Jawoyn Country Bush Blitz

Flora survey

30 March to 11 April 2025

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Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this report is consistent with:

Checklist of Vascular Plants of the Northern Territory

http://eflora.nt.gov.au/NTSpeciesList?heading=sNTSpecies

The Australian Plant Name Index (APNI)

http://www.anbg.gov.au/databases/apni-about/index.html

The Australian Plant Census (APC)

https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/program/hc/hc-APC.html

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Abstract

In late March and early April of 2025, a Bush Blitz survey was conducted on Jawoyn Country, to the northeast of Katherine, Northern Territory. Jawoyn Country is known to support high botanical diversity, with more than 40% (>2000) of the Northern Territory's plant species represented. Despite this, much of the region is relatively poorly surveyed for plants, particularly to the east of Nitmiluk and Kakadu National Parks. As such, the botanical component of the survey comprised selective collecting, targeting specific, rare and complex habitat types known to support high floral diversity and often range-restricted and endemic plant species, in little surveyed areas. These habitats are primarily associated with the elevated sandstone plateaus of the Arnhem Plateau Bioregion. In addition, two standard sites were sampled in more accessible locations.

The survey resulted in 1206 plant specimen collections from 601 species. Of these collections, five species new to science were recognised: *Oldenlandia* sp. two-petals (K.G.Brennan 4754) NT Herbarium, *Portulaca* sp. areolate seeds (I.D.Cowie 15171 & N.J.Cuff) Cowie, *Tephrosia* sp. Manyallaluk (I.D.Cowie 15116 & K.G.Brennan) Cowie, *Utricularia* sp. Marrawal (K.G.Brennan 13983) NT Herbarium and *Neustanthus* sp. Douglas Springs (K.G.Brennan 13988) NT Herbarium. Another 27 informally recognised species were also collected. Most notably, *Stylidium* sp. Twin Falls (L.A. Craven 5870) was collected for the first time since it's recognition, previously known from only a single collection in Kakadu National Park.

No threatened species were collected as part of the survey, but 25 significant species (2 Near Threatened, 23 Data Deficient) were recorded. A further 173 species were recorded as range extensions or significant infill in distribution, up to 345km from nearest known records, highlighting the immense value of additional survey in these historically under-collected and inaccessible areas during favourable seasonal conditions. The condition of Jawoyn Country is generally very good, with only three introduced species recorded during the survey. Only relatively small populations of two species of declared weeds were encountered.

Further survey in northern Jawoyn Country and adjacent IPAs, during optimal conditions, would likely yield a similar quantity of highly significant botanical records and collections.

1. Introduction

1.1 Location

Bush Blitz is a continent-wide biodiversity discovery partnership between the Australian Government, BHP and Earthwatch Australia. Parks Australia coordinates the Bush Blitz program, organising multidisciplinary biodiversity surveys in targeted areas across Australia assessed as being a high priority for taxonomic and ecological research. The program has been running since 2010 and has undertaken six previous survey expeditions in various parts of the Northern Territory.

Traditional lands of the Jawoyn people (Jawoyn Country) encompass an area of approximately 30, 000 km^2 between Pine Creek in the west and the Mainoru River in the east, extending from south of the Central Arnhem Road to the southern Arnhem Land Plateau in the north (Figure 1).

Jawoyn lands adjoin a number of land areas managed for conservation purposes. These include the Wardekken and Mimal Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) to the north and north-east as well as part of Kakadu National Park to the north and west, and the entirety of Nitmiluk National Park. A variety of other tenure types (Figure 2) cover both Jawoyn and adjoining lands including freehold and ALRA Scheduled Aboriginal Lands (e.g. Beswick, Manyallaluk and Arnhemland Aboriginal Land Trusts), Commonwealth and private freehold and leasehold lands (e.g. extensive pastoral leases).

Jawoyn lands include areas of the Top End of the Northern Territory with the highest local relief. Elevation ranges from close to sea-level in lowland areas in the upper parts of northward draining catchments such as the South Alligator River to >500 m on the summit of the Arnhem plateau in the headwaters of the Katherine River (Figure 3).

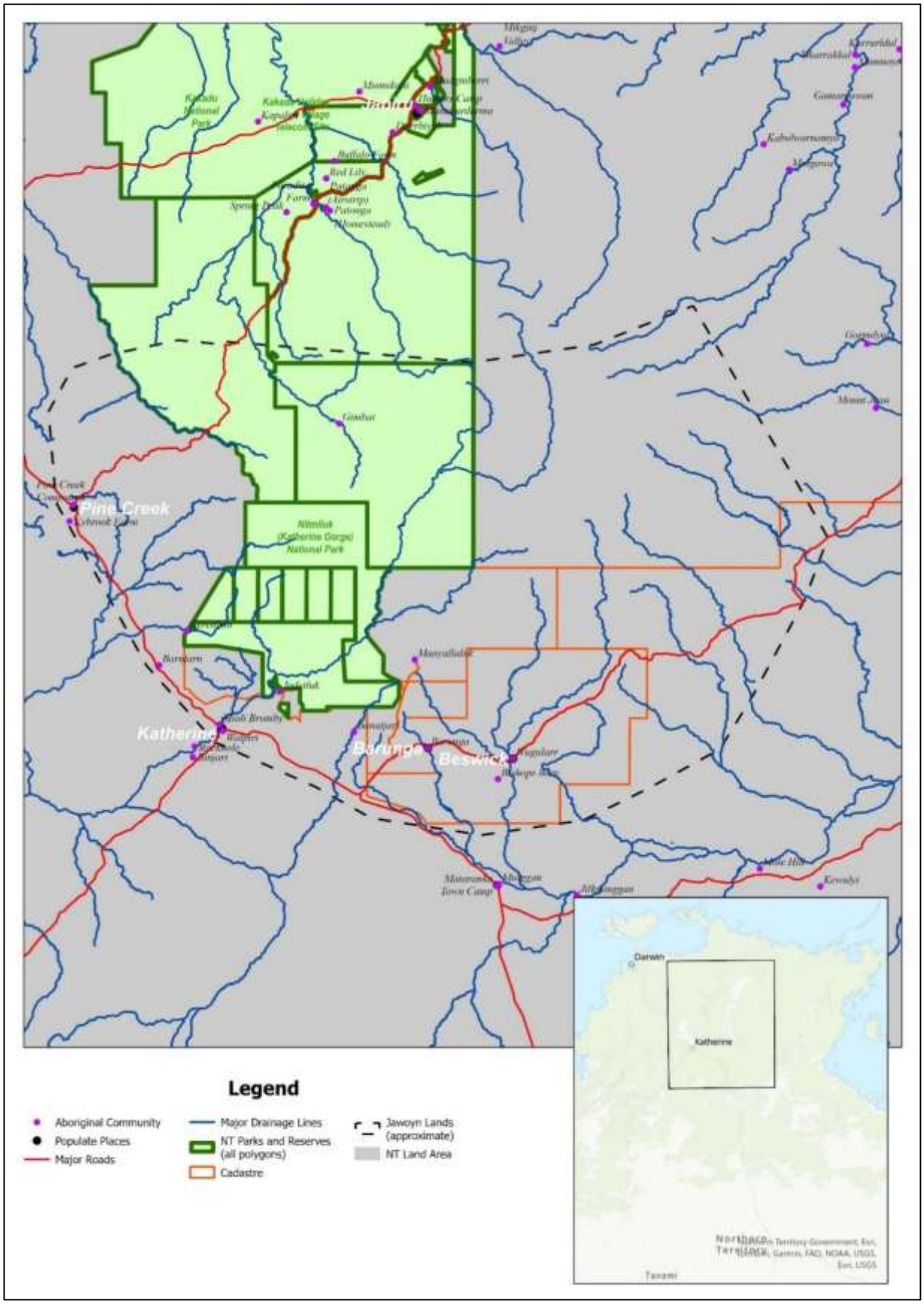


Figure 1: Location of Jawoyn Lands and surrounding Country in the Katherine Region of the Northern Territory.

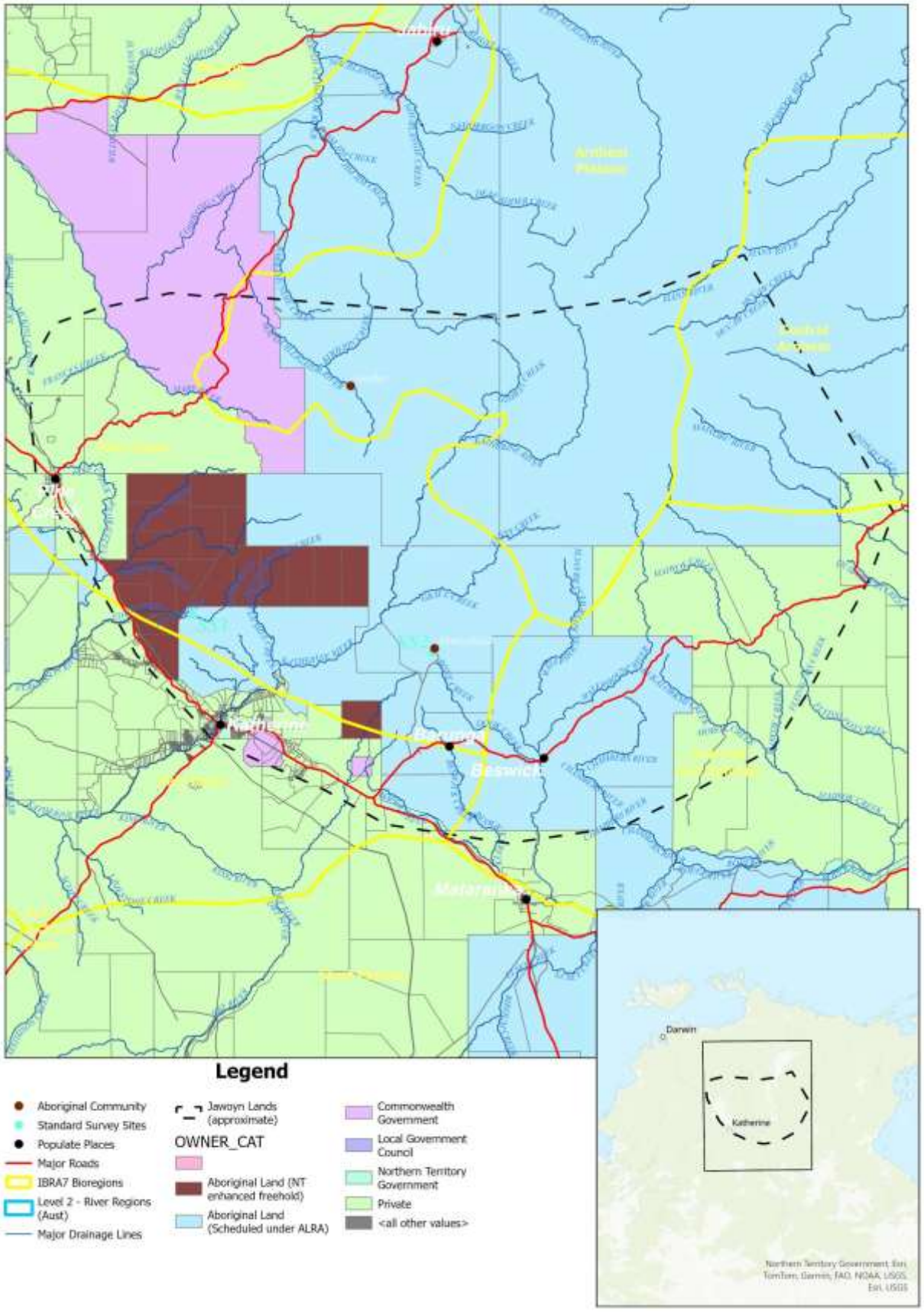


Figure 2: Land tenure in the Katherine Region including Jawoyn Lands.

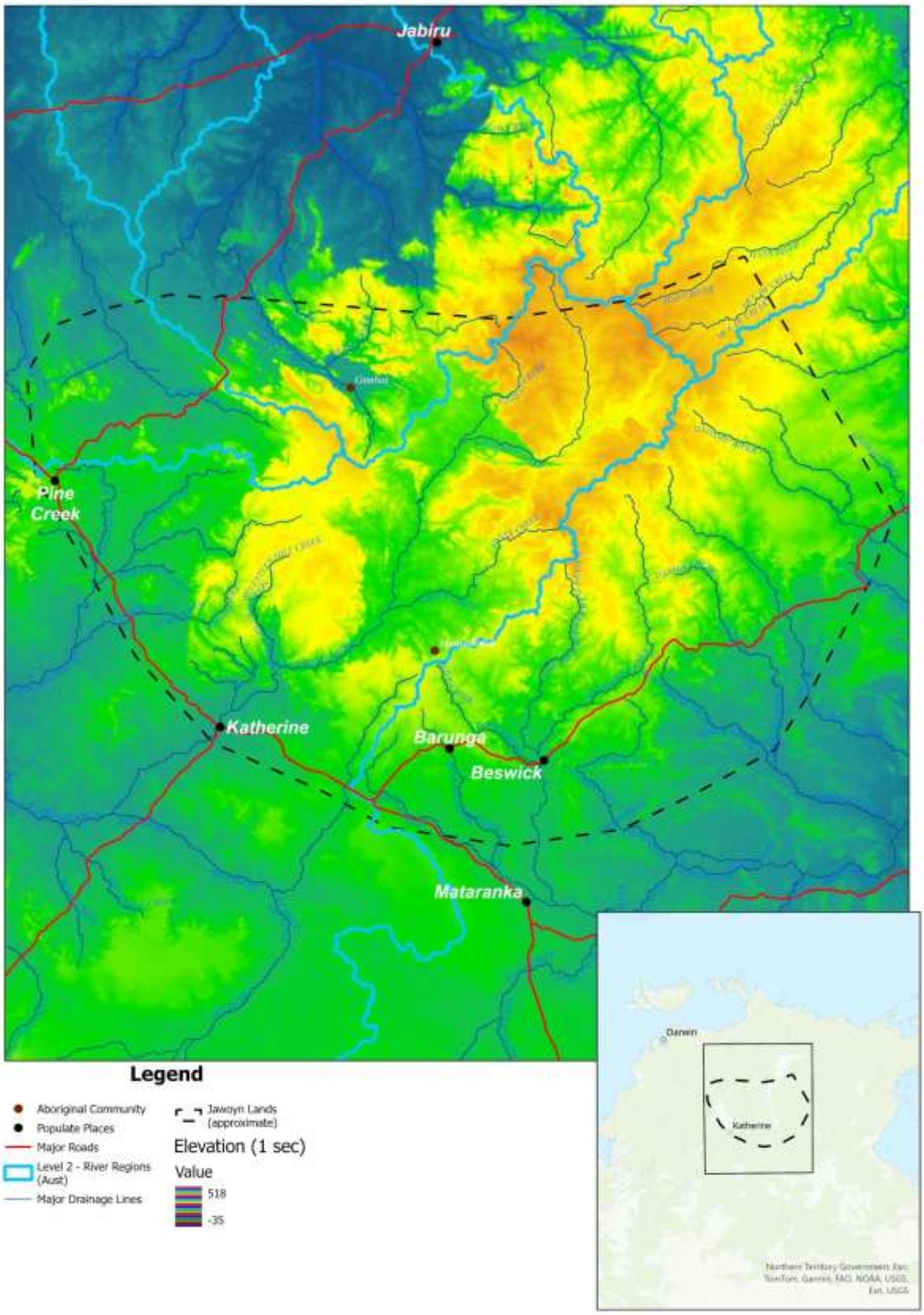


Figure 3: Elevation derived from 1 second Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data over the Jawoyn lands and surrounding areas of the Top End.

1.2 Geology and Regolith

Geologically, Jawoyn Country is situated at the confluence of several important northern Australian geological provinces; the Carpentaria, McArthur, and Daly Basins and the Pine Creek Orogen. Figure 4 shows the underlying structural geology of the Jawoyn region. These large-scale features represent distinct ages and types of materials which strongly influence the landforms and biotia of the region.

The base geology of the region is the Pine Creek Orogen, an extensive (c. 47,000 km^2) area of Palaeoproterozoic clastic, carbonate and carbonaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks, unconformably overlying Neoarchaean (c. 2670–2500 Ma) granitic and gneissic basement. The older Palaeoproterozoic stratigraphic succession of the Pine Creek Orogen predates a major period of tectono-metamorphism approximately 1850 Ma and comprises the older Woodcutters and younger Cosmo Supergroups, both of which are represented within the central and north-western Jawoyn lands. Both supergroups are dominated by carbonate, carbonaceous, clastic, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks with subordinate mafic and felsic volcanic rocks with the Cosmo Supergroup being the most extensive of the units within Jawoyn Country.

Significant occurrences of intrusive mafic rocks (Zamu, Goodparla and Bludells Dolerites) are also found within the extent of these sedimentary Supergroups. The most extensive of these on Jawoyn lands is the Zamu Dolerite that occurs in the central northern areas. The main lithology is massive, medium- to coarse-grained, grey quartz dolerite, in which primary textures and some primary minerals are usually preserved.

These older Supergroups are overlain by the younger sediments of the El Sherana Group which is itself unconformably overlain by the Edith River Group. These groups represent volcani-sedimentary successions formed following the large scale tectono-metamorphic events that ceased approximately 1850 Ma.

Numerous granitoid suites were emplaced within the Pine Creek Orogen overlapping with and following the cessation of major tectono-metamorphic events in the region. The primary granitoids represented within Jawoyn lands are the Jim Jim Suite and numerous members of the Cullen Supersuite. The former is a predominantly granitic pluton in the South Alligator Valley and Nabarlek areas where granites were intruded at shallow levels. Granitoid rocks of the Jim Jim Suite dominate the igneous landscapes to the north of Manyallaluk in the centre of the Jawoyn lands.

The Palaeo- to Mesoproterozoic McArthur Basin unconformably overlies the metamorphosed and deformed rocks of the Pine Creek Orogen and is extensively exposed over the northeastern NT. The McArthur Basin contains an unmetamorphosed and relatively undeformed succession of sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks with a preserved thickness of up to 10 km (Plumb and Wellman 1987) with rock groups separated by regional unconformities.

Within Jawoyn Lands, the predominant Paleoproterozoic sediments of the McArthur Basin are those of the basal Katherine River Group, a succession of fluvial to intertidal sandstone, with an intervening, regionally extensive, flood basalt unit, and an upper shallow-marine shale-carbonate unit. On Jawoyn lands, the characteristic expression of the lower Katherine River Group is the coarse fluvial sandstones of the Kombolgie Subgroup that forms the western Arnhemland escarpment.

A range of Mesoproterozoic sediments forming the upper succession of the McArthur Basin overlay the Katherine River Group. These include limited exposures of dolomitic and siliciclastic rocks, unconformably overlying the Katherine River Group and separated from the overlying Roper Group with a well-defined regional unconformity in the upper parts of the Roper River drainage system (Rawlings 1999).

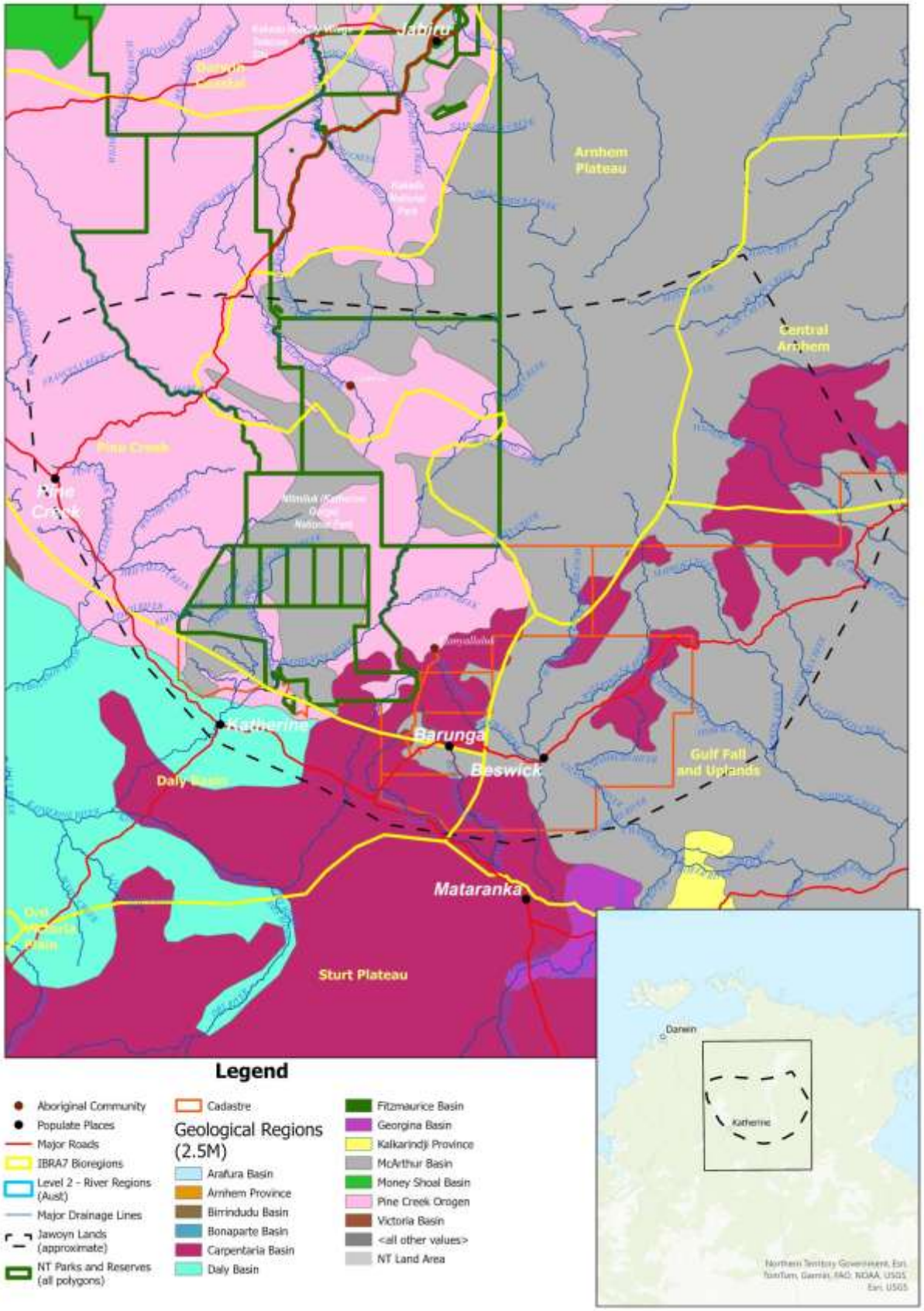


Figure 4: Regional geology of the Jawoyn Lands, Katherine region Northern Territory.

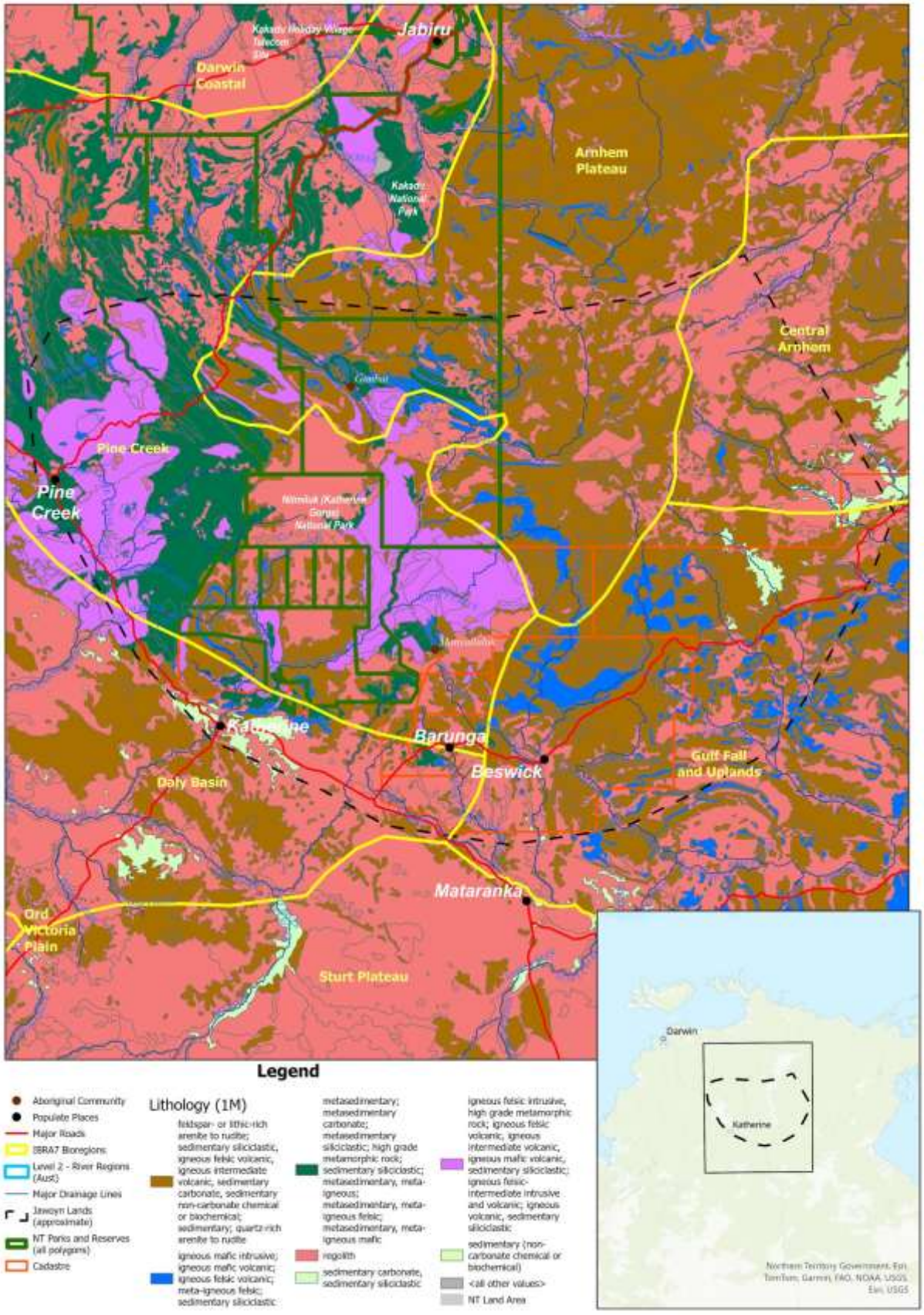


Figure 5: Major lithological groups of the Jawoyn Lands, Katherine region, Northern Territory.

The regionally extensive Roper Group is widespread throughout the McArthur Basin and occurs in the south-eastern part of Jawoyn lands adjoining the elevated escarpment country of the Redbank Package. The Roper Group is comprised of flat-lying alternating marine mudstones and sandstones (Silverman et al 2007).

