Review of environmental factors: Talbingo (NSW100698)

CPS

TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

Contents

Document control

Version	Date	Author/ Modified by	Approved by
1.0	10 February 2026	Jodie Leeds	Jodie Leeds
1.1	10 March 2026	Jodie Leeds	Jodie Leeds
1.2	12 March 2026	Jodie Leeds	Jodie Leeds

1. Introduction

1.1 Brief description of the proposal

A description of the site specific details and location are provided in Table 1 below.

***Table 1**: Proposed facility and location description*

Proposal and location description	
Site name	NSW100698 Talbingo
Background details	This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) has been prepared and submitted by CPS Technology and Infrastructure (CPS) on behalf of Amplitel Pty Ltd (Amplitel). CPS has been engaged by Amplitel to provide property, planning, and project management services for acquiring tenure, designing, and constructing suitable sites for the installation of the mobile network base station. As Amplitel's consultants, CPS is authorised to oversee the environmental assessment of identified sites and apply for necessary planning approvals to develop the telecommunications facility. In 2021, Amplitel emerged as a part of Telstra's restructure and is an Australia's premier mobile tower infrastructure provider, boasting a substantial asset portfolio encompassing more than 8,000 physical towers, masts, large poles, and antenna mount structures. Our world-class infrastructure caters to serve mobile carriers, government entities, as well as public and private organisations across vast areas of the Australian landscape. Additionally, the company extends a spectrum of services connected to mobile tower infrastructure, including site acquisition, construction, and maintenance. The Telstra-Amplitel partnership secures Telstra's tower business revenue and enables them to concentrate on core telecommunications services, while Amplitel focuses on expanding and operating the tower network. This promotes competition by leasing tower space to other carriers, potentially leading to better services and lower prices for consumers. Overall, the partnership is a significant development in the Australian telecom market, benefiting both companies and consumers. The proposed facility will be owned by Amplitel Pty Ltd (Amplitel) and will host Telstra telecommunications equipment. The facility will provide Telstra with 4G and 5G services to the surrounding area and the Kosciuszko National Park.
Purpose of the proposed facility	Amplitel is proposing to install a new mobile phone base station as part of the Improving Mobile Coverage Round (IMCR), which forms part of the Mobile Black Spot Program (MBSP). The design of the IMCR was informed by feedback from members of the public and the telecommunications industry. The location of the proposed facility has been identified as experiencing deficiencies and is recognised as a location that currently does not have adequate coverage and is at high risk of bushfire and other emergency events. The proposed facility will provide much needed benefits to the Kosciuszko National Park (the Park) and surrounding areas. Further details are provided in Section 7.
Proposed facility details	The proposed facility will include the installation of a 40m monopole with a headframe and antennas located on top. The installation of an equipment shelter at ground level, all within a secure compound. The proposed facility includes an Asset Protection Zone (APZ) around the compound.

	Refer to the design drawings in **Appendix A** and Section 6.2 for further details.
Land owner/lessee/reserve manager	The land is administered under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) NPW Act, gazetted as Kosciuszko National Park, and managed by National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).
Property address and Lot and DP no.	2957 Snowy Mountains Highway Blowering NSW 2720 Lot 21 in Deposited Plan 750973
Name of National Park.	Kosciuszko National Park Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management (PoM)
Local Government Area and Zoning	LGA: Snowy Valleys Council Zone: C1 National Park

Figure 1: *Aerial view to the proposed facility location*

Figure 2: *Aerial view to the proposed facility location within the broader area context*

1.2 Estimated development cost of proposal

The following estimate is based on the maximum cost for each component of the construction.

Estimated Costs	
Foundation	$100,000
Pole installation	$30,000
Compound, fence gates	$40,000
Electrical and earthing	$100,000
Access track	$10,000
Mobilistation	$45,000
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	$70,000
TOTAL	$395.000

1.3 Estimated duration of proposal

Construction of the proposed facility is anticipated to take approximately 10-12 weeks to complete. A construction timetable can be provided to NPWS prior to commencing. Construction activity would occur during the following work hours:

- Monday to Friday: 7am to 6pm
- Saturday: 8am to 1pm.

If works are required to be undertaken on Sundays, public holidays or outside standard working hours, the approval of NPWS will be obtained. Working hours will be undertaken in accordance with NPWS access protocols.

Once constructed, the proposed facility will be unmanned. Maintenance visits are expected to occur approximately two times a year.

2. Proponent's details

Table 2: *Proponent's details*

Proponent's details	
Contact name	Jodie Leeds CPS Technology and Infrastructure (on behalf of Amplitel)
Position	Senior Planner
Street address	Suite 1003, 1 Newland Street Bondi Junction NSW 2022
ABN	48 148 905 159
Postal address (if different to above)	Same as above
Contact phone number	02 9300 1700
Email	Jodie.leeds@cpstech.com.au

3. Permissibility and assessment pathway

3.1 Permissibility under NSW legislation

The following sections outline how the activity is permissible under applicable NSW legislation.

3.1.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

On land reserved or acquired under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The proposed facility is not prohibited under the NPW Act and a licence is required under Section 153D of the National Parks and Wildlife (NPW) Act.

The proposed facility is not located within a wilderness area as identified under the Wilderness Act 1987. The Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management (PoM) outlines that several telecommunications facilities currently exist within the Park. Consistency with the PoM is discussed in Section 3.5.

The desired management of telecommunications infrastructure is to ensure consistency with the objectives to minimise adverse impacts on Park values. The proposed facility will be located at an existing telecommunications site at a new location that is clear of tall trees. The proposed facility is consistent with the requirements of the PoM.

Assets of intergenerational significance

The location of the proposed facility is not identified as an asset of intergenerational significance.

Leasing, licensing and easement provisions

The land is administered under the NPW Act, gazetted as Kosciuszko National Park, and managed by NPWS. Amplitel will enter into a licence agreement with NPWS for the proposed equipment

Internal NPWS projects

The proposed facility is not internal to NPWS projects.

3.1.2 Wilderness Act 1987 (for activities in wilderness areas)

The proposed facility location is not on land identified within a wilderness area as identified under the *Wilderness Act 1987*.

3.1.3 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

An Environmental Assessment (EA) has been undertaken for the proposed facility. The EA has considered the proposed facility in accordance the BC Act. A test of significance (TOS) has been undertaken in accordance with Sections 7.3 and 7.7 of the BC Act. The TOS notes that given the absence of habitat features within the proposed development footprint, and that removal of trees or shrubs is not proposed, the proposed facility is unlikely to result in harm to threatened species, ecological communities or their habitats.

Refer to EA in **Appendix B**.

3.1.4 NSW Reconstruction Authority Act 2022

The objectives of the NSW Reconstruction Authority Act 2022 (NSW RA Act) relate to disaster prevention, preparedness and adaptation, as well as recovery and reconstruction following disasters.

Telecommunication facilities are recognised as a critical infrastructure, particularly in emergency events. The proposed facility will provide enhanced network to support the locality and broader area in the event of an emergency and after the event. The proposed facility will comply with the provisions of the NSW RA Act.

3.1.5 Rural Fires Act 1997

The NSW Rural Fires Act 1997 recognises telecommunication facilities as critical infrastructure that must be designed and managed to minimise bush fire risk, rather than avoid bushfire risk altogether.

The Rural Fire Service (RFS) have developed the NSW RFS Practice *Note 1/11 Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas* (RFS Practice Note) to ensure that critical telecommunication facilities can be installed to minimise bush fire risk in bush fire prone areas.

A Bushfire Risk Assessment (BRA) has been prepared for the proposed facility and has considered the proposed facility in accordance with the RFS *Practice Note and Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (PBP). The BRA notes that the critical infrastructure has been designed to accommodate an APZ that is a minimum of 10m in all directions and designed to withstand radian heat of 40kWm². While the proposed facility will be unmanned once constructed, the BRA identifies that the existing access roads and internal access tracks are suitable to ensure that an access strategy and arrangements for firefighters is maintained.

The BRA concludes that the proposed facility complies with the relevant bushfire legislation. Refer to BRA in **Appendix C** and relevant sections below.

3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

3.2.1 Assessment pathway

The NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the planning system in NSW, including a framework for the assessment of proposed developments. The proposed facility is on land reserved under the NPW Act and is for a purpose authorised under the NPW Act.

The purpose of this REF is to address Amplitel's obligations under section 5.5 and section 5.7 of the EP&A Act by examining and taking into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment and assessing the significance of adverse environmental impacts likely to arise from the proposed facility.

Section 171(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021* (EPA Regs) sets out the requirements that must be considered by the determining authority when assessing a REF. The requirements are as follows:

> *(a) the environmental impact on the community,*
>
> *(b) the transformation of the locality,*
>
> *(c) the environmental impact on the ecosystems of the locality,*
>
> *(d) reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of the locality,*
>
> *(e) the effects on any locality, place or building that has--*
>
> *(i) aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance, or*
>
> *(ii) other special value for present or future generations,*
>
> *(f) the impact on the habitat of protected animals, within the meaning of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 ,*
>
> *(g) the endangering of a species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air,*
>
> *(h) long-term effects on the environment,*
>
> *(i) degradation of the quality of the environment,*
>
> *(j) risk to the safety of the environment,*
>
> *(k) reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment,*
>
> *(l) pollution of the environment,*

(m) environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste,

(n) increased demands on natural or other resources that are, or are likely to become, in short supply,

(o) the cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities,

(p) the impact on coastal processes and coastal hazards, including those under projected climate change conditions,

(q) applicable local strategic planning statements, regional strategic plans or district strategic plans made under the Act, Division 3.1,

(r) other relevant environmental factors.

The proposed facility is considered to be appropriately designed and located to mitigate potential environmental and visual impacts. This is addressed further in the following sections of this REF.

3.2.2 Strategic plans

The Draft South East Tablelands Regional Plan 2041 applies to the Kosciuszko National Park and proposed facility location. The Plan identifies high level goals to implement the vision to 2041. The proposed facility is consistent with the themes of the Plan, particularly Themes:

3: Leveraging diverse economic identities

4: Planning for fit for purpose housing and services

5: Supporting a connected and active region

The proposed facility will provide enhanced coverage to the area to support strategic planning for the region.

3.3 Other relevant NSW legislation

3.3.1 Coal Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 2017

The proposed facility location is not on land in a mine subsidence district. Approval from the Chief Executive of Subsidence Advisory NSW is not required.

3.3.2 Fisheries Management Act 1994

The proposed facility is not an activity that requires notification or approval under the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (FM Act). The proposed facility is not expected to impact fish, fish habitat, fish passage or marine vegetation, including threatened species, and does not require excavation or deposition of material in ‘water land.

3.3.3 Heritage Act 1977

A search of the relevant databases has been undertaken, and the site is not listed within the curtilage of a state heritage item, or in the vicinity of a state heritage item.

Details in relation to the National Heritage items in accordance with the EPBC Act are discussed below.

3.3.4 Marine Estate Management Act 2014

The proposed facility is not an activity that is expected to impact a marine park or aquatic reserve.

3.4 Commonwealth legislation

3.4.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The site is within the Kosciuszko National Park which is declared National Heritage as part of the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserved (AANPR) Place. The site is located within the curtilage of the following National Heritage items:

- Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves (AANPR)
- Snowy Mountains Scheme (SMS)

The site is located within areas protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) being the AANPR and SMS as noted above. The National Heritage significance of the AANPR is associated with the unique natural environment and the longstanding post-European settlement interaction. The high altitude, peaks and plateaus, glacial lakes and alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems are rare on the mostly flat and dry Australian continent. The Alps have a strong association with Australia's pioneering history. Huts, stockyards and stock routes reflect over 150 years of summer grazing on the high alpine plains, which began in the 1830s. The location of the proposed facility is not considered to impact the AANPR.

The National Heritage significance of the SMS is associated with the engineering feat of the scheme itself and in creating a post-war multicultural Australia. The scheme was constructed over a 25-year period and is the largest public works engineering scheme ever to be undertaken in Australia. The scheme employed over 100,000 workers from 30 countries, many of whom migrated to Australia after World War II and became an integral part of Australia's society and culture. The proposed facility is not expected to impact SMS infrastructure.

3.4.2 Native Title Act 1993

The proposed facility is not on land that is subject to a Native Title claim or determination.

The location is within the Tumut Brungle Indigenous Land Use (ILUA) area, NIA 1998/001. The ILUA has been established between the Brungle Tumut Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and the Minco mining company. The proposed facility does not relate to a mining activity and the ILUA does not apply to the proposed facility. Consultation with the LALC is not required.

3.4.3 Telecommunications Act 1997

The *Telecommunications Act 1997* (Cth) serves as a federal regulation governing telecommunication facilities and the operations of carriers and service providers. Under Schedule 3 of this Act, carriers are endowed with specific powers, including the ability to:

- Conduct assessments of land to ascertain its suitability for their intended purposes.
- Install low-impact facilities on the land.
- Undertake maintenance activities on facilities situated on the land.

Furthermore, Schedule 3 of the Telecommunications Act provides exemptions for carriers from adhering to State and Territory environmental and planning regulations in certain situations. This exemption is particularly applicable when telecommunications facilities align with the criteria set forth in the *Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 2018* ("the Determination").

However, in this case, Amplitel propose to install a facility that does not meet the specific definition of a "low-impact facility" as outlined in the Determination. Accordingly, this proposed facility requires approval from NPWS.

3.5 Consistency with national parks policy

***Table 3**: Consistency with National Parks Policy*

Name of Policy	How proposal is consistent
Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management Part 12.6 Electricity Transmission Authorities and Telecommunication Carriers	Part 12.6 of the PoM relates to telecommunication facilities. The relevant items are addressed below.
***Item 5.** Together with the relevant owners and operators, undertake a review of all existing telecommunication towers and associated infrastructure in the park and determine future management actions to reduce the impacts associated with these facilities. Wherever possible, the Service will seek agreement on:* • *The co-location of facilities at shared sites; and* • *The removal of all redundant infrastructure and the rehabilitation of disturbed sites and access roads no longer required.*	The site is an existing telecommunication site. A co-location at the existing facility was considered during the feasibility stage. The existing facility is not tall enough and is not structurally adequate to meet the requirements of the IMCR. The existing facility was decommissioned from the site in January 2026. The proposed facility will replace the existing facility once complete. The proposed facility has been designed as a neutral host and can accommodate other carriers in the future to reduce the need for additional facilities in the area.
***Item 6.** Require all additional telecommunication and transmission lines to be located underground.*	Cabling and fibre associated with the proposed facility will be located underground where appropriate.
***Item 7.** Prohibit additional telecommunication structures and related access in the Wilderness and Back Country Zones with the exception of installations that are to be co-located with existing fire towers or telecommunication infrastructure.*	The proposed facility is not located on land identified as a Wilderness or Back Country Zone.
***Item 8.** Restrict additional telecommunication structures and related access to those that service adjacent rural communities and the alpine resorts and those required for the management of the park and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme where there are no feasible alternative sites outside the park or alternative technology available to meet the telecommunication need. These may only be permitted in the following zones:* • *Visitor Services Zone; and* • *Major Road Corridors*	The proposed facility has been identified through the Federal Government IMCR program that has resulted from the identification of a need to enhance connectivity in areas that are at a high risk of natural disasters. The need to enhance coverage within the Kosciuszko National Park has been highlighted by members of the community, telecommunication providers and the Federal Government. Section 7 of the REF outlines existing facilities and alternate candidates considered. The Kosciuszko National Park extends for several kilometres in all directions. It is not possible to find a suitable alternate location that will meet the IMCR objectives on land outside of the Park. Refer to details provided in Section 7 and throughout the REF.
***Item 9**. Ensure additional telecommunication infrastructure and related access meets the visual quality and other requirements outlined in Section 11.6.*	Visual impact of the proposed facility has been discussed in Section 8. The proposed facility is considered to be located and designed to reduce potential visual impacts as much as possible. Refer to Section 8.
***Item 10.** Require telecommunication and electricity infrastructure providers to remove infrastructure that is no longer required. Where the removal of infrastructure would be unsafe or create unacceptable environmental impact, action will be taken to reduce the visual intrusiveness of redundant facilities.*	Should the proposed facility become redundant it will be removed from the site, and the land will be restored to a condition that is similar to the current condition.

Other policies that relate to the proposal include:

Name of Policy	How proposal is consistent
Drones in Parks Policy	Drones may be used during site visits to assist visual inspections and site audits. Drones will not be used without approval from NPWS and the Area Managers in accordance with the Drones in Parks Policy.
Generator Use Policy	The proposed facility will operate on a mains power supply and does not include the use of a generator. In the event of an emergency, a generator may be required to ensure the continued operation of the facility. Discussions with NPWS and Area Managers will be undertaken prior a generator being established at the site in such an event.
Park Visitor Facilities Policy	The proposed facility will support the safety of visitors to the National Park by providing improved connectivity.
People and Wildlife Policy	The proposed facility will provide safety to visitors and National Park employees in should an emergency event resulting from wildlife occur within the Park.
Vehicle Access Policy	Access to the proposed facility location will use the existing road network and internal access tracks which is assessed as being suitable to accommodate the proposed facility.
Visitor Safety Policy	The proposed facility is expected to improve visitor safety by providing enhanced coverage to the area.

3.6 Summary of licences and approvals

The land is administered under the NPW Act, gazetted as Kosciuszko National Park, and managed by NPWS. Amplitel will enter into a licence agreement with NPWS for its proposed equipment under Section 151 and 153D of the NPW Act.

3.6.1 Approval required from National Parks and Wildlife Service

A lease under Section 153D for the installation of a telecommunications facility on land reserved under the NPW Act.

3.6.2 Other approvals

No other approvals are required for the proposed facility.

3.6.3 Publication triggers

The REF will be published following determination as a requirement of Section 153D of the NPW Act. The following triggers have also been identified.

Table 4: *Triggers for publication of the review of environmental factors*

Permit or approval	Applicable?
Fisheries Management Act, sections 144, 200, 205 or 219	No
Heritage Act, section 57(1) (commonly known as a section 60 and **not** an Exemption under section 57(2))	No
National Parks and Wildlife Act, section 90 (AHIP)	Yes
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, sections 47–49 or 122	No

The REF will require publication due to the AHIP requirement.

