

APPENDIX 4 – THREATENED AND MIGRATORY BIOTA EVALUATION

When evaluating which threatened and migratory biota are likely to occur within the study area, the following factors were taken into consideration:

- The presence of potential habitat
- Condition of and approximate extent of potential habitat
- Species occurrence within study area and wider locality

The following criteria were applied to each entity based on the above to determine the likelihood of species occurrence within the study area:

- No (no suitable habitat present and the species not previously recorded within the locality; or in the case of flora, study area extensively searched during the appropriate time of year for detection and species not present)
- Unlikely (no suitable habitat is present, but previously recorded within the locality)
- Possible (proposed works could result in the removal of threatened flora or for fauna, impact on the life cycle of the species, disrupt normal ecological function, entrap species, or result in accidental mortality).

Table 3: Threatened and migratory biota evaluation.

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
AMPHIBIANS				
Alpine Tree Frog <i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	E	V	Found in a wide variety of habitats including woodland, heath, grassland, and herb fields. Breed in natural and artificial wetlands including ponds, bogs, fens, streamside pools, stock dams and drainage channels that are still or slow flowing.	No
Booroolong Frog <i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	E	E	Lives in permanent streams with some fringing vegetation cover. Can be found sheltering under rocks or amongst vegetation near stream edge.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Giant Barred Frog <i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	E	E	Found along freshwater streams with permanent or semi-permanent water, generally (but not always) at lower elevation. Moist riparian habitats such as rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest are favoured for the deep leaf litter that they provide for shelter and foraging, as well as open perching sites on the forest floor. Occasionally found in drier forest, degraded riparian remnants, or around dams.	No
Giant Burrowing Frog <i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	V	V	Found in heath, woodland, and open dry sclerophyll forest on a variety of soil types except those that are clay based. Spends more than 95% of its time in non-breeding habitat in areas up to 300 m from breeding sites. Whilst in non-breeding habitat it burrows below the soil surface or in the leaf litter.	Unlikely
Green and Golden Bell Frog <i>Litoria aurea</i>	E	V	Inhabits marshes, dams, and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) or spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.).	No
Littlejohn's Tree Frog <i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	V	V	This species breeds in the upper reaches of permanent streams and in perched swamps. Non-breeding habitat is heath-based forests and woodlands where it shelters under leaf litter and low vegetation, and hunts for invertebrate prey either in shrubs or on the ground.	No
Martin's Toadlet <i>Uperoleia martini</i>	-	E	Martin's toadlet primarily occurs in moderately sized permanent or semipermanent swamps and ponds surrounded by woodland or coastal scrub.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Southern Bell Frog <i>Litoria raniformis</i>	E	V	Usually found in or around permanent or ephemeral Black Box/Lignum/Nitre Goosefoot swamps, Lignum/Typha swamps and River Red Gum swamps or billabongs along floodplains and river valleys. They are also found in irrigated rice crops, particularly where there is no available natural habitat.	No
Stuttering Frog <i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	E	V	Found in rainforest and wet, tall open forest in the foothills and escarpment on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range. Outside the breeding season adults live in deep leaf litter and thick understorey vegetation on the forest floor.	No
Watson's Tree Frog <i>Litoria watsoni</i>	E	E	This species breeds in the upper reaches of permanent streams and in perched swamps. Non-breeding habitat is heath-based forests and woodlands where it shelters under leaf litter and low vegetation, and hunts for invertebrate prey either in shrubs or on the ground.	No
MICRO BATS				
Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat <i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	V	-	Occur in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests. Roost mainly in tree hollows but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures.	No
Eastern False Pipistrelle <i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	V	-	Roosts in eucalypts hollows as well as loose bark on trees or on buildings. Prefers moist habitats with trees taller than 20m.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Golden-tipped Bat <i>Phoniscus papuensis</i>	V	-	Found in rainforest and adjacent wet and dry sclerophyll forest up to 1000m. Also recorded in tall open forest, Casuarina-dominated riparian forest, and coastal Melaleuca forests. Bats will use multiple roosts and change roosts regularly.	No
Greater Broad-nosed Bat <i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	V	-	Uses woodland, moist, and dry eucalypt forests and rainforest, mostly found in tall wet forest.	No
Large-eared Pied Bat <i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	V	V	Found in well-timbered areas containing gullies often staying loyal to the same cave for many years. Roosts in caves (near their entrances), crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin (<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>).	No
Large Bent-winged Bat <i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	V	-	Prefers caves but also uses derelict mines, storm water tunnels, buildings, and other built structures for roosting. They hunt in forested areas.	No
Little Bent-winged Bat <i>Miniopterus australis</i>	V	-	Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings, and other man-made structures. Moist eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests and banksia scrub. Generally found in well-timbered areas.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Southern Myotis <i>Myotis Macropus</i>	V	-	Roost close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow bearing trees, storm water channels, under bridges and in dense foliage. They forage over streams and pools.	No
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat <i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	V	-	Forages in most habitats, with or without trees. Roosts in tree hollows and buildings. They can use mammal burrows in treeless areas.	Possible
BIRDS				
Antipodean Albatross <i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	V	V M	The Antipodean Albatross is marine, pelagic and aerial. It rarely enters the belt of icebergs region of Antarctica but in late summer, it may approach the edge of pack-ice. Breeds biennially in colonies on ridges, slopes and plateaus of isolated subantarctic islands, usually in vegetation such as grass tussocks.	No
Australian Fairy Tern <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	-	V	Nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation. The subspecies has been found in a variety of habitats including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands and mainland coastline.	Unlikely
Australian Painted Snipe <i>Rostratula australis</i>	E	E	Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	E	E	Prefers permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation. Spends the day in reeds or rushes and feeds mostly at night.	No
Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i>	V	-	Inhabits woodland and open forest, including remnants and partly cleared farmland. It requires large permanent territories, about 2000 hectares in NSW habitats.	No
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	-	M	Rarely found in inland wetlands or in areas of short grass such as farmland, paddocks and airstrips. Usually found along coastal habitats including intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays.	No
Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus magirostris</i>	CE	M	Beach Stone-curlews are found exclusively along the coast, on a wide range of beaches, islands, reefs and in estuaries, and may often be seen at the edges of or near mangroves. They forage in the intertidal zone of beaches and estuaries, on islands, flats, banks and spits of sand, mud, gravel or rock, and among mangroves.	Unlikely
Black Bittern <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	V	-	Inhabits both terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation. Where permanent water is present, the species may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest, and mangroves.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Black Falcon <i>Falco subniger</i>	V	-	The Black Falcon is widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions.	No
Black-browed Albatross <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	V	V M	Inhabits Antarctic, subantarctic, subtropical marine and coastal waters over upwellings and boundaries of currents.	Unlikely
Black-faced Monarch <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	-	M	They are found in rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrub and damp gullies. It may be found in more open woodland when migrating.	No
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	V	M	Inland habitats include mudflats, and water less than 10cm deep around muddy lakes and swamps.	No
Black-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	V	M	They are a marine species that nests at numerous sites on Lord Howe Island: North Head, New Gulch, Dawson's Ridge, Malabar, Ned's Beach, Jim's Point, Transit Hill, adjacent to Muttonbird Point, Red Point and Ball's Pyramid.	No
Blue-billed Duck <i>Oxyura australis</i>	V	-	The Blue-billed Duck prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with dense aquatic vegetation.	No
Blue Petrel <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	-	V M	Individuals are rarely encountered inshore. Offshore over the continental shelf and in pelagic waters off the shelf break.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	-	V M	Foraging and staging habitats found from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, right through to semi-arid zones including grasslands, grassy woodlands and semi-arid chenopod shrubland with native and introduced grasses, herbs and shrubs.	No
Brown Skua <i>Catharacta skua</i>	-	M	Generally recorded at sea south to approximately 60°S, with some occurring even farther south, to Antarctica and the Ross Sea.	No
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies) <i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	V	V	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species.	No
Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	-	V M	Occurs in both inshore and offshore waters, including the continental shelf break and pelagic waters.	No
Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	E	-	Inhabits open forests and woodlands with a sparse grassy ground layer and fallen timber.	No
Campbell Albatross <i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	-	V M	Occurs in both inshore and offshore waters, including the continental shelf break and pelagic waters.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	-	M	Occurs in tropical and temperate grasslands, wooded lands, and terrestrial wetlands. It has occasionally been seen in arid and semi-arid regions however this is extremely rare.	No
Comb-crested Jacana <i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	V	-	Inhabit permanent freshwater wetlands, either still or slow flowing, with a good surface cover of floating vegetation, especially waterlilies, or fringing and aquatic vegetation.	No
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	-	M	A small sandpiper that is widely distributed in small numbers along the coast of Australia and in many inland regions.	No
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	E	CE M	Widespread occurrence along the coast and inland.	No
Diamond Firetail <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	V	V	Found in grassy woodlands including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum Woodland.	No
Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	V	-	Found mostly in dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands. Depending on location and climate, it can be migratory.	Unlikely