The Daly Basin represents only a small proportion of the regional geological landscape on the western margin of Jawoyn Lands in the vicinity of Katherine township. The sedimentary successions of the Daly Basin are characteristically fossil rich and support significant groundwater aquifer resources.

The Daly Basin unconformably sits above the older Proterozoic basement, with the stratigraphic succession including sedimentary rocks of predominantly Cambrian age, together with unconformably overlying Early Ordovician sediments.

These sediments are typically carbonaceous, being deposited in marine, tidal and lagoon environments of variable wave energy and typically referred to as limestone, various dolostones (dolograinstone, doloboundstone and doloaminite), dolomitic sandstone, siltstones, mudstones, claystones and shales.

The Jurassic–Cretaceous deposits of the Carpentaria Basin (Smart et al 1980) overlap sedimentary rocks of the McArthur and Daly basins and are a prominent feature of the south-eastern Jawoyn Lands that form parts of catchment areas draining to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The thin, flat-lying, relatively undeformed onshore succession of Late-Early and Early-Late Cretaceous sediments form tablelands, mesas, buttes and isolated rounded exposures, mantling Proterozoic and early Palaeozoic basement rocks from the present-day Northern Territory coastline westward. This forms an extensive outcrop tract (c. 200, 000 km^2 in total across NT and QLD) across the central-northern part of the Northern Territory including Jawoyn Lands. The present-day scattered exposures are remnants of a once much more continuous outcrop tract that has been eroded and dissected.

In onshore areas of the Northern Territory, the predominant rock units of the Carpentaria basin within Jawoyn Lands form a relatively thin succession (typically 20-60 m thick) of unnamed sedimentary layers that can be distinguished across most of this region. These strata have not been affected by tectonic activity and are near-horizontal, except for rare local faulting. Rock types range from massive, cross-bedded quartz sandstone in the lower strata to siltstone, fine-grained sandstone and claystone in the upper strata.

During the upper Cretaceous to mid Cenozoic, much of the land surface was subjected to intense chemical weathering, leading to laterite formation, with unconsolidated sand, silt and clay of Cenozoic age covering much of the area.

The complex regional geology of the Jawoyn lands strongly influences the lithology, landforms and in turn the biota of the region. Lithology (rock-type) and its derivative weathering products are known to have a strong influence on the edaphic properties at local and regional scales. The lithology of geological parent materials and their weathering histories determine soil physio-chemical properties such as nutrient status and availability, water-holding capacity and texture.

A more detailed representation of the major rock-types present within the study area is shown in Figure 5. The predominance of various coarser-grained sedimentary rock types can be seen associated with the elevated parts of the study area in the centre, north and north-east. These areas correlate with the sedimentary successions of the MacArthur Basin and are typically associated with the units that comprise the Redbank Package/Katherine River Group/Kombolgie Subgroup respectively. Fine-grained sedimentary (green) and igneous (pink and blue) rock units associated with the Pine Creek Orogen are also conspicuous in the central and western parts of the study area.

The other major lithological category represented on Figure 5 is regolith, with a further representation of the origin and distribution of regolith overlying the parent rocks of the region provided in Figure 6. These figures illustrate the extensive recent cover of predominantly in situ weathered material that overlays the parent rocks of the region. These materials were largely formed due to deep-weathering processes during the Tertiary with contemporary erosional processes resulting in the deposition of transported regolith material in river valleys associated with the major drainage systems exiting the elevated sandstones of the Arnhem plateau.

1.3 Drainage

Jawoyn Country includes the headwaters and middle reaches of several major drainage systems in the Top End, including the Mann, Mary, East Alligator, South Alligator, Daly (Katherine, Fergusson, Edith) and Roper (Waterhouse) rivers (Figure 7).

The central Arnhem plateau from which these rivers emanate is the topographic high point of the Top End more broadly and these rivers are fed from major spring systems that arise from the ancient and complex geological landscape described previously. Drainage radiates in northerly, westerly and (south-)easterly directions to the Arafura Sea, Bonaparte Gulf and the Gulf of Carpentaria respectively.

Many of these rivers represent perennially flowing systems with little or no modification to the hydrological impedance of the streams themselves throughout their lengths. The perennial water supplies associated with spring discharge and the topographic complexity of the region have an important influence on the flora and vegetation of the region, creating refugial mesic habitats along streams often embedded within fire-protected gorges and fissures.

1.4 Landform and Landscape Context

Landscapes have formed through erosional and depositional processes operating on the underlying parent rocks described previously. These have produced a suite of distinctive landforms that have been previously discussed in detail by Lynch et al. 2012 and grouped into 17 ‘Landscape Classes’ that are shown in Figure 8. The distribution of these Landscape Classes across Jawoyn lands is highly reflective of the patterns of regional geology, lithology, elevation and drainage previously described.

Generally low-relief landforms (e.g. plains and rises) predominate in the east, south-east and south-west of the Jawoyn lands with soil textures and landform elements reflecting the parent material (e.g. limestones of the Daly Basin in the south-west) and weathering intensity (e.g. lateritic plains and rises in the east) at the sub-regional scale. These plains and rises are dissected by depositional alluvial plains associated with the Daly and Roper River systems.

Distinctive landforms (undulating plains/rises and low hills) and soils (shallow stony soils and loams) are associated with the metamorphosed sediments and igneous rock units of the Pine Creek Orogen in the western part of the study area. These areas represent the upper reaches of the Mary, Cullen and Fergusson Rivers with these watercourses dissecting these landforms and delivering significant quantities of sediments to the large floodplain systems downstream of the study area.

Elevated areas of the study area are characterised by a range of rugged, quartz sandstone landforms (e.g. plateaux and hills) or large elevated lateritic plateau surfaces. These are typically of moderate relief and mark the origin points of the major river systems described previously. Soils are characteristically shallow, sandy or stony with significant rock outcrop in many areas.

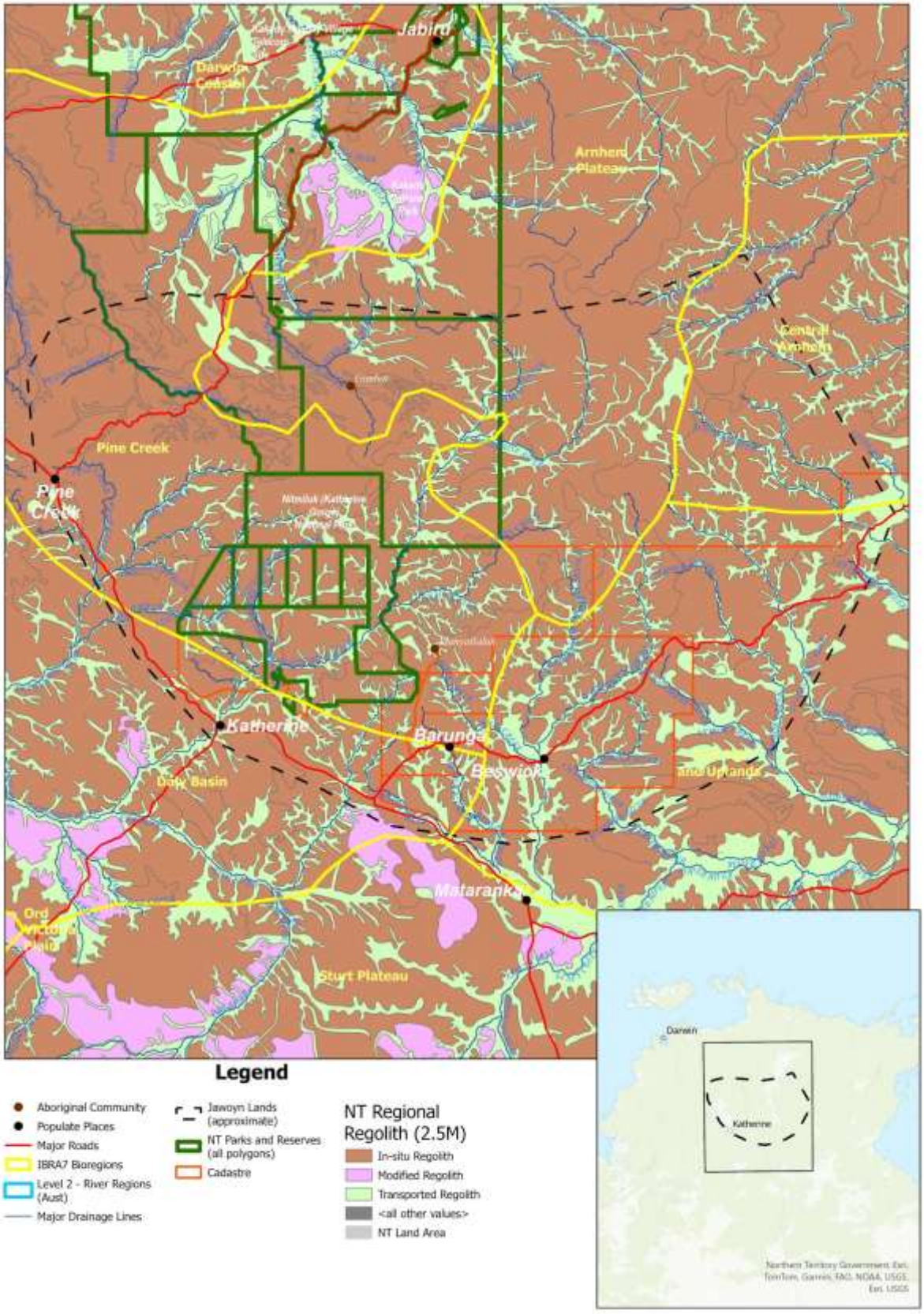


Figure 6: regolith

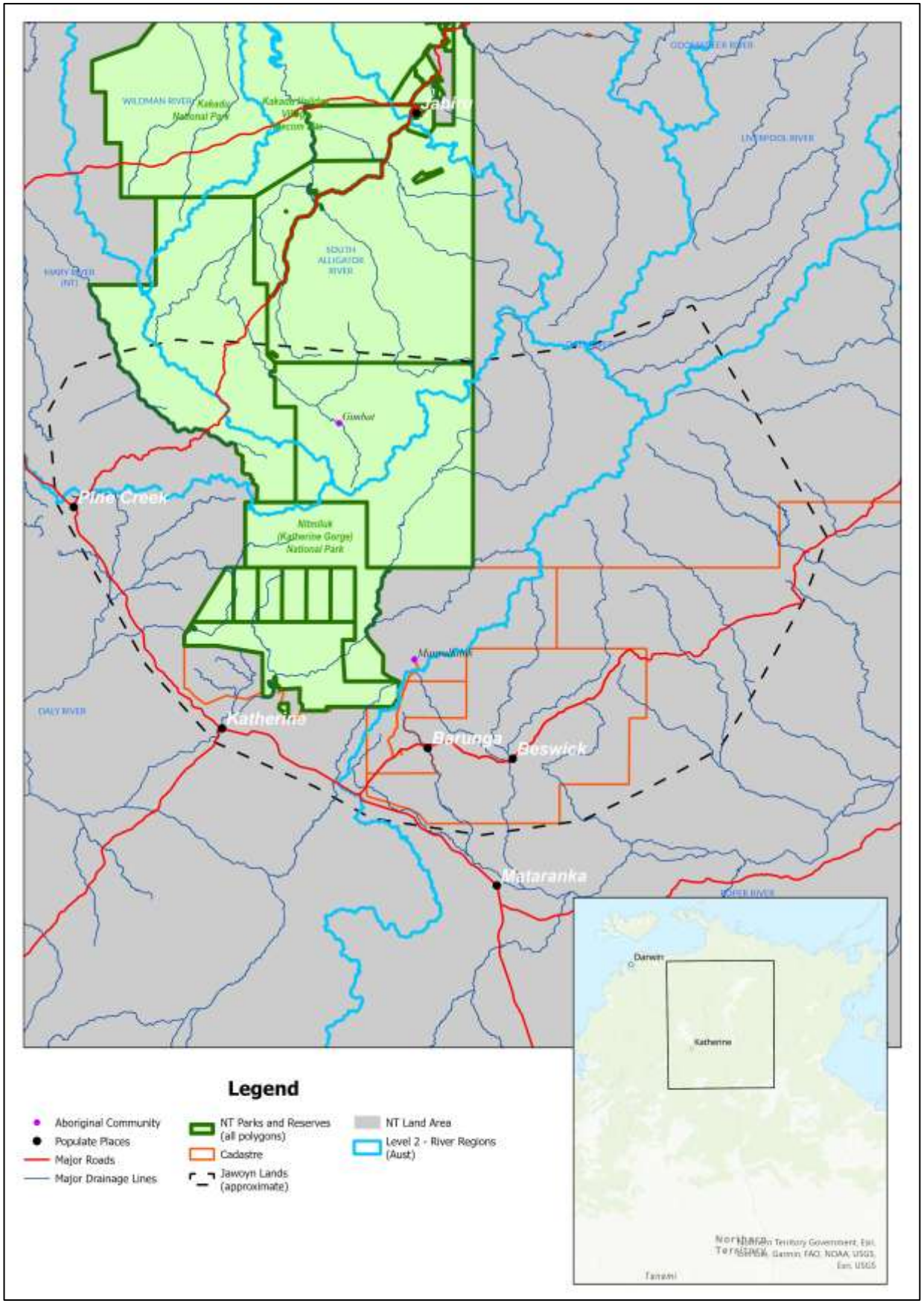


Figure 7: Major drainage catchments and streams of the Jawoyn Lands, Katherine region (Northern Territory).

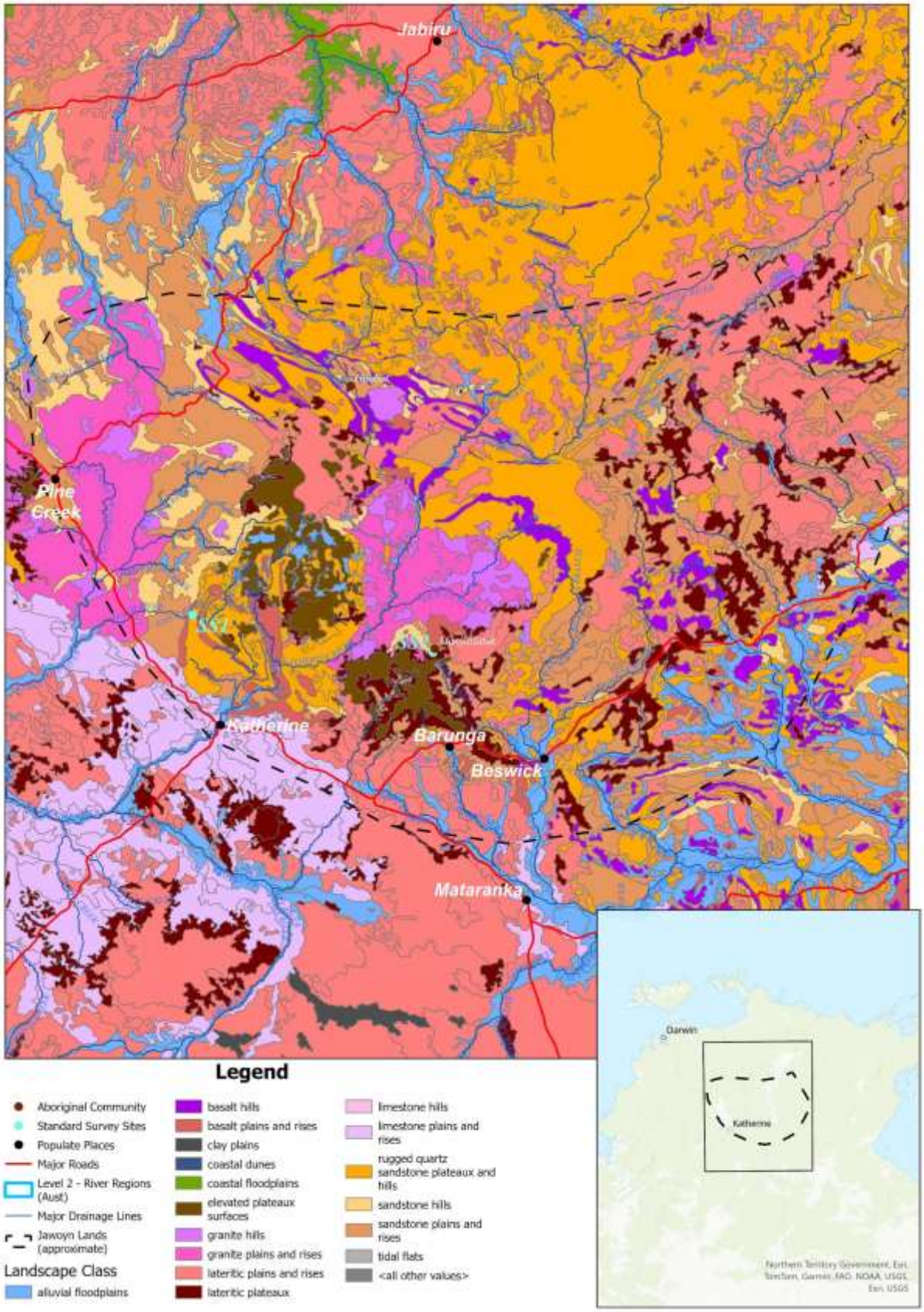


Figure 8: Landscape classes from 250, 000 scale Land systems mapping.

1.5 Bioregional Context

Biogeographically, Jawoyn Lands sit at the confluence of five bioregions (Figure 9). Jawoyn Lands predominantly overlap the Pine Creek (western and northern areas), Arnhem Plateau (central and northern areas), and Gulf Fall and Uplands (south-eastern areas) bioregions. There are additional minor overlaps with the Daly Basin and Central Arnhem bioregions in the west and east of Jawoyn Lands respectively. Survey efforts as part of this Bush Blitz were focussed on the former three bioregions and no further discussion of the latter two will be offered.

The Pine Creek and Arnhem Plateau bioregions were originally treated as a single biogeographic unit in the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) but as separate subregions. However, re-evaluation of this led to the recognition of each subregion as a distinct bioregion based largely on the distinct geological history of the landscapes that these regions support.

The Arnhem Plateau (ARP) bioregion is largely associated with the coarse, outcropping sediments of the Kombolgie Subgroup and MacArthur Basin more generally that form an extensive area of elevated country in the centre-north and north-eastern parts of Jawoyn lands. These areas represent the most elevated parts of the Top End with elevations in above 400 m. It comprises approximately 24% of the total area of Jawoyn lands.

The lithology and geological stability of the bioregion have created a unique topographic profile that has created a complex habitat mosaic that strongly influences the flora and fauna of the ARP.

The Pine Creek bioregion (PCK) covers approximately 36% of the study area and is relatively tightly associated with the igneous and meta-sedimentary lithologies of the Pine Creek Orogen and the outlying sediments of the Kombolgie Subgroup that occur in the upper reaches of the Daly River system. These lithologies have produced a range of landscapes that range from the rugged plateaux and gorges of Nitmiluk National Park to the comparatively lower relief hills and undulating plains that support large tracts of Tropical Box woodlands in the western parts of the PCK.

Approximately 24% of Jawoyn Lands fall within the McArthur sub-region of the Gulf Fall and Uplands bioregion (GFU), comprising the south-easterly draining catchments of the upper Roper River system. It abuts the Sturt Plateau bioregion to the south-west and the Daly, Pine Creek, Arnhem Plateau and Central Arnhem bioregions to the north. The GFU represents the lowest rainfall parts of the Jawoyn lands potentially receiving >100 mm lower rainfall than the more northerly parts of the study area. Structural development of the vegetation associations in this part of Jawoyn lands reflects this relative decrease in moisture availability.

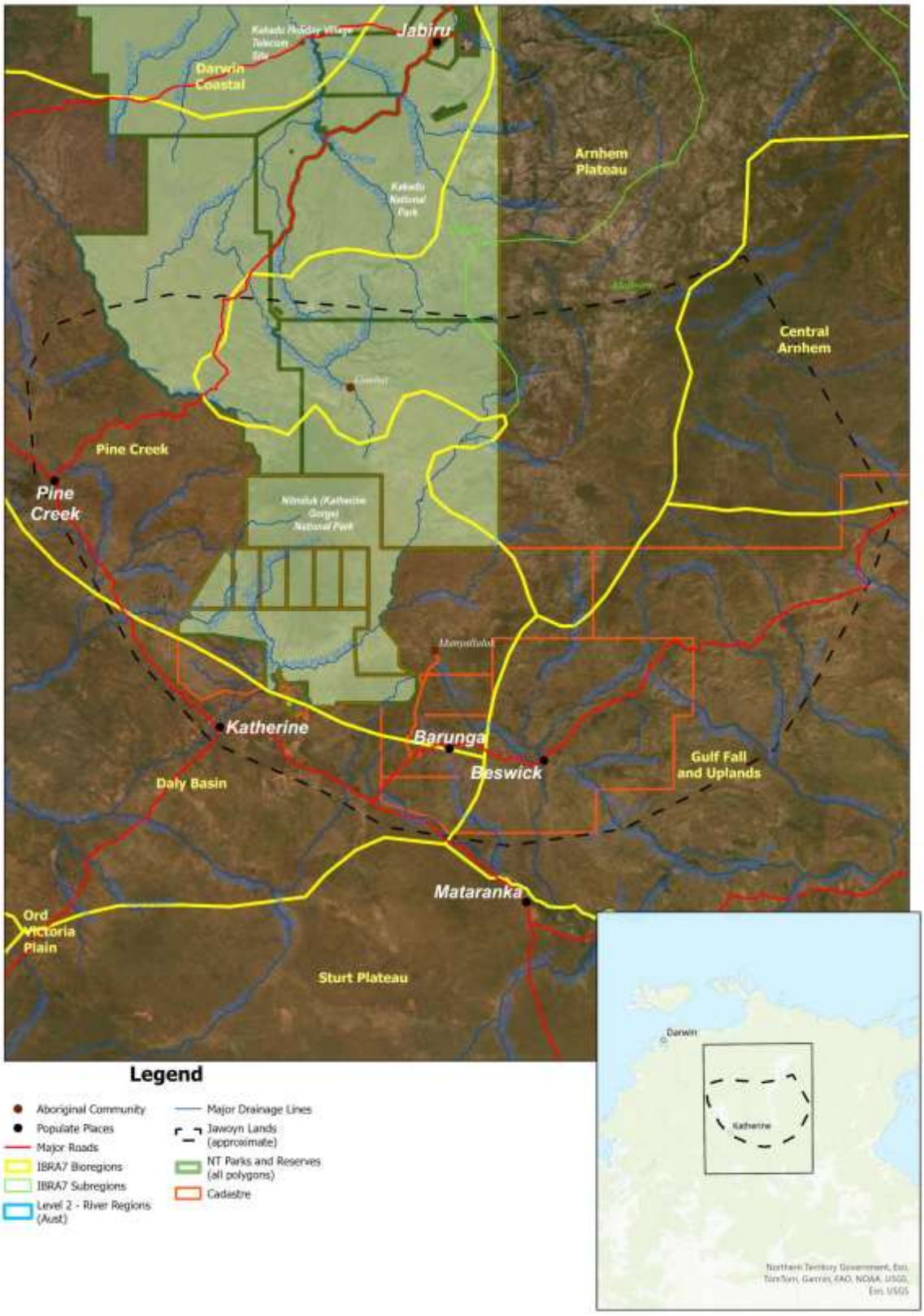


Figure 9: Bioregions and associated sub-regions of the Jawoyn Lands and surrounds, Katherine region, Northern Territory.

1.6 Climate

Climate of Jawoyn Lands are typical of the seasonally wet/dry tropics of much of the Top End of the Northern Territory and indeed northern Australia more generally. Climate data from a number of long-term weather monitoring stations located within the study area are presented in Figure 10 (source BOM, 2025) with details of the stations used to compile these data presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Weather station details for sites used in compiling summary climate information for the Jawoyn Lands.

Station Identifier	Location	Recording Period	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Comment
14062	Edith Falls Ridge	2003 – 2025	-14.14	132.19	242	Rainfall data only
14651	Snowdrop Creek	2003 – 2025	-13.83	133.33	384	Rainfall data only
14902	Katherine Council Offices	1873 – 2025	-14.46	132.26	107	
14909	Central Arnhem Plateau	2003 – 2025	-13.33	133.09	416	Located outside of Jawoyn Lands but utilised to provide temperature information indicative of the plateau environment.
14932	Tindall RAAF Base	1969 – 2025	-14.52	132.38	134	

The climate of the study area is highly seasonal (Figure 10), with approximately 90% of mean annual precipitation falling during the wet season months of November to April. Mean monthly minimum and maximum temperatures range between approximately 13 °C (July) and 38 °C (November) with long term values for April ranging between 20.6 °C and 34.2 °C.

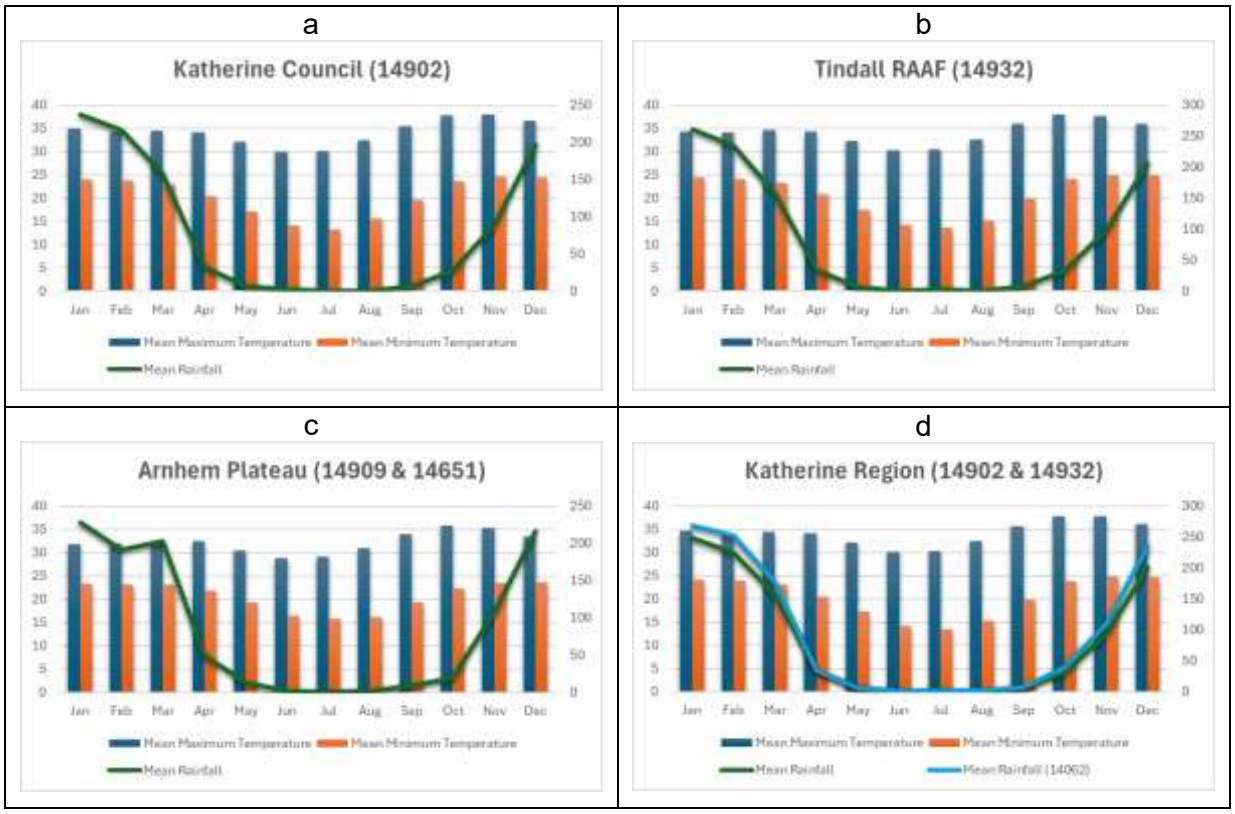


Figure 10: Summary climate data (mean monthly maximum temperature (ºc), mean monthly minimum temperature (ºc) and mean monthly rainfall (mm)) for available weather recording stations on Jawoyn Lands, Katherine region, Northern Territory. Figures 10a and 10b provide data for the Katherine township and surrounding areas in the south-west of the Jawoyn Lands. Figures 10c and 10d provide aggregate climate data for the Katherine region more broadly (including Edith Falls Ridge in the north-west) and the Arnhem Plateau area to the north-east of the study area.