4. Consultation – general

4.1 Statutory consultation

4.1.1 Transport and Infrastructure SEPP

The Transport and Infrastructure SEPP requires consultation with relevant authorities as identified in the following table.

Table 5: *Consultation triggers under the Transport and Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy*

Authority (TISEPP section)	Trigger	Applicable to proposal?
Consultation with local council (s 2.10)	Development with impacts on council infrastructure or services (such as stormwater, sewer, water, roads and footpaths)	No
Consultation with local council (s 2.11)	Development with impacts on heritage items listed under the local environmental plan (LEP)	No
Consultation with local council (s 2.12)	Development that will change flood patterns on flood-liable land	No
Consultation with State Emergency Service (s 2.13)	Development on flood-liable land	No
Consultation with local council (s 2.14)	Development that is inconsistent with a certified coastal management program affecting land within the mapped coastal vulnerability area.	No
Consultation with NPWS (s 2.15(2)(a))	Development adjacent to land reserved or acquired under the NPW Act	Yes
Consultation with NPWS (s 2.15(2)(b))	Development on land in Zone C1 that is yet to be reserved under the NPW Act	No
Consultation with Transport for NSW (s 2.15(2)(c))	Development comprising a fixed or floating structure in or over navigable waters	No
Consultation with the Director of the Siding Spring Observatory (s 2.15(2)(d))	Development that may increase the amount of artificial light in the night sky and that is on land within the mapped dark sky region	No
Consultation with the Cth Department of Defence (s 2.15(2)(e))	Development located within the buffer around the defence communications facility near Morundah as mapped under the Lockhart, Narrandera or Urana LEPs	No
Consultation with the Subsidence Advisory NSW (s 2.15(2)(f))	Development on land in a mine subsidence district.	No
Consultation with the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Advisory Committee and Heritage NSW (s 2.15(2)(g))	Development on, or reasonably likely to have an impact on, a part of the Willandra Lakes Region World Heritage Property	No

Authority (TISEPP section)	Trigger	Applicable to proposal?
Consultation with the Western Parkland City Authority (s 2.15(2)(h))	Development within a Western City operational area (Western Parkland City Authority Act 2018, Schedule 2) with a capital investment value of $30 million or more	No
Consultation with Transport for NSW (s 2.221)	Traffic-generating development listed in Schedule 3	No

4.1.2 Other statutory consultation

There are no other statutory consultation requirements for the proposed facility.

4.2 Targeted consultation

4.2.1 Adjacent landowners

The Kosciuszko National Park extends for several kilometres in all directions. There are no adjacent landowners within 5km of the proposed facility location.

4.2.2 Wider community consultation and/or notification of works

There are no wider community consultation requirements.

4.2.3 Interest groups and/or notification

The proposed facility will be notified on the NPWS website once determined. Notification is appropriate for any interested groups.

5. Consultation – Aboriginal communities

5.1 Native title notification requirements

1. Is the land subject to an Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA)? No

The Tumut Brungle Area Agreement NIA 1998/001 relates to the proposed facility location. The ILUA is specifically between the Tumut Brungle Peoples and a mine. The ILUA is not applicable to the proposed facility and consultation is not required.

2. Has native title been **extinguished**? Yes

As above.

3. Has there been a determination of native title applicable to the land or is there a native title claim pending? No

5.2 Parks under joint management arrangements other than an indigenous land use agreement

Is the park's management subject to another joint management arrangement such as a memorandum of understanding? Yes

Joint management at Kosciuszko National Park involves Memorandum of Understanding agreements with the Tumut Brungle Gundagai Area Aboriginal Community to manage, boost local employment and integrate traditional knowledge with NPWS.

5.3 Other parks

A Cultural Heritage Due Diligence and visual Assessment has been undertaken in consultation with the Tumut Brungle LALC. Refer to the Sections below and DDA in **Appendix D**.

6. Proposed activity (or activities)

6.1 Location of activity

Table 6: *Summary of activity location*

Proposal and location description	
Site name	NSW100698 Talbingo
Land owner/lessee/reserve manager	The land is administered under the NPW Act, gazetted as Kosciuszko National Park, and managed by NPWS. Amplitel will enter into a licence agreement with NPWS for its proposed equipment.
Property address and Lot and DP no.	2957 Snowy Mountains Highway Blowering NSW 2720 Lot 21 in Deposited Plan 750973 Co-ordinates -35.510027° 148.272721°
Name of National Park.	Kosciuszko National Park Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management (PoM)
Local Government Area and Zoning	LGA: Snowy Valleys Council Zone: C1 National Park
Road/vehicular access including proximity to major state roads	Access to the site is via the existing road network. The NPWS Blowering Depot is located on the eastern side of the Snowy Mountains Highway. The existing road network is appropriate for the proposed facility. Once at the property there is an existing access driveway to the proposed facility location. Refer to photos provided below.
Surrounding land use and landscape	The site is located in Kosciuszko National Park in the NSW Alpine region. It is approximately 80km south west of Canberra and 22km south east of Tumut. The proposed facility location is surrounded by Kosciuszko National Park. The area is mountainous and comprises elevated ridgelines and valleys. The locality immediately surrounding the proposed facility location has been cleared of vegetation to accommodate the NPWS Blowering Depot which contains office buildings and other buildings associated with the NPWS uses. The location of the proposed facility is clear of tall vegetation and includes predominantly ground storey vegetation with scattered shrubs. The location is adjacent to an existing access track that extends to a water tank. The location can accommodate the facility and an APZ without the need to remove tall vegetation or shrubs. The nearest dwelling is located approximately 5.96km to the north west, on the western side of the Tumut River. The nearest waterway is a tributary creek located approximately 110m to the south of the proposed facility location. The creek connects to the Tumut River location approximately 700m to the west. Refer to site photos in the visual assessment in section 7.4.2.

***Figure3**: Existing Access to the proposed facility location*

***Figure 4**: Existing Access to the proposed facility location*

***Figure 5**: Existing Access to the proposed facility location*

***Figure 6**: Existing Access to the proposed facility location*

6.2 Description of the proposed activity

The proposed facility details are provided below.

- A 40m monopole on concrete pad foundations to accommodate the following:
- A triangular headframe installed at the top of the monopole.
    - Six 4G panel antennas, each up to 2.8m in length installed on the headframe.
    - Three Active Antenna Units (AAUs), each up to 1m in length installed on the headframe.
- An alpine equipment shelter measuring approximately 2.5m x 3m on pier foundations at ground level.
- Ancillary equipment associated with operation and safety of the facility, including but not limited to remote radio units, cabling and GPS antenna.
- A 10m x 10m compound area with a 2.4m high chain link security fence.
- A 10m minimum Asset Protection Zone (APZ) around the equipment.
- The monopole and antennas will be finished in a non-reflective pale grey, and the cabinet will be finished in a non-reflective pale eucalypt. The overall height of the facility, including antennas and equipment, will not exceed 41.3m. above ground level.
- Provision of a temporary works area within a cleared area to the south of the proposed compound area.
- Provision for a temporary crane set up area approximately 15m x 10x to the north of the proposed compound area.

.

Earthworks required for the proposed facility will be determined following a geotechnical assessment. Approval will be sought from NPWS prior to the commencement of the geotechnical assessment. The following is the worst case expected earthworks and excavation requirements.

- Earthworks for the monopole concrete pad foundation will require excavation of 5.0m x 5.0m to a depth of 1.5m (approximately 37.5m³ of excavated materials)
- Earthworks for the equipment shelter will include minor ground disturbance for the creation of the crushed stone pad.
- Earthworks for the compound fence posts will require excavation of an area approximately 300mm in diameter to a depth of 600mm.
- Earthworks for the underground cables will require excavation of a narrow trench approximately 600mm below ground.
- Earthworks for the electrical pits would require excavation of an area approximately 460mm x 720mm to a depth of 840mm.
- Earthworks for the group meter panel will include a foundation of approximately 500mm x 500mm to a depth of 500mm.
- Earthworks for the new section of access track will require minor ground disturbance to enable the placement of geofabric and compressed crushed rock for approximately 10m long and 3m wide from the existing access track to the proposed facility location.

Demobilisation will include:

- Relocation or removal of excess soil and rocks.
- Removal of all vehicles, plant materials, equipment and waste where required.

- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas, including planting locally sourced native grass seeds and leaving the area to naturally regrow.

Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the proposed facility will require approximately two visits per year. Maintenance visits would typically require one utility vehicle, however upgrade works on the monopole may require a crane or Elevated Work Platform (EWP) to access the antennas

Refer to the design drawings in Appendix A for further details.

6.2.1 The proposed activity: pre-construction, construction, operation and remediation

The construction of a telecommunications facility consists of three stages, including:

- Site preparation; and
- Installation of a tower and associated equipment; and
- Installation of communications and antennas, involving technicians working within the outdoor equipment unit and riggers fixing the antennas to the pole.

The site preparation stage includes activities such as field testing, excavation, and foundation construction. Subsequently, prefabricated equipment housing and tower sections are delivered by low-loader trucks, which are then placed into position by a crane and secured to the footings. Lastly, riggers install the antennas on the pole and connect them to the outdoor equipment unit and other equipment, all overseen by qualified technicians.

Appropriate construction management measures, including soil erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the relevant regulations found in the “Blue Book” – *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction* (Landcom 2004), and *Guidelines for Erosion & Sediment Control on Building Sites* (Department of Land and Water Conservation 2001) will be implemented. Refer to design drawings in **Appendix A**.

Any traffic impacts associated with construction will be of short-term duration and are not expected to adversely affect the surrounding road network. In the unlikely event that a road closure is required, a permission will be sought from the relevant authorities.

Noise and vibration emissions associated with the proposed facility will be limited to the construction phase discussed further below. Construction activities will only occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. or as specified in the conditions of any development consent.

6.2.2 The activity footprint (size of the area of impact)

The proposed facility includes a 10m x 10m compound area, as well as a 10m minimum APZ around the compound. The proposed facility includes the provision of a temporary works area to the south of the proposed facility and a crane setup area approximately 15m x 10m to the north of the proposed compound.

6.2.3 Proposed construction methods, materials and equipment

Materials that are likely to be used include:

- Monopole
- Equipment shelter
- Steel frames
- Antennas
- Equipment to be housed within the equipment shelter
- Cabling
- Cable tray, ladder and support posts

- Concrete
- Batteries
- Fuel
- Pits and conduits
- Weed matting and gravel.

Equipment and plant that may be used include:

- Utility vehicles
- Cranes
- Elevated work platforms
- Delivery trucks
- Concrete trucks
- Excavation machinery
- Skip bins
- Lifting equipment
- Generators
- Power tools
- Air compressor
- Welding machinery
- Portable amenities.

6.2.4 Receival, storage and on-site management for materials used in construction

All materials will be delivered to the proposed facility location and stored within the temporary construction works area.

Amplitel's Construction Contractor will undertake the works in accordance with its construction methodology. A Construction Environmental Management Plan will be provided prior to construction with construct

The number of vehicles accessing the site is dependent on the construction stage. Excavation and foundation works will require heavy plant including concreting trucks and pumps. Construction of the monopole and installation of antennas will require a crane or an elevated work platform.

The proposed facility includes a temporary construction works are within a cleared area adjacent to the proposed facility. The temporary works area would be used to store waste materials. Waste will be disposed of in accordance with the safeguards provided below, and any condition required by NPWS.

6.2.5 Earthworks or site clearing including extent of vegetation to be removed

The proposed facility will involve clearing of ground vegetation to accommodate the proposed facility. Maintaining grasses around the proposed facility to accommodate an APZ will be required. The installation of the proposed facility and APZ does not involve removal of tall vegetation.

Once construction is complete, cleared areas will be rehabilitated using locally sourced native grass seeds.

6.2.6 Environmental safeguards and mitigation measures

Environmental safeguards and mitigation measures are provided in Section 9 and the conditions required by NPWS.

6.2.7 Sustainability measures – including choice of materials and water/energy efficiency

Sustainability measures included into the design and operation of the proposed facility include:

- The proposed facility location is within an area that has been cleared of tall vegetation and shrubs, and vegetation clearing is not required to accommodate the proposed facility or an APZ.
- The compound will include a 100mm thick layer of gravel on weed matt to control weeds and eliminate the use of herbicide to control weed growth.
- The equipment shelter is constructed of prefabrication panels that reduce solar heat to minimise air conditioning loads and electrical consumption
- The temperature inside the hut is controlled to reduce electrical energy consumption. The cooling equipment will operate only as needed and will not operate continuously
- The pole is constructed of steel and concrete to ensure a long service life and reduce maintenance visits and to limit the need for heavy vehicles to attend the site once the proposed facility has been constructed.
- The feeders that carry the signal from the antennas to the communication shelter are made from
- recycled and raw copper and run inside the pole to improve the aesthetics.
- The proposed monopole pole, shelter and equipment are all constructed from materials which can be recycled at the end of their service life.
- The equipment shelter will be fitted with batteries that provide 8-hours of back up in the event of mains failure to avoid the need to install standby diesel generators or diesel tanks on site.
- Batteries can be recycled at the end of their service life.

6.2.8 Construction timetable and staging and hours of operation

Details can be provided to NPWS upon determination of the proposed facility.

7. Reasons for the activity and consideration of alternatives

7.1 Objectives and reasons for the proposal

Amplitel is proposing to install a new mobile phone base station as part of the Improving Mobile Coverage Round (IMCR), which forms part of the Mobile Black Spot Program (MBSP). The IMCR is implementing the Government's commitments to improve mobile coverage and quality of service at target locations across rural, regional and remote Australia. The design of the IMCR was informed by feedback from members of the public and the telecommunications industry.

The IMCR and MBSP provides a grant funding to mobile network operators and infrastructure providers to deploy new mobile phone infrastructure to address mobile reception and coverage issues in rural, regional and remote locations. Enhanced coverage will mean increased access to new technologies for key sectors such as agriculture, transport and tourism, all of which rely on fast, reliable and affordable mobile network. It will enable communities to access fast mobile voice and data services.

The IMCR will also complement the Peri-Urban Mobile Program (PUMP) that seeks to improve coverage to communities within the urban fringe of major cities that are at risk of natural disasters, particularly bushfires. These solutions aim to improve mobile connectivity, enabling residents to receive crucial information during emergencies, seek assistance when needed, and stay connected with loved ones.

The location of the proposed facility has been identified as experiencing deficiencies and is recognised as a peri-urban locality that is at high risk of bushfire events. As we move away from land line phone infrastructure, public safety is a significant contributing factor behind seeking enhancements to mobile coverage. In 2021 approximately 78 percent of emergency calls were made from a mobile phone. The proposed facility will provide much needed benefits to the immediate area, the Kosciuszko National Park and the Snowy Valleys LGA.

7.2 Consideration of alternatives

The site alternatives are assessed using a multi-criteria analysis which includes coverage, cost, constructability, property and environmental planning constraints. Co-location is preferable in circumstances where it is technically feasible and can deliver a better solution in terms of environmental and social impacts. Installing a new tower is considered where other co-location options are not suitable or the IMCR requires a new facility to meet the coverage and radio frequency objectives.

All carriers are required by the *Telecommunications Act 1997* and the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* to prioritise consideration for co-location and the upgrade of existing facilities.

The possibility of co-locating on the Telstra 12m concrete monopole that was located at the Blowering Depot until January 2026 was considered during the feasibility stage of the proposed facility. Following detailed investigation, co-location on the 12m monopole was discounted for the following reasons:

- The height of the existing monopole was not suitable to meet Telstra's coverage objectives and the requirements of the IMCR.
- The existing 12m monopole was not structurally adequate to support the equipment required to operate the proposed facility and the IMCR requirements.
- The existing 12m monopole has subsequently been decommissioned and removed from the site in January 2026. The proposed facility will replace the equipment that was previously located on this monopole.

There are no other existing telecommunication facilities within the coverage area of the proposed facility. The nearest existing facility is located approximately 7.75km to the south-west and would not adequately meet the requirements of the proposed facility or the IMCR.

7.3 Justification for preferred option

Due to a lack of feasible co-location options and the inability to meet the requirements, the proposed facility at an existing telecommunications site was progressed for the following reasons:

- The location is the existing NPWS Depot and contains infrastructure including office and warehouse buildings, water infrastructure and is an existing telecommunications site.
- Visual impact at this location is considered to be minimised due to the existing uses being undertaken at the sites. The proposed facility will be viewed in the context of these uses.
- The land and height of the proposed structure are at a suitable elevation to meet Telstra's coverage objectives and the objectives of the IMCR.
- The location is suitable to minimise environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed facility.
- The technical solution and proposed equipment arrangement is an appropriate response to the site constraints.

Accordingly, the proposed facility at an existing telecommunication site was selected as the prime candidate to progress to a detailed design solution.

7.4 Site suitability

7.4.1 Site Context

The site is located in Kosciuszko National Park in the NSW Alpine region. It is approximately 80km south west of Canberra and 22km south east of Tumut.

The proposed facility location is surrounded by Kosciuszko National Park. The area is mountainous and comprises elevated ridgelines and valleys. The broader area is generally characterised with dense bushland along the ridgelines and slopes, and sparser vegetation within the valleys. The location of the proposed facility is at a lower elevation and is relatively clear of tall trees. The location contains scattered shrubs.

The site is zoned C1 National Park. The site is the NPWS Blowering Depot which contains office buildings and other buildings associated with the NPWS uses. There are car parking areas, as well as internal access driveways. To the south west of the proposed facility location is a water tank.

The nearest dwelling is located approximately 5.96km to the north west, on the western side of the Tumut River.

The nearest waterway is a tributary creek located approximately 110m to the south of the proposed facility location. The creek connects to the Tumut River location approximately 700m to the west.