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	E	E	Habitat for central and southern populations is characterised by dense, low vegetation including heath and open woodland with a heathy understorey. In northern NSW the habitat occurs in open forest with dense tussocky grass understorey and sparse mid-storey near rainforest ecotone; all of these vegetation types are fire prone.	No
Eastern Curlew <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	-	CE M	Australia's largest shorebird. Flies to Russia and China annually to breed, returning to Australia to feed. They are found on found on intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, mangrove swamps, bays, harbours and lagoons.	No
Eastern Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	V	-	Occurs in high rainfall coastal and near coastal low heathlands and sedgeland, generally below one metre in height and very dense (up to 90% projected foliage cover).	Possible
Eastern Hooded Dotterel <i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	CE	V M	In south-eastern Australia Hooded Plovers prefer sandy ocean beaches, especially those that are broad and flat, with a wide wave-wash zone for feeding, much beachcast seaweed, and backed by sparsely vegetated sand-dunes for shelter and nesting. Occasionally Hooded Plovers are found on tidal bays and estuaries, rock platforms and rocky or sand-covered reefs near sandy beaches, and small beaches in lines of cliffs. They regularly use near-coastal saline and freshwater lakes and lagoons, often with saltmarsh.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	-	V M	The species as a whole has a circumpolar distribution, and probably frequents subtropical waters during the non-breeding period. It has been recorded breeding on subantarctic and cool temperate islands in the Southern Hemisphere (New Zealand offshore islands, Iles Crozet, Bird Island, South Georgia, the Falkland Islands and Ile St Paul).	No
Flame Robin <i>Petroica pheonicea</i>	V	-	Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Habitat often changes in winter to include drier more open habitat including dry forests, open woodlands, native grassland, pastures and occasionally in heathland or other shrubland.	No
Flesh-footed Shearwater <i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	V	M	Marine. Nest on Lord Howe Island in forests on sandy soils from Ned's Beach to Clear Place, with smaller colonies below Transit Hill and at Old Settlement Beach.	No
Fork-tailed Swift <i>Apus pacificus</i>	-	M	Many records occur east of the Great Divide; however, a few populations have been found west of the Great Divide. Almost exclusively aerial, flying from less than 1 m to at least 300 m above ground and probably much higher. In Australia, they mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas.	Possible

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Gang-gang Cockatoo <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	V	E	During spring and summer, found in tall mountain forests and woodlands usually heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In Autumn and winter, they generally move to drier more open forests and woodlands.	No
Gibson's Albatross <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	V	V M	Breeds biennially in colonies among grass tussocks on isolated subantarctic islands.	No
Gould's Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	V	E M	The first arrival of Gould's petrel on cabbage tree Island occurs from mid to late September. Principal nesting habitat is located within two gullies which are characterised by steeply, sloping rock scree with a canopy of Cabbage Tree Palms. They nest predominantly in natural rock crevices among the rock scree and also in hollow fallen palm trunks, under mats of fallen palm fronds and in cavities among the buttresses of fig trees.	No
Greater Sand-plover <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	V	V	Almost entirely restricted to coastal areas in NSW, occurring mainly on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches or estuaries with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks.	No
Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	E	V	Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast.	No