1.7 Vegetation

Vegetation of the Top End of the Northern Territory has been surveyed and mapped at broad scales as part of general (e.g. Wilson et al. 1990a) or targeted systematic surveys focussed on particular floristic or ecological groupings (e.g. Wilson et al. 1990b; Russell-Smith 1991; Rusell-Smith & Lucas, 2000; Brocklehurst & Lynch, 2001). More detailed survey, classification and mapping has been conducted as part of specific projects within the study area (e.g. Michell unpub.; Michell et al. 2004).

These studies have provided a good high-level understanding of the vegetation communities present on Jawoyn lands, with vegetation community structure and composition being closely tied to the geological and hydrological contexts of the lands.

Eucalypt (*Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia* and *Blakella*) woodlands are the dominant Broad Floristic Formation (BFF) over much of the study area occupying a range of lithologies and landscape positions. These monsoonal woodlands are adapted to fire with many taxa responding to fire by resprouting from specialised resprouting organs such as lignotubers and epicormic buds.

Sandstone uplands are characterised by a range of *Eucalyptus* spp. (e.g. *E. miniata*, *E. tetrodonta, E. phoenicea* and *E. jacobsiana*) and *Corymbia* (e.g. *C. dichromophloia*, *C. arnhemensis*, *C. oocarpa* and *C. umbonata*) dominated floristic associations with typically hummock grass (*Triodia* spp.) dominated ground-layers and variously developed sclerophyll-shrub (heathy) lower woody vegetation strata.

Areas of shallow soil and high cover of rock outcrop often support hummock grasslands or shrublands (heaths) lacking significant overstorey cover of eucalypts. These areas are of particular interest given their unique floristic composition and the high proportion of obligate-seeding species that they support, consequently being particularly sensitive to too-frequent fire (Russell-Smith et al. 2002).

Embedded within the pyric matrix of the elevated plateaux are fire-sensitive monsoon forests (rainforests) that occupy topographic fire shadows or perennially wet areas fed by springs. These forests have been studied in detail by Russell-Smith (1991) who recognised 16 broad monsoon forest types divided into 'dry' and 'wet' groups with further sub-divisions within these groups based on geographic location ('coastal' vs. 'inland') and a complex variable incorporating lithology and relative landscape position ('basic' – lowland and floodplain and limestone forests vs. 'acidic' – sandstone-associated forests) respectively. Within Jawoyn lands, the dominant monsoon forest type present is 'wet/acidic' occupying perennially wet areas associated with spring discharge from sandstones of the Arnhem plateau. These are often located in deep fissures and gorges which afford an increased degree of protection from fire in addition to the perennially wet nature of the locations.

Plains and rises of the lower elevation areas are typically formed on deeper and heavier soils with a higher clay content, at least at depth. Tropical Boxes (e.g. *E. tectifica, E. patellaris* and *E. pruinosa*) and Scaly-barked Bloodwoods (*C. dichromophloia*, *C.foelscheana*, *C. greeniana*, and *C. latifolia*) typically dominate in these areas with some *E. tetrodonta* in certain areas mostly associated with lateritic or sandstone landscapes.

Paperbark (*Melaleuca* spp.) woodlands and forest occupy a range of seasonally wet habitats throughout Jawoyn lands. These range from extensive plains subject to a lower level of seasonal soil saturation or inundation through to floodplain, swamp and riparian situations subject to more prolonged periods of inundation. Floristic composition of these communities is closely tied to substrate type and texture (i.e. clay vs. sand) and they often grade into monsoon forest associations (forming mixed associations) as the degree of water perenniality and fire protection increases.

Acacia open-forests and woodlands are of limited extent within the Jawoyn lands, predominantly occurring within the Roper River catchment within the Gulf Fall and Uplands and southern Pine Creek bioregions. However, these communities are of significance as they represent the northern-most occurrences of Lancewood (*A. shirleyi*) within the Northern Territory. These communities occur more extensively to the south and east of the study area and are known to represent a unique floristic and structural assemblage closely allied to more mesic *Acacia* and monsoon forest vegetation in eastern Australia. The vegetation of Jawoyn Lands are shown in Figure 11.

1.8 Flora

The flora of the monsoonal Top End of the northern Territory and northern Australia more broadly is relatively unknown to western science when compared with the more populated southern regions of Australia. This is largely a function of the inaccessible nature and sparse attention paid to the region in terms of unit survey effort.

The first comprehensive western accounts of the flora of Arnhem Land date to just after World War 2 when joint American and Australian expeditions undertook major scientific survey of the region. These resulted in significant botanical records for the region more broadly (Mountford *et al.* 1958) and provided the foundations for future botanical surveys of the area although not traversing the current study area.

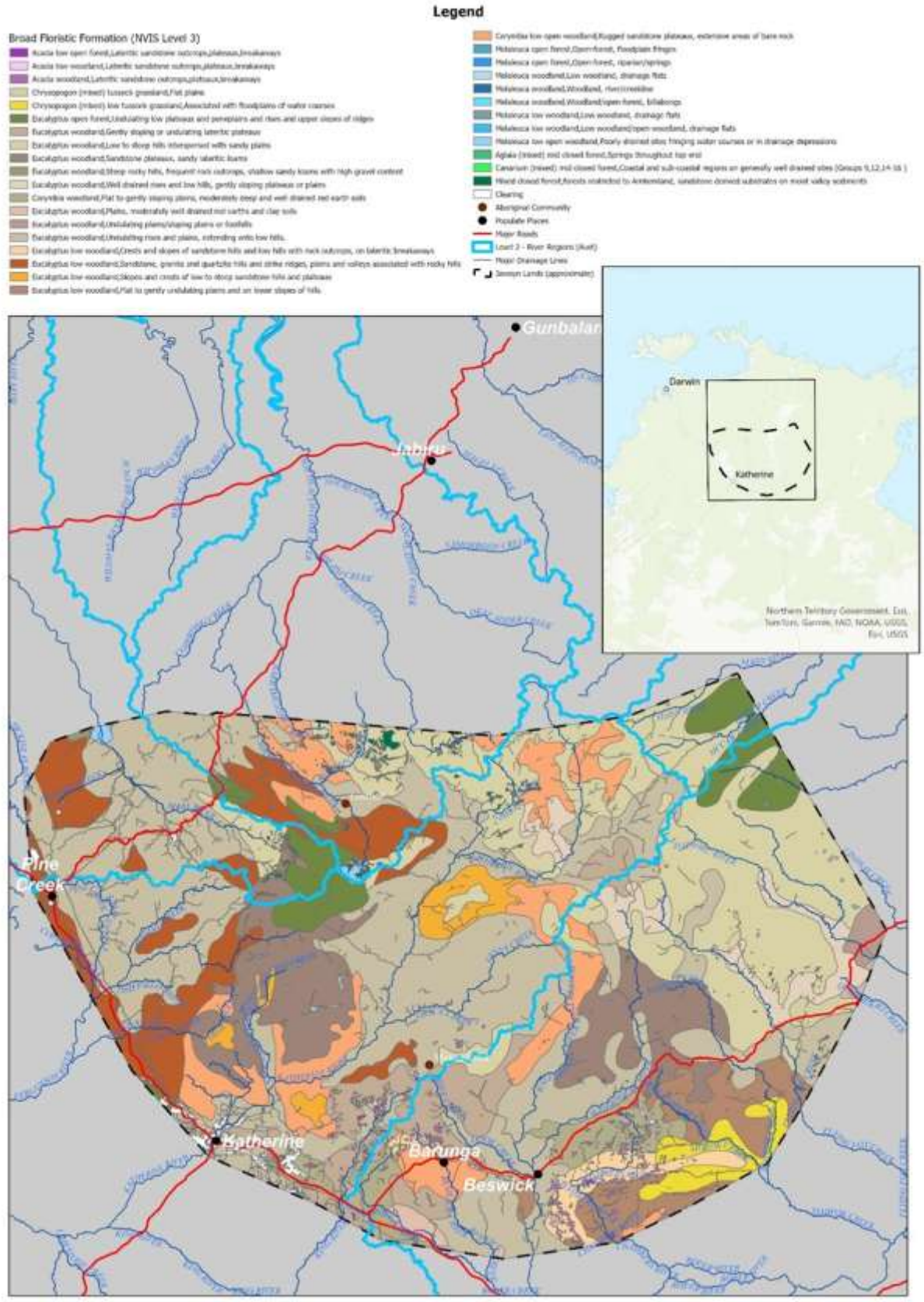


Figure 11: Vegetation of the Jawoyn lands compiled from the National Vegetation Information System V 4.1.

Since this time, targeted survey efforts within the region and Jawoyn lands have focussed either on specific vegetation types (e.g. Liddle et al. 1994) or the major National Parks of Nitmiluk and Kakadu. The extensive research efforts targeted within the areas of National Park in Jawoyn lands have seen them become some of the most well-sampled (if not well-known) botanical regions of the Northern Territory. However, outside of these areas, botanical knowledge is still relatively incomplete.

Despite the relative lack of comprehensive knowledge of the flora, the expansive sandstone landscapes of the western Arnhem Land plateau have long been recognised as a botanical 'hotspot' of diversity (Woinarski et al 2006). The geological stability, topographic diversity and range of habitats present within the plateau have facilitated the development of a rich flora that supports the largest numbers of species (typically > 500 but in some instances > 1000) of anywhere in the Territory when assessed at the 0.25 degree grid cell scale (Figure 12).

Within the Jawoyn lands, the Katherine and Nitmiluk areas are known to support species numbers of these magnitudes, although it could be reasonably anticipated that with further survey efforts, other similarly diverse landscape of the south-western Arnhem Plateau could support similar level of species richness.

The geological complexity and stability of the region when combined with the resulting topographic and habitat diversity have seen speciation occur over short geographic distances within many plant families. Significant numbers of Endemic and Range Restricted (RR) plant species occur on the western Arnhem Land plateau as shown in Figures 13 and 14. Endemic species counts of >100 taxa and RR species counts of >10 taxa per 0.25 grid cell are found in the upper South Alligator/Gimbat and Nitmiluk areas of Jawoyn lands with only the more northerly parts of the west Arnhem Land plateau around Jabiru surpassing these counts.

Introduced species counts from Jawoyn lands are typically low reflecting the relatively undisturbed and low-intensity land use regimes of the study area (Figure 15). The landcover of the intensive land-use areas of the Katherine region has been more heavily modified than the balance of the study area and the higher introduced species counts in these areas reflect this history of land-use.

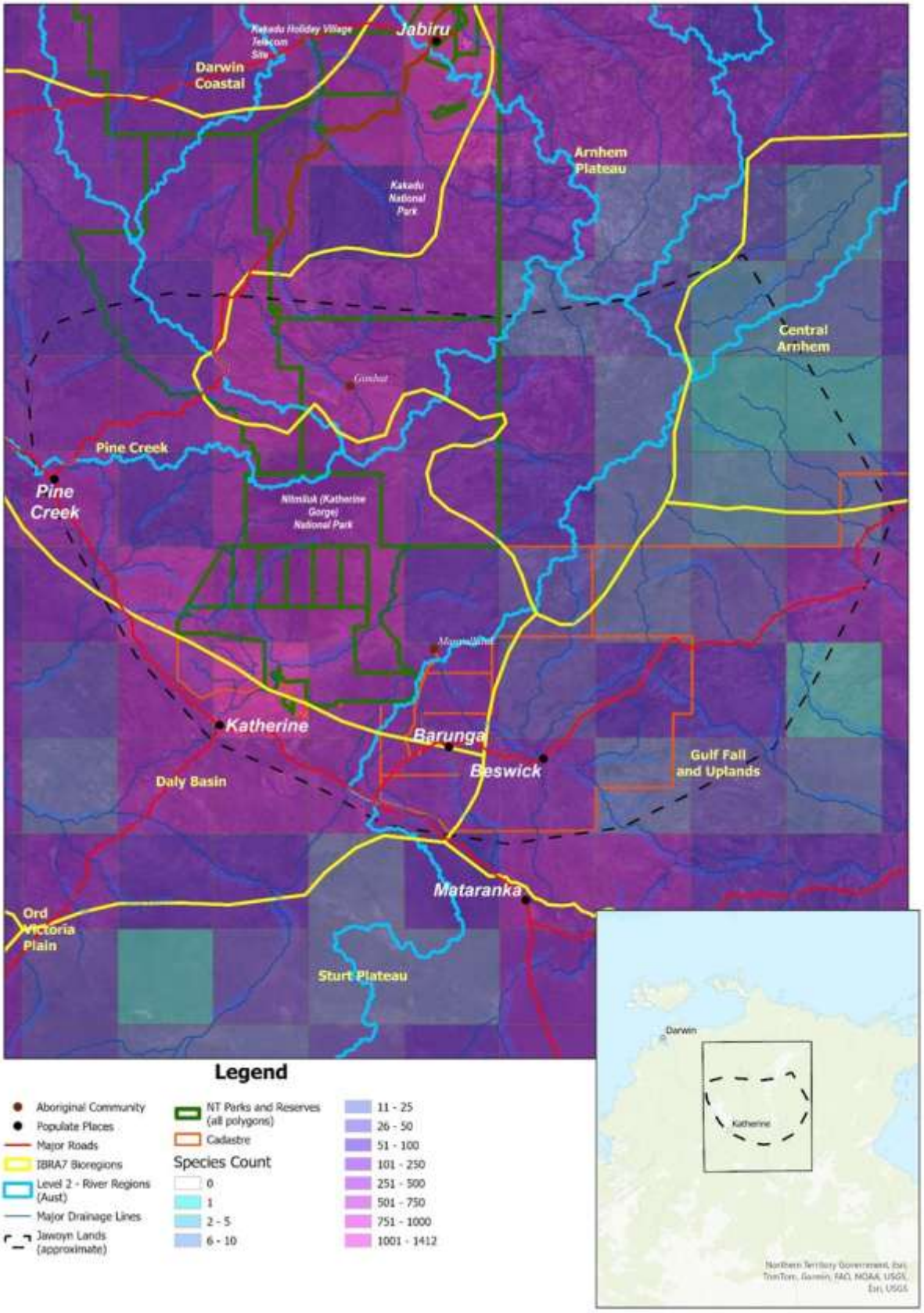


Figure 12: Numbers of species per 0.25 degree grid cell from the Jawoyn lands and surrounds. Highest species richness within the study area is centred on the Nitmiluk National Park and Katherine region.

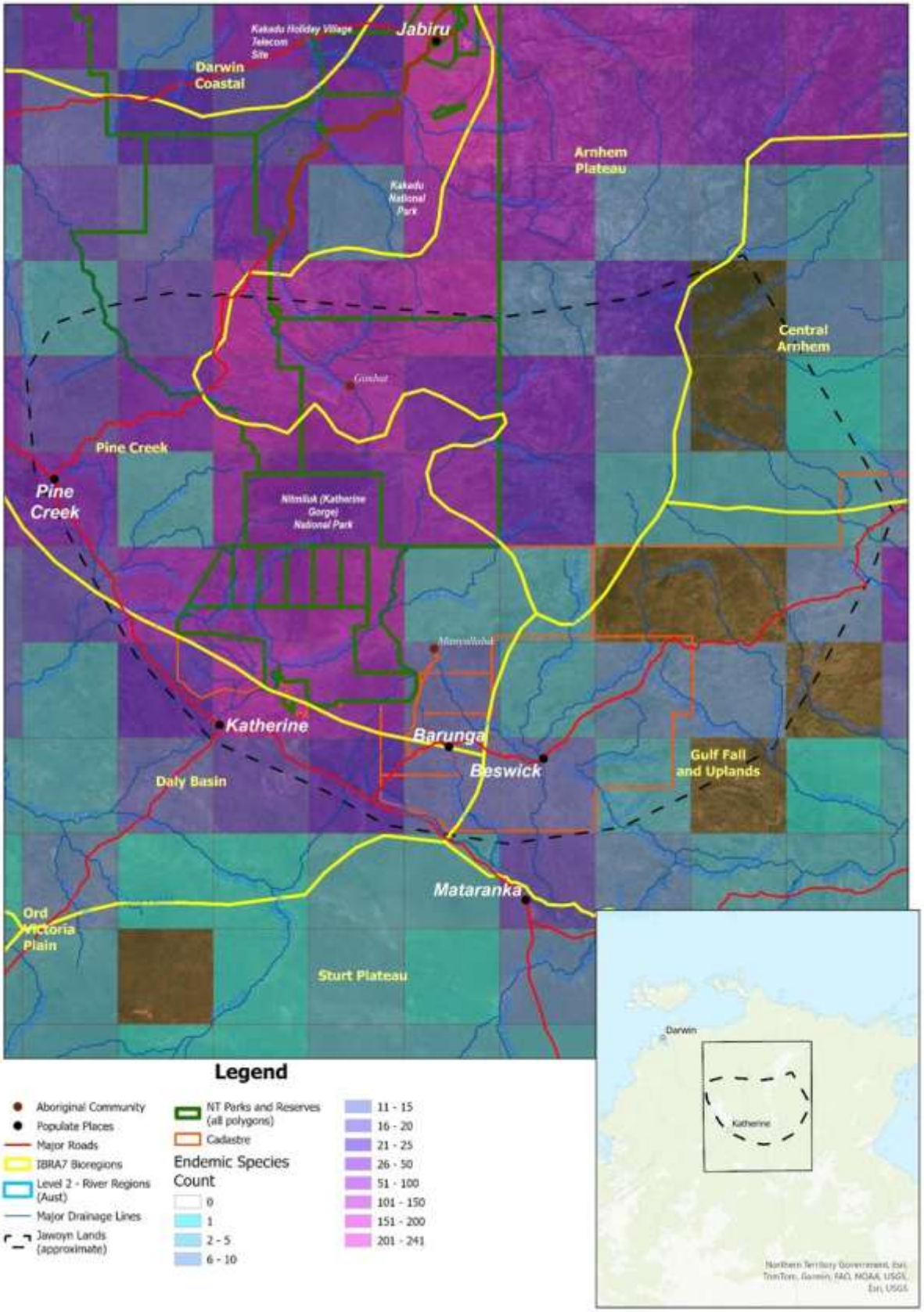


Figure 13: Species counts of Endemic flora species in 0.25 degree grid cells from Jawoyn lands. Endemic species counts range from 0 to 155 with highest counts centred on the sandstone plateau habitats of the upper South Alligator River and Nitmiluk National Park.

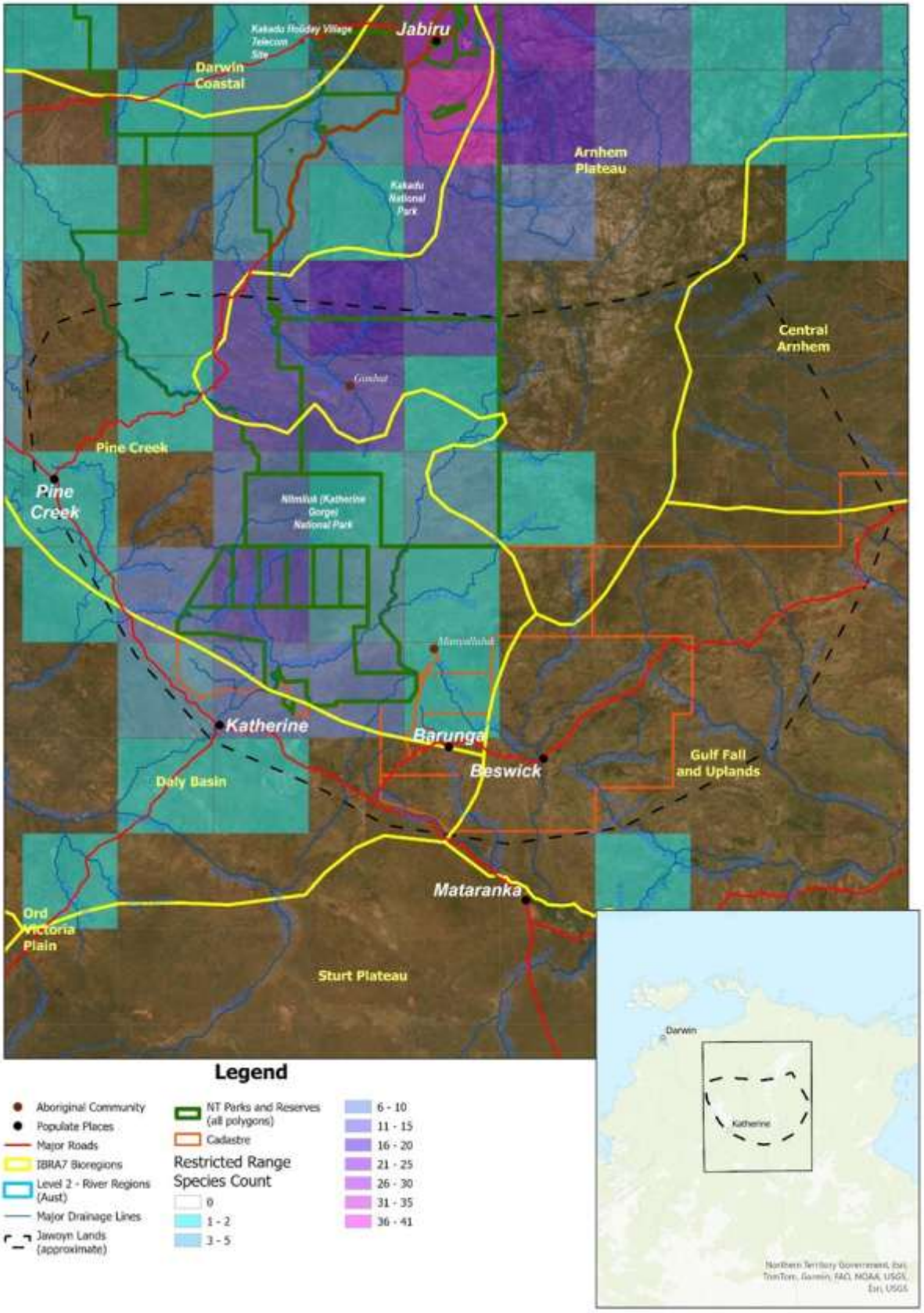


Figure 14: Species counts of Range Restricted (RR) flora species in 0.25 degree grid cells from Jawoyn lands. Restricted Range species counts range from 0 to 17.

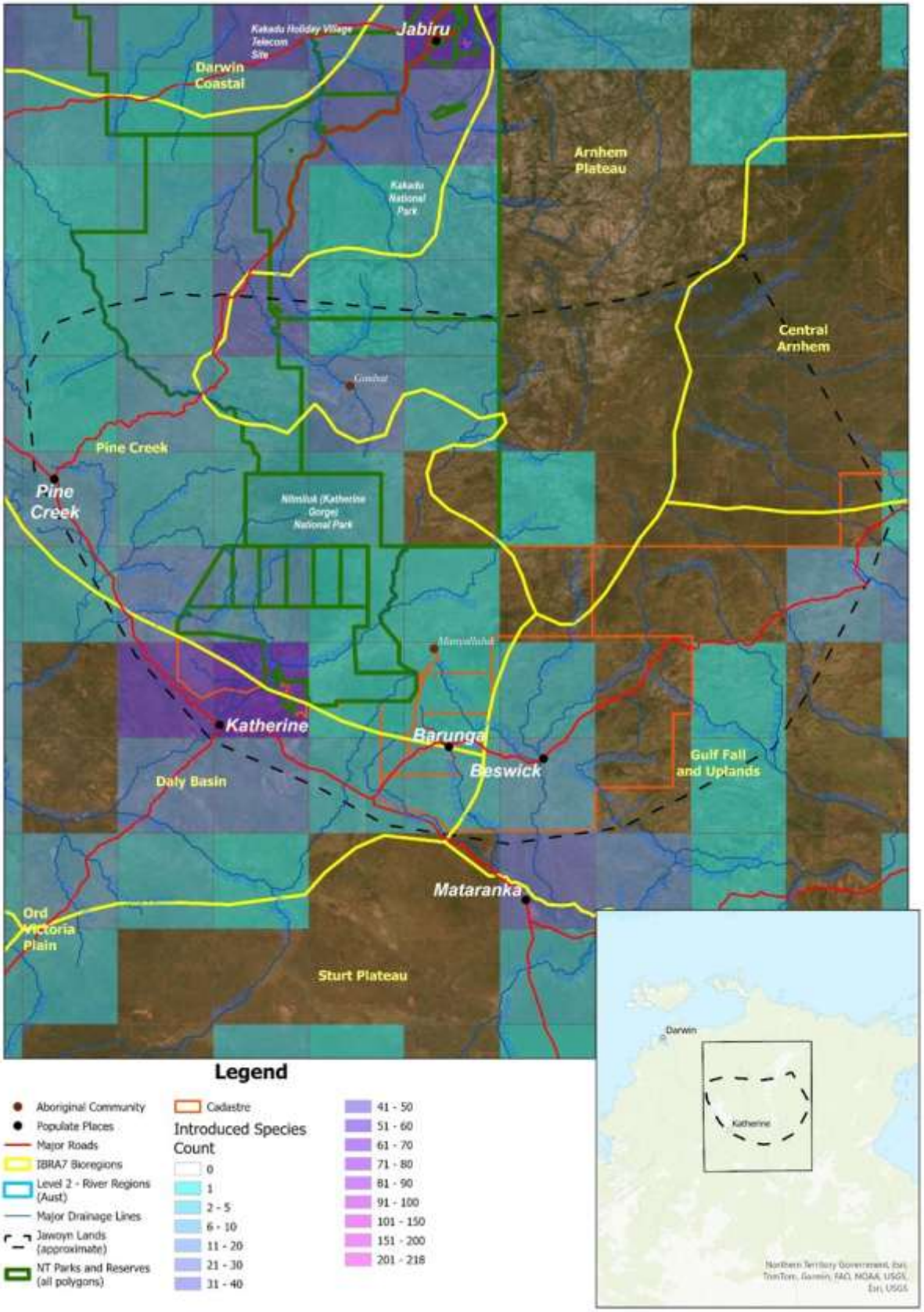


Figure 15: Introduced species counts at the 0.25 grid cell scale from across Jawoyn lands. Counts range from 0 in less-well surveyed and more remote regions to 58 around the Katherine intensive land-use zone.