***Figure 7**: Aerial view to the proposed facility location*

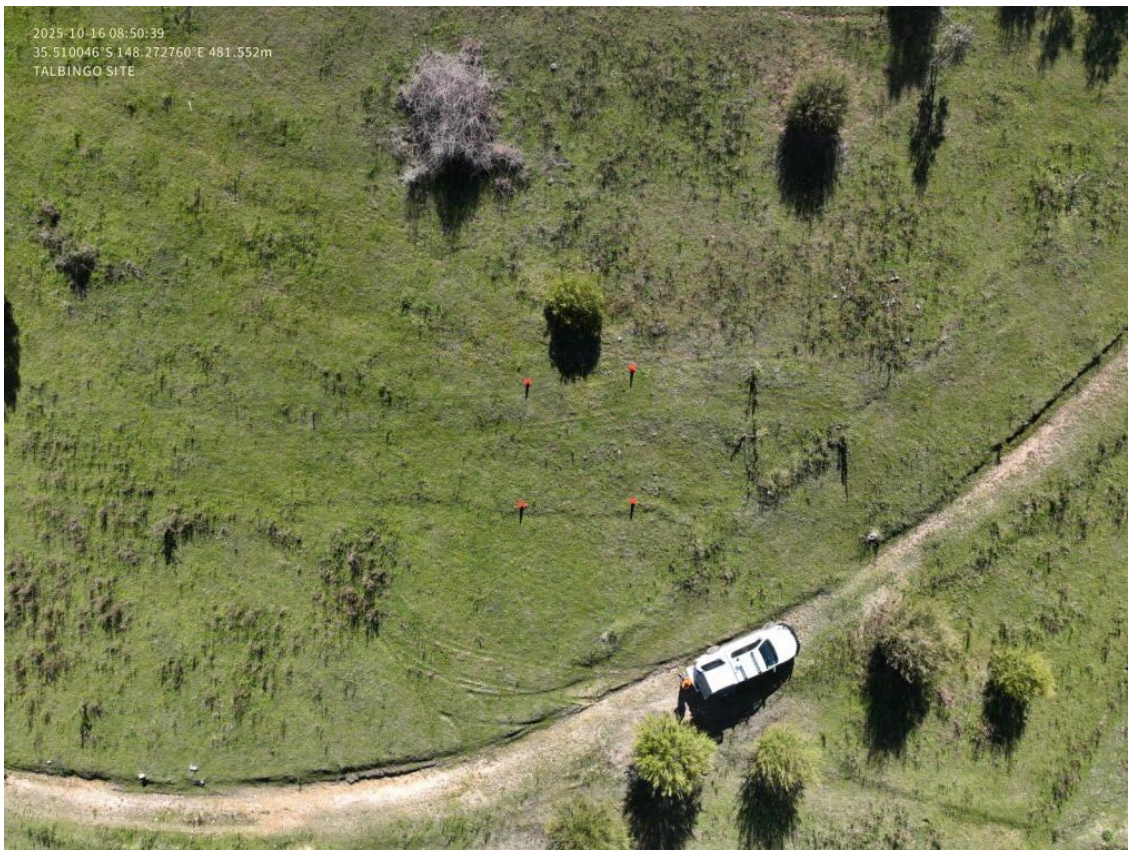


***Figure 8**: Aerial view to the proposed facility location*

Figure 9: View to the proposed facility location facing north

Figure 10: View to the proposed facility location facing north west

Figure 11: View to the proposed facility location facing

Figure 12: View to the proposed facility location facing south

7.4.2 Visual and social context

The proposed facility has been designed to reduce potential social and visual impacts as much as practical. Social impacts are assessed as being predominantly confined to the construction stage of the proposed facility. Construction works would be for a short duration and would be contained within the property boundary. The closest dwelling is approximately 5.96km to the north west of the proposed facility location. Construction works will be undertaken entirely within the property boundary at the facility location, and it is unlikely that construction works will negatively impact the nearest dwellings.

It is considered that the proposed facility has been located appropriately to minimise visual impact associated with the development. The nearest dwelling is located 5.96km north-west of the proposed facility location and would be at relatively the same elevation to the proposed facility. Noting the distance and the surrounding topography, visibility is not expected.

There site is an existing telecommunications site. A 12m telecommunications monopole previously located at the Blowering Depot and was decommissioned in January 2026. The site contains the NPWS Depot with buildings and uses associated with the Depot requirements. The site contains tall structures including lighting and power poles. The location of the proposed facility at a lower elevation does not protrude the ridgeline. Visibility is expected to be mitigated by the surrounding slopes and dense vegetation and the proposed facility will be viewed in the context of the existing site uses associated with the Depot.

It is expected that there would be some visual impacts in the short distance, immediately surrounding the proposed facility location. It is considered that these short distance impacts would be considered in the context of the NPWS Depot. The proposed facility will utilise a slim line monopole approximately 40m in height. The proposed facility will be constructed of a galvanised material that will weather and fade within a short time to a muted grey colour that would blend in with the background. The equipment shelter will be a pale eucalypt to blend in with the surrounding vegetation. Visual impacts immediately surrounding the proposed facility are expected to be low.

There may be some views to the proposed facility while driving along the Snowy Mountains Highway. Views are expected to be confined to the immediate area as the road winds around the contours of the mountains. While travelling at speed some casual glances to the proposed facility are expected. Given that telecommunication facilities are not uncommon along major roads, or landscapes within National Parks, the proposed facility will not create significant visual impacts.

A photo montage has been prepared for the proposed facility from the Snowy Mountains Highway. Refer to Figure below and in **Appendix E**.

***Figure 13**: Photomontage*

The proposed facility location does not obstruct or intrude on the character or views of a valued landscape. The proposed facility is expected to have a low level of visual impact.

8. Description of the existing environment

8.1 Overview of the project area

While the site is within the Kosciuszko National Park which is associated with numerous environmental constraints, the location of the proposed facility is within a portion of the property that is not significantly impacted.

The location of the proposed facility is identified as being bushfire prone vegetation category 1. A BRA has been prepared for the proposed facility and notes that the location predominantly consists of ground vegetation and grasses. The BRA recommends an APZ that achieves a minimum of 10m in all directions. It concludes that the proposed facility complies with Planning for Bushfire Protection and the RFS Practice note. Refer to BRA in **Appendix C**.

The location is within a terrestrial biodiversity overlay under the Tumut Local Environmental Plan (LEP). The location of the proposed facility is within an area that is clear of tall trees and comprises only ground vegetation and scattered shrubs. Clearing to accommodate the proposed facility and APZ is not required and it is not expected that the proposed facility will impact terrestrial biodiversity.

The location of the proposed facility is not identified as an Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Values (AOBV). The location is near to land identified biodiversity values (BV) mapped land. The property and the proposed facility location is not impacted by the BV overlay. The location is identified as PCT0 and unlikely to be associated with a threatened ecological community (TEC).

The location is near to a Riparian Land and Watercourses overlay. The site of the proposed facility is not impacted by the overlay. The nearest watercourse if a tributary creek located approximately 110m to the south of the proposed facility location. The creek connects to the Tumut River location approximately 700m to the west. Construction of the proposed facility does not require cut and fill, only minor levelling works. It is assessed that excavated materials will be used as backfill and to level the compound as required. With the implementation of mitigation measures provided below, the proposed facility is not expected to impact on riparian lands and watercourses.

No koalas have been sighted within a 10km x 10km radius around the proposed facility location. The EA provided in **Appendix B** states that the absence of sightings would suggest there is unlikely to be a population of the species in the local area. Refer to EA in **Appendix B**.

8.2 Natural values

8.2.1 Geology, geomorphology and topography

A search of the NSW SEED maps indicates that the geology of the area is Ss (Sedimentary) Silurian Sedimentary Rocks, typically consisting of marine turbidites, sandstone, siltstone or mudstones. Refer to map included at **Appendix F.**

A Geotechnical Assessment will be undertaken prior to construction with NPWS approval. The works will be undertaken in accordance with the findings and recommendations within the report.

The location is not identified as being within an area subject to landslide or rockfall hazard.

8.2.2 Soil types and properties (including contamination)

The soil profile at the proposed facility location was completed using the NSW Land and Soil Information on eSPADE, and a Soil Profile Report generated. The Layer 1 A1 horizon is fine light sandy clay loam, and the Layer 2 A2 horizon is sandy clay. The Soil Type is noted as being undetermined at the proposed facility location. A Soil Profile Report is provided in the EA.

A search of the NSW EPA Contaminated Lands Database was undertaken on 20 January 2026, and the property is not included in the results of the search. The location is within the Kosciuszko National Park and is not expected to be contaminated land.

The location is not identified on the NSW Planning Portal or eSpade as containing acid sulfate soils. The proposed facility location is not located on land with potential for asbestos.

It is therefore considered that the proposed facility location is unlikely to be subject to risks of land contamination.

The proposed facility will require excavation and ground disturbance. Impacts associated with excavation and ground disturbance will be limited to the construction phase for a short duration.

Excavated soil will be used to provide a suitable finished level for the excavated areas, including the site compound, foundations and access track. Excess soil and rocks that cannot be used will be relocated to a suitable location within the property with the approval of NPWS, or it will be removed from the land and disposed of at the nearest waste distribution facility.

Mitigation measures will be undertaken in accordance with the *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction, Volume 1* (Landcom 2006) (the Blue Book), the erosion and sediment control plan provided in Appendix A and any other requirements specified by NPWS.

8.2.3 Watercourses, waterbodies and their catchments

The proposed facility location is not located within 100m from a waterway. The nearest waterway is a tributary creek located approximately 110m to the south of the proposed facility location. The creek connects to the Tumut River location approximately 700m to the west.

The location is not known to flood and is unlikely to change flood patterns. The location is not identified as being within a water supply catchment.

Pre-work checks of machinery will be undertaken to ensure that there are no oil leaks and equipment, or plant will be washed out on site.

8.2.4 Coasts and estuaries

The location is not near to a coast or estuary. The location of the proposed facility is located approximately 700m to the east of the Tumut River. Provided the mitigation measures are implemented during construction, the proposed facility is not expected to negatively impact on the waterway.

8.2.5 Biodiversity

Overview of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity

An EA has been undertaken and is included in **Appendix B.** A search of NSW SEED map was undertaken to determine the mapped PCT at the proposed facility location. The search shows that the PCT at the proposed facility location is PCT0.

A search of the NSW Bionet Atlas using a 10km x 10km radius around the proposed facility location does not identify that there have been any sightings of threatened or endangered species within the proposed facility location. Refer to the EA in **Appendix B**.

The proposed facility will require ground disturbance and maintaining grasses within the APZ. While the location is identified as PCT0 and the habitat assessment undertaken in the EA notes that the location is unlikely to be habitat for threatened or endangered species, the shrub within the APZ will be retained. The proposed facility is unlikely to impact biodiversity or habitat.

Areas of outstanding biodiversity value or critical habitat

The EA provided in **Appendix B** confirms that the location is not an Area of outstanding biodiversity (AOBV) and is not within an area identified as biodiversity or critical habitat mapped land.

The proposed facility will not include clearing of trees or shrubs and is unlikely to impact biodiversity or habitat.

Refer to **Appendix B**.

Environmental assets of intergenerational significance (AIS)

NPWS provide interactive mapping of AIS sites in NSW. The location is not identified as an AIS site. Refer to Figure 14 below.

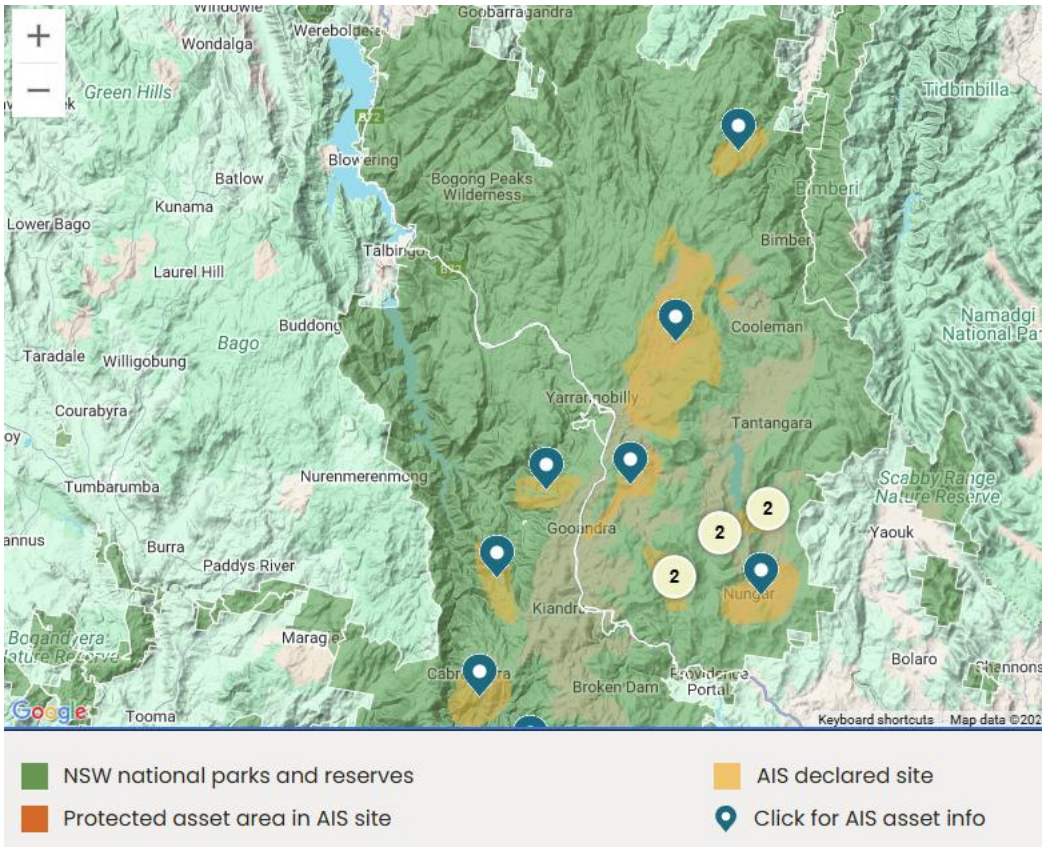


Figure 14: *Assets of Intergenerational Significance Map (source: National Parks and Wildlife Service 2026)*

Threatened ecological communities

The location is identified as PCT0 which is not associated with a TEC.

The EA identifies that the nearest other PCT is PCT 277, which is associated with a TEC. This PCT is generally described as tall woodland to about 20m high consisting of Blakelys Gum, Yellow Box or Apple Box Eucalyptus species. Shrubs are sparse or absent and may include Acacia dealbata. The habitat assessment is not consistent with this PCT and the location is unlikely to impact a TEC. The shrub within the APZ does not appear to be an Acacia species as yellow flowers were not observed during the site visits. However, as a precaution the shrub will be retained. Clearing of tall or mid storey vegetation is not proposed.

Some ground disturbance within the footprint of the proposed facility and maintaining grasses in the APZ is required. The EA provides the following comment:

> *The habitat assessment determined that given the absence of habitat features present within the proposed facility location it is unlikely that threatened species or ecological communities of fauna or flora would occur.*

Refer to **Appendix B.**

Threatened species and populations

The EA has considered the impacts of the proposed facility on any threatened species and populations. Significant tests were carried out for threatened species and populations and concludes that given the cleared footprint of the proposed facility, combined with an absence of habitat features it is unlikely that the proposed facility would impact possible threatened or endangered species.

A search of the NSW Bionet Atlas indicates that there are no identified flora species within a 10km x 10km radius around the proposed facility location that are listed on the EPBC Act or BC Act. Two fauna species, the Gang Gang Cockatoo and the Southern Greater Glider have previously been observed within the same area. However, given the absence of tall trees in the vicinity of the proposed facility location it is unlikely that the location would be used for habitat or foraging opportunities.

There have been no sightings of Koalas within close proximity to the proposed facility location. The EA states that the absence of sightings suggests that is unlikely to be a population of species in the local area. There are no tree species associated with PCT0 that are connected to Koala feed species. There are some tree species associated with PCT 277, the nearest alternate PCT, that are listed as being locally important Koala trees that are listed under the Central and Southern Tablelands Koala Management Area. There are no eucalyptus trees within the proposed facility location and clearing of trees is not proposed. The proposed facility is not expected to impact Koalas.

Refer to the EA in **Appendix B**.

8.3 Cultural values

8.3.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage

An assessment of the proposed facility in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Due Diligence Code of Practice) has been prepared. The study area associated with the assessment report covered the site footprint, including the APZ and surrounding area. The following results have been determined:

Step 1. Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any other culturally modified tree?

The DDA notes that the proposed facility would involve ground disturbance.

Step 2. Are there any:

> *a) Relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS? and/or*
>
> *b) Any other sources of information of which a person is already aware?*

The DDA undertook a search of AHIMS using the co-ordinates and a 10km x 10km radius around the proposed facility location. A total of seventy eight AHIMS results were found within the broader area (including the site location and surrounding access roads within NPWS land). There were no sites identified within the study area.

c) Landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal objects?

The DDA identifies that the proposed facility location contains sensitive landscape features as it is located near to a tributary creek, and at the base of the slopes to a ridge. In relation to the landform features the DDA notes:

> *In summary, the study area located to the rear and upslope of the Blowering Depot is a small bench landform, with lower angle slopes, overlooking a tributary creek and the main Tumut Valley. The lower slope angle bench landform is of a type identified by Knight as having higher archaeological potential.*

Step 3: Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature?

The DDA identifies that based on the steps above, it is not reasonable to conclude that Aboriginal objects are likely to occur within the study area and may be harmed by the proposed works. Therefore, a visual inspection should be completed.

Step 4: Visual inspection

A visual inspection of the proposed facility location was undertaken on 27 November 2025 by Artefact Heritage (Artefact). The Brungle Tumut Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) were in attendance during the site inspection.