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Hooded Robin (south-eastern form) <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	V	E	Found in open eucalypt woodlands, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or near clearings or open areas. Requires diverse habitats with mature eucalypts, saplings, small shrubs, and moderately tall native grasses.	No
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	-	V M	A marine bird, located in subtropical and warmer subantarctic waters.	No
Latham's Snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	-	M	Usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies).	No
Lesser Sand-plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	V	E	Almost entirely coastal in NSW, favouring the beaches of sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal sandflats or mudflats; occasionally occurs on sandy beaches, coral reefs and rock platforms.	No
Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	E	M	Almost exclusively coastal, preferring sheltered environments; however, may occur several kilometres from the sea in harbours, inlets and rivers (with occasional offshore islands or coral cay records).	No

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Little Eagle <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	V	-	Little Eagle is distributed across all of the Australian mainland except for densely vegetated areas, particularly on the Dividing Range escarpment. In NSW the Little Eagle is considered a single population. They inhabit open eucalypt woodland, woodland, and open woodland, including She-oak, <i>Acacia</i> woodland and riparian woodland in arid and semi-arid regions.	No
Little Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	V	-	Uses riparian habitats and forages in open eucalypt forests and woodland. Roosts in treetops, often separate from feeding areas. Urban areas, paddocks and roadside remnants with flowering trees can help sustain viable populations.	No
Magpie Goose <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	V	-	Mainly found in shallow wetlands (less than 1 m deep) with dense growth of rushes or sedges.	No
Masked Owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	V	-	Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1100m. Pairs have a home range of 500-1000 hectares and can often be seen hunting along edges of forests, including roadsides. Breeds in moist eucalypt forested gullies, using hollows or caves for nesting.	No
Northern Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	-	V M	It occurs in subtropical and subantarctic waters of the South Pacific Ocean. Habitat preferences are poorly known.	No

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Northern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes halli</i>	V	V M	Breeding in Australian territory is limited to Macquarie Island and occurs during spring and summer. Adults usually remain near the breeding colonies throughout the year (though some do travel widely) while immature birds make long and poorly known circumpolar and trans-oceanic movements. Hence most birds recorded in NSW coastal waters are immature birds.	Unlikely
Northern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	-	E M	The Northern Royal Albatross primarily forages in inshore and offshore waters over the continental shelf to the shelf edge. It is a rare visitor to NSW waters, predominantly visiting southern waters in the winter and early spring period.	No
Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	-	E M	Rarely found in inland wetlands or in areas of short grass such as farmland, paddocks and airstrips. Usually found along coastal habitats including intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays.	No
Olive Whistler <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	V	-	Mostly inhabit wet forests above about 500m. During the winter months they may move to lower altitudes.	No

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Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	CE	CE	On the mainland, they spend winter mostly within 3 km of the coast in sheltered coastal habitats including bays, lagoons, estuaries, coastal dunes and saltmarshes. The species also inhabits small islands and peninsulas and occasionally saltworks and golf courses.	No
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	V	M	Occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia.	Possible
Painted Honeyeater <i>Grantiella picta</i>	V	V	Inhabits Boree/ Weeping Myall (<i>Acacia pendula</i>), Brigalow (<i>A. harpophylla</i>) and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests.	No
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	-	M	A small to medium sandpiper. In Australia it can be found in both shallow fresh and salt water. The sandpiper flies to Russia and Northern America to breed.	No
Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	E	M	Favours intertidal flats of inlets and bays, open beaches and sandbanks.	Unlikely
Pilotbird <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	-	V	Occurs in wet sclerophyll forests in temperate zones in moist gullies with dense undergrowth and also dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands occupying dry slopes and ridges.	No

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Pink Robin <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	V	-	Inhabits rainforest and tall, open eucalypt forest, particularly in densely vegetated gullies.	No
Powerful Owl <i>Ninox strenua</i>	V	-	Inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. Size of territory varies depending on the quality and can range from 400 metres to 4000 hectares.	No
Providence Petrel <i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	V	M	Nest on the tops of Mount Gower and Mount Lidgbird and to a less extent, on the lower slopes of the mountains.	No
Purple-crowned lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	V	-	Found in open forests and woodlands, particularly where there are large flowering eucalypts. Also recorded from mallee habitats.	No
Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i>	-	M	Occurs mainly in open forests and woodlands, shrublands, and in various cleared or semi-cleared habitats, including farmland and areas of human habitation.	No
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	-	V M	Mainly inhabit intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs.	Unlikely

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Regent Honeyeater <i>Anthochaera phyrgia</i>	CE	CE	Lives in dry open forest and woodland especially Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River Sheoak. Woodlands they inhabit often support high abundance and species richness of bird species.	No
Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	-	M	In east and south-east Australia, the Rufous Fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts such as Tallow-wood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>), Mountain Grey Gum (<i>E. cypellocarpa</i>), Narrow-leaved Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Mountain Ash (<i>E. regnans</i>), Alpine Ash (<i>E. delegatensis</i>), Blackbutt (<i>E. pilularis</i>) or Red Mahogany (<i>E. resinifera</i>); usually with a dense shrubby understorey often including ferns.	No
Salvin's Albatross <i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	-	V M	A marine species occurring in subantarctic and subtropical waters, reaching the tropics in the cool Humboldt Current, off South America.	No
Satin Flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	-	M	Inhabit heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt-dominated forests and taller woodlands, and on migration, occur in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves and drier woodlands and open forests.	No
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	V	-	Often found in coastal areas on low beaches of firm sand, near reefs and inlets, along tidal mudflats and bare open coastal lagoons; individuals are rarely recorded in near-coastal wetlands.	Unlikely