1.9 Target Groups and Previous Survey Effort

Jawoyn Country covers a variety of tenure types (Figure 2) with the vast majority situated on either National Park (Kakadu and Nitmiluk) or Aboriginal Land Trust (Beswick, Manyallaluk and Arnhem Land). Historically, large portions of all current tenure types were operated as pastoral leases (e.g. Eva Valley) for varying time periods before conversion to the current tenure types. This conversion has seen the primary land use across these large land parcels in particular change to predominantly conservation and traditional indigenous use.

The intensity and comprehensiveness of previous survey efforts reflects this varied tenure history. Several land resource surveys have been undertaken across parts of Jawoyn lands (e.g. Robinson et al. 1975; Lynch and Wilson, 1998; Montgomery *unpub.*) although most of these surveys have not significantly focussed on the flora or vegetation of the region.

The most comprehensive vegetation and floristic surveys and inventories of lands within Jawoyn Country have been undertaken as part of biodiversity assessment and monitoring programs within Nitmiluk and Kakadu National Parks. These have provided significant inventories and collections of flora from a series of long-term plots conducted for the purposes of monitoring the impacts of changing fire regimes (e.g. Russell-Smith and Vogado, 2017) and floristic plots conducted for the purposes of detailed vegetation mapping (Michell *unpub.*).

At the 0.25 degree grid scale, plant collection densities across Jawoyn lands range by three orders of magnitude from <10 collections in many part of the north-eastern Jawoyn lands to over 3000 in the Katherine region (Figure 16). However, as can be seen from Figure 16, collection densities to the east of the areas of major historical collection efforts are limited with many of the 0.25 degree grid cells covering the Arnhem Land, Manyallaluk and Beswick Aboriginal Land Trusts having levels of botanical collection information at least two orders of magnitude lower than adjacent areas within the major reserves.

Given this general lack of botanical collections from large sections of Jawoyn land, there was broad scope for improving the flora information for this part of the Northern Territory. However, given the large land area involved, rather than target particular flora groups it was decided to focus efforts on specific habitat types known to support increased botanical diversity and with a higher likelihood of supporting range-restricted and endemic plant species.

These habitats are primarily associated with the elevated sandstone plateaus of the Arnhem Plateau, Pine Creek and Central Arnhem bioregions. Where they have been sampled, these landscapes are known to support a diversity of endemic plants and are thought highly likely to support currently undescribed taxa (Figure 12, 13 and 14). For these reasons it was decided that the likelihood of new records, range extension or indeed new taxa being encountered would be significantly increased by focussing survey efforts on these areas.

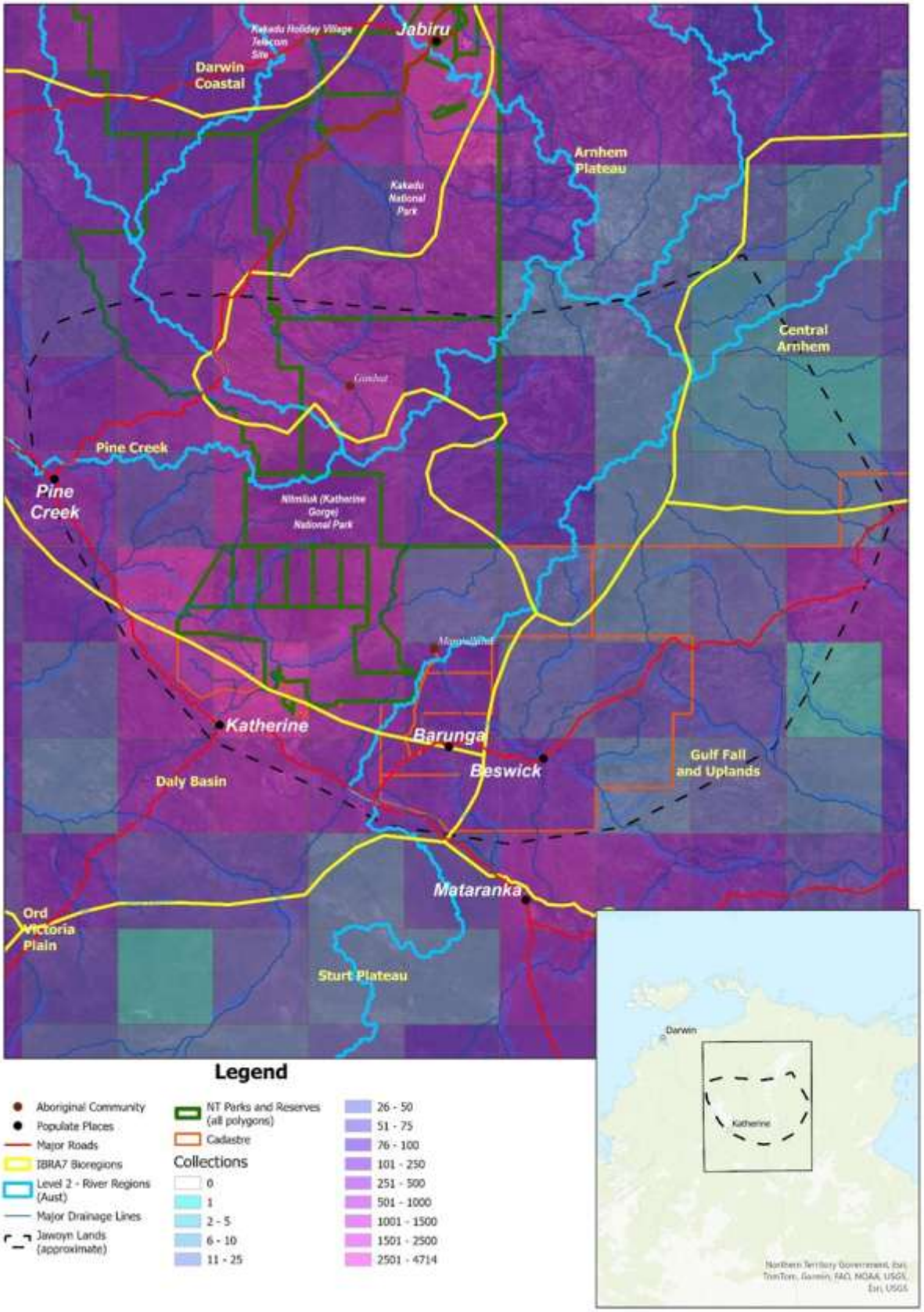


Figure 16: Plant Collection densities at the 0.25 degree grid scale for Jawoyn lands and surrounds.

2. Methods

2.1 Site selection

Site selection was guided by two primary rationales: 1) information development (e.g. new species or survey records) and 2) cultural considerations from Traditional Owners and representatives. Site selection was an iterative and interactive process with input from representatives of the Jawoyn Association representing custodian and Traditional Owner perspectives at all steps in the process to ensure cultural and scientific considerations were balanced.

In recognition of the cultural considerations and complexities associated with accessing Jawoyn lands, an initial approach to identify broad areas of interest across numerous taxonomic groups was undertaken by Herbarium and Museum and Art Gallery of the NT (MAGNT) staff. This first pass at identifying areas of interest aimed to assess the current understanding of species distributions and collections/record data from the area and identify 'gaps' in taxonomic, temporal or geographic understanding from a 'western science' perspective.

Existing site data, NT Herbarium and publicly available biological collection records (via Australasian Virtual Herbarium) (Figure 16) were used to derive a preliminary list of the flora of Jawoyn Country and identify areas of previous survey effort which guided the site selection process. As illustrated in Figure 16, significant collection effort has historically focussed on the protected area estate within Jawoyn lands (see ***Section 1 Flora*** and ***Target Groups and Previous Survey Effort***).

Next, identified 'gaps' were superimposed over existing ancillary environmental information such as digital terrain/elevation information, geology and land system mapping. How these gaps intersected with hypothesised key drivers of species richness and diversity in the Top End, such as lithology, topographic diversity and moisture availability guided the identification of preliminary Areas of Interest (AOI's) for initial consideration (Figure 17; Table 2).

Table 2: Preliminary Areas of Interest (AOI's) identified within broader Jawoyn lands for potential survey efforts as part of the Bush Blitz survey.

Area of Interest	Rationale	Comment
Eastern Jawoyn Stone Country	Significant geological and topographic diversity; hypothesised habitats likely to support concentrations of Range Restricted plant species; negative collection bias driving a relatively poorly known regional flora.	Engagement with Jawoyn Association indicated significant interest from TO's and the Association in facilitating access to this relatively inaccessible area for Healthy Country Management aligned purposes.
Kakadu Stone Country	Significant geological and topographic diversity; known to support concentrations of Range Restricted plant species; targeting areas of known collection gaps.	Not included in site selection process beyond initial stratification due to access limitations.
Lowland Igneous	Distinct lithological landscape; low collection density.	
Marrawal Plateau	Unique lithology and landform known to support Threatened, Range Restricted and undescribed flora.	Significant interest from TO's and Nitmiluk National Park staff in accessing this area for management assessments. Although relatively well sampled, significant likelihood of

Area of Interest	Rationale	Comment
		encountering species new to science or obtaining additional material of known undescribed taxa that would facilitate formal description. Access to this remote location would also facilitate information collection on current population status of known threatened species in the area.
Manyallaluk Springs	'Rare' habitats known to support a unique flora with a typically high component of Range Restricted or unusual species.	Adjacent to Manyallaluk Community and relatively accessible from other major Communities on Jawoyn lands. Provides significant engagement opportunities with Rangers and other custodians.
Mini Plateau	Unique landform and geology within broader matrix of sandstone; analogous land surface to the Marrawal Plateau which is known to support a unique flora in the Top End as a result of its lithology and landforms.	Distinct landform within the Eastern Jawoyn Stone Country.
Volcanics	Distinct lithological landscape; low collection density	

These AOI's (both taxonomic and geographic) were then viewed with reference to the values, threats and strategies detailed in the *Jawoyn Healthy Country Plan* (Jawoyn Association, 2018) as a means of attempting to align the proposed sampling sites with Traditional Owner and custodian priorities for Jawoyn lands from the outset rather than as a secondary consideration.

Within these preliminary AOI's, an initial indicative site selection was undertaken for consultation, approval and planning purposes. Potential sites were stratified across the AOI's with reference to existing spatial datasets (i.e. geology, topography, satellite imagery) and generated using a Geographic Information System (GIS). The stratification was assessed in relation to existing vegetation community mapping, plot-based vegetation records and herbarium specimen data. This allowed an assessment of the adequacy and comprehensiveness of existing sampling across Jawoyn lands and initial identification of survey 'gaps'.

This indicative site selection was aimed at a) maximising the range of potential habitat types being sampled by covering the range of bio-physical strata identified in the GIS analysis and supporting multiple, apparently distinct vegetation photo-patterns and b) providing alternative options for site access in order to incorporate cultural considerations associated with land access and minimise the logistic difficulties associated with site access in such a remote survey area.

As outlined in the Introduction, Jawoyn Country includes a significant section of southern Kakadu NP. Early consultation with Parks management and Traditional Owners representing this area indicated that there was limited appetite or scope to undertake Bush Blitz activities in this area of Jawoyn Country in 2025. Consequently, site selection effort was focussed on areas outside Kakadu NP within Nitmiluk NP and adjacent aboriginal lands (Beswick,

Manyallaluk and Arnhem Land Aboriginal Land Trusts). Coincidentally, areas outside of National Park tenure were also the principal areas identified in preliminary appraisals as focus areas for flora survey due to relatively poor collection and species information (see ***Section 1 Flora***).

Within the preliminary areas of interest, consultation with traditional owners and custodians regarding identified potential sites was undertaken by the Jawoyn Association. Cultural considerations arising from the consultation process resulted in a subset of the identified potential sites being cleared for access as shown in Figure 17. Final site locations covered the majority of the AOI's and the range of bio-physical diversity on Jawoyn lands. The primary focus of survey efforts was within the Eastern Jawoyn Stone Country, the AOI considered to be of 'highest botanical interest' for Bush Blitz purposes. Final approvals and accompaniment for site access were negotiated on a day-by-day basis with the Jawoyn Association and specific custodians based on cultural commitments and availability.

2.2 Survey techniques

Flora field survey was conducted by two independent teams each comprising two to four personnel. Each team was led by two botanists with various professional scientific participants or Earthwatch/teachers as the remaining team members.

A selective collecting methodology was employed as the best means of capturing under-sampled vascular flora in the region, taxa potentially new to science and to improve knowledge of species of conservation significance (after Patykowski et al. 2021). At each sampling location, botanists guided the collection of specimens independently or together depending on the variety of habitats and the opportunities presented to maximise spatial coverage without 'doubling up' on collecting effort at each location. Typically, two locations were sampled by each team each day.

Plants were collected and pressed in the field, with some small, fragile plants or parts such as flowers or fleshy fruits preserved in Kew mixture (70% alcohol, 2% glycerol) where appropriate. Post collection, pressed samples were processed in the field laboratory with leaf material from representative specimens of all taxa removed from the collections and placed in a small, porous envelope or tea bag inside a separately labelled airtight plastic bag with silica gel for rapid drying. This sub-sampling procedure facilitates improved storage for future extraction of DNA from the specimen for molecular studies. In some taxonomic groups of particular interest, additional samples were collected from subsequent collections to provide spatial replication in molecular analyses.

Following laboratory processing, specimens were dried in field drying cabinets for a minimum of 12 hours to preserve the material and minimise the potential for mould and fungal degradation of the specimens.

Identifications were achieved in the field where possible with the remaining specimens sorted to family or genus upon return to the Herbarium, in preparation for final identification and processing.

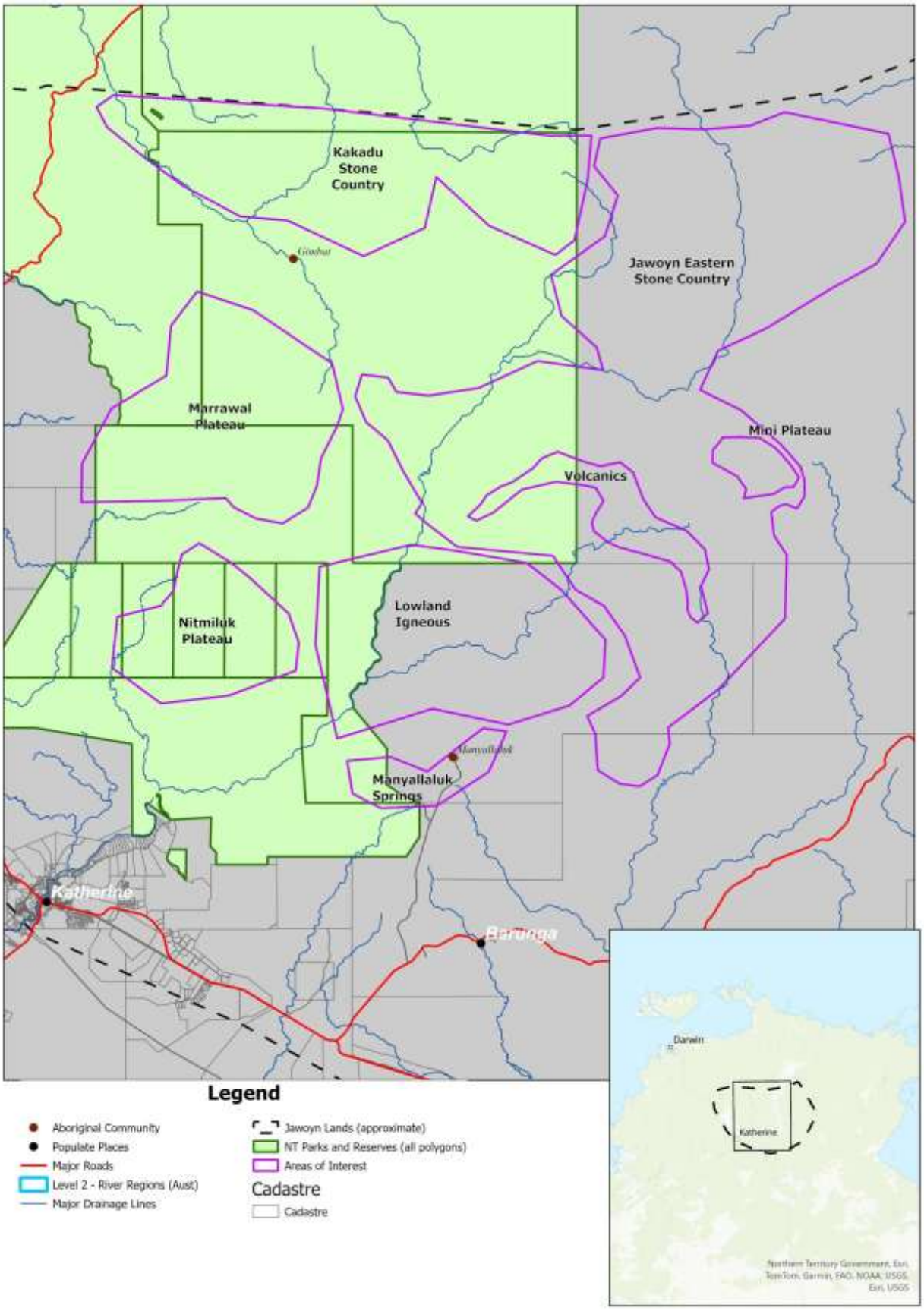


Figure 17: Preliminary Areas of Interest (AOI's - shown in purple) identified across Jawoyn lands reflecting the bio-physical and habitat diversity of the landscape.

Floristics and vegetation structural attributes were assessed at two standard sites within the survey area following standard protocols employed in the Northern Territory (Brocklehurst et al. 2007).

Square 20 m X 20 m plots were established at the two designated locations with full floristic sampling of vascular flora in all vegetation strata. Cover abundance estimates were recorded for each species in each stratum it occurred.

Vegetation structural attributes including species and stratum heights and tree basal area were also recoded along with landform and geological attributes to provide landscape context for sites.

2.3 Identifying the collections

Plants were identified by morphological characters with the assistance of both dichotomous and interactive keys. Where needed, identifications were checked in the NT Herbarium reference and main collections, preferably against collections determined by taxonomic specialists for the group being identified.

Various volumes of *Flora of Australia* were used and several unpublished keys and identification notes held at the NT Herbarium. Authors of plant names follow Cuff *et al*. (2024) and Flora NT (http://eflora.nt.gov.au/).

The principal literature resources (or keys derived from these) which were used in plant identification included:

Barker, R. M. (1986). A Taxonomic Revision of Australian Acanthaceae. *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 9(1): 1-286.

Barker, W.R. (2018) Notes on the taxonomy of Australian *Lindernia* subg. *Didymadenia* (Linderniaceae). *Swainsona* 31: 59–80.

Bean, A.R. (2015). A taxonomic revision of *Anisomeles* R. Br. (Lamiaceae). *Austrobaileya* 9(3): 321-381.

Bean, A.R. (2012) A taxonomic revision of the *Solanum echinatum* group (Solanaceae). *Phytotaxa* 57: 33-50.

Brooker, M.I.H. & Kleinig, D.A. (1994). *Field Guide to Eucalypts*, *Vol. 3* (Inkata Press: Melbourne)

Cowie I.D. (1994) Three new species, a new name and notes on Australian *Polycarpaea* (Caryophyllaceae). *Nuytsia* 9 (3): 319-332.

Cowie, I. D. (2005). *Goodenia elaiosoma* I.D.Cowie (Goodeniaceae), a new species from the Top End of the Northern Territory and a key to the northern species. *Austrobaileya* 7(1): 206-209.

Cowie, I. D. (2011). New taxa and notes on *Helicteres* L. (Malvaceae: Helicteroideae) from the Northern Territory, Australia. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 27: 27-54.

Cowie, I.D., Short, P.S. & Osterkamp Madsen, M., (2000). *Floodplain Flora. A Flora of the Coastal Floodplains of the Northern Territory, Australia.* Flora of Australia Supplementary Series Number 10. (Australian Biological Resources Study: Canberra).

Craven, L. A. (1996). A taxonomic revision of *Heliotropium* (Boraginaceae) in Australia. *Australian Systematic Botany* 9(4): 521-657.

Craven, L. A., Wilson, F.D. & Fryxell, P.A. (2003). A taxonomic review of *Hibiscus* sect. *Furcaria* (Malvaceae) in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. *Australian Systematic Botany* 16(2): 185-218.

Dunlop, C. R., Leach, G. J. & Cowie, I. D. (1995). *Flora of the Darwin Region. Vol. 2.* (Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory: Darwin). (Also published as Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin 20: 1–261.).

Duretto, M. F. (2008). A reassessment of *Boronia* (Rutaceae) in the Northern Territory with a key to species, the description of one new species and the reduction, in synonymy, of another species. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 24: 7-13.

Halford, D. A. (1992). Review of the genus *Oldenlandia* L. (Rubiaceae) and related genera in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 3(4): 683-722.

Halford, D. A. (1997). Notes on Tiliaceae in Australia, 3: A revision of the genus *Triumfetta* L. *Austrobaileya* 4(4): 495-587.

Halford, D. A. & Harris, W. K. (2012). A Taxonomic Revision of Euphorbia Section Anisophyllum Roeper (Euphorbiaceae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 8(4): 441-600.

Harwood, R., & Dessein, S. (2005). Australian *Spermacoce* (Rubiaceae: Spermacoceae). I. Northern Territory. *Australian Systematic Botany* 18(4): 297-365.

Henwood, J. H. M. (2006). A revision of Australian *Trachymene* (Apiaceae: Hydrocotyloideae). *Australian Systematic Botany* 19(1): 11-57.

Holland, A. E. (2002). A review of *Crotalaria* L. (Fabaceae: Crotalarieae) in Australia. *Austrobaileya* 6(2): 293.

Hunter, J.T. and Bruhl, J.J. Three new species of *Phyllanthus* (Euphorbiaceae: Phyllantheae) for the Northern Territory, one new species for Western Australia, and notes on other *Phyllanthus* species occurring in these regions. Nuytsia 11(2): 147-163.

Kerrigan, R. A. (2012). A treatment for *Polygala* of northern Australia. *Australian Systematic Botany* 25: 83-137.

Latz, P. K. (1990). Taxonomic studies of *Fimbristylis* (Cyperaceae) in Northern Territory. *Nuytsia* 7(2): 161-182.

Lazarides, M. (1995). The genus *Eriachne* (Eriachneae, Poaceae). *Australian Systematic Botany* 8(3): 355-452.

Lazarides, M. (1997). A Revision of *Eragrostis* (Eragrostideae, Eleusininae, Poaceae) in Australia. *Australian Systematic Botany* 10(1): 77-187.

Lowrie, A. (2014), Appendix. Carnivorous Plants of Australia Magnum Opus. Redfern Natural History Productions. Poole, Dorset, England 1355pp.

Maslin, B.R. (2001). *Wattle. Acacias of Australia.* (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood / Australian Biological Resources Study: Canberra).

Munir, A.A. (1979). A taxonomic revision of the genus *Pityrodia* (Chloanthaceae)*. *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 2(1): 1-138.

Pedley, L. (1999). *Desmodium* Desv. (Fabaceae) and related genera in Australia: a taxonomic revision. *Austrobaileyea* 5(2): 209-262.

Puttock, C. F. (1997). A revision of *Gardenia* (Rubiaceae) from northern and north-western Australia. *Nuytsia* 11(2): 225-262.

Sharp, P.R. (1986). *Keys to Cyperaceae, Restionaceae & Juncaceae of Queensland.* (Queensland Department of Primary Industries: Brisbane).

Short, P.S. & Cowie, I.D. (Eds) (2011). *Flora of the Darwin Region. Vol. 1.* (Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport: Darwin). (Also published as Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin 37).

Short, P., Dixon, D., Osterkamp, M.O. (2003). A Review of the Ferns and Fern Allies of the Northern Territory. *The Beagle, Records of the Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory* 19: 7-80.

Simon, B.K. & Latz, P. (1994). *A Key to the Grasses of the Northern Territory, Australia.* Northern Territory Botanical Bulletin 17. (Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory: Darwin).

Taylor, P. (1989). *The Genus* Utricularia *- A taxonomic monograph.* (Her Majesty's Stationary Office: London).

Jobson, R.W. & Baleeiro, P.C. (2022). Recircumscription of *Utricularia leptorhyncha* and *U. lasiocaulis* and three related new species for northern Australia. *Telopea* 25: 363-383.

Telford, I.R., Pruesapan, K., van Welzen, P.C. Bruhl, J.J. (2016). Morphological and molecular data show *Synostemon trachyspermus* (Phyllanthaceae, Phyllantheae) to be a heterogeneous species assemblage. *Australian Systematic Botany* 29: 218-234.

Telford, I.R., Pruesapan, K., van Welzen, P.C. Bruhl, J.J. (2019). Morphological and molecular data show an enlarged tropical Australian radiation in *Synostemon* (Phyllanthaceae, Phyllantheae) previously concealed by heteromorphic species concepts. *Australian Systematic Botany* 32: 146-176.

Toelken, H. R. (2010). Notes on *Hibbertia* (Dilleniaceae) 5. *H. melhanioides* and *H. tomentosa* groups from tropical Australia. *Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens* 23: 1-117.

Wege, J.A. & Brennan, K.G. (2024). Key to the Triggerplants of the Northern Territory (*Stylidium*: Stylidiaceae). *Nuytsia* 35: 199–216.

Wheeler, J.R. (ed.) (1992). *Flora of the Kimberley Region.* (Dept Conservation & Land Management: Como).

Wilson, K. L. (1991). Systematic studies in *Cyperus* section Pinnati (Cyperaceae). *Telopea* 4(2): 361-496.

All plant occurrence data were captured within NT Government corporate data systems. All specimen collections (including those from the two Standard Sites) were databased in the NT Herbarium Specimen Database (HOLTZE) and other species records databased in the NT Vegetation Site Database (NTVSD).

3. Results and Discussion

Collections made during this Bush Blitz will result in 1206 specimens being added to public collections, and together with observations from two standard sites, 1266 records of [601] plant species will be added to publicly accessible biodiversity databases.