The visual inspection undertaken by Artefact notes:

> *A single artefact (Isolated Find) was identified on the downslope side of the track margin, near to where a low bush is located by the track. This is on the edge of the proposed buffer zone for proposed works. The artefact is 38 x 28 x 6mm flake made on a fine grain medium-grey volcanic material with a slightly blue-grey hue, no cortex and very occasional small crystal inclusions. The material is provisionally identified as a metamorphosed tuff.*

No other materials were seen close to the Isolated Find. The DDA notes that it is very likely that the item has been washed on the track and is reworked from the machine cut edge on the upslope side of the track. The item was left on the track margin.

The representative of the LALC requested that the item be collected and/or moved to a safer location as part of the management program of this area in the future. The representative was of the opinion that the IF is likely to be part of the record of use of this part of the slope by Aboriginal people in the past and is likely to be associated as part of site complex with AHIMS site ID 56-6-0444.

Is further assessment required?

The DDA concludes that

> *Aboriginal objects are confirmed to be present within the proposed works area, and it was assessed additional subsurface artefacts may be present. These Aboriginal artefacts will be harmed by the proposed works therefore further assessment is required.*

Refer to the DDA is **Appendix D**.

8.3.2 Historic heritage values

The site is within the Kosciuszko National Park which is declared National Heritage as part of the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserved (AANPR) Place. The site is located within the curtilage of the following National Heritage items:

- Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves (AANPR)
- Snowy Mountains Scheme (SMS)

The site is located within areas protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) being the AANPR and SMS as noted above. The National Heritage significance of the AANPR is associated with the unique natural environment and the longstanding post-European settlement interaction. The high altitude, peaks and plateaus, glacial lakes and alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems are rare on the mostly flat and dry Australian continent. The Alps have a strong association with Australia's pioneering history. Huts, stockyards and stock routes reflect over 150 years of summer grazing on the high alpine plains, which began in the 1830s. The proposed facility will be undertaken within the NPWS Depot that has undergone previous disturbance. The proposed facility does not impact the AANPR.

The National Heritage significance of the SMS is associated with the engineering feat of the scheme itself and in creating a post-war multicultural Australia. The scheme was constructed over a 25-year period and is the largest public works engineering scheme ever to be undertaken in Australia. The scheme employed over 100,000 workers from 30 countries, many of whom migrated to Australia after

World War II and became an integral part of Australia's society and culture. The proposed facility is not expected to impact SMS infrastructure.

No other non-Aboriginal heritage impacts have been identified, and further specialist input is not considered necessary.

8.4 Social values

8.4.1 Recreation values

The proposed facility location is not currently used for recreation values. The proposed facility will be within the NPWS Depot which is used to support NPWS Staff.

The location of the proposed facility is within a portion of the property that does not obstruct the uses being undertaken within the Depot.

8.4.2 Scenic and visually significant areas

The proposed facility will be located within the NPWS Depot within a portion of the property that is clear of tall trees. The location is not considered to be a scenic or visually significant landscape. Refer to the visual context provided in section 7.4.2 and montage in Appendix E.

8.4.3 Education and scientific values

The proposed facility is expected to provide benefits to the local community, employees and users of the Kosciuszko National Park. Enhanced connectivity will allow for a more reliable connection to the wireless internet, providing greater opportunity for online education and collaboration on educational projects.

The location of the proposed facility is not considered to impact on the heritage or scientific values of the Park.

8.4.4 Interests of external stakeholders

The proposed facility is expected to provide social, economic and safety benefits to residents, businesses and visitors by improving communication and access to emergency services. This is especially critical for online education and telehealth services.

Businesses benefit from increased productivity as a result of reliable connectivity, which enables smooth communication, online transactions, and remote work. The installation process also creates short-term economic opportunities, generating jobs for contractors, suppliers, and labourers.

8.5 Matters of national environmental significance

A search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) was undertaken on 28 October 2025, using a 1km buffer of the site. Within 1km of the site, the following MNES are relevant to the area:

- World Heritage Properties: 0
- National Heritage Places: 2
- Wetlands of International Importance: 4
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park: 0
- Commonwealth Marine Area: 0
- Listed Threatened Ecological Communities: 3
- Listed Threatened Species: 42
- Listed Migratory Species: 8

The National Heritage Places have been discussed in Section 8.3.2 above.

The Wetlands of International Importance and located a significant distance from the proposed facility location and not expected to be impacted by the proposed facility. Refer to PMST Report in the EA.

Within the search area there are three listed threatened ecological communities, 42 listed threatened species and eight listed migratory species.

The EA has considered the impacts of the proposed facility on threatened species, threatened populations, ecological communities, critical habitat and migratory species. Given that no habitat features are present within the proposed facility location, and tree clearing is not proposed, the proposed facility is not considered to impact on a MNES.

The consideration of the matters identified in the table below are used to assist in determining whether a proposed facility should be referred to the Commonwealth Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

***Table 7**: MNES Occurrence table*

Factor	Impact
a) Any impact on a World Heritage property?	Nil to minor
b) Any impact on a National Heritage place?	Nil to minor
c) Any impact on a Ramsar wetland of international importance?	Nil to minor
d) Any impact on a listed threatened species and ecological communities?	Nil to minor
e) Any impacts on listed migratory species protected under international agreements?	Nil to minor
f) Any impact on a Commonwealth marine area?	Nil to minor
g) Any impact on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	Not applicable
h) Any impact on the environment due to a nuclear action?	Not applicable
i) Any impact on a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development	Not applicable

9. Impact assessment during all stages of the activity

9.1 Physical and chemical impacts

***Table 8**: Physical and chemical impacts*

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. impact on soil quality or land stability?	No	Negligible	Searches undertaken for the proposed facility location did not identify that the location is likely to contain contaminated land, acid sulfate soils or asbestos. It is unlikely that the proposed facility will be subject to risks of land contamination. The proposed facility will require excavation and ground disturbance. Impacts associated with excavation and ground disturbance will be limited to the construction phase for a short duration. Excavated soil will be used to provide a suitable finished level for the excavated areas, including the site compound, foundations and access track. The impacts associated with excavation and ground disturbance would be limited to the construction phase for a short duration. Provided the mitigation strategies are implemented, environmental impacts are expected to be minimal and would be appropriately managed.	• Construction in accordance with the BCA and the Blue book. • Erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented in accordance with an approved sediment control plan and will remain in place until construction is completed. • Excess soil will be removed from the site and disposed of at the nearest waste distribution facility.

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
2. affect a waterbody, watercourse, wetland or natural drainage system – either physically or chemically (e.g. due to runoff or pollution)?	No	Negligible	The proposed facility location is not located within 100m from a waterway. The nearest waterway is a tributary creek located approximately 110m to the south, which connects to the Tumut River approximately 700m to the west. The location is not identified as being within a water supply catchment.	• Pre-work checks of machinery will be undertaken to ensure that there are no oil leaks and equipment, or plant will be washed out on site. • No concrete washouts will be discharged directly onsite. The concrete washout area will securely capture concrete wastewater and solids. This can be achieved via a number of methods including collecting and retaining material in leak proof containers, concrete washout bags, a portable tray, berm trap, chute system or impervious plastic sheeting in a bunded area. The captured material will be disposed at a licensed facility. Details will be provided in the CEMP.
3. change flood or tidal regimes, or be affected by flooding?	No	NA	The location is not known to flood and is unlikely to change flood patterns.	
4. affect or be affected by coastal processes and coastal hazards, including those under climate change projections (e.g. sea level rise)?	No	NA	The location is not within an area affected by coastal processes and coastal hazards.	
5. involve the use, storage or transport of hazardous substances, or use or generate chemicals which may	Yes	Low	Construction of the proposed facility will require the use of fuels, including refuelling of plant and equipment. There are risks associated with the activity primarily associated with fuel spills and leaks from equipment.	• A pre-work checks of all machinery (for oil leaks or worn/damaged hydraulic hoses etc.) will be carried out to determine any worn or damaged parts on machinery.

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
build up residues in the environment?				• Drip trays should be placed under heavy vehicles when stationery. • All damaged and worn parts are to be replaced before machinery is operational on site. • No vehicles, equipment or plant are to be washed on site.
6. involve the generation or disposal of gaseous, liquid or solid wastes or emissions?	No	NA	The proposed facility does not involve the generation or disposal of gaseous liquid or solid wastes or emissions.	
7. involve the emission of dust, odours, noise, vibration or radiation?	Yes	Low	The impacts associated with emissions of dust, odours, noise and vibrations will be contained to the construction stage of the proposed facility. The proposed facility location is well separated from residential properties and other noise sensitive receivers. The proposed facility location is within the Kosciuszko National Park that extends for several kilometres in all directions. The nearest dwelling is approximately 5.96km to the north west of the proposed facility location. It is unlikely that construction activities would impact on the properties. Construction activities associated with the proposed facility could generate dust and emissions from plant and machinery. Construction activities would be for a short duration and would be mitigated by implementing the safeguards.	• Work areas (including access roads and tracks) and stockpiles will be monitored for dust generation, particularly during hot, dry or windy weather. • In the event of excessive dust generation, appropriate dust suppression measures will be implemented (e.g., watering, covering exposed areas/stockpiles with tarpaulins or geotextile fabric). • All work vehicles/machinery will be maintained in good working order and in accordance with relevant standards. • Works will be carried out only between 7am and 6pm, Monday to Friday and between 8am and 1pm Saturday, or as directed by NPWS. • Works will be conducted in accordance with the Noise Control Regulations) along with the EPA's guidelines.

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
			The proposed facility will generate electromagnetic emissions (EME) in accordance with the ARPANSA EME report provided in **Appendix G**. The proposed facility has been designed to ensure it operates in accordance with the Australian Standard. Provided the facility operates within this standard, further mitigation is not required.	

9.2 Biodiversity impacts

Table 9: *Biodiversity Impacts*

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. affect a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value, critical habitat or environmental asset of intergenerational significance?	No	Negligible	The proposed facility is not a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value, critical habitat or environmental asset of intergenerational significance.	
2. result in the clearing or modification of vegetation, including ecological communities and plant community types of conservation significance? ^	No	Negligible	The location of the proposed facility is identified as PCT0. The plant community type is unlikely to be associated with a TEC. Refer to the EA in **Appendix B**. The proposed facility and APZ can be accommodated without the need to remove vegetation. With additional mitigation measures in place, the proposed facility is unlikely to impact on ecological communities.	• That the extent of the works area must be confined to the footprint as shown in the design drawings in **Appendix A**. No works are permitted outside of this area without further assessment. • Earthworks associated with power and fibre along the existing access track must avoid damage to tree root zones of any nearby trees. • Vehicles and tyres should be washed down before entering the site if appropriate. • Sediment controls must be implemented in accordance with the design drawings in **Appendix A**.
3. endanger, displace or disturb terrestrial or aquatic fauna, including fauna of conservation significance, or	No	Negligible	The proposed facility location is within the Kosciuszko National Park which comprises an area of 673,542 hectares and with other adjacent reserves forms a contiguous chain of reserves totalling 1.6 million hectares across the Australian Alps. The footprint of the proposed works is within	• Immediately prior to commencing work an inspection of the work area for the fauna. This includes a thorough inspection of storage areas and soil or waste to be removed. If fauna is detected the animal is allowed to leave the site without any coercion or a

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
create a barrier to their movement? ^			an area that is clear of tall trees and the proposed facility does not include removal of any trees. The proposed facility location will remain connected to the surrounding vegetation and does not reduce potential habitat. The EA has considered the impacts of the proposed facility on any threatened species and populations. Significant tests were carried out for threatened species and populations and concludes that given the cleared footprint of the proposed facility, combined with an absence of habitat features it is unlikely that the proposed facility would impact possible threatened or endangered species. Refer to the EA in **Appendix B** and discussion in Section 8.2.5.	suitably qualified person is to be contacted to facilitate the safe removal of the animal from the worksite. • If temporary fencing is required during the work, the fencing should be fauna friendly, permeable and not pose a barrier or risk of entanglement to fauna (e.g. post and plain wire).
4. result in the removal of protected flora or plants or fungi of conservation significance? ^	No	Negligible	The site is identified as PCT0 which is not associated with protected vegetation. The location of the proposed facility is clear of mid and upper storey vegetation and consists predominantly of grasses. There have been no sightings of protected flora species within proximity to the proposed facility location. The proposed facility does not include further clearing and it is unlikely to impact on flora or fungi.	
5. contribute to a key threatening process	Yes	Low	The EA provided in **Appendix B** notes that there are two possible KTPs associated with the proposed facility that are:	• Vehicles and tyres should be washed down before entering the site if appropriate.

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
to biodiversity or ecological integrity?			• Anthropogenic Climate Change • Invasion of native plant communities. The assessment concludes that the impacts of anthropogenic climate change are expected to be negligible. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the impacts of invasion of native plant communities will be minimal and manageable.	
6. introduce weeds, pathogens, pest animals or genetically modified organisms into an area?	Yes	Low	The proposed facility has the potential to introduce noxious weeds and pathogens into the proposed facility location. The risks are primarily associated with construction activity. The safeguard provided will apply to personnel and equipment entering and leaving the site. The safeguard is considered appropriate to mitigate the risks associated with the spread of noxious weeds and pathogens. Once operational, ongoing maintenance of the proposed facility will have limited potential to introduce noxious weeds.	• Vehicles and tyres should be washed down before entering the site if appropriate.

9.3 Community impacts

Table 10: *Community Impacts*

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. affect community services or infrastructure?	Yes	Positive	Mobile technology is an essential part of everyday life. People increasingly rely on their devices where they live, socialise, work (including working from home), as well as the transport corridors that connect these activities. The proposed facility is required to respond to current network deficiencies. The proposed facility is designed to support future growth, enhance coverage and enable greater access to new technologies for key sectors such as agriculture, transport and tourism, all of which rely on fast, reliable and affordable mobile network. It will provide social, economic and emergency response benefits to the area by offering faster mobile voice and data services. Social benefits include enabling residents to stay connected with friends and loved ones while also supporting health and education through access to telehealth services and online learning opportunities. Telecommunications infrastructure is accepted as critical communications during emergency events.	

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
2. affect sites important to the local or broader community for their recreational or other values or access to these sites?	No	Negligible	The location of the proposed facility is within the NPWS Depot site. The location is not considered to be one associated to be important to the broader community for their recreational or other values, or access to these.	
3. affect economic factors, including employment, industry and property value?	Yes	Positive	From a business and economic perspective, the area will benefit from increased productivity as a result of more connectivity, which enables smooth communication, online transactions, and remote work. Enhanced connectivity can attract investment, particularly from businesses that depend on good connectivity.	
4. have an impact on the safety of the community?	Yes	Positive	The proposed facility will enhance coverage to the area with benefits to safety. The provision of reliable connectivity ensures access to emergency services, enhancing the safety of NPWS staff and visitors to the area.	
5. cause a bushfire risk?	No		The proposed facility location is identified as bushfire prone land. The BRA has been prepared in accordance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* (PBP) and *Practice Note 1/11 – Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas* (RFS Practice Note) and states:	• The proposed development is to be designed and constructed in accordance with the *Australian Standard AS 3959:2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas* to BAL-40 construction standards.

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
			This assessment has demonstrated that the proposed development can comply with Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 and the Community Resilience Practice Note 1/11 from the RFS. The recommendation have been provided to ensure compliance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019. The recommendations have been incorporated into the proposed facility design and APZ. With the safeguards implemented, the proposed facility is not expected to cause a bushfire risk.	• The critical infrastructure is to be constructed with materials designed to withstand 40kWm2 of radiant heat and to withstand ember penetration into the structure and associated infrastructure. • At the commencement of building works and in perpetuity, the APZ as per Section 11 and Figure 6, will be established and maintained to Inner Protection Area (IPA) standards as outlined within NSW RFS document '*Standards for Asset Protection Zones'* and Appendix 4 of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (included as Appendix 2 of this report). • Fencing and / or gates are to be made of non-combustible material only.
6. affect the visual or scenic landscape? ^	No	Low	It is considered that the proposed facility has been located appropriately to minimise visual impact associated with the development. The site is the NPWS Depot and contains buildings and uses associated with the Depot and other tall structure such as lighting and power poles. The location of the proposed facility at the slower slopes and does not protrude the ridgeline. Visibility is expected to be mitigated by the surrounding topography and dense vegetation. The proposed facility will be viewed in the context of the existing site uses associated with the Depot. The proposed facility will utilise a slim line monopole approximately 40m in height. The	

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
			proposed facility will be constructed of a galvanised material that will weather and fade within a short time to a muted grey colour that would blend in with the background. The equipment shelter will be a pale eucalypt to blend in with the surrounding vegetation. Visual impacts immediately surrounding the proposed facility are expected to be low. The proposed facility location does not obstruct or intrude on the character or views of a valued landscape.	

9.4 Natural resource impacts

***Table 11**: Natural Resource Impacts*

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. result in the degradation of the park or any other area reserved for conservation purposes?	No	Negligible	The location of the proposed facility is within the NPWS Depot site. The site has experienced previous disturbance associated with the NPWS buildings and uses undertaken. The location of the proposed facility is within an area that has been cleared of trees. Additional clearing is not required. The proposed facility is not considered to result in degradation of the park or any other area reserved for conservation purposes.	

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
2. affect the use of, or the community's ability to use, natural resources?	No	Negligible	The site is the NPWS Depot and is not associated with an area natural resource area that would be used by the community.	
3. involve the use, wastage, destruction or depletion of natural resources including water, fuels, timber or extractive materials? ^	No	NA	The proposed facility does not result in wastage, destruction or depletion of natural resources including water, fuels, timber or extractive materials. Once operational the proposed facility will be unmanned and will not generate waste, require water, fuels, timber or extractive materials.	
4. provide for the sustainable and efficient use of water and energy?	Yes	Positive	The proposed facility does not require the use of water. The site is an existing telecommunications facility. The facility was decommissioned and rem oved from the site in January 2026. The proposed facility will replace the previous facility. Telstra has an existing power supply at the property. The proposed facility will eventually replace the existing facility and does not result in a substantial increase to energy requirements.	