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Scarlet Robin <i>Petrocia boodang</i>	V	-	Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands with open grassy understorey with scattered shrubs. Lives in both mature and regrowth vegetation and usually contains abundant logs and fallen timber.	Unlikely
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper <i>Calidris acuminata</i>	-	V M	Occurs in Australia during the non-breeding part of the year. Found on both the coast and inland areas. Flies north to Siberia to breed.	No
Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	-	M	This species migrates to Australia to breed, they renovate old burrows or build new ones in sandy headlands amongst low lying vegetation like bower spinach and tussock grasses. From early April to late September, they will spend all of their time out in the ocean, resting on the surface of the water when needed.	Unlikely
Shy Albatross <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	E	E M	This pelagic or ocean-going species inhabits subantarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of its time at sea.	Unlikely
Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	-	V M	The Sooty Albatross is marine and pelagic. In summer, the species occurs mainly south of 35° S in subtropical and subantarctic waters, but it is most abundant near the Subtropical Convergence.	No
Sooty Owl <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	V	-	Occurs in rainforest, including dry rainforest, subtropical and warm temperate rainforest, as well as moist eucalypt forests.	Unlikely

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Sooty Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	V	M	Favours rocky headlands, rocky shelves, exposed reefs with rock pools, beaches and muddy estuaries.	Unlikely
Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	-	V M	The Sooty Shearwater forages in pelagic (open ocean) sub-tropical, sub-Antarctic and Antarctic waters. The species migrates and forages in the North Pacific and Atlantic Oceans during the non-breeding season. Sooty Shearwaters may forage inshore occasionally, especially during rough weather.	Unlikely
South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	V	V	Inhabits open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>) and Forest Sheoak (<i>A. torulosa</i>) are important foods.	No
Southern Giant Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	E	E M	Over summer, the species nests in small colonies amongst open vegetation on Antarctic and subantarctic islands, including Macquarie and Heard Islands and in Australian Antarctic territory.	No
Southern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	-	V M	Over 99% of the southern royal albatross population breeds on Campbell Island, and a small proportion on the Auckland Islands (Enderby, Adams and Auckland).	No
Speckled Warbler <i>Chthonicola sagittate</i>	V	-	Lives in Eucalypts dominated communities that have a grassy understorey with sparse shrub layer. Large, relatively undisturbed habitats are needed for this species to remain in an area.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Spotted Harrier <i>Circus assimilis</i>	V	-	Occurs in grassy open woodland including Acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland, grassland, and shrub steppe.	No
Square-tailed Kite <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	V	-	Found in timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Prefers timbered watercourses.	Possible
Striated Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>	E	-	Mainly a bird of ground and understorey vegetation, and can be found in swampy, coastal heathlands, tussocky grasslands, low shrubby vegetation, and margins of swamps.	Possible
Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbis</i>	V	-	Inhabits rainforest and similar closed forests where it forages high in the canopy, eating the fruits of many tree species such as figs and palms. It may also forage in eucalypt or acacia woodland where there are fruit-bearing trees. Part of the population is migratory or nomadic.	No
Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	E	CE M	Occurs in areas with flowering eucalypts or abundant lerp (from sap sucking bugs) infestations. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>), Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>), Red Bloodwood (<i>C. gummifera</i>), Forest Red Gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>), Mugga Ironbark (<i>E. sideroxylon</i>), and White Box (<i>E. albens</i>). Commonly used lerp infested trees include Inland Grey Box (<i>E. macrocarpa</i>), Grey Box (<i>E. moluccana</i>), Blackbutt (<i>E. pilularis</i>), and Yellow Box (<i>E. melliodora</i>).	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	V	-	Habitats include edges of eucalypt woodland near clearings, timbered ridges, and creeks in farmlands.	No
Varied Sittella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	V	-	This species is sedentary and known to inhabit most forest/woodland habitats.	No
Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	E	E M	Wandering albatross spend the majority of their time in flight, soaring over the southern oceans. They breed on a number of islands just north of the Antarctic Circle: South Georgia Island (belonging to the UK), Prince Edward and Marion Islands (South Africa), Crozet and Kerguelen Islands (French Southern Territories) and Macquarie Island (Australia).	Unlikely
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	-	M	Usually only visit land to breed, they return from the North Pacific to their burrows on islands off the coast of NSW.	No
White-bellied Sea-eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	V	M	The species is normally seen perched high in a tree, or soaring over waterways and adjacent land, particularly along coastlines, lakes, and rivers.	Recorded
White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>	V	V M	In Australia breeds only on offshore islands in the Lord Howe Island group.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
White-capped Albatross <i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	-	V M	Mostly observed in inshore and offshore waters over the continental shelf and less frequently in pelagic waters off the shelf break. May occasionally enter larger bays.	No
White-faced Storm-petrel <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	-	M	This species breeds on remote islands in the south Atlantic, such as Tristan da Cunha (U.K.) and also on the coast Australia and New Zealand.	No
White-fronted Chat <i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	V	-	Gregarious species, usually found foraging on bare or grassy ground in wetland areas, singly or in pairs. They are insectivorous, feeding mainly on flies and beetles caught from or close to the ground.	No
White-fronted Tern <i>Sterna striata</i>	-	M	Occurs in coastal seas and exposed rocky coasts. They can be found also in sandy beaches of sheltered coasts such as bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons.	Unlikely
White-necked Petrel <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	-	M	<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i> breeds on Macauley Island in the Kermadec Islands, New Zealand (c.50,000 pairs in 1988), with a second small colony recently established on Phillip Island, off Norfolk Island (to Australia) with nests increasing from six in 1994 to 20 in 2005.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
White-throated Needletail <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	-	V M	Migratory and usually seen in eastern Australia from October to April. Breeds in forests in south-eastern Siberia, Mongolia, the Korean Peninsula and northern Japan June-August. Most often seen in eastern Australia before storms, low pressure troughs and approaching cold fronts and occasionally bushfire.	Unlikely
MAMMALS				
Australian Fur-seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus</i>	V	M	Prefers rocky parts of islands with flat, open terrain. They occupy flatter areas than do New Zealand Fur-seals where they occur together.	Unlikely
Brush-tailed Phascogale <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	V	-	Prefer dry sclerophyll open forest with sparse groundcover of herbs, grasses, shrubs, or leaf litter. Also inhabit heath, swamps, rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest.	Unlikely
Brush-tailed Rock- wallaby	E	V	Occurs on rocky escarpments, outcrops, and cliffs. Shelters in rock crevices, caves, and overhangs.	No
Eastern Pygmy- possum <i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	V	-	Found in a broad range of habitats from rainforest through sclerophyll (including Box-Ironbark) forest and woodland to heath, but in most areas, woodlands and heath appear to be preferred.	Unlikely
Grey-headed flying fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	V	Found in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heath, and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	E	E	Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests. Home range size varies with quality of habitat, ranging from less than two ha to several hundred hectares in size.	No
Long-footed Potoroo <i>Potorous longipes</i>	CE	E	The Long-footed Potoroo typically inhabits moist forest types from montane wet sclerophyll forests over 1000m altitude to lowland forests at 150m.	No
Long-nosed Potoroo <i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	V	V	Inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Dense understorey with occasional open areas is an essential part of habitat, and may consist of grasstrees, sedges, ferns or heath, or of low shrubs of tea-trees or melaleucas. A sandy loam soil is also a common feature.	Possible
New Holland Mouse <i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	-	V	Known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes.	Unlikely
New Zealand Fur-seal <i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	V	M	Prefers rocky parts of islands with jumbled terrain and boulders.	No
Smoky Mouse <i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	CE	E	Appears to prefer heath habitat on ridge tops and slopes in sclerophyll forest, heathland and open forest from the coast (in Victoria) to sub-alpine regions of up to 1800 metres, but sometimes occurs in ferny gullies.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern) <i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	E	E	The species is largely crepuscular (active mainly after dusk and/or before dawn). They are generally only found in heath or open forest with a heathy understorey on sandy or friable soils. They occur in a variety of habitats in south-eastern Australia including heathland, swamp habitat, open forest, dry sclerophyll forest with heathy understorey and grasslands.	Possible
Southern Greater Glider <i>Petauroides volans</i>	E	E	The Southern Greater Glider occurs in eastern Australia, in eucalypt forests and woodlands, where it has a broad distribution from around Proserpine in Queensland, south through NSW and the Australian Capital Territory into Victoria.	No
Spotted-tailed Quoll <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	V	E	Recorded across a range of habitat types, including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath, and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline.	Possible
Squirrel Glider <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	V	-	Inhabits mature or old growth Box, Box-Ironbark woodlands and River Red Gum forest west of the Great Dividing Range and Blackbutt-Bloodwood forest with heath understorey in coastal areas.	No
White-footed Dunnart <i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	V	-	The White-footed Dunnart is found in a range of different habitats across its distribution, including coastal dune vegetation, coastal forest, tussock grassland and sedgeland, heathland, woodland, and forest.	Unlikely