Appendix 1 lists all plant taxa recorded during the survey.

Site locations and accessions sampled during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz are shown in Figure 18. The majority of survey effort was concentrated within the southern parts of the Eastern Jawoyn Stone Country AOI as a result of consultation with custodians and Traditional Owners and this being the AOI considered most likely to support significant or new species records for the Arnhem Plateau.

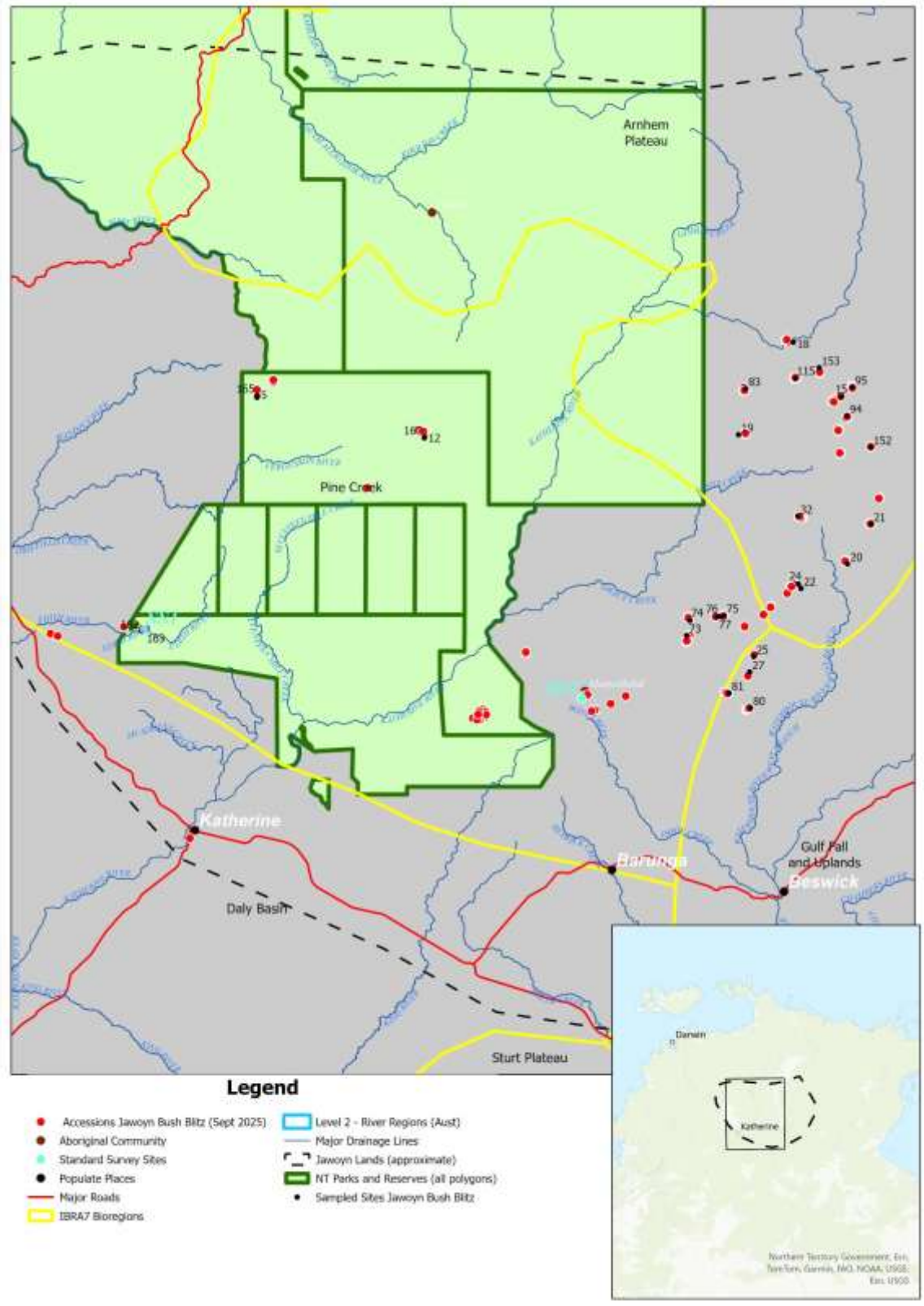


Figure 18: Sampling locations (black points) visited and specimens (Accessions – red points) collected as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz (April 2025).

3.1 Un-named or not formalised taxa

A total of 27 previously recognised and yet to be formally named vascular plants species were recorded during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz expedition (Table 3). Of particular note is *Stylidium* sp. Twin Falls (L.A. Craven 5870), which had first been recognised in 2024 from a single collection from 1980, and which was the only known record of the species. It was collected an additional four times during this expedition.

A further two species, as currently treated in the NT, *Scleria* sp. McMinns Lagoon (M.M.J.van Balgooy 1272) and *Scleria* sp. Wilton River (P.K. Latz 2756A), were also collected. However, they are not included here as recent work by Wilson & Barrett (2023) has formally placed these taxa in the genus *Diplacrum* and described them as *D. blakei* and *D. latzii*, although these names are not yet accepted by the Australian Plant Census.

Table 3: Putatively un-named or not formalised taxa collected as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz 2025.

Taxon	Comment
Actinoschoenus sp. sandstone (P.K.Latz 7686) NT Herbarium (Figure 19)	Locally common sedge of sandy soils associated with sandstone. Kakadu, Nitmiluk and Litchfield National Parks. Awaiting formal description.
Aneilema sp. Cannon Hill (P.Martensz 810) B.Stuckey (Figure 19)	Endemic to the Arnhem Plateau, found in sandy soils supporting open woodlands of Eucalyptus phoenicea. Often at the tops of slopes with broken sandstone. Similar to *A. siliculosum* but with narrow-linear leaves. Taxon concept yet to be formalised, awaiting additional taxonomic work.
Cartonema sp. Korlobidahdah (R.K.Harwood 874) Harwood & Cowie	Geophytic herb of shallow sandy substrates. One of a number of closely related putative taxa with long pedicels and relatively small flowers. Nitmiluk NP and central Arnhem Plateau. Awaiting genus-wide taxonomic work.
Cartonema sp. pedicellate (M.Lazarides 7850) Conran	Geophytic herb of shallow sandy substrates. One of a number of closely related putative taxa with long pedicels and relatively small flowers. Top End, particularly in northern Kakadu NP. Awaiting genus-wide taxonomic work.
Centrolepis sp. Carinate (L.A.Craven & C.R.Dunlop 6668) WA Herbarium (Figure 19)	Relatively widespread across the Top End of the NT and similar to *Centrolepis banksii* and *C.* sp. squamose seeds. Commonly on sandy seepage areas and sandy, drying wetland or stream margins, often with other *Centrolepis* species. Awaiting formal description.
Centrolepis sp. squamose seeds (P.K.Latz 3581) M.D.Barrett	Previously known only from offshore islands of the east-Arnhem Land coast in NT, in sandy seepages. Similar to *Centrolepis banksii* and *C.* sp. carinate. Awaiting formal description.
Cleome tetrandra sens. lat.	A species complex part of ongoing taxonomic study. At least three different entities currently covered by this broad concept were collected during Jawoyn Bush Blitz.
Eriachne sp. Marrawal (I.D.Cowie 9228 & D.J.Dixon) M.D.Barrett	Perennial grass of shrubland and Allosyncarpia forest on terraced, white claystone pavements and sandstone slopes. Known only from the western Marrawal Plateau in Nitmiluk and southern Kakadu National Park. Formal description in motion.
Fimbristylis sp. Charles Darwin (J.L.Egan 5300) (Figure 19)	Locally common annual sedge, often associated with rocky, granite low hills in eucalypt woodlands. Nitmiluk and Kakadu National Parks and greater Darwin region. Awaiting formal description alongside many others in the genus.

Taxon	Comment
Galactia sp. Katherine (J.R.Maconochie 517)	Erect shrub with mauve flowers. Known from Nitmiluk National Park and sparsely recorded to the west. Part of a challenging taxonomic complex of species.
Galactia sp. short inflorescence (R.A.Kerrigan 595) (Figure 19)	Erect shrub with mauve flowers, on rises and rocky hillslopes. Known only from Nitmiluk National Park. Part of a challenging taxonomic complex of species.
Grevillea sp. Magela Creek (I.D.Cowie 10273 & B.Crase) Brennan & Cowie	Shrub c. 2 m tall with bright red flowers and serrate leaves. Endemic to central Arnhem Plateau, on sandy soils associated with sandstone outcrops, usually on lower slopes. Awaiting formal description.
Indigofera sp. Mackinlayi (A.A.Mitchell 7086) WA Herbarium	Uncommon shrub up to 1 m tall with purple flowers. Sandstone associate on Arnhem Plateau and in northern WA, populations disjunct. Awaiting additional taxonomic work and formal description.
Phyllanthus sp. broad tuberculate seeds (B.G.Thomson 2370) Albr. & Cowie (Figure 19)	Widespread, spindly subshrub, seeds with conspicuous rows of red tubercles. Often associated with rocky watercourses and seepage areas. Species concept separated out of *Phyllanthus exilis*, awaiting additional taxonomic work in the species complex.
Polycarpaea sp. sandstone (C.R.Dunlop 4567) I.D.Cowie	Associated with open vegetation on sandstone in the Top End of the NT. Similar to *P. corymbosa*. Awaiting formal description.
Portulaca sp. rock pools (K.A.Menkhorst 310) (Figure 19)	Prostrate, succulent herb with pale purple flowers. In shallow sand lenses over sandstone, Arnhem Plateau and western Top End extending into the Kimberley, often associated with Micraira spp. Awaiting formal description.
Rhynchospora sp. Arnhem (P.K.Latz 2999) (Figure 19)	Reasonably common species associated with sandy seepages and creek lines over sandstone. Predominantly Kakadu NP and east, on the Arnhem Plateau. Unmistakable on account of much extended style-bases. Formal description underway.
Rhynchospora sp. Koongarra (B.L.Rice 2486)	Annual sedge similar to *Rhynchospora exserta*. Typically associated with sandstone, where found in damp, sandy seepages and creek lines in mixed herbfields. Formal description underway.
Samadera sp. Mary River (I.D.Cowie 1454) Dunlop (Figure 21)	Subshrub to c. 50 cm tall with linear leaves and white flowers. Endemic to south-western Arnhem Plateau, in Kakadu and Nitmiluk National Parks. Grows in sandy soils in Eucalyptus miniata and E. tetrodonta dominated woodlands. Taxonomic work and formal description underway.
Schoenus sp. Douglas Springs (C.R.Michell 2787)	Perennial, rhizomatous sedge with affinities to *S. kennyi* in eastern Australia. Reasonably common on typically pale, exposed fine-grained sediments on the edges of the Marrawal Plateau on the boundary of Nitmiluk and Kakadu National Parks. The habitat is apparently quite specific and of limited extent in the region (Extent of Occurrence <50 km^2). Formal description underway.
Scleria sp. Oenpelli (P.K.Latz 3049)	Lax sedge with reddish inflorescences. Associated with sandy seepages and creek lines across the Top End of the NT. Awaiting formal description.
Sida sp. McArthur River (T.S.Henshall 1619) (Figure 19)	Spreading shrub typically associated with sandstone and often Lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) thickets, as was the case during this

Taxon	Comment
	expedition. Awaiting additional taxonomic work and formal description alongside many others in the genus.
Sida sp. Nitmiluk (P.A.Fryxell 4220 & L.A.Craven) (Figure 19)	Spreading, spindly shrub, associated with sandstone and often on slopes. Known predominantly from Nitmiluk National Park, records also on central Arnhem Plateau and Fish River area. Awaiting additional taxonomic work and formal description alongside many others in the genus.
Stylidium sp. Twin falls (L.A. Craven 5870) (Figure 19)	Diminutive triggerplant with a basal rosette of leaves and tiny pink flowers, each with a prominent yellow paracorolla. It is apparently found only in seepages and along shallow creek lines over sandstone pavement, in damp sandy soil. This taxon was previously only known from a single collection, near Twin Falls in Kakadu National Park, made in 1980. It was rediscovered and located at an additional four sites during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz expedition. Formal description is now possible and underway.
Tephrosia sp. Maud Creek (C.R.Michell 43) (Figure 19)	Subshrub with orange flowers, known only from the Arnhem Plateau in Kakadu and Nitmiluk National Parks, where it grows in deep white sands. Awaiting additional taxonomic work and formal description alongside others in the genus.
Tephrosia sp. Pentecost River (I.D.Cowie 4168) I.D.Cowie (Figure 19)	Erect shrub with purple flowers, typically associated with sandstone woodlands and shrublands in NT Top End and northern WA. Awaiting additional taxonomic work and formal description alongside others in the genus.
Uraria sp. Litchfield (C.R.Dunlop 5220)	Similar to *Uraria lagopodioides*, distinguished by linear-lanceolate leaflets. Uncommon across the NT Top End, in Eucalypt woodlands with well-drained soils. Awaiting additional taxonomic work and formal description.



Figure 19: a selection of putatively un-named or not formalised taxa from Bush Blitz Jawoyn. Top row (L-R): *Rhynchospora* sp. Arnhem, *Portulaca* sp. rock pools, *Sida* sp. Nitmiluk, *Tephrosia* sp. Maud Creek. Second row (L-R): *Sida* sp. McArthur River, *Stylidium* sp. Twin Falls, *Galactia* sp. short inflorescence. Third row (L-R): *Fimbristylis* sp. Charles Darwin, *Phyllanthus* sp. broad tuberculate seeds, *Centrolepis* sp. carinate. Bottom row (L-R): *Actinoschoenus* sp. sandstone, *Aneilema* sp. Cannon Hill, *Tephrosia* sp. Pentecost River. Photos by K. Brennan (*S.* sp. Nitmiluk, *S.* sp. McArthur River, *S.* sp. Twin Falls, *F.* sp. Charles Darwin), I. Cowie (*T.* sp. Maud Creek, *G.* sp. short inflorescence, *A.* sp. sandstone) and A. Webb (*R.* sp. Arnhem, *P.* sp. rock pools, *P.* sp. broad tuberculate seeds, *C.* sp. carinate, *A.* sp. Cannon Hill, *T.* sp. Pentecost River).

3.2 Species new to science

In this report, 'species new to science' means species that were not recognised by Western science before this Bush Blitz.

Five (5) vascular plant species new to science were discovered as a direct result of collections made during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz (Table 4). Notably, four of the five species were collected from Nitmiluk National Park, despite the majority of sites visited being outside of the park boundary. Two of the five species new to science have been collected previously, although only through additional collections and observations made during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz expedition have they been recognised as distinct entities warranting further taxonomic study.

Table 4. Species new to science collected as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz 2025.

Species	Comment
Oldenlandia sp. two-petals (K.G.Brennan 4754) NT Herbarium (Figure 20)	Small annual herb, up to c. 15 cm tall. Flowers small, each with two petals, white with a mauve-maroon band near base. Similar to *Oldenlandia intonsa*, but flowers conspicuous with only two petals (cf. four). Grows in white sand close to edges of sandstone escarpment. Previously treated as *Oldenlandia intonsa*, this species new to science was segregated following additional collections made during Jawoyn Bush Blitz.
Portulaca sp. areolate seeds (I.D.Cowie 15171 & N.J.Cuff) Cowie	*Portulaca* sp. areolate seeds is one of a number of putative species similar to *Portulaca bicolor*, a succulent, prostrate herb with yellow flowers and heart-shaped leaves. It is recognised on account of seeds with a distinctive areolate surface, following precedent in recognising putative taxa in *Portulaca* based on seed surface morphology.
Tephrosia sp. Manyallaluk (I.D.Cowie 15116 & K.G.Brennan) Cowie (Figure 20)	Perennial subshrub, c. 40 cm tall with thickened, carrot-shaped taproot, corky bark, silver-grey leaves and orange flowers. Known from deep sands supporting *Eucalyptus miniata* woodland. Taxonomic affinities for this species new to science are currently uncertain.
Utricularia sp. Marrawal (K.G.Brennan 13983) NT Herbarium (Figure 20)	Flowers pale purple, similar to *U. triflora* but with lower lip narrowly ribbed (moreso than *U. triflora*) and entire, upper lip entire to emarginate (not bilobed). Currently known only from swamps on the Marrawal Plateau in Nitmiluk National Park; flooded *Corymbia polycarpa* woodland in c. 0.25 m of water, grassy understorey of *Eriachne burkittii* with *Utricularia muelleri*.
Neustanthus sp. Douglas Springs (K.G.Brennan 13988) NT Herbarium (Figure 20)	Trailing vine forming mats, often climbing on low growth. Leaves dark green, trifoliate, leaflets shallowly lobed. Flowers blue/purple/mauve, in relatively large terminal racemes. Only known from a single location at Douglas Springs in Nitmiluk National Park, where it grows in association with *Pandanus spiralis* and *Melaleuca argentea* in a spring-fed drainage corridor.



Figure 20: species new to science from Bush Blitz Jawoyn. Top left: *Neustanthus* sp. Douglas Springs (K.G.Brennan 13988) NT Herbarium, top right: *Oldenlandia* sp. two-petals, bottom left: *Utricularia* sp. Marrawal, bottom right: *Tephrosia* sp. Manyallaluk. Photos by K. Brennan (top left and right, bottom left) and A. Webb (bottom right).

3.3 Introduced species

Observation of introduced species was generally low across Jawoyn lands. Where they are found, introduced species are typically associated with drainage/riparian corridors with a higher concentration of feral animal disturbance being evident. Only two listed weed species were encountered on sites visited on Jawoyn country during the survey (Table 5).

The most prominent of these was Hyptis (*Mesosphaerum suavolens*) which in some locations (e.g. Site 81 – Beswick Aboriginal Land Trust) is beginning to dominate the mid-stratum of the riparian woodland in the upper parts of the drainage. Hyptis is declared as a Class B species requiring control in the NT (https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/weeds-in-the-nt/A-Z-list-of-weeds-in-the-NT/hyptis).

While not currently declared in the NT, Annual Mission Grass (*Cenchrus pedicellatus*) is treated together with the declared Perennial Mission Grass (*C. polystachios* – Class B) in a legislative sense and so considered here as 'Declared' (https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/weeds-in-the-nt/A-Z-list-of-weeds-in-the-NT/mission-grass).

Table 5. Introduced species recorded as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz 2025.

Introduced species	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance	Comments
Cenchrus pedicellatus (annual Mission Grass)	Site 175 (near 95) – ATW+KB; Site 80 NJC+ATW	Infrequent, c. 15 plants in shelter of boulder at 175, more established patch at 80.	No significant infestations at present, beginning to spread at site 80, where possibly assisted by Buffalo movement. Likely wind assisted at site 175.

Introduced species	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance	Comments
Cyanthillium cinereum var. *cinereum*	Site 12/167 Keckwick Springs (Nitmiluk NP) NJC+IDC	Rare in area.	Associated with significant Buffalo disturbance in perennially moist areas of the drainage system. Unlikely to significantly impact the structure/function of the ecosystem.
Mesosphaerum suavolens (Hyptis)	Site 81 (significant); creek crossing on Eva Valley Track (36 km NE Manyallaluk).	Infrequent along tracks to significant infestation on waterways.	One site (81) supported a high-density infestation of Hyptis along an ephemeral creek line. Likely to have been facilitated by Buffalo, present in the area.

3.4 Threatened species

No threatened species listed under Commonwealth legislation (Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC)) were recorded during the survey. However, a total of 25 species of conservation significance were collected during the expedition, two of which have been assessed as Near Threatened, and a further 23 as Data Deficient, under Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (TPWCA; Table 6).

In the NT, species have been assessed under the IUCN (IUCN, 2001) criteria according to threat. The following categories are used: 'Extinct in the Wild' (EW), 'Critically Endangered' (CR), 'Endangered' (E), 'Vulnerable' (V), 'Near Threatened' (NT), 'Data Deficient' (DD) or 'Least Concern' (LC). Species assessed as CR, E and V are considered ‘threatened’. Non-threatened categories are regarded as species of conservation significance, which include NT, DD or Not Evaluated (NE) under TPWCA.

Table 6: Significant species collected as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz 2025.

Species	Listing status (NT TPWCA)	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance
Grevillea myosodes	NT	Site 5 c. 55 km NNW of Nitmiluk Ranger Station, Nitmiluk NP.	Common on the Marrawal Plateau in the northern part of Nitmiluk National Park as an understorey shrub in *Eucalyptus jacobsiana*, *E. tetrodonta* and *E. miniata* shrubby woodland. >500 plants observed.
Samadera sp. Mary River (I.D.Cowie 1454) Dunlop (Figure 21)	NT	Site 12/167 c. 1.5 km NNW of Keckwick Spring.	Uncommon, in *Eucalyptus miniata – E. tetrodonta* woodland with low shrubby understory and perennial grasses; on deep sandy soil; plateau surface.
Arthragrostis clarksoniana	DD	Site 74, c. 19 km NE Manyallaluk.	Occasional on margin of Lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) thicket.
Arthrochilus byrnesii (Figure 21)	DD	Site 94, upper Waterhouse River area, c. 60 km NE Manyallaluk.	Uncommon in patches protected by boulders. Two patches detected, one of <10 plants, another of c. 50 plants.

Species	Listing status (NT TPWCA)	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance
Bonamia wilsoniae (Figure 21)	DD	Sites 80, 152, Eva Valley area and upper Waterhouse River.	Uncommon amongst broken sandstone, <50 plants observed across sites.
Centranthera tranquebarica (Figure 21)	DD	Site 13, Nitmiluk NP, swamp on southern Marrawal Plateau.	Rare, only a single plant observed despite a concerted local search.
Centrolepis racemosa (Figure 21)	DD	Near Site 94, c. 59 km NE of Manyallaluk.	Locally common in patches along sandy creek line, >100 plants.
Centrolepis sp. Carinate (L.A.Craven & C.R.Dunlop 6668) WA Herbarium (Figure 19)	DD	Sites 81, 152, Eva Valley area and upper Waterhouse River.	Common in numerous sandy seepages.
Centrolepis sp. squamose seeds (P.K.Latz 3581) M.D.Barrett	DD	Site 15, upper Waterhouse River.	Uncommon in a single sandy seepage.
Chamaecrista longipes	DD	Edith Falls (Leliyn) region, Nitmiluk National Park.	Occasional. Low rises on fine-grained sediments (Burrell Creek Formation).
Cyperus cracens (Figure 21)	DD	Sites 21, 94, c. 42 and 59 km NE Manyallaluk, respectively.	Occasional, scattered at both sites observed.
Digitaria oraria	DD	Site 74, c. 19 km NE Manyallaluk	Occasional in Lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) thicket.
Eriachne basalis	DD	Site 19, c. 46 km NNE Manyallaluk.	Locally abundant at site.
Galactia sp. Katherine (J.R.Maconochie 517)	DD	Upper King River southeastern Nitmiluk National Park (Manyallaluk Springs AOI).	Uncommon in area.
Galactia sp. short inflorescence (R.A.Kerrigan 595) (Figure 19)	DD	Near Edith Falls (Leilyn), Nitmiluk National Park.	Multi-stemmed shrub on low rises and hills, occasional in woodland of this area.
Gomphrena involucrata (Figure 21)	DD	Site 152, headwaters of Waterhouse River, c. 59 km NE Manyallaluk.	Uncommon above rocky creek line, c. 10 plants observed.
Gonocarpus implexus	DD	Vicinity of sites 27 and 80; Waterhouse River catchment, Beswick Aboriginal Land Trust.	Uncommon under rock overhangs, c. 20 plants per site.
Goodenia kakadu (Figure 21)	DD	Site 95, flooded creek on plateau at headwaters of Waterhouse River, c. 64 km NE Manyallaluk.	Common, forming sparse mats in clear patches between gasses, likely >1000 plants.

Species	Listing status (NT TPWCA)	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance
Hibiscus aneuthe	DD	Vicinity of Site 18, upper Katherine River.	Occasional occurrence (<20 plants observed over c. 250 m stretch of riparian woodland in sandstone plateau).
Lindernia tectanthera (Figure 21)	DD	Site 20 Eastern Upper Waterhouse River, Jawoyn Stone Country.	Occasional on grassy creek flat, sandy soils.
Lipocarpha chinensis	DD	Site 73, Eva Valley area, c. 18 km NE Manyallaluk.	Occasional in flooded creek line.
Najas browniana	DD	Nitmiluk NP, swamp on southern Marrawal Plateau.	Uncommon aquatic herb in seasonal swamp, restricted to deeper water.
Tephrosia crocea	DD	Site 32, upper Katherine River (Fanny Creek), Eastern Jawoyn Stone Country.	Few plants seen.
Tephrosia sp. Maud Creek (C.R.Michell 43) (Figure 19)	DD	Site 12/167 Keckwick Springs (Nitmiluk NP)	Occasional in plateau woodland.
Trithuria cowieana	DD	Site 13, Nitmiluk NP, swamp on southern Marrawal Plateau	Common but difficult to detect, submerged in flooded grassland.



Figure 21: a selection of significant plant species from Bush Blitz Jawoyn. Top row (L-R): *Centrolepis racemosa*, *Gomphrena involucrata*, *Lindernia tectanthera*. Middle row (L-R): *Arthrochilus byrnesii*, *Centranthera tranquebarica*, *Bonamia wilsoniae.* Bottom row (L-R): *Goodenia kakadu*, *Cyperus cracens*, *Samadera* sp. Mary River. Photos by K. Brennan (top left, middle right, bottom middle left and right), I. Cowie (top right, bottom right) and A. Webb (top middle, lower left, centre).

3.5 Range extensions

Of the total 601 species recorded as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz expedition, 173 represent range extensions (Table 7) or significant infill in distribution records (Table 8). A further 86 species represent noteworthy infill of otherwise widespread species (Appendix 2).

Range extensions or significant infill in distribution records listed in Tables 7 and 8, and Appendix 2, represent the record with the maximum distance from the nearest known record prior to the Jawoyn Bush Blitz expedition, where multiple collections per taxon were collected during the survey and were each an extension or significant infill.

Range extensions (Table 7) are calculated as maximum distance from the boundary of a species' Extent of Occupancy (EOO), prior to Jawoyn Bush Blitz, using records from the Northern Territory. EOO was calculated for species using a Minimum Convex Polygon (MCP) geometric approach and used as a conservative proxy for potential species distribution within the NT. This approach was taken as it provided a more realistic representation of the magnitude of a potential range extension for a species than previous specimen collections alone. Given the generally targeted and/or low-level of survey effort across much of Arnhem Land, it was considered that specimen records alone did not provide a good representation of a species likely known distribution in the region. EOO provided a basis from which an estimate

of range extension could be made that accounted (in at least a coarse way) for the occurrence of unsurveyed and potentially occupied suitable habitat for a species at the regional scale.