9.5 Aboriginal cultural heritage impacts

***Table 12**: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impacts*

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. disturb the ground surface or any vegetation likely to contain culturally modified trees?	Yes	Medium	The proposed works will include ground disturbance.	An AHIP has been recommended following the assessment undertaken in the DDA. Refer to **Appendix D.**
2. affect or occur near known Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places or an Aboriginal cultural asset of intergenerational significance? If so, can impacts be avoided? How?	Yes	Medium	Aboriginal objects are confirmed to be present within the proposed works area and it was assessed additional subsurface artefacts may be present. The DDA provided in **Appendix D** believes that Aboriginal artefacts will be harmed by the proposed works therefore further assessment is required.	An AHIP has been recommended following the assessment undertaken in the DDA. Refer to **Appendix D.**
3. affect areas: a. within 200 m of waters b. within a sand dune system c. on a ridge top, ridge line or headland d. within 200 m below or above a cliff face e. in or within 20 m of a cave,	Yes		The DDA provided in **Appendix D** identifies that the location is within two landforms of archaeological potential.	An AHIP has been recommended following the assessment undertaken in the DDA. Refer to **Appendix D.**

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
rock shelter or a cave mouth? If so, can impacts be avoided? How?				
4. affect wild resources which are used or valued by the Aboriginal community or affect access to these resources?	No	Low	The proposed facility is not within an area associated with wild resources which are valued by the Aboriginal community and the proposed facility will not affect access to those resources.	
5. affect access to culturally important locations?	No	Low	The proposed facility will not impact access to a culturally important location.	

9.6 Other cultural heritage impacts

***Table 13**: Other Cultural Heritage Impacts*

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. affect or occur near places, buildings or landscapes of heritage significance? ^	No	Negligible	The location of the proposed facility is not near a place, building or landscape of heritage significance.	

Is the proposed activity likely to…	Applicable?	Impact level (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
2. impact on relics or moveable heritage items, or an area with a high likelihood of containing relics? ^	No	Negligible	The location does not impact on relics or moveable heritage items, or an area with high likelihood of containing relics.	
3. impact on vegetation of cultural landscape value (e.g. gardens and settings, introduced exotic species, or evidence of broader remnant land uses)?	No	Negligible	The location is identified as PCT0 and is not associated with vegetation of cultural landscape value.	

9.7 Impacts on matters of national environmental significance

Table 14: *Impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance*

Is the proposal likely to affect MNES, including:	Applicable?	Likely impact (negligible, low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or N/A)	Reasons (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. listed threatened species or	No	Negligible	A search of the EPBC Act PMST was undertaken and confirms that three listed threatened ecological communities may be	• That the extent of the works area must be confined to the footprint as shown in the design drawings in **Appendix A**. No works are

Is the proposal likely to affect MNES, including:	**Applicable?**	**Likely impact** (negligible, low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or N/A)	**Reasons** (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
ecological communities)?			present within a 1km radius around the proposed facility location. It is considered that the habitat of the proposed facility is not associated with the listed threatened or ecological communities. Refer to **Appendix B**.	permitted outside of this area without further assessment. • Earthworks associated with power and fibre along the existing access track must avoid damage to tree root zones of any nearby trees. • Immediately prior to commencing work an inspection of the work area for the fauna. This includes a thorough inspection of storage areas and soil or waste to be removed. If fauna is detected the animal is allowed to leave the site without any coercion or a suitably qualified person is to be contacted to facilitate the safe removal of the animal from the worksite. • If temporary fencing is required during the work, the fencing should be fauna friendly, permeable and not pose a barrier or risk of entanglement to fauna (e.g. post and plain wire). • Vehicles and tyres should be washed down before entering the site if appropriate. • Sediment controls must be implemented in accordance with the design drawings in **Appendix A** of the REF.
2. listed migratory species?	No	Negligible	The PMST report identified that it is likely that 8 migratory species may be within proximity to the proposed facility location. Migratory species are predominantly associated with birds. There are no trees within the proposed facility location and clearing of trees is not proposed. The proposed facility is unlikely to impact on migratory species.	Safeguards as above.

Is the proposal likely to affect MNES, including:	**Applicable?**	**Likely impact** (negligible, low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or N/A)	**Reasons** (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
3. the ecology of Ramsar wetlands?	No	NA	The site is not within proximity to a Ramsar Wetland. A search of the PMST identifies that the location is greater than 500km from the site.	
4. world heritage values of World Heritage properties?	No	NA	The location is not a World Heritage property.	
5. the national heritage values of national heritage places?	Yes	Negligible	The assessment provided above considers that the proposed facility is not likely to impact on the heritage vales of the AANPR and the SMS.	

.

9.8 Cumulative impacts

Table 15: *Cumulative Impacts*

When considered with other projects, is the proposed activity likely to affect…	**Applicable?**	**Impact level** (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	**Reasons** (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
1. natural landscape or biodiversity values through cumulative impacts?	No	Negligible	There are no other projects or major developments which are expected to impact the proposed facility.	

When considered with other projects, is the proposed activity likely to affect…	**Applicable?**	**Impact level** (negligible; or low, medium or high adverse; or positive; or NA)	**Reasons** (describe the type, nature and extent of impact, taking into account the receiving environment and proposed safeguards which will limit the impact)	Safeguards/mitigation measures
2. cultural (Aboriginal, shared and historic heritage) values through cumulative impacts?	No	Negligible	There are no other major projects occurring within the area that would have result in a cumulative impact to cultural heritage values.	An AHIP is proposed for the proposed facility.
3. social (amenity, recreation, education) values through cumulative impacts?	No	Negligible	The proposed facility is expected to result in social benefits as outlined above. Negative cumulative impacts are not likely.	
4. the community through cumulative impacts on any other part of environment (e.g. due to traffic, or waste generation)?	No	Negligible	The proposed facility is not likely to contribute to cumulative environmental impacts given the impacts identified above and the separation from other existing or likely future developments.	

10. Proposals needing more information

10.1 Telecommunications facilities

10.1.1 Consideration of s 153D National Parks and Wildlife Act

Table 16: *Consideration of matters for telecommunications facilities*

Factors requiring consideration	Response
1. Are there feasible alternative sites for the facility on land that is not reserved under the NPW Act?	There are no feasible alternative sites on land not reserved under the NPW Act. The Kosciuszko National Park is a large lot that extends for several kilometres in all directions. Given the extent of surrounding land that is reserved under the NPW Act, there is no suitable location that will meet the site selection and coverage requirements. Site alternatives are discussed in Section 7.2 and note that suitable locations are assessed using a multi-criteria analysis including whether the location would meet the targeted radiofrequency and coverage objectives, constructability and environmental constraints. The location is an existing telecommunications site, however it is not feasible to deliver a suitable solution. The existing facility has subsequently been removed from the site. The proposed facility location has been chosen as it is an existing telecommunications site and the proposed facility is located at a suitable height and position to meet the targeted coverage of the IMCR requirements.
2. Does the site of any aboveground facility cover the minimum area possible?	The development footprint is the minimum area required to support the IMCR facility. The site is an existing telecommunications facility, and it is considered appropriate to keep uses together. The existing facility was decommissioned and removed from the site in January 2026. The proposed facility will replace the previous facility. The proposed facility will include the installation of a monopole with a headframe and antennas at the top, an alpine equipment shelter at ground level, all within a secure compound. This option is preferred over the installation of a new facility at an alternate location within the Kosciuszko National Park as it would result in a significantly reduced environmental impact.
3. Is the facility to be designed and constructed to minimise risk of damage to the facility from bushfires?	The proposed facility will be undertaken within a portion of the NPWS Depot site that has been

Factors requiring consideration	Response
	cleared of significant vegetation. A BRA has been undertaken and makes recommendations for an APZ that is a minimum of 10m in all directions. To ensure that removal of tall vegetation is not required it is proposed to retain the shrub within the proposed APZ. The BRA concludes that the proposed facility complies with the RFS Practice Note and Planning for Bushfire Protection. Refer to **Appendix C.**
4. Has the site and construction of the facility been selected to, as far as practicable, minimise visual impact?	The proposal to install a telecommunications facility at an existing telecommunications site within the NPWS Depot is appropriate to minimise visual impact. The proposed facility is designed to the minimum required height to achieve coverage objectives of the IMCR. Further details have been provided in various sections of the REF.
5. Is it feasible to use an existing means of access to the site?	The existing access is proposed to be used to utilise to proposed facility. The existing access is assessed as being appropriate and does not require maintenance or repairs. Once at the proposed facility location, a 10m extension to the access track is required. This will be 3m wide and constructed of compressed, crushed gravel.
6. Is the facility essential for the provision of telecommunications services for land reserved under the NPW Act or for surrounding areas to be served by the facility?	The proposed facility meets the coverage and requirements of the IMCR. This will enhance the network to the surrounding area including the supporting law enforcement and emergency services, as well as providing essential community and visitor services, which are considered to be essential telecommunications services on land reserved under the NPW Act and in surrounding areas.
7. Will the facility be removed and the site restored as soon as possible after the facility becomes redundant (e.g. due to changes in technology)?	The proposed facility will be decommissioned, and the land restored should the proposed facility and technology become redundant.
8. Has the site been selected after taking into account the objectives set out in any plan of management relating to the land?	The design and location of the proposed facility has considered the PoM and the proposed facility is permissible as detailed above.
9. If feasible, will the facility be co-located with an existing structure or located at a site that is already disturbed by an existing lease, licence, easement or right of way. If co-location is proposed, please indicate if: ○ the proponent will be the owner of the facility ○ the proponent will be a co-user of the facility.	The proposed facility is at an existing telecommunications site. The site is currently used for the NPWS Depot and contains various buildings, access tracks and trails. The site has experienced previous disturbance. The location of the proposed facility is within an area that has been cleared of trees and does not include further clearing. The location is considered appropriate.

10.1.2 Provision and maintenance of an asset protection zone

NPWS requires telecommunication facilities to be protected by Asset Protection Zones (APZs) consistent with the Telecommunications Towers in Bush Fire Prone Areas – Practice Note 1/11, unless the Rural Fire Service (RFS) endorses a different approach (e.g. no APZ or a lesser APZ).

1. Is the proposed telecommunication facility protected by an APZ that is already consistent with the RFS Practice Note? Yes

A BRA has been undertaken for the proposed facility and makes recommendations for an appropriate APZ in accordance with the RFS Practice Note and Planning for Bushfire Protection. Refer to **Appendix C.**

If relevant, provide details and a map of the existing APZ.

2. Does the activity's scope include establishment of an APZ consistent with the RFS Practice Note? Yes

The BRA makes recommendations for the proposed APZ to be established in accordance with Figure 15 below. The recommendations provided in the BRA have been incorporated into the site drawings provided in **Appendix C.**

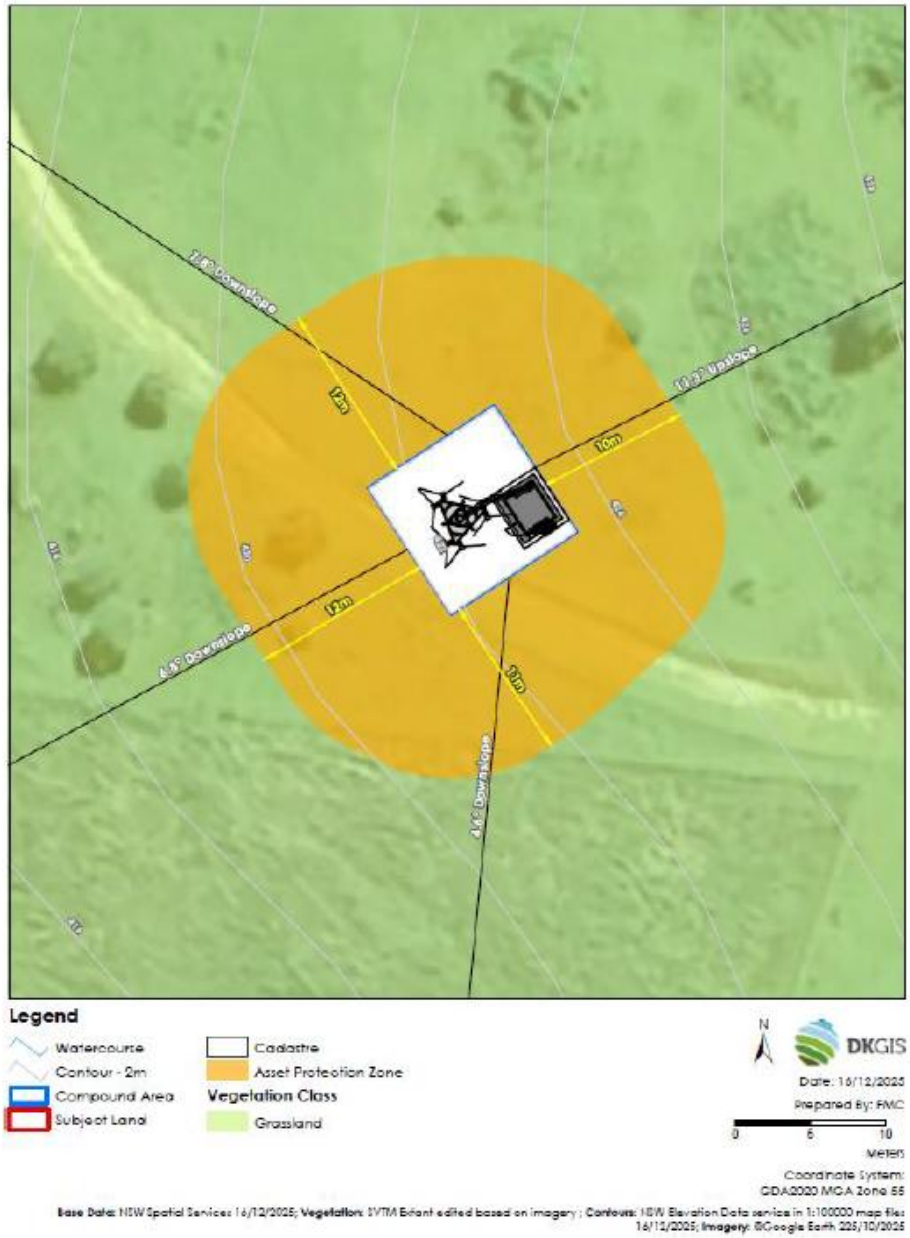


Figure 15: *Proposed APZ.*

This REF has considered the potential environmental impacts of the APZ. Given that the location has previously been cleared of trees, and no clearing is required it is expected that environmental impacts will be minimal.

3. If the proposed facility will not have an APZ consistent with the RFS Practice Note, has consultation occurred with the RFS? Yes

The APZ has been assessed as being in compliance with the RFS Practice Note.

11. Supporting documentation

Please provide details of documentation included with this application.

Table 1: *Documents that accompany the review of environmental factors*

Document title	Author	Date
Drawings	CPS Technology and Infrastructure	28.10.2025
Environmental Assessment	Jodie Leeds CPS Technology and Infrastructure	10.02.2026
Bushfire Risk Assessment	Mark Hawkins BlackAsh Bushfire Consulting	03.02.2026
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment	Lily Hackett Artefact Heritage	23.12.2025
Photomontage	Pixelwise Pty Ltd	03.02.2026
Geology Map	NSW SEED Map	21.01.2026
ARPANSA EME Report	RFNSA	

12. Fees for external proponents

The initial fee will be paid on submission of an invoice to jodie.leeds@cpstech.com.au

13. Declarations

As the person responsible for the **preparation** of the REF, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, this REF is in accordance with the EP&A Act, the EP&A Regs and the Guidelines approved under section 170 of the EP&A Regs, and the information it contains is neither false nor misleading.

Signature	
Name (printed)	Jodie Leeds
Position	Senior Planner
Date	6 March 2026

By endorsing the REF, the proponent confirms that the information in the REF is accurate and adequate to ensure that all potential impacts of the activity can be identified.