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) <i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	V	V	Occur in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south.	No
REPTILES				
Broad-headed Snake <i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	E	V	They are nocturnal and shelters in rock crevices and under flat sandstone rocks on exposed cliff edges during autumn, winter, and spring. During Summer, they move from sandstone rocks to shelters in crevices or hollows in large trees within 500m of escarpments.	No
Rosenberg's Goanna <i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	V	-	Found in heath, open forest and woodland. Associated with termites, the mounds of which this species nests in; termite mounds are a critical habitat component.	No
FISH				
Australian Grayling <i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	-	V	Currently, the Australian Grayling occurs in streams and rivers on the eastern and southern flanks of the Great Dividing Range, from Sydney, southwards to the Otway Ranges of Victoria and in Tasmania. The species is found in fresh and brackish waters of coastal lagoons, from Shoalhaven River in NSW to Ewan Ponds in South Australia.	No
PLANTS				

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
<i>Acacia lanigera</i> var. <i>gracilipes</i>	-	E	Typically grows amongst granite boulders within shrublands or open forest, often associated with Eucalypt Open Forest.	No
Alpine Greenhood <i>Pterostylis alpina</i>	V	-	The Alpine greenhood is often found on sheltered southern slopes near streams in rich loam. The species flowers from August to October.	No
Alpine Sun-orchid <i>Thelymitra alpicola</i>	V	-	Occurs in wet heaths, sphagnum bogs between 1000-1500 metres and swamps.	No
Araluen Gum <i>Eucalyptus kartzoffiana</i>	V	V	Grows near rivers, in grassy or shrubby woodland or in wet sclerophyll forest on moderately fertile sandy soil on granite.	No
Araluen Zieria <i>Zieria adenophora</i>	CE	E	Occurs in shrubland amongst large granite boulders and granite tors on a steep west facing hillside.	No
Austral Toadflax <i>Thesium australe</i>	V	V	Occurs in grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast.	No
Australian Saltgrass <i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	E	-	A coloniser of damp saline soils; found at the edges of salt marshes and on low dunes.	No
Bega Wattle <i>Acacia georgensis</i>	V	V	Typically occurs on well-drained, shallow soils at sites with considerable exposed rock.	No