Range extensions have been broadly categorised to represent common ecological trends (**Table 7, column 'ID'**):

1. Arnhem Plateau taxa: southerly or easterly range extension of species known to occur only on the Arnhem Plateau.
2. Other sandstone associated taxa: new collections of species known to occur in habitats associated with sandstone, predominantly in the Top End of the Northern Territory, but not restricted to the Arnhem Plateau, typically with a wider distribution (e.g. Litchfield National Park, Wongalara, Gregory National Park etc.).
3. Widespread, northern taxa: extensions of taxa typically encountered further north or on a similar latitude. Typically not strongly associated with sandstone habitats.
4. Widespread, southern taxa: northerly extensions of taxa previously only encountered further south. Typically not strongly associated with sandstone habitats.
5. Data Deficient species, often with broad distributions.

Significant infill in distribution (Table 8) includes species with distributions typically to the north, east and west but being recorded for the first time due to the paucity of records on Jawoyn lands east of Nitmiluk National Park and are presented as follows:

1) Table 8 – Species records. being >50 km from the nearest prior record and representing either a) a defined geographic disjunction within the broader species distribution or b) an extension of a broadly definable population in contiguous but unsurveyed habitat. Or
2) Appendix 2 – Records of widely distributed species being >50 km from the nearest prior collection but indicative of the lack of previous survey effort on Jawoyn lands. These records are of typically widespread species generally expected to occur in the survey area rather than 'novel' new infills in distribution.

Table 7: Significant range extensions for species collected as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz, 2025.

Species	Location collected	Distance from EOO (km)	Comments	ID
Acacia brockii	-14.113940, 133.13139	27	Arnhem Plateau endemic, most easterly record.	1.
Acacia helicophylla	-14.291937, 133.06206	28	Southern Arnhem Plateau and outliers, easterly extension.	1.
Acacia lycopodiifolia	-14.025403, 133.23664	15	Widespread and variable species complex. Sandstone associate, extension of range for Nitmiluk NP form/population to the north-west.	2.
Acacia shirleyi	-14.214500, 133.07118	3	Patchy distribution and little as far north as this record, but many patches present on Jawoyn country.	4.
Acacia sublanata	-14.125912, 133.11900	34	Predominantly an extension south of Arnhem Plateau populations, otherwise north-eastern NT Top End.	3.
Acacia yirrkallensis	-14.159906, 132.97530	17	North-eastern NT Top End and Arnhem Plateau, south-westerly extension, few records in central Arnhem Plateau.	3.
Aneilema sp. Cannon Hill	-13.875279, 133.20252	71	Known only from the Arnhem Plateau, where infrequently recorded, south-easterly extension.	1.
Aristida domini	-13.897250, 133.05760	11	Few Arnhem Plateau records, typically further south and more common in QLD.	4.
Aristida jacobsiana	-14.161067, 132.97658	43	Mostly in Nitmiluk NP, few records on sandstone to the west. This represents the most eastern record.	2.
Aristida queenslandica var. *queenslandica*	-14.161067, 132.97658	29	Northerly extension of NT population, disjunct from east coast population in QLD and NSW.	4.
Arthragrostis clarksoniana	-14.161067, 132.97658	35	Third NT record, mainly recorded in north Queensland. Associated with Lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) thickets; much of this habitat is yet to be surveyed on Jawoyn country.	5.
Arthrochilus byrnesii	-13.872204, 133.20596	61	South-easterly extension, predominantly recorded from the western edge of the Arnhem Plateau, where uncommon.	1.
Bonamia wilsoniae	-14.293418, 133.05964	55	Data Deficient taxon with few records on Arnhem Plateau, mostly recorded on sandstone further to the south-west.	2.
Bonnaya ciliata	-13.818140, 132.37885	32	South-easterly extension in NT and first record for Nitmiluk NP. Possibly human-assisted, as located at permanent monitoring site in Nitmiluk NP and regularly colonising disturbed areas.	3.
Boronia grandisepala subsp. *grandisepala*	-14.292989, 133.06062	19	Two broad populations, Arnhem Plateau and western Top End on sandstone. South-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.	2.
Caesia setifera	-13.807938, 133.16577	54	Sandstone associate in NT, few Arnhem Plateau records, southerly extension as otherwise recorded further north.	3.
Calytrix decussata	-13.989801, 133.25084	32	Common on western Arnhem Plateau, few records in south and south-east.	1.

Species	Location collected	Distance from EOO (km)	Comments	ID
Cartonema sp. Korlobidahdah	-13.809138, 133.163905	20	Known only from the Arnhem Plateau, sandstone associate, relatively few records. South-easterly extension.	1.
Cartonema sp. pedicellate	-13.835365, 133.056073	17	Mainly found on Arnhem Plateau and to the north-west in NT Top End, relatively common. South-easterly extension.	3.
Cassytha candida	-13.816410, 133.12868	19	Sandstone associate. In NT, only on Arnhem Plateau, also recorded in northern WA. Extension of Arnhem population to east.	1.
Centranthera tranquebarica	-13.975411, 132.51560	132	Large southerly range extension and first record for Nitmiluk NP. Some uncertainty regarding accurate name for this taxon.	5.
Centrolepis racemosa	-13.891520, 133.19336	138	Second recorded population and only 4th collection of the species, NT endemic. Previously found east of Jabiru in northern Kakadu NP. Much of the possible habitat between known populations is yet to be surveyed.	5.
Centrolepis sp. squamose seeds	-13.841925, 133.19260	345	Large range extension westwards, 5th NT record, previously only known from islands in eastern Arnhem Land in NT, and in north QLD.	5.
Corymbia arnhemensis	-14.291937, 133.06206	13	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau and outliers, common, south-easterly extension.	1.
Cyperus cracens	-14.02628, 133.23871	67	Two discrete populations; Kimberley and western NT, and Arnhem Plateau, this is an easterly extension of the latter.	2.
Dampiera conospermoides	-13.91516, 133.23911	33	Two disjunct populations, eastern Kimberley and western NT Top End, and Arnhem Plateau, for which this is a south-easterly extension.	2.
Digitaria oraria	-14.161067, 132.976583	18	Sparsely recorded species of Lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) thickets. North-easterly extension, 6th NT record.	5.
Eragrostis filicaulis	-14.01546, 133.13823	31	Kimberley, QLD and Arnhem populations disjunct, sandstone associate. Easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.	1.
Eragrostis rigidiuscula	-13.89417, 133.05988	6	Predominantly western NT Top End, few records east of Kakadu and Nitmiluk National Parks.	3.
Eriachne basalis	-13.89471, 133.0598	168	Sparsely recorded, predominantly much further south, first Arnhem Plateau record.	5.
Eriachne compacta	-14.24503, 133.06239	28	Arnhem Plateau sandstone associated, south-easterly extension.	1.
Eriocaulon scullionii	-14.268176, 133.02882	35	Often associated with sandstone in NT, also in Kimberley. South-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.	3.
Euphorbia muelleri	-13.84264, 133.19498	39	Predominantly recorded in north-eastern NT, southerly extension with few records in south-eastern Arnhem Plateau.	3.
Fimbristylis rupestris	-13.87419, 133.20387	36	Uncommon in southern NT Top End and WA, extension northwards.	2.

Species	Location collected	Distance from EOO (km)	Comments	ID
Galactia sp. Katherine (J.R.Maconochie 517)	-14.303971, 132.68405	23	Uncommon with records predominantly in Nitmiluk NP and a few scattered to the west, easterly extension.	5.
Galactia sp. Short inflorescence (R.A.Kerrigan 595)	-14.174775, 132.16460	3	Uncommon, with most records in Nitmiluk NP and surrounds. Short westerly extension.	5.
Glycine hirticaulis subsp. *leptosa*	-13.828185, 133.211002	60	Uncommon in NT Top End, particularly the west. South-easterly extension, few records in central/eastern Arnhem Plateau.	3.
Gomphrena involucrata	-13.914457, 133.238941	103	Mostly recorded in western NT Top End, first record in central/eastern Arnhem Plateau, easterly extension.	3.
Gonocarpus implexus	-14.291871, 133.062324	49	Uncommon sandstone associate, Kimberley/western NT and Arnhem Plateau populations disjunct, south-easterly extension of Arnhem population.	2.
Goodenia cirrifica	-13.81641, 133.128681	13	Predominantly an Arnhem sandstone associate, south-easterly extension.	1.
Goodenia gloeophylla	-13.98986, 133.25089	35	Uncommon, disjunct populations at Bradshaw and Arnhem Plateau, easterly extension of Arnhem population.	2.
Goodenia redacta	-13.915244, 133.239049	1	North-western WA and southern Top End and Gulf. Few Arnhem records outside of Nitmiluk NP. Short north-easterly extension.	2.
Grevillea brevis	-13.81641, 133.128681	6	Arnhem Plateau endemic, mostly on Marrawal Plateau and east on the same latitude. South-easterly extension.	1.
Grevillea pungens	-14.113733, 133.130666	24	Predominantly eastern Top End associated with sandstone, extension to south-west.	2.
Grevillea sp. Magela Creek	-13.850131, 133.183485	8	Endemic to central Arnhem Plateau, sandstone associate, southerly extension with few other records in the south.	1.
Haemodorum ensifolium	-14.300272, 132.685652	38	First collection in Nitmiluk NP. Predominantly western NT and WA, far-eastern record and extension.	3.
Hibbertia alopecota	-14.291937, 133.062061	42	Few records in south of Arnhem Plateau, southerly extension.	1.
Hibbertia brevipedunculata	-14.11371, 133.12949	39	Predominantly western NT Top End and a population in the Kimberley, south-easterly extension.	3.
Hibbertia echiifolia subsp. *macrantha*	-14.24536, 133.06176	35	All records in southern Arnhem Plateau, south-easterly extension.	1.
Hibbertia fractiflexa subsp. *fractiflexa*	-13.843495, 133.193924	38	Sandstone associate in NT Top End, first record in southern Arnhem Plateau, south-easterly extension.	2.
Hibiscus aneuthe	-13.761748, 133.11807	19	Endemic of south-western Arnhem Plateau, easterly extension.	1.

Species	Location collected	Distance from EOO (km)	Comments	ID
Indigofera sp. Mackinlayi (A.A.Mitchell 7086)	-13.82812, 133.21106	21	Two disjunct populations, north-western WA and Arnhem Plateau. South-easterly extension of Arnhem population, few records in south-eastern and central Arnhem Land.	2.
Indigofera verruculosa	-13.850256, 133.183445	53	Uncommon Arnhem Plateau endemic, easterly extension.	1.
Jacksonia arnhemica	-13.81595, 133.130835	12	Arnhem Plateau and to the east in NT Top End, scattered records, south-westerly extension.	2.
Jacksonia pendens	-13.924244, 133.194436	27	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau and outliers, few records in southern Arnhem Plateau, easterly extension.	1.
Jacksonia reclinata	-14.11379, 133.1306	9	Predominantly Arnhem Plateau, with Bradshaw and eastern Arnhem populations disjunct. South-easterly extension.	2.
Jacksonia remota	-14.294226, 132.841534	48	Arnhem Plateau endemic, although few records in south and east. sandstone. South-easterly extension.	1.
Lindernia brennanii	-13.830375, 133.212313	7	NT Top End endemic, mainly Arnhem Plateau, extension to south-east.	3.
Lindernia dunlopii	-14.291055, 133.063936	6	NT Top End and northern WA populations disjunct, short extension to south-east.	3.
Lindernia pustulosa	-14.114, 133.13217	31	Arnhem Plateau endemic, relatively common sandstone associate, south-easterly extension.	1.
Lindernia venustula	-13.80781, 133.166036	34	Arnhem Plateau endemic, few records in south, extension southwards.	1.
Lithomyrtus cordata	-13.808883, 133.162911	3	Arnhem Plateau and outliers, few records in south, south-easterly extension.	1.
Lithomyrtus densifolia	-13.832571, 133.056422	42	Sandstone associate, Arnhem Plateau and scattered records elsewhere in NT Top End. Southerly extension.	2.
Lithomyrtus kakaduensis	-13.850131, 133.183485	7	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau and outliers, mostly recorded in the south. Extension to the south-east.	1.
Lithomyrtus repens	-14.146426, 133.094979	28	Relatively common Arnhem Plateau endemic, easterly extension.	1.
Micraira dentata	-13.874608, 133.203046	22	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau, sandstone pavements, few records. Extension to the south-east.	1.
Micraira pungens	-13.989455, 133.250727	34	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau and outliers on sandstone pavements. Extension to the south-east.	1.
Micraira multinervia	-14.080223, 133.20267	83	Arnhem Plateau endemic, few records in central/eastern areas. Extension to the south.	1.

Species	Location collected	Distance from EOO (km)	Comments	ID
Micraira tenuis	-14.2685, 133.030148	26	endemic to Arnhem Plateau and outliers, sandstone pavements, relatively common.	1.
Mitrasacme floribunda	-13.835365, 133.056073	53	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau sandstone, second record in south, south-easterly extension.	1.
Mitrasacme retroloba	-13.8743, 133.20522	38	Infrequent across north-western Australia, extension to south-east of Arnhem Plateau populations.	3.
Monotaxis tenuis	-13.87451, 133.20303	23	Sandstone associate, Arnhem Plateau population disjunct from Kimberley, easterly extension of Arnhem population.	2.
Oldenlandia largiflorens	-14.30569, 132.66663	11	Sandstone associate, populations disjunct at Litchfield, Fish River, Nitmiluk NP, Bradshaw/Gregory and Mitchell Plateau. South-easterly extension of Arnhem populations.	2.
Oldenlandia thysanota	-13.842994, 133.195884	14	Arnhem Plateau endemic, first records in the south-east outside of Nitmiluk NP, south-easterly extension.	1.
Pittosporum ferrugineum subsp. *ferrugineum*	-14.08064, 133.20223	41	Widely recorded in north QLD, PNG and north-east NT Top End, populations disjunct. Extension of NT population to the east.	3.
Pityrodia jamesii	-13.924244, 133.194436	16	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau and northern outliers, extension to the south-east.	1.
Pityrodia lanuginosa	-14.268144, 133.028858	37	Arnhem Plateau and Bradshaw sandstone associate, extension to south-east of Arnhem population.	2.
Plagiocarpus axillaris	-13.835365, 133.056073	65	Sparsely recorded across north-western Australia. Second Arnhem Plateau record, easterly extension.	3.
Polycarpaea incana	-13.816952, 133.128989	14	North-western Australia, Arnhem Plateau and Kimberley populations disjunct, extension of Arnhem population to the east.	2.
Portulaca sp. rock pools (K.A.Menkhorst 310)	-14.291871, 133.062324	53	Infrequent sandstone associate of north-western Australia. Populations on Arnhem Plateau, Bradshaw/Gregory and Kimberley disjunct. South-easterly extension of Arnhem population.	2.
Scleria sp. Oenpelli (P.K.Latz 3049)	-14.291055, 133.063936	34	Infrequent in north-eastern NT Top End, with scattered records to the west into WA.	3.
Scleria sp. Wilton River = *Diplacrum latzii*	-14.291053, 133.063971	41	Arnhem Plateau species with few records, recently described, extension to south-east.	1.
Sida sp. McArthur River (T.S.Henshall 1619)	-14.160954, 132.977331	56	Infrequently recorded between NT/QLD border and south-eastern NT Top End, mainly Gulf of Carpentaria. North-westerly extension.	4.
Sida sp. Nitmiluk (P.A.Fryxell 4220 & L.A.Craven)	-14.21474, 133.07059	49	Infrequent sandstone associate in NT Top End, mainly in Nitmiluk NP with records in Kakadu NP and at Fish River. Extension to east.	2.
Solanum clarkiae	-14.146208, 133.095015	5	NT Top End, Arnhem Plateau and Wessell Islands populations disjunct. Southerly extension.	2.

Species	Location collected	Distance from EOO (km)	Comments	ID
Spermacoce erectiloba	-13.989801, 133.250835	19	Arnhem Plateau endemic, few southern records outside of Nitmiluk NP, south-easterly extension.	1.
Stylidium brachyotis	-13.89028, 133.19109	76	Arnhem Plateau endemic, recently described with most records in the north in Kakadu NP, south-easterly extension.	1.
Stylidium candelabrum	-14.175134, 132.164624	3	NT Top End, predominantly Arnhem Plateau. Extension to the south-east.	3.
Stylidium exiguum	-13.916129, 133.239135	18	Sparsely collected in NT Top End, mainly Arnhem Plateau and Tiwi Islands. South-easterly extension.	3.
Stylidium sp. Twin Falls	-13.989801, 133.25084	82	Previously known only from near Twin Falls in Kakadu NP, now known to occur across c. 85km of sandstone country on southern Arnhem Plateau. Jawoyn Bush Blitz collections represent the 2nd through 5th known collections of the species.	1.
Synostemon dunlopii	-14.115651, 133.123648	27	Arnhem Plateau endemic with an outlying record at Ramingining. Few records in eastern/central areas, south-easterly extension.	1.
Tephrosia bifacialis	-13.828185, 133.211002	65	North-eastern NT Top End, farthest east record and one of few on the Arnhem Plateau.	3.
Thryptomene remota	-13.91516, 133.23911	17	Arnhem Plateau and northern outliers, short easterly extension.	1.
Triodia plectrachnoides	-13.834027, 133.057146	35	Arnhem Plateau and outliers, south-easterly extension.	1.
Triumfetta cinerea	-14.02633, 133.23853	6	Predominantly Arnhem Plateau, with sparse records to the east and west in NT Top End, south-easterly extension.	2.
Utricularia arnhemica	-13.850256, 133.183445	13	Predominantly Arnhem Plateau and outliers, sandstone associate, easterly extension.	2.
Utricularia circumvoluta	-14.195266, 132.973955	30	Sparsely recorded across northern Australia, south-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.	3.
Utricularia kamienskii	-13.893481, 133.19216	68	North-eastern Top End and Arnhem Plateau, extension to the south-east on Arnhem Plateau.	3.

Table 8: Significant infill in distribution records for species collected as part of the Jawoyn Bush Blitz, 2025.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Acacia conspersa	-14.294226, 132.841534	92	Two broad NT populations in Arnhem Plateau and Limmen/Gulf, this record represents a midpoint between both.
Acacia latifolia	-14.026570, 133.23798	73	Sandstone associated taxon from WA, NT and QLD, extension of Arnhem populations.
Aristida inaequiglumis	-14.015702, 133.13685	92	Widespread but infrequent in Top End, relatively few records on Arnhem Plateau.
Blumea psammophila	-13.916129, 133.23914	70	Associated with sandstone habitats in the Kimberley and northern NT, easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Burmannia coelestis	-14.115810, 133.12469	57	Widespread in northern Australia, where recorded infrequently.
Cenchrus pedicellatus subsp. *unispiculus*	-14.291937, 133.06206	66	Introduced, widely distributed in northern Australia. Few records on Arnhem Plateau outside Nitmiluk NP.
Centrolepis sp. carinate (L.A.Craven & C.R.Dunlop 6668)	-14.267770, 133.02883	100	Data Deficient taxon, few records on Arnhem Plateau and only one other in the south.
Cochlospermum gillivraei	-14.270140, 133.03302	110	Frequent in QLD, sparse in NT Top End and Gulf regions. First record in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Comesperma secundum	-14.113658, 133.12991	61	Widespread in northern Australia, infrequently recorded. South-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Corynotheca lateriflora	-13.835365, 133.05607	61	Southerly extension of NT Top End populations, disjunct from Gulf populations.
Crotalaria crassipes	-13.87247, 133.20589	70	Sandstone associate. Populations in western Kimberley, western Top End and WA border, Gulf, and Arnhem Plateau, disjunct. South-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau populations.
Cymbopogon refractus	-13.832571, 133.056422	51	Common in eastern Australia, infrequent and often sandstone associated in NT. Extension of Arnhem Plateau populations to south-east.
Dicarpidium monoicum	-13.914335, 133.238916	69	Widespread but sparsely recorded across northern Australia, sandstone associate. Easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Drosera subtilis	-13.892189, 133.192375	78	Sandstone associate with disjunct populations in Kimberley and Arnhem Plateau, first record in south-eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Eleocharis ochrostachys	-14.015702, 133.136849	57	Widespread in northern Australia, few records in eastern Arnhem Plateau. South-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Gardenia resinosa subsp. *resinosa*	-14.173937, 133.057625	51	South-eastern edge of recorded range, from northern WA to north-eastern Arnhem Land.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Gomphrena magentitepala	-13.89414, 133.0599,	73	Sandstone associate in western and central NT Top End, few central Arnhem records.
Goodenia kakadu	-13.83007, 133.213093	73	Data Deficient taxon, sparsely recorded in NT Top End, 4th record on Arnhem Plateau. Substrate-level component of seasonally inundated systems and likely under-collected due to difficulty accessing potential habitat.
Hibbertia haplostemona	-14.146426, 133.094979	50	NT Top End, sandstone associate, infrequently recorded in eastern/central Arnhem Plateau.
Hibbertia oblongata subsp. *megalanthera*	-14.026268, 133.238071	76	Sandstone associate, mainly Arnhem Plateau with scattered records to the east and west in NT Top End. Easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Hibiscus fallax	-14.21474, 133.07059	52	NT sandstone associate, populations in Arnhem Plateau, Limmen, Wongalara and Gregory disjunct, south-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Hibiscus geranioides	-14.025403, 133.23664	65	Widespread in northern WA, infrequent records in NT, 3rd record on Arnhem Plateau.
Hoya australis subsp. *rupicola*	-14.19526, 132.97348	53	NT Top End and northern WA, sandstone associate. South-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Imperata cylindrica	-13.897722, 132.59644	114	First collection in Nitmiluk NP. Widespread across northern and eastern Australia. This represents the only collection in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Ischaemum tropicum	-14.015702, 133.13685	57	NT Top End and New Guinea, sparse in the NT, associated with sandstone. Easterly extension of southern Arnhem population.
Jacksonia effusa	-14.11371, 133.12949	61	Southern Arnhem Plateau and Wongalara only, sandstone associate, localised and infrequent.
Lindernia petrensis	-14.293107, 133.060484	53	Sparsely recorded, associated with sandstone in NT Top End. Second record in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Lindernia tectanthera	-14.08004, 133.20215	65	Widespread, infrequent across northern Australia. South-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.
Lindernia thyridostoma	-14.291871, 133.062324	56	Northern NT, sandstone associate, infrequent. South-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.
Lomandra macfarlanei	-13.830297, 133.05600	68	North-eastern NT Top End, mainly near Nhulunbuy but sparsely recorded on Arnhem Plateau.
Micraira adamsii	-13.850901, 133.185613	75	Endemic to Arnhem Plateau and outliers, mostly recorded from north. Single record in Nitmiluk NP, Jawoyn records are the only others from southern Arnhem Plateau.
Mitrasacme ambigua	-14.08064, 133.20223	51	Widespread across northern Australia, few records in NT Top End outside of Nitmiluk NP.
Mitrasacme glaucescens	-14.113929, 133.131056	52	Sandstone associate, NT endemic. Easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Mitrasacme laricifolia	-13.84186, 133.19263	67	Sandstone associate across northern Australia, sparsely recorded, few records on Arnhem Plateau outside of Nitmiluk NP.
Monochoria vaginalis	-14.115603, 133.125569	89	Typically coastal, widely distributed across northern Australia. First record in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Myriophyllum trachycarpum	-14.114877, 133.126928	62	Widespread in north-western Australia, south-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau populations.
Olax aphylla	-13.91516, 133.23911	80	Widespread but localised, sandstone associate, across northern Australia. South-easterly extension of Arnhem populations.
Pheidochloa gracilis	-14.24503, 133.06239	50	Widespread across north-eastern Australia, south-easterly extension of Arnhem populations.
Phyllanthus sp. broad tuberculate seeds	-13.915244, 133.239049	70	Widespread in NT, northern and southern populations disjunct. First Arnhem Plateau record outside of Nitmiluk NP.
Pimelea filifolia	-14.24503, 133.06239	54	Predominantly recorded on Arnhem sandstone, with sparse records on sandstone to the east. Extension of Arnhem population to the south-east.
Pityrodia ternifolia	-13.98939, 133.25072	88	Distributed across north-western Australia, with Kimberley, Bradshaw/Gregory, Limmen and Arnhem populations disjunct. Sandstone associate, south-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Polycarpaea sp. sandstone (C.R.Dunlop 4567)	-14.291871, 133.062324	58	Sandstone associate in NT Top End, south-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau populations.
Polygala clavistyla	-13.92542, 133.1946	54	Known only from southern Arnhem Plateau and Wongalara, extension of Arnhem population to the north-east.
Polygala succulenta var. *congesta*	-13.89637, 133.05879	59	NT Top End and scattered records in QLD, WA and NT at more southern latitudes. Extension of Arnhem population to the east.
Poranthera coerulea	-13.84312, 133.19617	65	Top End and Cape York, easterly extension of Arnhem populations.
Poranthera microphylla	-14.0802, 133.20247	63	Few records in NT Top End where rare, otherwise widespread in eastern and southern Australia.
Psydrax saligna	-14.11394, 133.13139	71	Eastern QLD and NT Arnhem Plateau and Gulf, south-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.
Rhynchospora pterochaeta	-13.809138, 133.163905	73	Widespread across northern Australia, infrequent on sandstone in NT.
Sacciolepis indica	-14.114761, 133.126877	58	Widespread across northern Australia, south-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Scleria laxa	-14.291053, 133.063971	54	Infrequent in NT Top End and north QLD, few southern Arnhem Plateau records.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Senna arcuata	-14.11371, 133.12949	67	NT Top End, Arnhem Plateau and surrounds. Extension of western Arnhem population.
Senna leptoclada	-14.293107, 133.060484	57	Sandstone associate in northern NT and sparse in QLD. Extension of Arnhem population to south-east.
Sida macropoda	-13.91516, 133.23911	90	Widespread in central and northern Australia, sparse in NT Top End.
Solanum lucani	-14.07888, 133.20377	52	Widespread mainly in north-western Australia, few records in eastern Arnhem Land, extension of Arnhem population to the north-east.
Spermacoce fabiformis	-14.0176, 133.13882	60	Infrequent in NT Top End and Gulf and QLD, few records in central Arnhem Plateau.
Stemodia debilis	-13.76469, 133.120745	72	Sandstone associate in northern NT and WA. Extension of Arnhem population to the south-east.
Stylidium pedunculatum	-13.841925, 133.192598	57	Widespread, infrequent in northern NT and QLD, predominantly sandstone associated.
Synostemon stenocladus	-14.017703, 133.138828	78	NT Top End, extension of Arnhem population to the east.
Tephrosia crocea	-14.01668, 133.13886	90	Rare, Top End sandstone adjacent taxon, known from few definitive specimens.
Tephrosia porrecta	-13.843495, 133.193924	62	NT Top End, widespread and infrequent. South-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Tephrosia simplicifolia	-14.293107, 133.060484	77	North-western Australia and Cape York, few records on Arnhem Plateau.
Tephrosia sp. Pentecost River (I.D.Cowie 4168)	-13.848324, 133.185649	64	Sandstone associate across northern NT, WA and south-western QLD. Extension of Arnhem population to the east.
Thaumastochloa brassii	-13.76479, 133.120146	54	North-eastern Australia and sparse in WA, extension of Arnhem Plateau population to the north-east.
Thysanotus chinensis	-13.914457, 133.238941	70	Widespread in northern Australia, second record in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Triumfetta glaucescens	-13.76469, 133.120745	95	Sparsely recorded in NT Top End, furthest north record on Arnhem Plateau.
Triumfetta sylvicola	-14.21474, 133.07059	50	Sandstone associate in NT Top End, south-easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Uraria sp. Litchfield (C.R.Dunlop 5220)	-13.82848, 133.21194	71	Infrequent, sandstone associated taxon in NT Top End.
Utricularia brennanii	-14.194083, 132.97434	NA	This record is likely to represent a significant infill in recorded range. However, as the species is relatively recently described and adopted by the NT Herbarium, curation of collections is incomplete, and the extent of the infill is not possible to ascertain.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Utricularia dunlopii	-13.891452, 133.1933	79	Sparsely recorded, typically associated with sandstone, in north-western WA and NT Top End. Second record in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Utricularia gaagudju	-13.828734, 133.212543	52	NT Top End, predominantly in the west and north-west. Few records in central/eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Utricularia leptoplectra	-14.19419, 132.97433	52	NT Top End and north-western WA, south-easterly extension of Arnhem Plateau population.
Utricularia minutissima	-13.924597, 133.195186	80	Sparse records across NT Top End and northern WA, third record on southern Arnhem Plateau.
Utricularia quinquedentata	-13.892189, 133.192375	81	Widespread and infrequent across northern Australia. Easterly extension of Arnhem population.
Vincetoxicum polyanthum	-14.291937, 133.062061	50	NT Top End, north QLD and Kimberley populations, sandstone and coastal. North-easterly extension of southern Arnhem Plateau population.
Xyris pusilla	-13.924245, 133.194444	89	Infrequent and widespread in northern WA, QLD and NT Top End.