Signature	
Name (printed)	
Position	
Date	

Seal (if signing under seal):

Appendices

Appendix A: Drawings

DRAWING DESCRIPTION	DRAWING NUMBER	SHEET NO.	ISSUE NO.	ISSUE DATE	DRAWING STATUS				
					CANCELED	PRELIMINARY	FOR CONSTRUCTION	AS BUILT	REFERENCE ONLY
SITE LAYOUT AND ACCESS	NSW100698	S1	1	28/10/25		✓			
SITE SETOUT PLAN	NSW100698	S1-1	1	28/10/25		✓			
ANTENNA LAYOUT	NSW100698	S1-2	1	28/10/25		✓			
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION	NSW100698	S3	1	28/10/25		✓			
AERIAL PHOTO LOCALITY PLAN	NSW100698	S7	1	28/10/25		✓			
SITE EARTHWORKS	NSW100698	G6	1	28/10/25		✓			

AMPLITEL
Part of the Telstra Group

TALBINGO

TOWER AMS SITE REF: NSW100698

ADDRESS: 2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY
BLOWERING
NSW 2720

CPS
TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

UNAPPROVED DRAWING

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
BTS-34966	NH	JM	PRELIMINARY - SP30105255WO016CPS	PM	ET	28.10.25	1

AMPLITEL
Part of the Telstra Group

TOWER AMS SITE NSW100698
TALBINGO

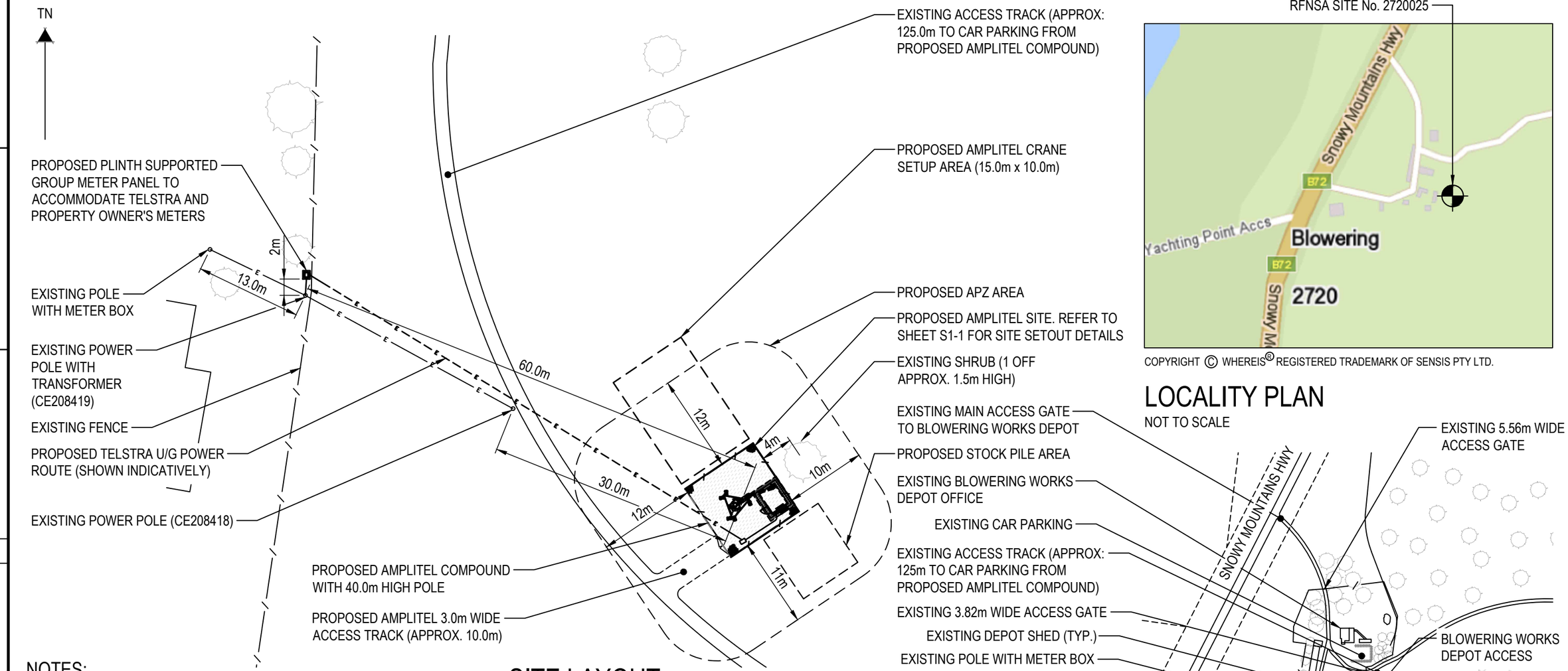
DRAWING INDEX AND DOCUMENT CONTROL
2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY, BLOWERING, NSW 2720

DWG NO. NSW100698 SHT NO. DC

Cad file: NSW100698_PD.dwg

DO NOT SCALE

A3



SITE LAYOUT

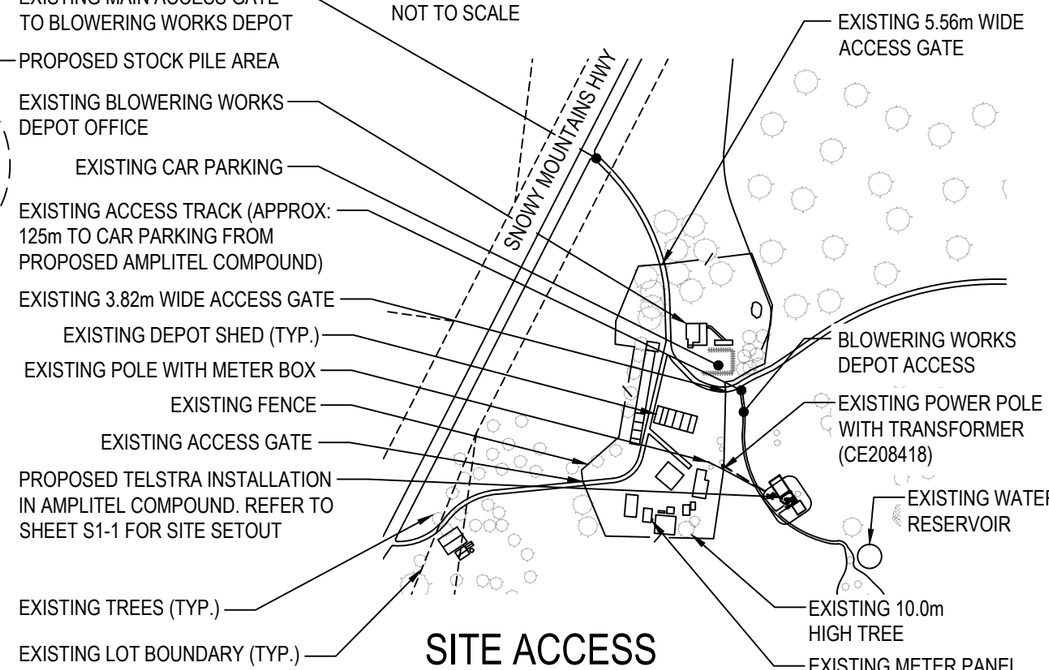
SCALE 1:500

5m 0 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m SCALE 1:500

RFNSA SITE No. 2720025

LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE



SITE ACCESS

SCALE 1:5000

50m 0 50m 100m 150m 200m 250m SCALE 1:5000

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. THIS DRAWING SET IS A PRELIMINARY DRAWING ONLY AND IS ISSUED FOR COMMENT. IT IS NOT A DETAILED SURVEY / STRUCTURAL DRAWING AND THEREFORE COULD BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
3. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT REQUIRED FOR THE POLE DELIVERY.
4. THE CONCRETE POLE TO BE CUSTOM-MADE FEEDER WINDOW AT 1.5m AGL.

UNAPPROVED DRAWING

SERVICES LEGEND

—T———T———T——— PROPOSED OPTICAL FIBRE BELOW GROUND

— — — E — — — E — PROPOSED BELOW GROUND ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

——— E ——— E ——— ABOVE GROUND ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

– – – – – – – – – – – – – – LOT BOUNDARY

PRELIMINARY

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEETS S1-1, S1-2, S3 & S3-1.

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
BTS-34966	NH	JM	PRELIMINARY - SP30105255WO016CPS	PM	ET	28.10.25	1

DO NOT SCALE

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

LOT NO: 21
PLAN NUMBER: 750973

SITE STRUCTURE CO-ORDINATES (GDA94) GPS READING ACCURACY: ± 10m CENTRE OF MONOPOLE	
LATITUDE	-35.510027° (GDA 94)
LONGITUDE	148.272721° (GDA 94)

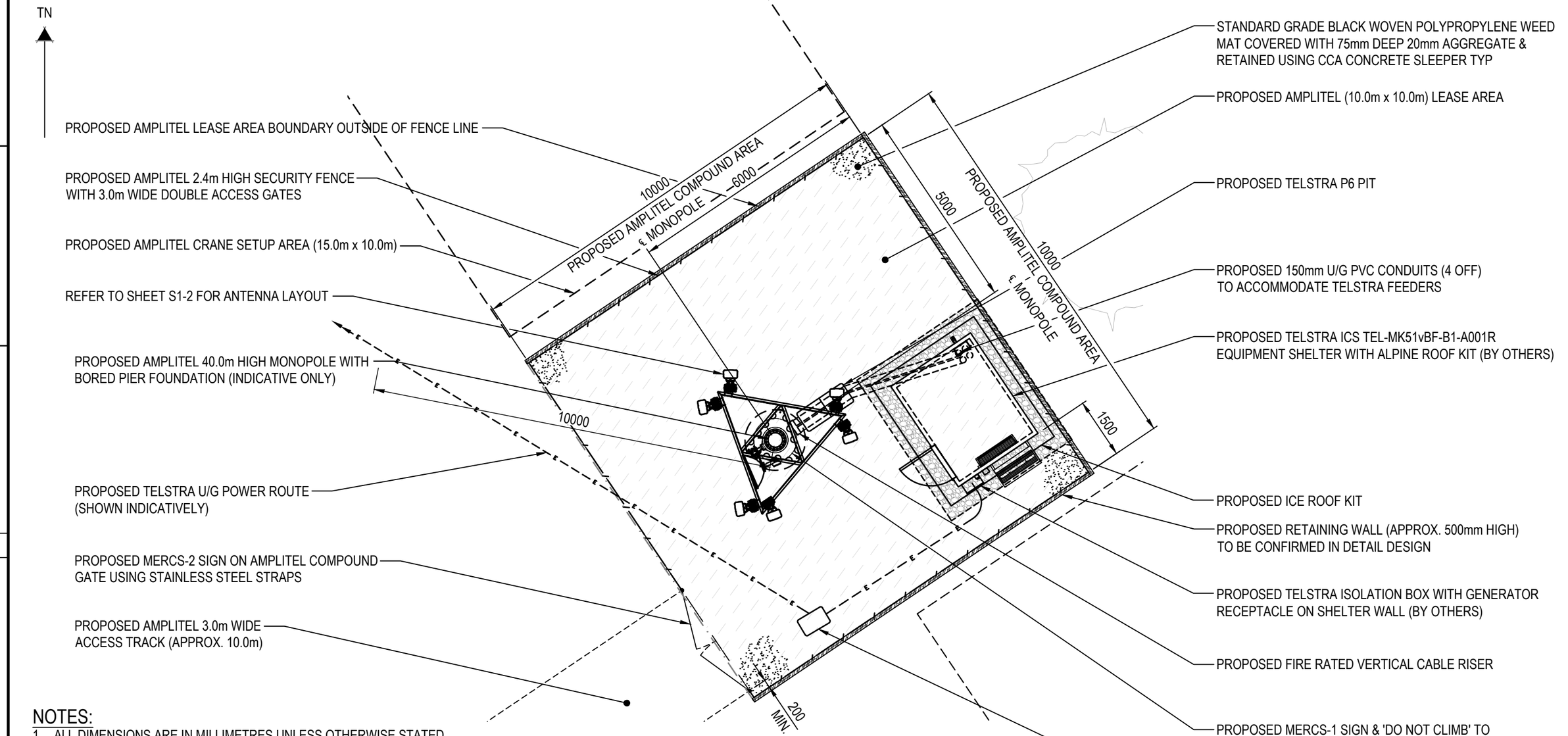
CPS TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

AMPLITEL Part of the Telstra Group

TOWER AMS SITE NSW100698
TALBINGO
SITE LAYOUT AND ACCESS
2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY, BLOWERING, NSW 2720

DWG NO. NSW100698 SHT NO. S1

Cad file: NSW100698_PD.dwg A3



SITE SETOUT PLAN

SCALE 1:100

1m 0 1m 2m 3m 4m 5m SCALE 1:100

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. PROPOSED MERCS-1 SIGN AND 'DO NOT CLIMB' SIGNAGE TO BE SECURED AT 1.5m AGL TO MONOPOLE USING STAINLESS STEEL STRAPS.
3. PROPOSED MERCS-2 SIGN ON AMPLITEL COMPOUND GATE USING STAINLESS STEEL STRAPS.
4. PROPOSED AMPLITEL BRANDED SIGN INSTALL. JABAC PART NO TEMC2005-M.
5. PROPOSED AMPLITEL LEASE AREA.
6. SITE REQUIRES LEVELING AND RETAINING WALL.
7. THIS DRAWING SET IS A PRELIMINARY DRAWING ONLY AND IS ISSUED FOR COMMENT. IT IS NOT A DETAILED SURVEY / STRUCTURAL DRAWING AND THEREFORE COULD BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
8. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT REQUIRED FOR THE POLE DELIVERY.
9. THE CONCRETE POLE TO BE CUSTOM-MADE FEEDER WINDOW AT 1.5m AGL.

UNAPPROVED DRAWING

SERVICES LEGEND

- PROPOSED OPTICAL FIBRE BELOW GROUND
- PROPOSED BELOW GROUND ELECTRICAL SUPPLY
- PROPOSED ABOVE GROUND FEEDER CABLES
- BOUNDARY FENCE

CPS TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEETS S1, S1-2, S3 & S3-1.

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
BTS-34966	NH	JM	PRELIMINARY - SP30105255WO016CPS	PM	ET	28.10.25	1

PRELIMINARY

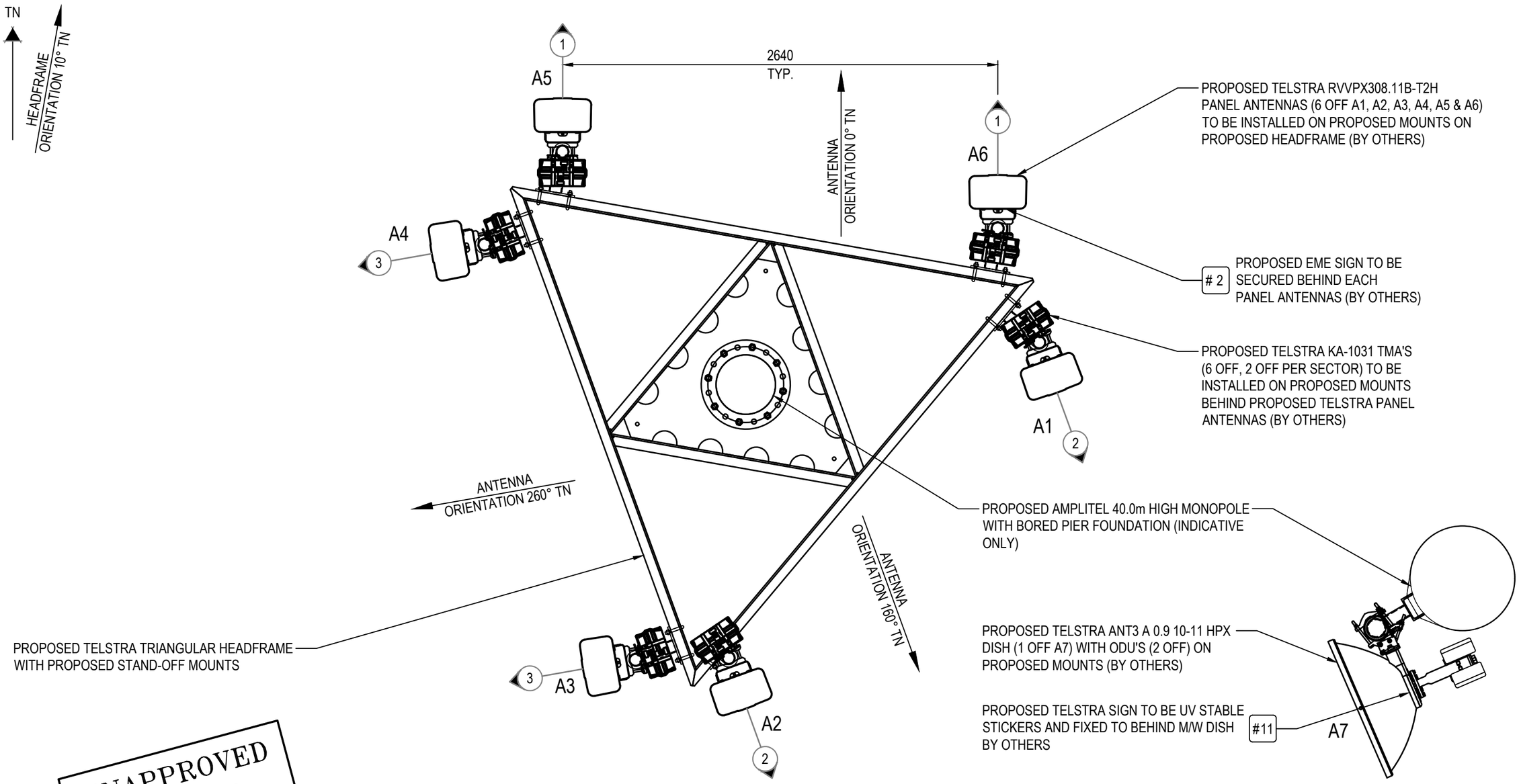
AMPLITEL Part of the Telstra Group

TOWER AMS SITE NSW100698
TALBINGO
SITE SETOUT PLAN
2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY, BLOWERING, NSW 2720

DWG NO. NSW100698 | SHT NO. S1-1

Cad file: NSW100698_PD.dwg 6 A3

DO NOT SCALE



UNAPPROVED DRAWING

ANTENNA LAYOUT AT EL 40.0m

SCALE 1:25

500 0 500 1000 SCALE 1:25

DISH LAYOUT AT EL 35.0m

SCALE 1:25

500 0 500 1000 SCALE 1:25

NOTE:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEETS S1, S1-1, S3 & S3-1.