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Black Gum <i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>	V	-	Grows in the lowest parts of the landscape, on alluvial soils, on cold, poorly-drained flats and hollows adjacent to creeks and small rivers. It can occur as isolated paddock trees in modified native or exotic pastures.	No
Bodalla Pomaderris <i>Pomaderris bodalla</i>	V	-	Occurs in moist open forest along sheltered gullies or along stream banks.	No
Bog Grevillea <i>Grevillea acanthifolia subsp. paludosa</i>	E	E	Grows on peaty swamps, within this habitat mostly on densely vegetated low hummocks.	No
Bombay Bossiaea <i>Bossiaea bombayensis</i>	V	-	It is mainly found on sandy, rocky slopes and terraces above the frequent flood line in a shrubland of <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> , <i>Grevillea arenaria</i> , <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> , <i>Micrantheum hexandrum</i> , <i>Pomaderris andromedifolia</i> and <i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> .	No
Box Range Zieria <i>Zieria buxijugum</i>	CE	E	Occurs near the summit of a steep rhyolite rocky outcrop on a slope with an easterly aspect. Known only from one population about 15km west of Pambula on private property.	No
Budawangs Bush-pea <i>Pultenaea baeuerlenii</i>	V	V	Appears to prefer swampy heathland on sandstone.	No
Budawangs Wallaby Grass <i>Plinthanthesis rodwayi</i>	CE	V	Has been recorded in open heathland on shallow soils.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Chef's Cap Correa <i>Correa baeuerlenii</i>	V	-	Occurs in riparian sites within forests of various eucalypts.	No
Coast Groundsel <i>Senecio spathulatus</i>	E	-	Grows on frontal dunes.	No
Connie's Guinea Flower <i>Hibbertia circinata</i>	CE	-	Mainly occurs in shrubby woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> with a diverse understorey including <i>Boronia imlayensis</i> , <i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i> , <i>Tetratheca subaphylla</i> , <i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> , and <i>Amperea xiphoclada</i> .	No
Cotoneaster Pomaderris <i>Pomaderris cotoneaster</i>	E	E	Has been recorded in a range of habitats in predominantly forested country. The habitats include forest with deep, friable soil, amongst rock beside a creek, on rocky forested slopes and in steep gullies between sandstone cliffs.	No
David's Westringia <i>Westringia davidii</i>	V	V	Largely restricted to shallow organic loam soils fringing rocky outcrops.	No
Deane's Boronia <i>Boronia deanei</i>	V	V	Grows in wet heath, often at the margins of open forest adjoining swamps or along streams.	No
Dense Cord-rush <i>Baloskion longipes</i>	V	V	Commonly found in swamps or depressions in sandy alluvium, sometimes growing with sphagnum moss. Also occurs in swails within tall forest, and in Black Gum (<i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>) Woodland.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
East Lynne Midge Orchid <i>Genoplesium vernale</i>	V	V	Grows in dry sclerophyll woodland and forest extending from close to the coast to the adjoining coastal ranges. Confined to areas with well-drained shallow soils of low fertility, often occurring near the crests of ridges and on low rises where the ground cover is more open, and sedge dominated rather than being shrubby.	No
Few-seeded Bossiaea <i>Bossiaea oligosperma</i>	V	V	Known from two areas, occurs on stony slopes or ridges on sandstone in the Yerranderie area and occurs in low woodland on loamy soil in the Windellama area.	No
Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	V	V	<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> grows mostly in permanent swamps. The species needs wetlands which are at least moderately fertile, and which have some bare ground, conditions which are produced by seasonally fluctuating water levels.	No
Genoa River Correa <i>Correa lawrenceana var. genoensis</i>	E	E	Found in riparian vegetation (tall open forest) dominated by Monkey Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cypellocarpa</i>) and Hazel Pomaderris (<i>Pomaderris aspera</i>).	No
Grey Deua Pomaderris <i>Pomaderris gilmourii var. cana</i>	V	V	Restricted to Deau National Park, south-west of Moruya. It has been recorded in open shrubland on a single rhyolite outcrop.	No
Hidden Violet <i>Viola cleistogamoides</i>	E	-	Occurs in wet sandy coastal heaths, woodland with a heathy understorey and grassy forests. Disturbed sites such as tracks, firebreaks and even lawns have also been colonised.	Unlikely

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Imlay Mallee <i>Eucalyptus imlayensis</i>	CE	E	Grows in shrubland on a steep, rocky, east facing slope; associated species include <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> , <i>Boronia muelleri</i> and <i>Prostanthera walteri</i> . Only known from upper slopes of Mt Imlay, near Eden.	No
Kydra Dampiera <i>Dampiera fusca</i>	E	-	Recorded in montane heath, also amongst rock platform and tors interspersed with closed heath.	No
Lacy Pomaderris <i>Pomaderris elachophylla</i>	E	-	Found in and adjacent to creeklines and gullies, or at sites with impeded drainage, often on sheltered aspects, in tall damp forest.	No
Large-leafed Monotaxis <i>Monotaxis macrophylla</i>	E	-	Found in coastal heath, arid shrubland, forests and montane heath from almost sea level to 1300 m altitude. They are not found in the absence of fire.	No
Leafless Tongue Orchid <i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	V	V	Does not appear to have well defined habitat preferences and is known from a range of communities, including swamp-heath and woodland. Appear to prefer open areas in the understorey.	No
Matted Bush-pea <i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	E	-	Found generally among woodland vegetation but plants have also been found on road batters and coastal cliffs. It is largely confined to loamy soils in dry gullies in populations in the Windellama area.	Unlikely