3.6 Genetic information

Samples of leaf or stem tissues were taken from field collections as soon as practicable after gathering, where sufficient material was present to do so. These tissue samples were taken before any artificial drying of the specimen was undertaken.

Tissues were double labelled in both sample packets and storage bags (containing silica gel) and linked to unique collector numbers. Tissues are lodged at the Northern Territory Herbarium (DNA) and linked to voucher specimens, which will be made available for genetic analysis upon request.

4. Information on species lists

The NT Herbarium's HOLTZE Specimen Database was used to compile the accessions list that accompanies this report for specimen records (Attachment 1 – Worksheet 1). The Standard Sites species lists were extracted from the NTVSD and are contained in Attachment 1 – Worksheet 2). Appendix 1 is the combination of a unique taxon list generated from HOLTZE specimen data and any additional taxa recorded in standard sites. Species records from the standard sites contributed an additional 12 species (7 from SS1 and 5 from SS2) to the final species list for the survey, and herbarium specimens represented 601 species. Specimen records and species lists are up to date, reflecting current NT taxonomy and nomenclature and are largely consistent with the Australian Plant Census as at June 2025.

Plant species were identified using the most recent available literature. However, the taxonomy of some plants is incomplete and subject to ongoing research. Several plant specimens collected on the Jawoyn Bush Blitz belong to taxonomically complex groups and could not be confidently placed to a known species. Such uncertainties are either identified only to genus (nine collections across six genera) or listed with the qualifiers "?" or "aff.", followed by the closest species name. Future research is required to confirm if these collections align with currently described and well-defined species, or warrant formal recognition.

Species of plants collected or officially recorded during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz are listed in Appendix 1. This list does not include species previously collected from Jawoyn Lands that were not recorded during the survey. Collections made during this survey may not be visible until sometime in 2026, depending on specimen processing by host herbaria but all primary accessions lodged at DNA are now available on the Australasian Virtual Herbarium and the Atlas of Living Australia.

A full species list and all specimen records for Jawoyn lands can be accessed via the following DLPE sources:

- the Flora NT website;
- NT Flora Atlas, and
- Natural Resource (NR) Maps.

External systems include:

- the Australasian Virtual Herbarium;
- the Atlas of Living Australia,
- the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.

Prior to this survey, the checklist for the plants for Jawoyn lands included c. 2075 taxa based on c. 32750 specimen records. This survey collected 1206 specimens of 601species representing 610 taxa. Following the Bush Blitz survey, the total number of taxa is c. 2088, with c. 34000 herbarium specimens collected.

A more insightful measure of the importance of this survey is gained by considering the results obtained for the less well surveyed eastern parts of the Jawoyn lands, those outside of the major protected areas. Before this survey a total of 894 taxa had been recorded from this area. Following the compilation of the results of this Bush Blitz, a total of 1106 taxa are now recorded from these eastern Jawoyn lands representing an almost 20% increase in the known taxa for the area.

5. Information for land managers

The majority of the important plant collections made during the survey were associated with the sandstone hills, ranges and plateaus on Jawoyn lands. The long, relatively stable geological history of these landscapes and the prolonged erosion of these land surfaces have resulted in a complex topographic profile for the area characterised by substantial fine-scale elevation changes. When combined with the hydro-geological complexity of the region, this results in a diverse range of micro-habitats at fine spatial scale which has facilitated the development of similarly rich flora. Sandstone landscapes on Jawoyn Country are also known to support threatened or sensitive and significant vegetation types.

This survey has significantly increased the overall understanding of the biota of these landscapes and highlighted the importance of the Arnhem Plateau as a centre of floristic importance in the NT. However, the overall understanding of the distributions of plants within the region is still relatively poor and many of the significant findings at the taxon level from this survey are still not sufficient to allow comprehensive conservation assessments for the taxa in question. It is anticipated that further investigations within the sandstone country of the Arnhem Plateau would reveal further plant records or taxa of significance, and options for further collaboration with custodians and traditional owners are encouraged to facilitate beneficial species and land management outcomes.

Superimposed on this biophysical diversity has been the active management of these landscapes by Traditional Owners over many millennia. Traditional fire regimes have contributed to the maintenance of habitat and floristic diversity at the landscape scale with specific burning practices likely to have contributed to the development of a complex fire/vegetation mosaic across the Arnhem Plateau which has by extension influenced the extent and distribution of certain vegetation communities and species into contemporary times.

The *Jawoyn Healthy Country Plan 2018-2028* identifies active fire management by Jawoyn people as a key mechanism for the maintenance of ‘healthy country’ including food-plant diversity and vegetation condition. By extension, the implementation of fire regimes and patterns favourable for the maintenance of these values will likely contribute to the maintenance of the overall values of the flora.

Fire and biophysical heterogeneity are known to be particularly important for the maintenance of sandstone heathlands and associated shrublands, a community of importance for a range of restricted range and threatened plant species occurring on the Arnhem Plateau. This ‘Arnhem Plateau Sandstone Shrubland Complex’ supports high endemism and floral diversity and is listed as Threatened under the EPBC Act (1999). As this vegetation type supports a high proportion of obligate seeding species, changes in fire frequency, interval and intensity pose a significant threat to its floristic values and condition. While it is not possible to definitively outline optimum fire regimes for ongoing maintenance of the Arnhem Shrubland Complex, a reduction in active traditional management by indigenous peoples is expected to have resulted in changed pressures on the vegetation over the last century. Reinstatement and support of traditional burning practises as outlined in the *Jawoyn Healthy Country Plan 2018-2028* are likely to contribute significantly to the ongoing health and condition of obligate-seeder plant populations in the Stone Country (Russell-Smith et al. 2002; Australian Government, 2012; Barrett *et al.* 2023).

An additional potential threat is posed by potential future climate change and the interaction that this process may have with fire regimes. Increased climate variability and extremity is likely to contribute to further alteration of prevailing fire weather conditions and regimes. Gorge systems and other permanently wet, spring-fed systems support rainforest, typically in the northern portions of Jawoyn Country. Rainforest is listed under the NT Planning Scheme (Department of Environment and Natural Resource, 2020) as a sensitive and significant vegetation type. Many of the plant species comprising these communities are highly dependent on the ongoing water supply from groundwater aquifers and particularly susceptible to fire impacts. The distribution of rainforest patches is naturally fragmented, being comprised of many small patches in these sheltered, mesic parts of the Plateau. Changes in climate which may impact the hydrological and fire regimes have the potential to pose a significant threat to these biodiverse systems particularly given their small patch perimeter to area ratio and inherent biological susceptibility to drought and fire impacts.

Of note are the small, ephemerally saturated, open-sandy herblands and shrublands within the broader sandstone Plateau, due to their significant biodiversity values. These small areas of seasonal wetland support a diverse range of comparatively poorly-known annual plants, including species such as *Stylidium* sp. Twin falls (L.A. Craven 5870), *Rhynchospora* sp. Arnhem (P.K.Latz 2999), *Centrolepis* sp. Carinate (L.A.Craven & C.R.Dunlop 6668) WA Herbarium and *Centrolepis* sp. squamose seeds (P.K.Latz 3581) M.D.Barrett. These systems rely on a particular hydrological regime and small changes in periodicity, duration and volume of water supply (either ground or rain waters) may have significant impacts upon the suitability of these areas to support populations of species in the longer-term. The ability of these species to adapt to a changing climate and hydrology are largely unknown.

Mesic habitats such as wetlands and drainage corridors support a range of vegetation types with unique floristic values in the broader landscape context. These habitats provide a range of habitat resources that are not present in other parts of the landscape and act as refugia for a range of species particularly at moisture-limited times of the year. Riparian vegetation communities (including wetlands) are considered sensitive and significant under NT Planning processes. However, the mesic attributes of these habitats and higher moisture availability make them significant aggregation sites for feral animal populations, particularly Buffalo and Pigs. These animals significantly impact the vegetation in these habitats through trampling and foraging for subterranean bulbs/roots. Impacts from feral animals directly on the plants and on the ecology of these systems is identified as a significant threat to the overall values of Jawoyn Country in the *Jawoyn Healthy Country Plan 2018-2028* and significant investments are being made to control and monitor populations of feral animals. Although the current status of species populations is considered ‘healthy, further consideration of targeting effort towards sensitive vegetation types such as Riparian and Rainforest ecosystems would be beneficial in ensuring the long-term sustainability of species populations on Jawoyn Country.

Only two declared weeds were observed during the survey: Hyptis (*Mesoshaerum suavolens*) and Mission Grasses (including *Cenchrus pedicellatus*). Both were found associated with waterways, in areas known to support populations of Feral Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*), Cattle (*Bos* spp.) and Pigs (*Sus scrofa*). It is likely that the presence of feral animals is contributing to spread of declared weeds on Jawoyn Country, particularly in areas remote from regular human or machinery access in the Eastern Jawoyn Stone Country.

Weeds in the broad sense have been identified in the *Jawoyn Healthy Country Plan 2018-2028* as a key threat to the values and integrity of Jawoyn lands with a number of key objectives identified to mitigate the impact of weeds on Jawoyn country. Where they have been identified as present and if opportunity arises, small infestations should be targeted for control before further spread.

6. Other significant findings

Four (4) vascular plant species were collected in Nitmiluk National Park for the first time, which did not meet the criteria for a significant range extension or infill record:

- *Chrysopogon pallidus*
- *Curculigo ensifolia*
- *Gardenia ewartii* subsp. *ewartii*
- *Imperata cylindrica*

7. Conclusions

Jawoyn Country covers some of both the most intensely and poorly surveyed regions in the Northern Territory, supporting a very diverse flora with over 40% (2088) of the NT's plant species present. As expected, survey effort in rare and difficult to access habitats that were previously unsurveyed, during favourable botanical conditions, yielded many range extensions and significant infill records as well as vascular flora species new to 'western science'. This comprised:

- 1206 specimens across 601 species
- 5 species new to science
- 25 significant species (2 NT, 23 DD)
- 27 informally recognised species
- 173 range extensions and significant infill in range

It is likely that additional survey in northern Jawoyn Country and adjacent IPAs, on similarly rare and highly biodiverse habitats, during optimal conditions, would yield similar results.

Overall condition of survey locations on Jawoyn Country is very good, with few introduced species present. Limited weed incursion is starting to become apparent.

Few collections of non-vascular plants were made during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz. It is likely that targeting habitats which are permanently wet or with reduced fire frequency (monsoon forest patches) would yield significant new records in this group.

New species discoveries and additional records continue to help develop our knowledge of the Northern Territory's diverse flora, particularly in the nationally recognised botanical 'hot spot' of the Arnhem Plateau's sandstone landscapes.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. List of plant taxa recorded during the Jawoyn Bush Blitz

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
ACANTHACEAE	*Dicliptera armata*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
AIZOACEAE	*Trianthema rhynchocalyptrum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
ALISMATACEAE	*Caldesia oligococca* var. *oligococca*	No	No	No	No	ATW
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena canescens* subsp. *canescens*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena flaccida*	No	No	No	No	NJC
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena involucrata*	No	No	DD	No	ATW
AMARANTHACEAE	*Gomphrena magentitepala*	No	No	No	No	IDC
AMARANTHACEAE	*Ptilotus corymbosus*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
AMARANTHACEAE	*Ptilotus distans*	No	No	No	No	NJC
ANACARDIACEAE	*Blepharocarya depauperata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
ANACARDIACEAE	*Buchanania obovata*	No	No	No	No	Observation
APOCYNACEAE	*Alyxia tropica*	No	No	No	No	ATW
APOCYNACEAE	*Carissa lanceolata*	No	No	No	No	KB
APOCYNACEAE	*Cynanchum viminale*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
APOCYNACEAE	*Hoya rupicola* subsp. *rupicola*	No	No	No	No	KB
APOCYNACEAE	*Vincetoxicum polyanthum*	No	No	No	No	NJC
ARALIACEAE	*Trachymene didiscoides*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
ARALIACEAE	*Trachymene microcephala*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
ARECACEAE	*Livistona inermis*	No	No	No	No	RLB
ASPARAGACEAE	*Lomandra macfarlanei*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
ASPARAGACEAE	*Lomandra tropica*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
ASPARAGACEAE	*Sowerbaea alliacea*	No	No	No	No	KB
ASPARAGACEAE	*Thysanotus chinensis*	No	No	No	No	ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
ASTERACEAE	*Allopterigeron filifolius*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
ASTERACEAE	*Bidens biternata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
ASTERACEAE	*Blumea psammophila*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
ASTERACEAE	*Cyanthillium cinereum* var. *cinereum*	No	No	No	Yes	NJC
ASTERACEAE	*Cyanthillium cinereum* var. *lanatum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
ASTERACEAE	*Pterocaulon discolor*	No	No	No	No	CCH
ASTERACEAE	*Vittadinia spechtii*	No	No	No	No	KB
BIXACEAE	*Cochlospermum gillivraei*	No	No	No	No	NJC
BLECHNACEAE	*Blechnum orientale*	No	No	No	No	ATW
BORAGINACEAE	*Heliotropium foliatum*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
BORAGINACEAE	*Heliotropium rhadinostachyum*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
BURMANNIACEAE	*Burmannia coelestis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
BYBLIDACEAE	*Byblis filifolia*	No	No	No	No	IDC
BYBLIDACEAE	*Byblis liniflora*	No	No	No	No	KB
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea breviflora*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea corymbosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea holtzei*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea incana*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea longiflora*	No	No	No	No	NJC
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea* sp. sandstone	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	*Polycarpaea spirostylis*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC
CELASTRACEAE	*Stackhousia intermedia*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
CENTROLEPIDACEAE	*Centrolepis exserta*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
CENTROLEPIDACEAE	*Centrolepis racemosa*	No	No	DD	No	KB
CENTROLEPIDACEAE	*Centrolepis* sp. carinate	No	No	DD	No	ATW
CENTROLEPIDACEAE	*Centrolepis* sp. squamose seeds	No	No	DD	No	ATW
CHARACEAE	*Chara* sp.	No	No	No	No	ATW
CLEOMACEAE	*Cleome tetrandra* (*sens. lat.*)	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
CLEOMACEAE	*Cleome cleomoides*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
COMBRETACEAE	*Terminalia carpentariae*	No	No	No	No	RLB, IDC, NJC
COMBRETACEAE	*Terminalia ferdinandiana*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
COMBRETACEAE	*Terminalia pterocarya*	No	No	No	No	IDC
COMMELINACEAE	*Aneilema* sp. Cannon Hill	No	No	No	No	ATW
COMMELINACEAE	*Cartonema parviflorum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
COMMELINACEAE	*Cartonema* sp. Korlobidahdah	No	No	No	No	IDC
COMMELINACEAE	*Cartonema* sp. pedicellate	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
COMMELINACEAE	*Cartonema spicatum*	No	No	No	No	KB
COMMELINACEAE	*Commelina ensifolia*	No	No	No	No	NJC
COMMELINACEAE	*Cyanotis axillaris*	No	No	No	No	ATW
COMMELINACEAE	*Murdannia graminea*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Bonamia media*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Bonamia multiflora*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Bonamia wilsoniae*	No	No	DD	No	KB, ATW
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea diversifolia*	No	No	No	No	KB
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea eriocarpa*	No	No	No	No	KB
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea gracilis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea polymorpha*	No	No	No	No	KB
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Ipomoea tolmerana* subsp. *tolmerana*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Merremia incisa*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Xenostegia tridentata*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
CUCURBITACEAE	*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *cucumerina*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CUPRESSACEAE	*Callitris intratropica*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Actinoschoenus* sp. sandstone	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Anthelepis undulata*	No	No	No	No	NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Arthrostylis aphylla*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
CYPERACEAE	*Bulbostylis barbata*	No	No	No	No	KB
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus cracens*	No	No	DD	No	KB
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus cunninghamii* subsp. *uniflorus*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus haspan* subsp. *juncoides*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus microcephalus* subsp. *microcephalus*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus microcephalus* subsp. *saxicola*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus portae-tartari*	No	No	No	No	KB
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus pulchellus*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Cyperus squarrosus*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Eleocharis jacobsiana*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Eleocharis ochrostachys*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis acicularis*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis caloptera*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis cinnamometorum*	No	No	No	No	NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis clavata*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis crosslandii*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis densa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis furva*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis fusca*	No	No	No	No	NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis littoralis*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis macassarensis*	No	No	No	No	KB
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis macrantha*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis nutans*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis oxystachya*	No	No	No	No	KB
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis pachyptera*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis pallida*	No	No	No	No	KB
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis pterigosperma*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis rupestris*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis simplex*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis* sp. Charles Darwin	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis sphaerocephala*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis squarrulosa*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis tetragona*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fimbristylis trigastrocarya*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fuirena ciliaris*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Fuirena umbellata*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Lipocarpha chinensis*	No	No	DD	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Lipocarpha microcephala*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora* sp.	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora affinis*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora exserta*	No	No	No	No	NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora heterochaeta*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora longisetis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora pterochaeta*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora* sp. Arnhem	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora* sp. Koongarra	No	No	No	No	IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora subtenuifolia*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Rhynchospora wightiana*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Schoenus* sp. Douglas Springs	No	No	No	No	IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria annularis*	No	No	No	No	IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria caricina*	No	No	No	No	ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria laxa*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria pygmaea*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria rugosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria* sp. McMinns Lagoon	No	No	No	No	ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria* sp. Oenpelli	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria* sp. Wilton River	No	No	No	No	NJC
CYPERACEAE	*Scleria sphacelata*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, NJC, ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia alopecota*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia auriculiflora* subsp. *minor*	No	No	No	No	KB
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia brevipedunculata*	No	No	No	No	KB
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia cactifolia*	No	No	No	No	IDC
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia candicans*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia ciliolata*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia echiifolia* subsp. *macrantha*	No	No	No	No	IDC
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia fractiflexa* subsp. *fractiflexa*	No	No	No	No	ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia haplostemona*	No	No	No	No	ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia juncea*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia lepidota*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia oblongata* subsp. *megalanthera*	No	No	No	No	IDC
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia sphenandra*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia tomentosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
DILLENIACEAE	*Hibbertia triquetra*	No	No	No	No	IDC
DROSERACEAE	*Drosera aquatica*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
DROSERACEAE	*Drosera banksii*	No	No	No	No	ATW
DROSERACEAE	*Drosera dilatato-petiolaris*	No	No	No	No	RLB, CCH
DROSERACEAE	*Drosera subtilis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
ERIOCAULACEAE	*Eriocaulon cinereum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
ERIOCAULACEAE	*Eriocaulon fistulosum*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
ERIOCAULACEAE	*Eriocaulon scullionii*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Calycopeplus collinus*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia mitchelliana* var. *mitchelliana*	No	No	No	No	ATW
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia muelleri*	No	No	No	No	KB

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia schultzii* var. *schultzii*	No	No	No	No	KB
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Euphorbia tannensis* subsp. *eremophila*	No	No	No	No	NJC
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Microstachys chamaelea*	No	No	No	No	NJC
EUPHORBIACEAE	*Monotaxis tenuis*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Abrus precatorius* subsp. *precatorius*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia* sp.	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia alleniana*	No	No	No	No	Observation
FABACEAE	*Acacia brockii*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia conspersa*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia galioides*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
FABACEAE	*Acacia gonocarpa*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia helicophylla*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia humifusa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia lamprocarpa*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia latescens*	No	No	No	No	Observation
FABACEAE	*Acacia latifolia*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia linarioides*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Acacia lycopodiifolia*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Acacia mimula*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia multisiliqua*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia producta*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia sericoflora*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Acacia shirleyi*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Acacia sublanata*	No	No	No	No	ATW
FABACEAE	*Acacia umbellata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Acacia yirrkallensis*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Aphyllodium schindleri*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
FABACEAE	*Bossiaea bossiaeoides*	No	No	No	No	KB

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
FABACEAE	*Cajanus geminatus*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Chamaecrista grisea*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Chamaecrista longipes*	No	No	DD	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Chamaecrista nomame*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Crotalaria crassipes*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
FABACEAE	*Crotalaria crispata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Daviesia reclinata*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
FABACEAE	*Desmodium brownii*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, NJC
FABACEAE	*Desmodium filiforme*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Desmodium glareosum*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Desmodium heterocarpon* var. *strigosum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
FABACEAE	*Desmodium pullenii*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Desmodium pycnotrichum*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Dunbaria singuliflora*	No	No	No	No	ATW
FABACEAE	*Galactia* sp. Katherine	No	No	DD	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Galactia* sp. short inflorescence	No	No	DD	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Galactia tenuiflora*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Glycine hirticaulis* subsp. *leptosa*	No	No	No	No	ATW
FABACEAE	*Gompholobium subulatum*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
FABACEAE	*Hovea arnhemica*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Indigastrum parviflorum*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Indigofera colutea*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Indigofera haplophylla*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Indigofera pratensis*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
FABACEAE	*Indigofera* sp. Mackinlayi	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Indigofera verruculosa*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Jacksonia arnhemica*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Jacksonia effusa*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
FABACEAE	*Jacksonia pendens*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
FABACEAE	*Jacksonia reclinata*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Jacksonia remota*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Jacksonia spicata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Jacksonia stellaris*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Leptosema bossiaeoides*	No	No	No	No	CCH
FABACEAE	*Leptosema uniflorum*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Leptosema villosum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Plagiocarpus axillaris*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Rothia indica* subsp. *australis*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Senna arcuata*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Senna leptoclada*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, NJC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Templetonia hookeri*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, NJC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia bifacialis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia carriemichelliae*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia crocea*	No	No	DD	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia gyropoda*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia leptoclada*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia oblongata*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia phaeosperma*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia polyzyga*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia remotiflora*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia reticulata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia simplicifolia*	No	No	No	No	ATW
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia* sp. Manyallaluk	Yes	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia* sp. Maud Creek	No	No	DD	No	IDC
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia* sp. Pentecost River	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia spechtii*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
FABACEAE	*Tephrosia subpectinata*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Uraria lagopodioides*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Uraria* sp. Litchfield	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Vigna lanceolata*	No	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Neustanthus* sp. Douglas Springs	Yes	No	No	No	KB
FABACEAE	*Vigna vexillata*	No	No	No	No	NJC
FABACEAE	*Zornia areolata*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
FABACEAE	*Zornia prostrata*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
GENTIANACEAE	*Exacum tetragonum*	No	No	No	No	NJC
GLEICHENIACEAE	*Dicranopteris linearis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
GOODENIACEAE	*Dampiera conospermoides*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia* sp.	No	No	No	No	IDC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia armstrongiana*	No	No	No	No	IDC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia cirrifica*	No	No	No	No	IDC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia coronopifolia*	No	No	No	No	NJC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia gloeophylla*	No	No	No	No	KB
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia heppleana*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia holtzeana*	No	No	No	No	IDC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia janamba*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia kakadu*	No	No	DD	No	ATW
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia leiosperma*	No	No	No	No	IDC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia purpurascens*	No	No	No	No	IDC
GOODENIACEAE	*Goodenia redacta*	No	No	No	No	ATW
GOODENIACEAE	*Lechenaultia filiformis*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
GOODENIACEAE	*Scaevola angulata*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, NJC
GOODENIACEAE	*Scaevola browniana* subsp. *browniana*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
HAEMODORACEAE	*Haemodorum brevicaule*	No	No	No	No	ATW
HAEMODORACEAE	*Haemodorum ensifolium*	No	No	No	No	NJC