PRELIMINARY

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
BTS-34966	NH	JM	PRELIMINARY - SP30105255WO016CPS	PM	ET	28.10.25	1

CPS TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

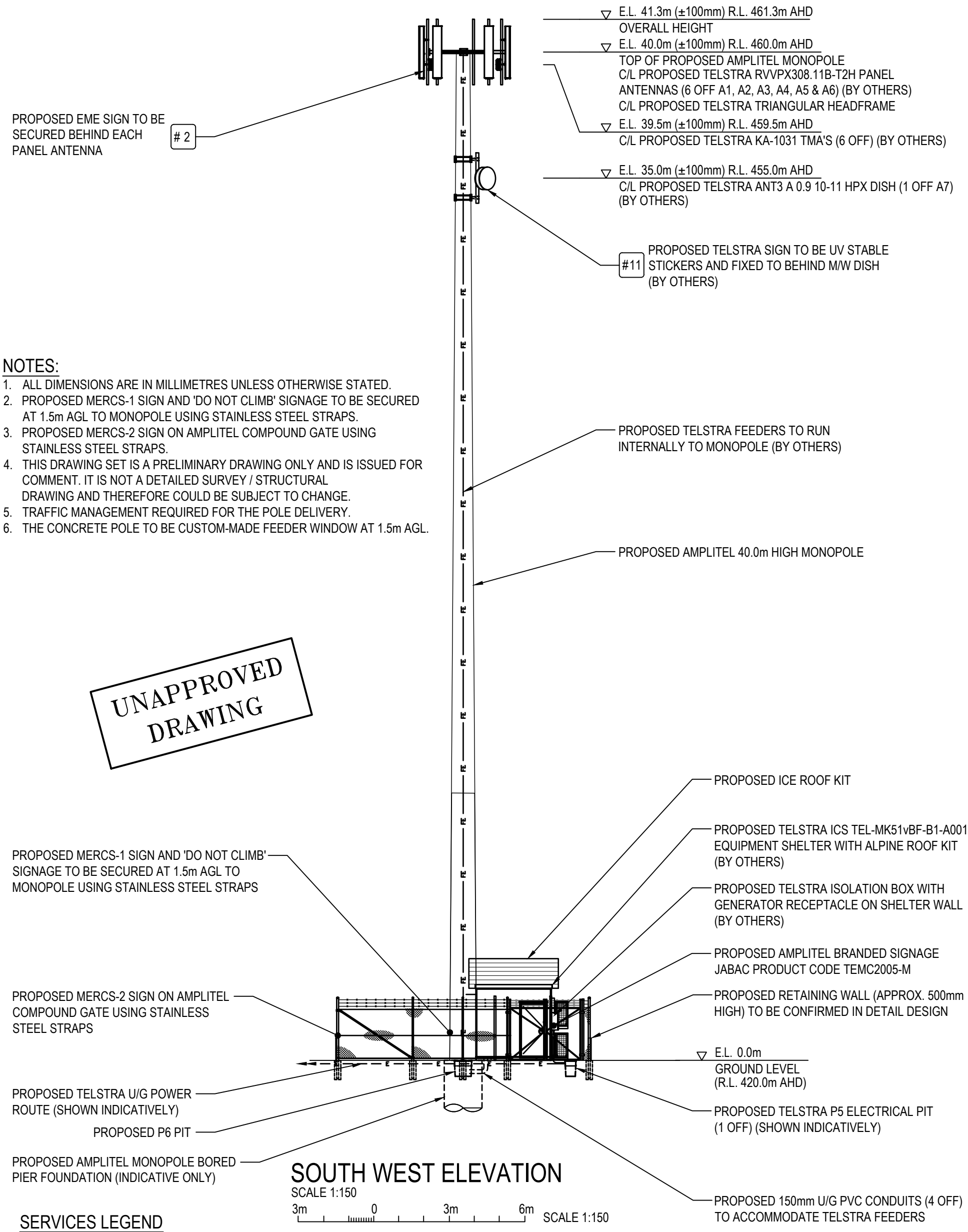
AMPLITEL Part of the Telstra Group

TOWER AMS SITE NSW100698
TALBINGO
ANTENNA LAYOUT
2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY, BLOWERING, NSW 2720

DWG NO. NSW100698 SHT NO. S1-2

Cad file: NSW100698_PD.dwg A3

DO NOT SCALE



NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. PROPOSED MERCS-1 SIGN AND 'DO NOT CLIMB' SIGNAGE TO BE SECURED AT 1.5m AGL TO MONOPOLE USING STAINLESS STEEL STRAPS.
3. PROPOSED MERCS-2 SIGN ON AMPLITEL COMPOUND GATE USING STAINLESS STEEL STRAPS.
4. THIS DRAWING SET IS A PRELIMINARY DRAWING ONLY AND IS ISSUED FOR COMMENT. IT IS NOT A DETAILED SURVEY / STRUCTURAL DRAWING AND THEREFORE COULD BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
5. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT REQUIRED FOR THE POLE DELIVERY.
6. THE CONCRETE POLE TO BE CUSTOM-MADE FEEDER WINDOW AT 1.5m AGL.

UNAPPROVED DRAWING

SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1:150

3m 0 3m 6m SCALE 1:150

SERVICES LEGEND

—T—T—T— PROPOSED OPTICAL FIBRE BELOW GROUND

— E — E — PROPOSED BELOW GROUND ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

— FE — FE — PROPOSED ABOVE GROUND FEEDER CABLES

DO NOT SCALE

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEETS S1, S1-1, S1-2 & S3-1.

PRELIMINARY

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
BTS-34966	NH	JM	PRELIMINARY - SP30105255WO016CPS	PM	ET	28.10.25	1

CPS TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

AMPLITEL Part of the Telstra Group

TOWER AMS SITE NSW100698
TALBINGO

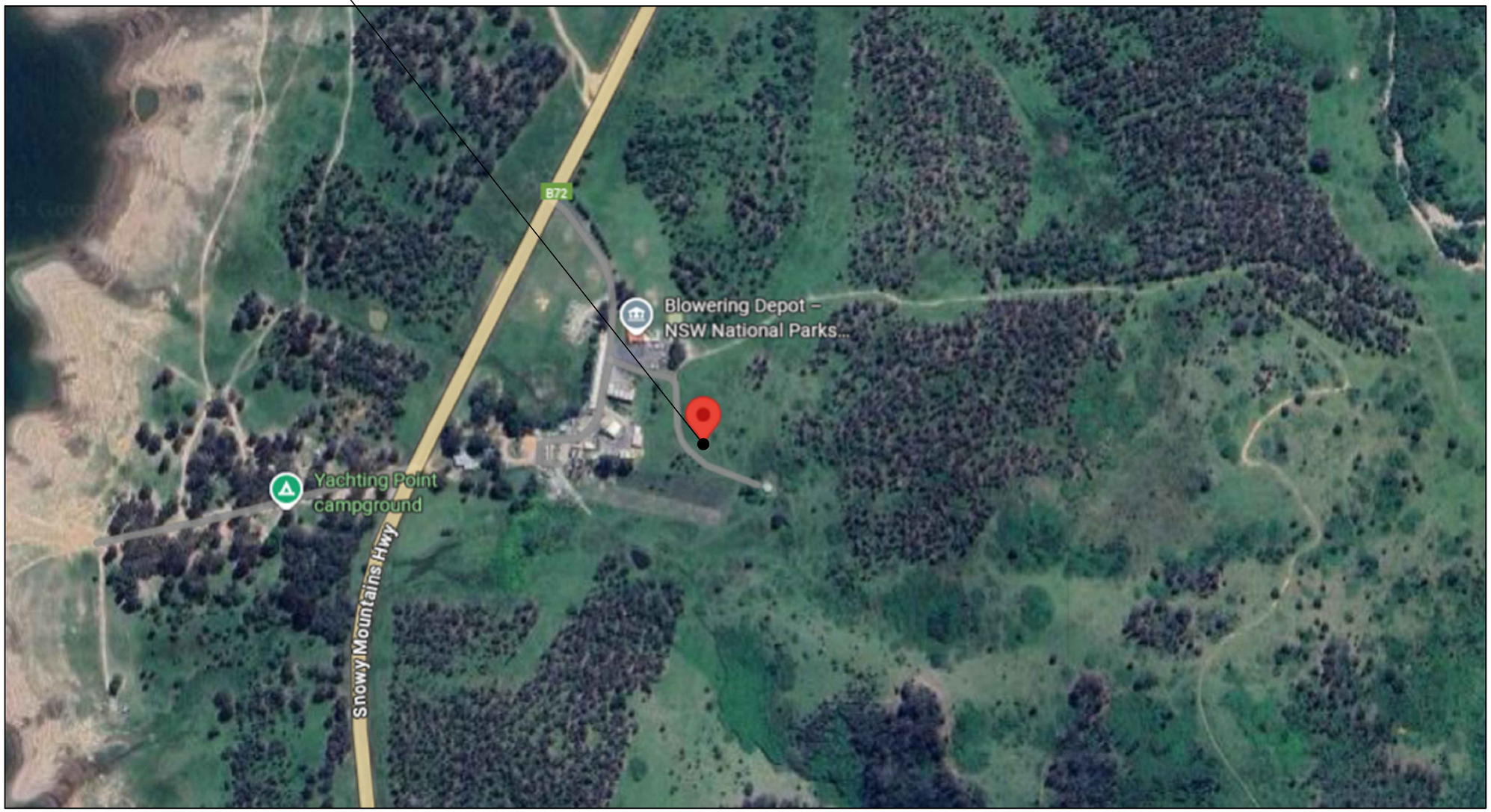
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION

2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY, BLOWERING, NSW 2720

DWG NO. NSW100698 SHT NO. S3

Cad file: NSW100698_S3.dwg A3V

PROPOSED AMPLITEL SITE



AERIAL PHOTO LOCALITY PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

PRELIMINARY

UNAPPROVED DRAWING

CPS
TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
BTS-34966	NH	JM	PRELIMINARY - SP30105255WO016CPS	PM	ET	28.10.25	1

AMPLITEL
Part of the Telstra Group

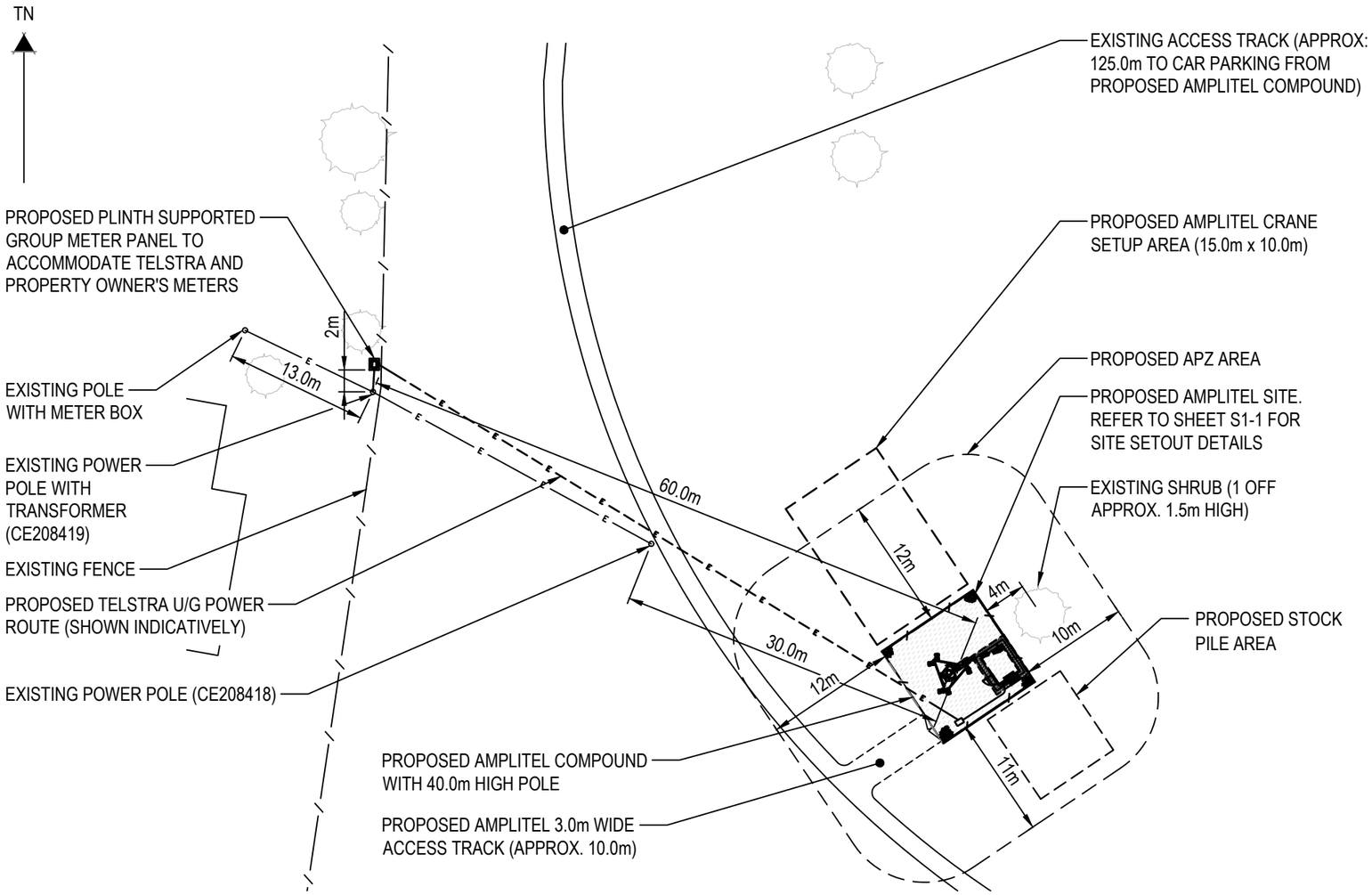
TOWER AMS SITE NSW100698
TALBINGO

AERIAL PHOTO LOCALITY PLAN
2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY, BLOWERING, NSW 2720

DWG NO. NSW100698 | SHT NO. S7

Cad file: NSW100698_PD.dwg | A3

DO NOT SCALE



STOCK PILE AREA AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LAYOUT

SCALE 1:500

5m 0 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m SCALE 1:500

NOTES:

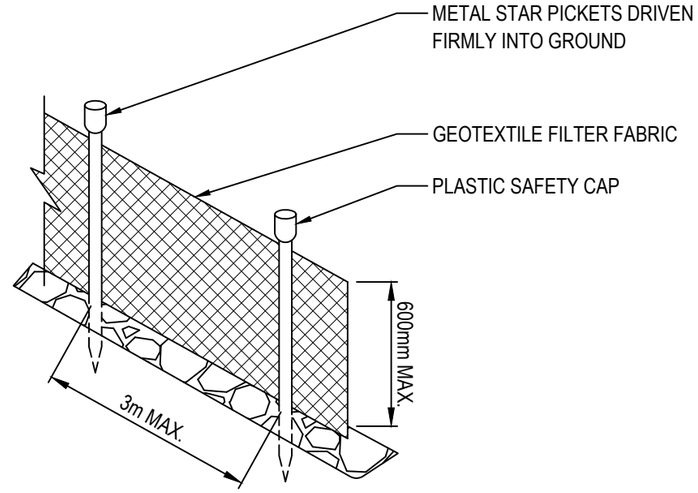
1. STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT: A DESIGNATED STOCKPILE AREA SHOULD BE UTILISED, WITH EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IMPLEMENTED AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT HAZARDS AND ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE EPA'S GUIDELINES.

SEDIMENT CONTROL: ONCE THE CONTOURS ARE CONFIRMED, APPROPRIATE SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE IMPLEMENTED.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR SEDIMENT CONTROL:

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT FENCES AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO FOLLOW THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE.
2. DRIVE 1.5 METRE LONG POSTS INTO GROUND, MAXIMUM 3 METRES APART.
3. STAPLE TO 40 MM SQUARE HARDWOOD POSTS OR WIRE TIED TO STEEL POSTS.
4. DIG A 150 MM DEEP TRENCH ALONG THE UP-SLOPE LINE OF THE FENCE FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC TO BE ENTRENCHED.
5. BACKFILL TRENCH OVER BASE OF FABRIC AND COMPACT ON BOTH SIDES.



SEDIMENT CONTROL METHOD

UNAPPROVED DRAWING

CPS TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

PRELIMINARY

ORDER	DRAWN	CHKD	AMENDMENT	EXAM	APPD	DATE	ISS
BTS-34966	NH	JM	PRELIMINARY - SP30105255WO016CPS	PM	ET	28.10.25	1

AMPLITEL Part of the Telstra Group

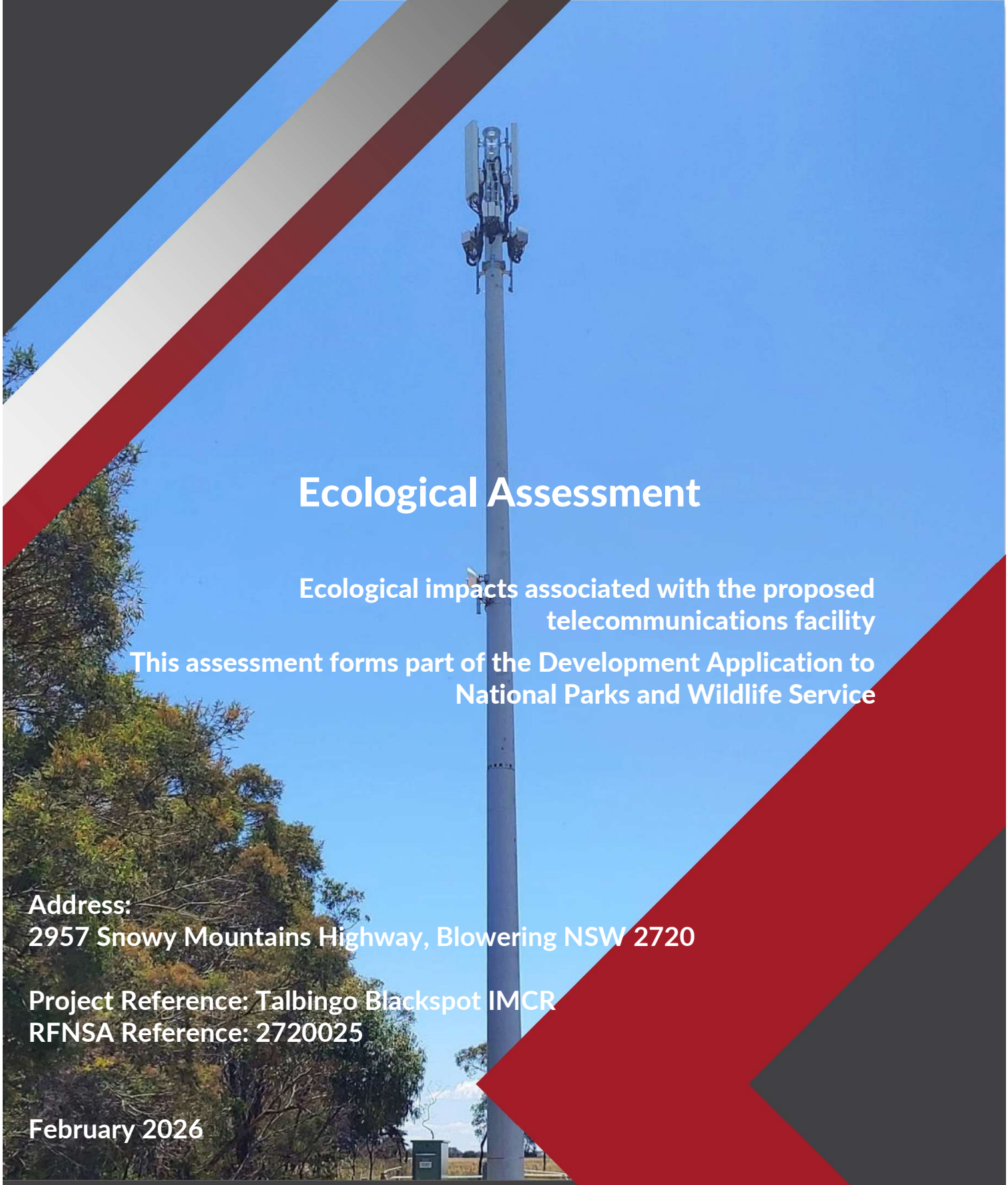
TOWER AMS SITE NSW100698
TALBINGO
SITE EARTHWORKS
2957 SNOWY MOUNTAINS HIGHWAY, BLOWERING, NSW 2720

