as <i>B. media</i> and <i>Hakea</i> spp. (with occasional <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i> and mallee species) over herbs on deep sand (to 1m) over clay over ironstone. The scrub heath may share a number of species in common with the Mallee heath vegetation unit (e26SZc) of the Esperance System: <i>Eucalyptus tetragona</i> and <i>E. decipiens</i> with occasional <i>E. incrassata</i> , <i>E. redunca</i> over <i>Lambertia inermis</i> and <i>Hakea</i> spp. on lateritic soil over ironstone.	Priority 3(iii)
25	<b>Woodline Hills vegetation complexes (<i>Baeckea recurva</i> shrubland)</b> Ridge communities unique but unless a mine is proposed are currently not threatened.	Priority 4 (a)
26	<b>Stirling Range Upland Yate community</b> Low woodland of <i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i> over a sparse shrub layer of <i>Gastrolobium velutinum</i> , <i>Chamelaucium pauciflorum</i> and <i>Thomasia foliosa</i> over open herbs of <i>Tetrarrhena laevis</i> , <i>Poa porphyroclados</i> , <i>Billardiera heterophylla</i> , <i>Clematis pubescens</i> , <i>Senecio</i> sp., <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i> , <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i> and <i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i> .	Priority 4(b)

\* Occurs in more than one region