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
HALORAGACEAE	*Gonocarpus implexus*	No	No	DD	No	IDC, ATW
HALORAGACEAE	*Gonocarpus leptothecus*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
HALORAGACEAE	*Myriophyllum trachycarpum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	*Caesia setifera*	No	No	No	No	NJC
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE	*Corynotheca lateriflora*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
HYDATELLACEAE	*Trithuria cowieana*	No	No	DD	No	ATW
HYDROCHARITACEAE	*Najas browniana*	No	No	DD	No	ATW
HYDROCHARITACEAE	*Najas malesiana*	No	No	No	No	IDC
HYDROCHARITACEAE	*Vallisneria rubra*	No	No	No	No	ATW
HYPERICACEAE	*Hypericum gramineum*	No	No	No	No	IDC
HYPOXIDACEAE	*Curculigo ensifolia*	No	No	No	No	ATW
IRIDACEAE	*Patersonia macrantha*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LAMIACEAE	*Anisomeles viscidula*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
LAMIACEAE	*Clerodendrum floribundum*	No	No	No	No	IDC
LAMIACEAE	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*	No	No	No	Yes	RLB, ATW
LAMIACEAE	*Muniria angustisepala*	No	No	No	No	KB
LAMIACEAE	*Muniria quadrangulata*	No	No	No	No	RLB, IDC, NJC, ATW
LAMIACEAE	*Pityrodia jamesii*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
LAMIACEAE	*Pityrodia lanuginosa*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
LAMIACEAE	*Pityrodia pungens*	No	No	No	No	CCH, NJC
LAMIACEAE	*Pityrodia ternifolia*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
LAURACEAE	*Cassytha candida*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
LAURACEAE	*Cassytha capillaris*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia arnhemica*	No	No	No	No	NJC
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia brennanii*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia caerulea*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia chrysantha*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia circumvoluta*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia dunlopii*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia gaagudju*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia kamienskii*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia lasiocaulis*	No	No	No	No	KB
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia leptoplectra*	No	No	No	No	KB
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia limosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia minutissima*	No	No	No	No	IDC
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia muelleri*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia nivea*	No	No	No	No	KB
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia quinquedentata*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LENTIBULARIACEAE	*Utricularia* sp. Marrawal	Yes	No	No	No	KB
LIMEACEAE	*Macarthuria vertex*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC, ATW
LINDERNIACEAE	*Bonnaya ciliata*	No	No	No	No	KB
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia aplectra*	No	No	No	No	KB
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia brennanii*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia clausa*	No	No	No	No	NJC
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia dunlopii*	No	No	No	No	CCH, NJC, ATW
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia petrensis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia pustulosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia tectanthera*	No	No	DD	No	IDC
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia thyridostoma*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
LINDERNIACEAE	*Lindernia venustula*	No	No	No	No	NJC
LINDSAEACEAE	*Lindsaea ensifolia*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme ambigua*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme exserta*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, IDC
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme floribunda*	No	No	No	No	IDC
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme gentianea*	No	No	No	No	NJC
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme glaucescens*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW

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LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme laevis*	No	No	No	No	KB
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme laricifolia*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme multicaulis*	No	No	No	No	KB
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme nudicaulis* var. *nudicaulis*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme nummularia*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LOGANIACEAE	*Mitrasacme retroloba*	No	No	No	No	KB
LYCOPODIACEAE	*Lycopodiella cernua*	No	No	No	No	ATW
LYTHRACEAE	*Rotala mexicana*	No	No	No	No	ATW
MALVACEAE	*Corchorus sidoides*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
MALVACEAE	*Dicarpidium monoicum*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
MALVACEAE	*Helicteres cana* subsp. *cana*	No	No	No	No	IDC
MALVACEAE	*Helicteres cana* subsp. *latifolia*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MALVACEAE	*Helicteres serpens*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
MALVACEAE	*Hibiscus aneuthe*	No	No	DD	No	NJC
MALVACEAE	*Hibiscus fallax*	No	No	No	No	RLB, KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
MALVACEAE	*Hibiscus geranioides*	No	No	No	No	IDC
MALVACEAE	*Hibiscus leptocladus*	No	No	No	No	ATW
MALVACEAE	*Sida macropoda*	No	No	No	No	KB
MALVACEAE	*Sida* sp. McArthur River	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
MALVACEAE	*Sida* sp. Nitmiluk	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
MALVACEAE	*Triumfetta cinerea*	No	No	No	No	RLB
MALVACEAE	*Triumfetta glaucescens*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
MALVACEAE	*Triumfetta pannosa*	No	No	No	No	KB
MALVACEAE	*Triumfetta plumigera*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC
MALVACEAE	*Triumfetta sylvicola*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
MALVACEAE	*Waltheria indica*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
MELASTOMATACEAE	*Melastoma malabathricum* subsp. *malabathricum*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MELIACEAE	*Owenia vernicosa*	No	No	No	No	KB

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
MENYANTHACEAE	*Nymphoides furculifolia*	No	No	No	No	CCH, IDC, NJC, ATW
MENYANTHACEAE	*Nymphoides minima*	No	No	No	No	ATW
MENYANTHACEAE	*Nymphoides parvifolia*	No	No	No	No	ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Asteromyrtus magnifica*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Blakella kombolgiensis*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Calytrix achaeta*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Calytrix brownii*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Calytrix decussata*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC, ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Calytrix exstipulata*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Calytrix megaphylla*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia arnhemensis*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia dichromophloia*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia dunlopiana*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia ferruginea* subsp. *ferruginea*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia jacobsiana*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia latifolia*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia polycarpa*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia ptychocarpa*	No	No	No	No	ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Corymbia umbonata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus herbertiana*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus miniata*	No	No	No	No	Observation
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus phoenicea*	No	No	No	No	KB
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus tectifica*	No	No	No	No	KB
MYRTACEAE	*Eucalyptus umbrawarrensis*	No	No	No	No	KB
MYRTACEAE	*Homalocalyx ericaeus*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Lithomyrtus cordata*	No	No	No	No	NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Lithomyrtus densifolia*	No	No	No	No	NJC

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
MYRTACEAE	*Lithomyrtus kakaduensis*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
MYRTACEAE	*Lithomyrtus repens*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Lophostemon grandiflorus*	No	No	No	No	KB
MYRTACEAE	*Melaleuca viridiflora*	No	No	No	No	Observation
MYRTACEAE	*Thryptomene remota*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
MYRTACEAE	*Xanthostemon paradoxus*	No	No	No	No	NJC
NYCTAGINACEAE	*Boerhavia coccinea*	No	No	No	No	NJC
NYMPHAEACEAE	*Nymphaea violacea*	No	No	No	No	NJC
OLACACEAE	*Olax aphylla*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
ONAGRACEAE	*Ludwigia octovalvis*	No	No	No	No	Observation
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	*Ophioglossum reticulatum*	No	No	No	No	KB
ORCHIDACEAE	*Arthrochilus byrnesii*	No	No	DD	No	ATW
OROBANCHACEAE	*Buchnera linearis*	No	No	No	No	RLB, KB, NJC
OROBANCHACEAE	*Centranthera cochinchinensis*	No	No	No	No	NJC
OROBANCHACEAE	*Centranthera tranquebarica*	No	No	DD	No	ATW
OROBANCHACEAE	*Striga curviflora*	No	No	No	No	ATW
PHILYDRACEAE	*Philydrum lanuginosum*	No	No	No	No	KB
PHRYMACEAE	*Uvedalia linearis* var. *linearis*	No	No	No	No	KB
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Antidesma parviflorum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus* sp.	No	No	No	No	KB
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus carpentariae*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus exilis*	No	No	No	No	NJC
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus indigoferoides*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus* sp. broad tuberculate seeds	No	No	No	No	ATW
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Phyllanthus sulcatus*	No	No	No	No	IDC
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Poranthera coerulea*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Poranthera microphylla*	No	No	No	No	KB
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Synostemon cowiei*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, IDC, NJC, ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Synostemon dunlopii*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Synostemon lissocarpus*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Synostemon pinifolius*	No	No	No	No	IDC
PHYLLANTHACEAE	*Synostemon stenocladus*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
PICRODENDRACEAE	*Petalostigma pubescens*	No	No	No	No	KB
PICRODENDRACEAE	*Petalostigma quadriloculare*	No	No	No	No	KB
PITTOSPORACEAE	*Pittosporum ferrugineum* subsp. *ferrugineum*	No	No	No	No	IDC
PLANTAGINACEAE	*Limnophila aromatica*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
PLANTAGINACEAE	*Limnophila fragrans*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
PLANTAGINACEAE	*Stemodia debilis*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
PLANTAGINACEAE	*Stemodia lythrifolia*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Alloteropsis semialata*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Aristida dominii*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Aristida holathera* var. *holathera*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Aristida inaequiglumis*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Aristida jacobsiana*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Aristida queenslandica* var. *queenslandica*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
POACEAE	*Aristida schultzii*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Aristida superpendens*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Arthragrostis clarksoniana*	No	No	DD	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Arundinella nepalensis*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Capillipedium parviflorum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Cenchrus pedicellatus* subsp. *unispiculus*	No	No	No	Yes	NJC
POACEAE	*Chrysopogon oliganthus*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
POACEAE	*Chrysopogon pallidus*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Chrysopogon setifolius*	No	No	No	No	Observation
POACEAE	*Cymbopogon bombycinus*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Cymbopogon procerus*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
POACEAE	*Cymbopogon refractus*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Digitaria breviglumis*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
POACEAE	*Digitaria gibbosa*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Digitaria oraria*	No	No	DD	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Dimeria chloridiformis*	No	No	LC	No	observation
POACEAE	*Dimeria ornithopoda*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Ectrosia agrostoides*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
POACEAE	*Ectrosia confusa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
POACEAE	*Ectrosia laxa*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Ectrosia schultzii* var. *annua*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eragrostis cumingii*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Eragrostis fallax*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
POACEAE	*Eragrostis filicaulis*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Eragrostis rigidiuscula*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Eragrostis schultzii*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eragrostis stagnalis*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eragrostis stenostachya*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eriachne armittii*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Eriachne avenacea*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
POACEAE	*Eriachne basalis*	No	No	DD	No	KB
POACEAE	*Eriachne basedowii*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Eriachne burkittii*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eriachne capillaris*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
POACEAE	*Eriachne ciliata*	No	No	No	No	CCH, IDC, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Eriachne compacta*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Eriachne filiformis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Eriachne mucronata*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eriachne nodosa*	No	No	No	No	KB

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
POACEAE	*Eriachne obtusa*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Eriachne schultziana*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Eriachne* sp. Marrawal	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eriachne sulcata*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Eulalia annua*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Eulalia mackinlayi*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Germainia truncatiglumis*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Heterachne gulliveri* var. *gulliveri*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Heteropogon triticeus*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Imperata cylindrica*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Isachne confusa*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Ischaemum decumbens*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Ischaemum tropicum*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
POACEAE	*Micraira adamsii*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Micraira dentata*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Micraira multinervia*	No	No	No	No	CCH
POACEAE	*Micraira pungens*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Micraira tenuis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Mnesithea formosa*	No	No	No	No	CCH
POACEAE	*Panicum effusum*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Panicum mindanaense*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
POACEAE	*Panicum trachyrhachis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Panicum trichoides*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Paspalum scrobiculatum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Perotis rara*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Pheidochloa gracilis*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Pseudopogonatherum contortum*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Pseudoraphis spinescens*	No	No	No	No	ATW

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
POACEAE	*Sacciolepis indica*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Sacciolepis myosuroides*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Schizachyrium crinizonatum*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Schizachyrium fragile*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
POACEAE	*Schizachyrium pachyarthron*	No	No	No	No	IDC, CCH, ATW
POACEAE	*Schizachyrium pseudeulalia*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Sehima nervosum*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Setaria apiculata*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Sorghum intrans*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Sorghum plumosum* var. *plumosum*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Sorghum stipoideum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POACEAE	*Sporobolus pulchellus*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Thaumastochloa brassii*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Thaumastochloa major*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Thaumastochloa striata*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Themeda triandra*	No	No	No	No	IDC
POACEAE	*Triodia bitextura*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Triodia microstachya*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Triodia plectrachnoides*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Triodia procera*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Urochloa holosericea* subsp. *velutina*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
POACEAE	*Urochloa polyphylla*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Whiteochloa multiciliata*	No	No	No	No	KB
POACEAE	*Yakirra australiensis* var. *intermedia*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Yakirra majuscula*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
POACEAE	*Yakirra nulla*	No	No	No	No	NJC
POACEAE	*Yakirra pauciflora*	No	No	No	No	KB
POLYGALACEAE	*Comesperma aphyllum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
POLYGALACEAE	*Comesperma secundum*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
POLYGALACEAE	*Polygala barbata*	No	No	No	No	KB
POLYGALACEAE	*Polygala bifoliata*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
POLYGALACEAE	*Polygala clavistyla*	No	No	No	No	IDC, CCH, NJC, ATW
POLYGALACEAE	*Polygala coralliformis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
POLYGALACEAE	*Polygala exsquarrosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
POLYGALACEAE	*Polygala parviloba*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
POLYGALACEAE	*Polygala succulenta* var. *congesta*	No	No	No	No	KB
POLYGALACEAE	*Salomonia ciliata*	No	No	No	No	ATW
PONTEDERIACEAE	*Monochoria vaginalis*	No	No	No	No	ATW
PORTULACACEAE	*Calandrinia uniflora*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
PORTULACACEAE	*Portulaca bicolor*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
PORTULACACEAE	*Portulaca* sp. areolate seed	Yes	No	No	No	IDC
PORTULACACEAE	*Portulaca* sp. rock pools	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
PROTEACEAE	*Banksia dentata*	No	No	No	No	NJC
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea brevis*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea decurrens*	No	No	No	No	Observation
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea dryandri* subsp. *dasycarpa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea goodii*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea myosodes*	No	No	NT	No	NJC
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea polyacida*	No	No	No	No	NJC
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea pteridifolia*	No	No	No	No	Observation
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea pungens*	No	No	No	No	NJC
PROTEACEAE	*Grevillea* sp. Magela Creek	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC
PROTEACEAE	*Hakea arborescens*	No	No	No	No	KB
PROTEACEAE	*Persoonia falcata*	No	No	No	No	Observation
PTERIDACEAE	*Cheilanthes brownii*	No	No	No	No	IDC
PTERIDACEAE	*Cheilanthes contigua*	No	No	No	No	CCH

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
PTERIDACEAE	*Cheilanthes fragillima*	No	No	No	No	ATW
PTERIDACEAE	*Cheilanthes praetermissa*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
PTERIDACEAE	*Platyzoma microphyllum*	No	No	No	No	KB
RESTIONACEAE	*Dapsilanthus spathaceus*	No	No	No	No	KB
RHAMNACEAE	*Cryptandra gemmata*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Coelospermum reticulatum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Gardenia ewartii* subsp. *ewartii*	No	No	No	No	NJC
RUBIACEAE	*Gardenia faucicola*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
RUBIACEAE	*Gardenia fucata*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
RUBIACEAE	*Gardenia resinosa* subsp. *resinosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Oldenlandia laceyi*	No	No	No	No	ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Oldenlandia largiflorens*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Oldenlandia mitrasacmoides* subsp. *mitrasacmoides*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Oldenlandia* sp. two-petals	Yes	No	No	No	KB, IDC
RUBIACEAE	*Oldenlandia thysanota*	No	No	No	No	IDC, NJC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Psydrax pendulia*	No	No	No	No	Observation
RUBIACEAE	*Psydrax saligna*	No	No	No	No	KB
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce calliantha*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce erectiloba*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce fabiformis*	No	No	No	No	KB, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce leptoloba*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce platyloba*	No	No	No	No	KB
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce rupicola*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
RUBIACEAE	*Spermacoce stenophylla*	No	No	No	No	ATW
RUTACEAE	*Boronia grandisepala* subsp. *grandisepala*	No	No	No	No	KB, CCH, NJC, ATW
RUTACEAE	*Boronia lanuginosa*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
RUTACEAE	*Drummondita borealis*	No	No	No	No	NJC
SANTALACEAE	*Anthobolus filifolius*	No	No	No	No	KB

Family	Species	Species new to science	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (TPWCA)	Introduced	Collector
SANTALACEAE	*Exocarpos latifolius*	No	No	No	No	KB
SANTALACEAE	*Santalum lanceolatum*	No	No	No	No	IDC
SAPINDACEAE	*Dodonaea arnhemica*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
SAPINDACEAE	*Dodonaea hispidula* var. *hispidula*	No	No	No	No	IDC
SAPOTACEAE	*Planchonella arnhemica*	No	No	No	No	Observation
SAPOTACEAE	*Sersalisia sericea*	No	No	No	No	ATW
SIMAROUBACEAE	*Samadera* sp. Mary River	No	No	NT	No	IDC
SOLANACEAE	*Solanum* aff. *lapidosum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
SOLANACEAE	*Solanum clarkiae*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
SOLANACEAE	*Solanum dioicum*	No	No	No	No	NJC
SOLANACEAE	*Solanum lucani*	No	No	No	No	IDC, ATW
STEMONACEAE	*Stemona australiana*	No	No	No	No	KB
STYLIDIACEAE	*Stylidium brachyotis*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC
STYLIDIACEAE	*Stylidium candelabrum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
STYLIDIACEAE	*Stylidium exiguum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
STYLIDIACEAE	*Stylidium pachyrrhizum*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC
STYLIDIACEAE	*Stylidium semipartitum*	No	No	No	No	NJC
STYLIDIACEAE	*Stylidium* sp. Twin Falls	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC, ATW
STYLIDIACEAE	*Stylidium synaptum*	No	No	No	No	ATW
TACCACEAE	*Tacca leontopetaloides*	No	No	No	No	ATW
THELYPTERIDACEAE	*Cyclosorus interruptus*	No	No	No	No	IDC
THYMELAEACEAE	*Pimelea filifolia*	No	No	No	No	KB, IDC, NJC, ATW
VIOLACEAE	*Afrohybanthus enneaspermus*	No	No	No	No	KB, NJC
XYRIDACEAE	*Xyris cheumatophila*	No	No	No	No	IDC
XYRIDACEAE	*Xyris complanata*	No	No	No	No	KB
XYRIDACEAE	*Xyris pusilla*	No	No	No	No	NJC
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	*Tribulopis pentandra*	No	No	No	No	NJC, ATW

Appendix 2. significant infill in distribution records for widespread species

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Abrus precatorius subsp. *precatorius*	-14.291937, 133.062061	67	Widespread across northern Australia.
Allopterigeron filifolius	-14.078300, 133.20311	62	Few records on Arnhem Plateau, otherwise widespread and infrequent across northern Australia.
Alloteropsis semialata	-14.116171, 133.124696	54	Widespread across northern and eastern Australia.
Anthelepis undulata	-13.834509, 133.05524	61	Common in north-eastern NT Top End, sparse in northern WA and QLD. Farthest east record on southern Arnhem Plateau.
Banksia dentata	-13.834509, 133.05524	53	Widespread across northern Australia. Few records on central Arnhem Plateau.
Bidens biternata	-14.161067, 132.976583	68	Widespread in northern Australia, PNG, Indonesia and eastern Australia.
Bonamia media	-14.0802, 133.20247	56	Widespread in northern Australia, though infrequent in NT Top End.
Bulbostylis barbata	-14.15726, 133.02771	59	Widespread across Australia north of Sydney, few records on south-eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Capillipedium parviflorum	-13.829843, 133.21287	69	Widespread across NT Top End and eastern Australia, few records in central/eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Cassytha capillaris	-14.21474, 133.07059	62	Widespread across northern Australia.
Centranthera cochinchinensis	-14.114761, 133.12688	57	Widespread across northern Australia, few records in central Arnhem Plateau.
Centrolepis exserta	-14.291055, 133.063936	66	Widespread in northern Australia, few records in south-eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Cheilanthes brownii	-14.025403, 133.23664	67	Widespread across northern and western Australia, few eastern Arnhem Plateau records.
Cheilanthes praetermissa	-14.146426, 133.09498	67	Widespread in NT Top End, common in Kakadu NP. Few records in central Arnhem Plateau.
Coelospermum reticulatum	-14.114031, 133.12804	54	Distributed widely in QLD and NT Top End, few records in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Commelina ensifolia	-13.761731, 133.1177	55	Common in northern Australia, few records in eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Cymbopogon bombycinus	-14.11414, 133.13144	51	Widespread across northern Australia.
Cyperus microcephalus subsp. *saxicola*	-14.113853, 133.132509	71	Common across NT Top End, typically associated with sandstone.
Cyperus pulchellus	-14.291871, 133.062324	59	Common and widespread across northern Australia, few records in eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Cyperus squarrosus	-13.915244, 133.239049	77	Widespread across Australia, although few records in NT Top End.
Dapsilanthus spathaceus	-14.01559, 133.13695	56	Widespread in northern NT and QLD. Few records in central/eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Desmodium glareosum	-13.896558, 133.058021	50	Widespread in NT and Kimberley.
Dimeria ornithopoda	-13.924245, 133.194444	63	Widespread in northern Australia, few records in south-eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Eriachne filiformis	-14.293236, 133.059702	55	Widespread and sandstone associated in NT and QLD.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Eriachne nodosa	-13.89779, 133.05838	71	NT Top End and northern WA, few south-eastern Arnhem Plateau records.
Eriocaulon fistulosum	-14.291055, 133.063936	50	Widespread in northern Australia.
Evolvulus alsinoides	-13.91444, 133.23897	53	Widespread across northern Australia, few records in central Arnhem Land.
Fimbristylis densa	-14.02657, 133.23798	76	Common in NT Top End and sparsely recorded in WA and QLD.
Fimbristylis dichotoma	-13.830375, 133.212313	60	Widespread across Australia and south-east Asia.
Fimbristylis furva	-13.82913, 133.21257	68	Widespread in north-eastern Australia, particularly coastal.
Fimbristylis nutans	-14.114761, 133.126877	63	Widespread across northern Australia.
Fimbristylis oxystachya	-13.91444, 133.23897	77	Widespread across northern Australia.
Fimbristylis pallida	-13.87396, 133.20395	65	NT Top End with relatively few, scattered records in QLD and WA.
Fimbristylis pterigosperma	-13.81641, 133.128681	59	Widespread across northern Australia.
Fimbristylis simplex	-13.828734, 133.212543	67	Widespread across northern Australia.
Fimbristylis sphaerocephala	-14.02657, 133.23798,	63	Widespread in northern NT and WA, few records in QLD.
Fimbristylis squarrulosa	-13.843318, 133.192722,	67	Widespread across northern Australia.
Fimbristylis tetragona	-13.828734, 133.212543	67	Widespread across northern Australia.
Fimbristylis trigastrocarya	-13.87425, 133.20355	65	Widespread in northern NT and WA, few records in central/eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Galactia tenuiflora	-13.761856, 133.116792	58	Widespread and common across northern Australia.
Gonocarpus leptothecus	-13.91444, 133.23897	52	Widespread across northern Australia, few records in south-eastern Arnhem Plateau.
Goodenia leiosperma	-13.896558, 133.058021	53	Predominantly eastern NT Top End with some records in north-eastern NT.
Heteropogon triticeus	-13.8296, 133.21231	72	Common in NT Top End and north QLD.
Hibiscus leptocladus	-13.843318, 133.192722	61	Widespread and variable across north-western Australia.
Indigofera haplophylla	-14.025403, 133.23664	94	Widespread across northern Australia.
Indigofera pratensis	-14.21449, 133.07091	55	Widespread across northern Australia, particularly in QLD.
Ipomoea diversifolia	-14.0176, 133.13882	86	NT Top End and Cape York, few records on Arnhem Plateau.
Ipomoea eriocarpa	-14.11628, 133.12492	51	Widespread across northern Australia.
Mesosphaerum suaveolens	-14.08009, 133.20212	56	Introduced, widespread in northern Australia.
Mitrasacme exserta	-14.268176, 133.02882	52	Widespread across north-western Australia, few records in eastern/central Arnhem Land.
Mitrasacme nudicaulis	-14.21466, 133.0715	50	Widespread across northern Australia.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Mitrasacme nummularia	-13.891452, 133.1933	59	Widespread in northern Australia, sparsely recorded in central/eastern Arnhem Land.
Perotis rara	-14.18989, 132.97546	58	Widespread in northern Australia, few records in central Arnhem Land.
Petalostigma pubescens	-13.91444, 133.23897	72	Widespread across northern Australia.
Petalostigma quadriloculare	-14.11394, 133.13139	51	Widespread across northern Australia.
Phyllanthus indigoferoides	-13.872371, 133.205133	66	Sandstone associate in north-western Australia, variable taxon.
Platyzoma microphyllum	-14.19402, 132.97446	55	Widespread in northern Australia, few records in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Polycarpaea spirostylis	-13.76479, 133.120146	55	Widespread in northern Australia.
Polygala barbata	-13.89593, 133.05901	51	NT Top End and Gulf, few records in eastern/central Arnhem Land.
Polygala parviloba	-13.8483241, 33.185649	60	Widespread in northern Australia.
Pseudopogonatherum contortum	-13.89725, 133.05766	53	Widespread in northern Australia.
Rhynchospora sp. Koongarra	-13.809138, 133.163905	63	Sandstone associate in NT Top End, few records in central Arnhem Plateau.
Rothia indica subsp. *australis*	-14.08004, 133.20215	58	Sparsely recorded across central and northern Australia, second record on Arnhem Plateau.
Sacciolepis myosuroides	-14.24503, 133.06239	62	Widespread across northern Australia and PNG, few records in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Schizachyrium crinizonatum	-14.24503, 133.06239	50	Infrequent and widespread across northern Australia.
Schizachyrium fragile	-13.91444, 133.23897	50	Widespread across northern and central Australia.
Scleria pygmaea	-14.24503, 133.06239	56	Widespread across northern Australia.
Scleria rugosa	-13.87429, 133.20389	66	Widespread across northern Australia.
Scleria sphacelata	-14.113733, 133.130666	60	North-eastern NT and eastern QLD, disjunct populations. Few records in eastern/central Arnhem Land.
Sehima nervosum	-14.1592, 133.01598	53	Widespread across northern and north-eastern Australia.
Sersalisia sericea	-13.990159, 133.251053	70	Widespread across northern Australia.
Sorghum plumosum var. *plumosum*	-13.843495, 133.193924	72	Widespread across northern Australia.
Spermacoce calliantha	-13.914457, 133.238941	54	NT Top End, common.
Spermacoce leptoloba	-13.914457, 133.238941	59	Common in north-western Australia, widespread. Few records in eastern Arnhem Land.
Sporobolus pulchellus	-14.161067, 132.976583	67	NT Top End and sparse in northern QLD and WA. Few records in southern Arnhem Plateau.
Synostemon lissocarpus	-14.025403, 133.23664	67	Widespread across northern Australia, few central Arnhem records.
Tephrosia leptoclada	-14.025403, 133.23664	51	Widespread across northern Australia, few records in northern Arnhem Plateau.

Species	Location sighted/observed	Distance from nearest known record (km)	Comments
Thaumastochloa striata	-14.025403, 133.23664	60	Sandstone associate in north-eastern NT Top End, Gregory/Bradshaw and Limmen.
Tribulopis pentandra	-13.915244, 133.239049	65	Widespread across northern Australia, sparse in north-eastern Arnhem Land.
Uraria lagopodioides	-13.761856, 133.116792	55	Widespread across northern Australia, few records in central/eastern Arnhem Land.
Utricularia chrysantha	-14.0783, 133.20311	60	Widespread across northern Australia.
Utricularia nivea	-13.83072, 133.21266	75	Widespread in Top End and eastern QLD, uncommon and likely to be treated as *U. caerulea* moving forward.
Vigna lanceolata	-14.11628, 133.12492	53	Widespread across northern Australia.
Xenostegia tridentata	-13.914457, 133.238941	67	Widespread and common across northern Australia.
Yakirra majuscula	-13.872371, 133.205133	65	Widespread across northern Australia, away from coastal areas.
Zornia areolata	-14.07943, 133.20317	58	Widespread in QLD and NT Top End, sparse in central/eastern Arnhem Land.