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Mauve Burr-daisy <i>Calotis glandulosa</i>	V	V	Found in montane and subalpine grasslands in the Australian Alps. Found in subalpine grassland (dominated by <i>Poa spp.</i>), and montane or natural temperate grassland dominated by Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>) and Snow Gum (<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>) Woodlands on the Monaro and Shoalhaven area.	No
Merimbula Star-hair <i>Astrotricha sp.</i> <i>Wallagaraugh</i>	E	-	The northern (Bournda) population occurs on deep grey-white sands in rough-barked eucalypt forest (<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> and <i>E. globoidea</i> dominant) with <i>Banksia serrata</i> , <i>Acacia longifolia</i> and <i>Grevillea mucronulata</i> along Sapphire Coast Drive and the suburb of Tura Beach to Sandy Creek in the north.	No
Monaro Golden Daisy <i>Rutidosia leiolepis</i>	V	V	In the Monaro it is found in Natural Temperate Grassland and in Kosciuszko National Park occurs in sub-alpine grasslands. Grows on basalt, granite, and sedimentary substrates. Highly susceptible to grazing.	No
Monga Tea Tree <i>Leptospermum thompsonii</i>	V	V	Is found in swamps and drainage lines. It also invades road verges.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Mongarlowe Mallee <i>Eucalyptus recurva</i>	CE	CE	Found in shallow soils on gentle slopes in low heathland and in some cases at the margins of the heathland and adjacent low woodland; the woodlands are dominated by Brittle Gum (<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>) and Snow Gum (<i>E. pauciflora</i>), but scattered Candlebark (<i>E. rubida</i>) and Broad-leaved Peppermint (<i>E. dives</i>) trees are also nearby at some sites; in the Mongarlowe area the heathland is dominated by Stunted She-oak (<i>Allocasuarina nana</i>), with emergent shrubs of Finger Hakea (<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>).	No
Nalbaugh Nematolepis <i>Nematolepis rhytidophylla</i>	V	V	Grows in shrubby habitat in rocky areas or forms part of the understorey in open forest.	No
Narrabarba Wattle <i>Acacia constablei</i>	V	V	Confined to Rhyolite and Aplite rock outcrops with skeletal soils. It is often dominant or co-dominant in an open shrubland community which also includes Giant Honey-myrtle, Tick Bush, Coastal Zieria and Lance-leaf Platysace; the herbaceous component of the vegetation is dominated by Long-leaved Wallaby Grass (<i>Notodanthonia longifolia</i>) and <i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i> .	Unlikely
Narrow-leaved Wilsonia <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	V	-	This is a species of the margins of salt marshes and lakes.	No

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Nerriga Grevillea <i>Grevillea renwickiana</i>	E	-	<i>G. renwickiana</i> occurs in a range of plant communities: low woodland of one or more of <i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> , <i>E. radiata</i> , <i>E. pauciflora</i> , <i>E. aggregata</i> , <i>E. dives</i> , <i>E. rossii</i> or <i>Allocasuarina nana</i> heath. Especially on sandy or loamy soils fringing damp heath/sedge dominated vegetation and occasionally on ridges in rocky soil.	No
Oval-leafed Pseudanthus <i>Pseudanthus ovalifolius</i>	E	-	Found in near coastal dry sclerophyll forest growing in sandy soil.	No
Pale Golden Moths <i>Diuris ochroma</i>	E	V	Occurs in open grassy woodland of <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> / <i>E. pauciflora</i> or <i>E. pauciflora</i> / <i>E. parvula</i> (or secondary grassland). Also found in sub-alpine grassland.	No
Pale Pomaderris <i>Pomaderris pallida</i>	V	V	Usually grows in shrub communities surrounded by Brittle Gum (<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>) and Red Stringybark (<i>E. macrorhyncha</i>) or <i>Callitris</i> spp. woodland.	No
Parris' Bush-pea <i>Pultenaea parrisiae</i>	V	V	Grows in moist heathlands in loam soils, sometimes at the margins of woodlands. Also in riparian vegetation.	No
Parris' Pomaderris <i>Pomaderris parrisiae</i>	V	V	Is found on skeletal soils in rocky shrubland or tall open forest chiefly on escarpment ranges.	No

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Parris' Zieria <i>Zieria parrisiae</i>	CE	CE	Known from only one population about 15km west of Pambula. occurs in a gully on a north east facing mid-slope. The soil is skeletal grey loam overlying rhyolite rock. The site is scattered with broken rhyolite rocks and boulders.	No
Pretty Beard Orchid <i>Calochilus pulchellus</i>	E	E	<i>Calochilus pulchellus</i> is endemic to New South Wales. It is known from the Sydney Basin Bioregion, where a total of less than 30 adult plants have been recorded in three sites over a range of 40 km on the South Coast of NSW, at altitudes from 20-560 m above sea level.	No
Ralston's Leionema <i>Leionema ralstonii</i>	V	V	Largely confined to dry, rocky habitats. It is most likely to be found in dry shrub communities but can also occur in open forest.	No
Rhyolite Midge Orchid <i>Genoplesium rhyoliticum</i>	E	E	Occurs in very shallow soil overlying rhyolite rock.	No
Rock-face Bluebell <i>Wahlenbergia scopulicola</i>	E	-	Found in crevices in cliffs at high altitudes.	No
Round-leafed Wilsonia <i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	E	-	Grows in mud in coastal saltmarsh and inland saline or brackish lake beds. It may be a clonal species so large population may be from a few genetically distinct individuals.	No
Scrub Turpentine <i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	CE	-	Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Shapely Zieria <i>Zieria formosa</i>	CE	E	Occurs on the north-east aspect of an upper, moderately steep slope of a 'break-away' area above a small valley. The soil is skeletal, grey sandy loam and there is much exposed surface rock.	No
Silver-leafed Gum <i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i>	V	V	Grows in shallow soils as an understorey plant in open forest, typically dominated by Brittle Gum (<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>), Red Stringybark (<i>E. macrorhynca</i>), Broad-leafed Peppermint (<i>E. dives</i>), Silvertop Ash (<i>E. sieberi</i>) and Apple Box (<i>E. bridgesiana</i>).	No
Small-leaved Gum <i>Eucalyptus parvula</i>	E	V	Grows at and above an elevation of 1100 m in acidic soil on cold wet grassy flats.	No
Square Raspwort <i>Haloragis exalata</i> <i>subsp. exalata</i>	V	V	Appears to require protected and shaded damp situations in riparian habitats.	No
Suggan Buggan Mallee <i>Eucalyptus saxatilis</i>	E	-	Associated with rocky outcrops and cliff areas with shallow soils, at elevations between 720 and 1000 m. The species can grow as pure stands, surrounded by eucalypt woodland. The species grows adjacent to Long-leaved, Bundy Box woodland and Red Stringybark (<i>E. goniocalyx</i> , <i>E. nortonii</i> and <i>E. macrorhynca</i>).	No
Tall Knotweed <i>Persicaria elatior</i>	V	V	Normally grows in damp places, especially beside streams and lakes. Occasionally in swamp forest or associated with disturbance.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Tangled Bedstraw <i>Galium australe</i>	E	-	Has been recorded in Turpentine forest and coastal Acacia shrubland, in other states can be found in range of near-coastal habitats, including sand dunes, sand spits, shrubland and woodland.	No
Thick Lip Spider Orchid <i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	E	V	Generally found in grassy sclerophyll woodland on clay loam or sandy soils, though the population near Braidwood is in low woodland with stony soil.	No
Thick-leaf Star-hair <i>Astrotricha crassifolia</i>	V	V	Occurs in dry sclerophyll woodland on sandstone.	No
Warty Zieria <i>Zieria tuberculata</i>	V	V	Grows in heath amongst rocky outcrops on rain forest edges and in tall forest and shrubland.	No
Yellow Loosestrife <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> <i>var. davorica</i>	E	-	Found in disparate habitat: extensive wetland on peaty soils, riparian wetland vegetation and pasture on a dairy farm.	No
ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES				

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Araluen Scarp Grassy Forest in the South East Corner Bioregion	EEC	-	This community is an open forest or grassy woodland dominated by Maiden's Gum (<i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i>), Yellow Box (<i>E. melliodora</i>) and Forest Red Gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>) in the canopy. It is largely restricted to the escarpment and associated ridges on the northern and western sides of the Araluen valley, occurring typically on sandy loams derived from granite, usually on steep slopes between approximately 200 and 700 metres in altitude. This distribution falls within a rain shadow zone, where mean rainfall is between approximately 890 and 1000 mm per annum.	No
Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions	EEC	-	It has an open tree canopy, ranging from 5-20m tall. The most common tree species include Bangalay (<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>) and Coast Banksia (<i>Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia</i>).	No
Brogo Wet Vine Forest in the South East Corner Bioregion	EEC	E	This community is a tall forest with a sparse small tree layer, open shrub layer and grassy ground layer. Forest Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>) and Rough-barked Apple (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>) are the dominant tree species. It occurs mostly on steep, north-facing slopes on granites.	No
Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	V	It occurs in the intertidal zone on the shores of estuaries and lagoons that are permanently or intermittently open to the sea. It is frequently found as a zone on the landward side of mangrove stands.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Dry Rainforest of the South East Forests in the South East Corner Bioregion	EEC	-	It is dominated by Port Jackson Fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>) which forms a dense canopy to about 10 m tall. It occurs on steep, north-facing slopes on granodiorite.	No
Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	-	Associated with coastal areas subject to periodic flooding and in which standing fresh water persists for at least part of the year in most years. Typically occurs on silts, muds, or humic loams in low-lying parts of floodplains, alluvial flats, depressions, drainage lines, backswamps, lagoons and lakes but may also occur in backbarrier landforms where floodplains adjoin coastal sandplains. Generally occur below 20 m elevation on level areas.	No
Littoral Rainforest in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	CE	Occurs on sand dunes and on soil derived from underlying rocks. Most stands occur within two kilometres of the sea, though are occasionally found further inland within reach of the maritime influence.	No
Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner Bioregion	EEC	CE	The community typically occurs in undulating terrain up to 500 m in elevation on granitic substrates (e.g. adamellites, granites, granodiorites, gabbros, etc.) but may also occur on locally steep sites and on acid volcanic, alluvial and fine-grained sedimentary substrates.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Montane Peatlands and Swamps of the New England Tableland, NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, South East Corner, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps bioregions	EEC	E	The Montane Peatlands community is associated with accumulated peaty or organic-mineral sediments on poorly drained flats in the headwaters of streams. It occurs on undulating tablelands and plateaux, above 400-500 m elevation, generally in catchments with basic volcanic or fine-grained sedimentary substrates or, occasionally, granite.	No
River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	CE	Associated with silts, clay-loams, and sandy loams, on periodically inundated alluvial flats, drainage lines and river terraces associated with coastal floodplains. Typically form mosaics with other floodplain forest communities and treeless wetlands, and often fringe treeless floodplain lagoons or wetlands with semi-permanent standing water.	No
Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	E	Found on coastal floodplains and is associated with grey-black clay-loams and sandy loams, where the groundwater is saline or sub-saline, on waterlogged or periodically inundated flats, drainage lines, lake margins and estuarine fringes associated with coastal floodplains.	No
Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	E	Associated with humic clay loams and sandy loams, on waterlogged or periodically inundated alluvial flats and drainage lines associated with coastal floodplains. It has an open to dense tree layer of eucalypts and paperbarks, some remnants may only have scattered trees. It generally occurs below 20 m (though sometimes up to 50 m) elevation.	No

Common Name Scientific Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of species being impacted by the proposal
Themeda grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	-	The community is found on a range of substrates, although stands on sandstone are infrequent and small.	No
Werriwa Tablelands Cool Temperate Grassy Woodland in the South Eastern Highlands and South East Corner Bioregions	CEEC	-	It ranges in structure from woodland to low open woodland. It is characterised by a sparse to very sparse (woodland to open woodland) tree layer dominated by <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> (snowgum) either in single species stands or with <i>E. rubida</i> (candlebark) as a co-dominant. Remnants may occur on the lower, more fertile parts of the landscape where resources such as water and nutrients are abundant; sites on midslope situations where resources are scarcer are more common.	No
White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England, Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions	CEEC	CE	An open woodland community characterised by the presence or prior occurrence of White Box, Yellow Box and/or Blakely's Red Gum and a generally grassy understorey. Remnants generally occur on fertile lower parts of the landscape.	No