DWG NO. NSW100698 SHT NO. G6

Cad file: NSW100698_PD.dwg 6 A3

DO NOT SCALE

Appendix B: Environmental Assessment



Ecological Assessment

Ecological impacts associated with the proposed telecommunications facility

This assessment forms part of the Development Application to National Parks and Wildlife Service

Address:
2957 Snowy Mountains Highway, Blowering NSW 2720

Project Reference: Talbingo Blackspot IMCR
RFNSA Reference: 2720025

February 2026

CPS
TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

Document Controls

Document Description	Ecological Assessment for the proposed telecommunications facility		
Site Number	NSW100698	**Site Name**	Talbingo

Revision No	Date	Revision Details	Author	Approver
1.0	10 February 2026	Ecological Assessment	Jodie Leeds	Jodie Leeds

Prepared on behalf of	Prepared By
AMPLITEL Amplitel Pty Ltd	CPS TECHNOLOGY & INFRASTRUCTURE **CPS Technology & Infrastructure** ABN 48 148 905 159 Suite 1003, 1 Newland Street Bondi Junction NSW 2022 Contact: Jodie Leeds Email: Jodie.leeds@cpstech.com.au Phone: (02) 9300 1700

This ecological assessment has been prepared as a supporting document to accompany the development application. It is founded on data, surveys, measurements, and results obtained at specific times and under conditions as specified herein. Any findings, conclusions, and recommendations exclusively apply to the mentioned circumstances. The contents of this proposal may not be used for any other purpose aside from the evaluation of this development proposal, nor disclosed to any other individuals without prior written permission from CPS Technology & Infrastructure.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

CPS Technology & Infrastructure (CPS) has been engaged by Amplitel Pty Ltd (Amplitel) to undertake environmental planning services in relation to the installation of the mobile network base station. Amplitel propose to construct a telecommunications facility comprising a 40m monopole with antennas installed on a triangular headframe at the top, an equipment shelter installed at ground level, all within a secure compound (the proposed facility). The proposal is assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and in accordance with Section 171 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021* (EP&A Regulation).

The purpose of this Ecological Assessment (EA) is to determine the biodiversity values at the proposal location and identify potential impacts. The EA would accompany the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) as part of the assessment under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

2 Location

The site is located in Kosciuszko National Park in the NSW Alpine region. It is approximately 80km south west of Canberra and 22km south east of Tumut.

The proposal location is surrounded by Kosciuszko National Park. The area is mountainous and comprises elevated ridgelines and valleys. The locality immediately surrounding the proposal location has been cleared of vegetation to accommodate the NPWS Blowering Depot which contains office buildings and other buildings associated with the NPWS uses.

The location of the proposed facility is clear of tall vegetation and includes predominantly ground storey vegetation with scattered shrubs. The location is adjacent to an existing access track that extends to a water tank. The location can accommodate the facility and an APZ without the need to remove tall vegetation or shrubs.

The nearest dwelling is located approximately 5.96km to the north west, on the western side of the Tumut River. The nearest waterway is a tributary creek located approximately 110m to the south of the proposed facility location. The creek connects to the Tumut River location approximately 700m to the west. Figures 1-3 show the proposed facility location.

***Figure 1**: Aerial view to the proposed facility location*

Figure 2: Aerial view to the proposed facility and existing access track location

***Figure 3:** View to the proposed facility location*

3 Proposed Facility Details

3.1 Proposed Equipment

The proposal is for a new telecommunications facility to include a 40m monopole with a headframe to accommodate antennas, together with an equipment shelter at ground level, all within a secure compound establishing a total footprint of approximately 10m x 10m. The infrastructure will require the establishment of a 10m minimum Asset Protection Zone (APZ) to be implemented around the proposed equipment.

3.2 Access

There is an existing access track to the proposed facility location. The access is assessed as being sufficient to accommodate construction vehicles and to facilitate the ongoing maintenance of the facility. Works within the existing access track may be required, however it does not require widening or impacts to the adjacent vegetation.

Once at the location of the proposed facility, an extension of the existing access track is required. The extension will be approximately 10m long and 3m wide.

Figure 4: *Existing access to the proposed facility location*

Figure 5*: Existing access to the proposed facility location*

Figure 6: *Existing access to the proposed facility location*

Figure 7: *Existing access to the proposal location*

3.3 Asset Protection Zone

The proposed facility will incorporate a 10m minimum APZ in accordance with the NSW Rural Fire Service *Practice Note 1/11 – Telecommunications Towers in Bush Fire Prone Areas* (RFS Practice Note 1/11). The location of the proposed facility is within an area that is predominantly clear. The location contains ground vegetation and some scattered shrubs. The proposed facility and an APZ can be accommodated without the need for clearing of trees or shrubs.

3.4 Utility Service Details

The proposed development will require a power and fibre connection. The subject site has power given the functioning of the existing telecommunications facility. Additional investigation will be required on the location and capacity of existing power supplies and whether an extension or upgrade to the power network will be required. It is understood from preliminary checks that fibre is available in the area. Fibre and power will be trenched to the site along the middle of the existing access track.

The investigated development does not include nor require any works associated with stormwater drainage, or connections to reticulated water and sewerage.

4 Legislation

The following legislation is relevant to the preparation of this EA:

- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act).
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 – Koala Habitat Protection* (Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP)

4.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999

The EPBC Act relates to the assessment and approval of proposals where those proposals involve actions that have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance (MNES). Under this legislation, an action will require approval from the Minister of Environment if the action has or is likely to have an impact on a 'matter of national environmental significance' (MNES). In the EPBC Act there are nine MNES which must be considered.

- world heritage properties
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed)
- nationally threatened species and ecological communities
- migratory species
- Commonwealth marine areas
- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mining)
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

The document *Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant impact guidelines 1.1, 2013* (the MNES Guidelines) sets out relevant considerations to determine whether an action is likely to impact a MNES.

4.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The purpose of the BC Act is to protect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats. Activities that require a threatened species test of significance (TOS) are in accordance with Section 7.3 and 7.7 of the BC Act. The TOS requires a list of threatened species and ecological communities and reasons for how the list was generated.

The Threatened Species Test of Significance Guidelines, 2018 (the TOS Guidelines) are relevant to how the TOS is undertaken and the information to be provided to the proponent and determining authority. The TOS must be applied to determine the likely impacts and any further assessment. If the assessment concludes that a significant impact is likely, then a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is required. The BC Act also requires consideration of whether the proposal is carried out on a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (AOBV) and any key threatening processes.

4.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The objects of the NPW Act are:

(a) the conservation of nature, including, but not limited to, the conservation of—

(i) habitat, ecosystems and ecosystem processes, and

(ii) biological diversity at the community, species and genetic levels, and

(iii) landforms of significance, including geological features and processes, and

(iv) landscapes and natural features of significance including wilderness and wild rivers,

(b) the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including, but not limited to—

(i) places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people, and

(ii) places of social value to the people of New South Wales, and

(iii) places of historic, architectural or scientific significance,

(c) fostering public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of nature and cultural heritage and their conservation,

(d) providing for the management of land reserved under this Act in accordance with the management principles applicable for each type of reservation.

The Park is managed by NPWS under the Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management (PoM). Proposals within the Park are assessed under Part 5 of the EP&A Act and must comply with the NPW Act and the PoM.

4.4 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021 – Koala Habitat

The purpose of Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP is to encourage the conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to support a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline.

Chapter 4 of the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP applies to land with LGA's listed under Schedule 2 of the Policy. The proposal location is located within the Snowy Valleys Council LGA and the Biodiversity and Conservation SEPP applies to the site.

The property is partially within the mapped Central and Southern Tablelands Koala Management Area. The proposal is consistent with the requirements of the Central and Southern Tablelands Koala Management area and the Koala Habitat SEPP.

5 Survey Methodology

To determine biodiversity values at the proposal location a desktop survey and field surveys were completed. Biodiversity values include species and communities that are listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered. The biodiversity values were assessed in the context of the proposal location and potential impacts identified. A desktop survey was undertaken and included searches of:

- EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool
- EPBC Act Conservation Listing and Advice Searches
- eSPADE NSW Soil and Land Information
- NSW BioNet Atlas
- NSW SEED Map
- NSW Biodiversity Values Map
- NSW Environment Threatened Species Searches

The desktop survey included an inspection of high-resolution photographs taken during a field survey on 16 October 2025. The field surveys were undertaken by project engineers during the detailed design stage of the proposal. The survey area included the proposal footprint including the new telecommunications infrastructure, APZ and the access track.

The identification of plant community type (PCT) was sourced from the NSW SEED Map with corresponding searches of the PCTs in the NSW BioNet Vegetation Classification System. An assessment of the PCT was undertaken to determine any correlation to ecological communities protected under the BC Act and EPBC Act.

The survey is limited to the results at the time being undertaken, with specific limitations relating to the seasonal context of the proposal location being within an elevated area. The surveys during spring provided suitable context to observe species known to occur at the proposal location. The findings of the surveys are not intended to be exhaustive, but representative of the communities and species present at the proposal location, to enable reasonable potential impacts to be identified.

6 Survey Results

6.1 EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool

A search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) was undertaken on 28 October 2025, using a 1km buffer of the site. Within 1km of the site, the following MNES are relevant to the area:

- World Heritage Properties: 0
- National Heritage Places: 2
- Wetlands of International Importance: 4
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park: 0
- Commonwealth Marine Area: 0
- Listed Threatened Ecological Communities: 3
- Listed Threatened Species: 42
- Listed Migratory Species: 8

The National Heritage Places relate to the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves (AANPR) and the Snowy Mountains Scheme (SMS) which are protected under the EPBC Act.

The National Heritage significance of the AANPR is associated with the unique natural environment and the longstanding post-European settlement interaction. The high altitude, peaks and plateaus, glacial lakes and alpine and sub alpine ecosystems are rare on the mostly flat and dry Australian continent. The Alps have a strong association with Australia's pioneering history. Huts, stockyards and stock routes reflect over 150 years of summer grazing on the high alpine plains, which began in the 1830s. Given the small scale of the proposed works and its position within a previously disturbed area within the National Park Depot, it is unlikely the proposal would have a significant impact on the AANPR.

The National Heritage significance of the SMS is associated with the engineering feat of the scheme itself and in creating a post-war multicultural Australia. The scheme was constructed over a 25-year period and is the largest public works engineering scheme ever to be undertaken in Australia. The scheme employed over 100,000 workers from 30 countries, many of whom migrated to Australia after World War II and became an integral part of Australia's society and culture. The proposal is not expected to impact SMS infrastructure.

There are three Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) and 42 Threatened Species within a 1km radius around the proposal location.

Significance tests prepared in accordance with the MNES Guidelines are included in Section 9.1 below.

6.2 Soil Type

A search of the soil profile at the proposal location was completed using the NSW Land and Soil Information on eSPADE, and a Soil Profile Report generated (refer to Appendix B). The Layer 1 A1 horizon is fine light sandy clay loam, and the Layer 2 A2 horizon is sandy clay. The Soil Type is noted as being undetermined at the proposed facility location.

6.3 NSW BioNet Atlas

A search of the NSW BioNet Atlas was completed for a default area of 10km x 10km around the proposed facility location. The search was used to identify threatened species and ecological communities in the area surrounding the proposal location. The list shows that there have been sightings of two endangered fauna species listed under the EPBC Act. As well as two endangered and seven vulnerable fauna species listed under the BC Act. There were no identified endangered or vulnerable flora species within the same area.

A complete species list is provided in Appendix C.

6.4 NSW Seed Map

A search of SEED map was undertaken to determine the mapped PCTs at the proposal location. The search shows that proposal location is mapped as PCT 0.

The nearest identified PCT to the proposal location is PCT 277 Blakely's Gum Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion. In the broader area the PCT contains PCT 280 Red Stringybark – Blakely's Red Gum / Long leaved box shrub/grass hill woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion, PCT 296 Brittle Gum – peppermint open forest of the Woomargama to Tumut Region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and PCT 300 Ribbon Gum – Narrow-leaved (Robertsons) Peppermint montane fern – grass tall open forest on deep clay loam soils in the upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and Western Kosciuszko escarpment (refer to Appendix D).

PCT 277 is described as:

> *A broadly classified community covering a large area of the NSW South-western Slopes. Includes Yellow Box- Blakely's Red Gum in Mid-Lachlan RVMC (1999). Vegetation class 1 in NECS (1999) for the Yass Shire. Includes Vegetation Group 160 in Gellie (2005). Community D8 in Seddon et al.(2002) for Little River area. BRG - YB variations in South West Slopes Revegetation Guide (Stelling 1998). Probably community 5 in Austin et al. (2000). Part of Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box community in NSW NPWS (2002a). Includes Biolandscape EaS24, part of SouA24 and SouV24 and part of BulS24 in Priday (2006). Part of BVT 46 in DEC (2006, 2006a). The combination Yellow Box- Blakely's Red Gum is one of the most widespread on the NSW slopes and tablelands gradually differing in floristics over its range with altitude, soil type and latitude.*

PCT 280 is described as:

> *Community C15 in Bos & Lockwood (1996). Observed around Cootamundra with a variant in the upper Murray River valley near Jingellic (Benson 1999 - 2006). May include Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box - Long-leaved Box community mapped in Priday (2004) for Boorowa Shire. Includes part of Biolandscape UlaV39b in Priday (2006). May be part of Vegetation Group 116 in Gellie (2005). Probably part of the BVT 45 in DEC (2006, 2006a). Broad classification requiring more data analysis to define community.*

PCT 296 is described as:

> *Includes vegetation groups 15 and 49 in Gellie & Fanning (2004). Includes Vegetation Group 108 in Gellie (2005). Probably community 7.4 in Bos & Lockwood (1996). Species noted in Benson (1999-2009).*
>
> *Our review of available data suggests that the strongest associations are to new PCTs 3730 Bondo Slopes Dry Stringybark Forest and 4126 Bondo Slopes Dry Peppermint Shrub Forest (Eastern NSW PCT Classification version 1.1).*

Source: NSW BioNet Vegetation Classification

PCT 277 and PCT 280 are associated with a TEC.

6.5 NSW Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Values

The BC Act prescribes how a range of development can be regulated to ensure that natural environment is appropriately managed. Under the BC Act, the Minister may declare areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value (AOBV). An AOBV is a special area with irreplaceable biodiversity values that are important to NSW. The relevant provisions are Part 3, BC Act and part *3 Biodiversity and Conservation Regulation 2017* (BC Regulation). An AOBV declaration in NSW includes the following:

- *Gould's Petrel – Critical habitat declaration*
- *Little Penguin population in Sydney's North Harbour – critical habitat declaration*
- *Wollemi Pine – critical habitat declaration*

None of the above occur at the proposed facility location and the NSW register for declarations of Areas of AOBV does not include the proposal location.

7 Habitat Assessment

The habitat assessment focuses on the potential for species to occur within the proposal location based on the type, suitability and condition of the habitat, as well as the habitat features present. The habitat assessment is based on the site field survey, photographic documentation and information obtained from the desktop assessment that includes a review of literature and database searches. Habitat assessments were undertaken for all threatened species and populations listed in the database searches to determine whether there would be impacts to habitat within the proposal location. This is a precautionary approach that will include obscure and difficult to detect species.

The habitat at the proposal location was observed in October in early spring. The time of year allowed seasonal characteristics to be observed, which is of importance given the elevation and expected seasonal changes to vegetation. The habitat within the proposed facility location predominantly contains ground stratum vegetation with scattered middle stratum vegetation. The vegetation at the proposed facility location appears to be consistent with the online mapping which is PCT 0.

The nearest identified PCT to the proposal location is PCT 277 Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy tall woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion. This is generally described as tall woodland to about 20m high consisting of Blakely's Gum, Yellow Box or Apple Box eucalyptus species. Shrubs are sparse or absent and may include Acacia dealbata. The ground cover is dense and dominated by grass species. The PCT may be consistent with the ground and middle stratum associated with PCT 277. PCT 277 is associated with a TEC.

There is disturbance at the property associated with the existing NPWS depot and associated access tracks and trails. Beyond the proposed footprint of the telecommunications facility and APZ, the location is surrounded by a continuous vegetation of substantially the same quality in all directions. Vegetation density increases up the slopes towards the west of the proposal location. In consideration of the cleared vegetation within the survey area, removal of some ground stratum vegetation and maintaining grasses within the APZ is unlikely to impact the surrounding vegetation of the same quality and continuity.

There is a shrub located within the proposed APZ. The shrub is within the area identified as PCT 0, however should a worst case scenario be considered shrubs associated with nearby PCT 277 include Acacia dealbata and Acacia ausfeldii. Both species are known to produce yellow flowers from winter to spring. The site survey and photo documentation undertaken during early spring does not indicate the presence of yellow flowers.

Given that the vegetation immediately surrounding the proposed facility location contains predominantly grasses and ground vegetation, with scattered shrubs, the proposed facility and APZ will maintain compliance with the RFS Practice Note 1/11. Therefore, retention of the shrub is recommended as a precaution to potentially sensitive species. Refer to images below.

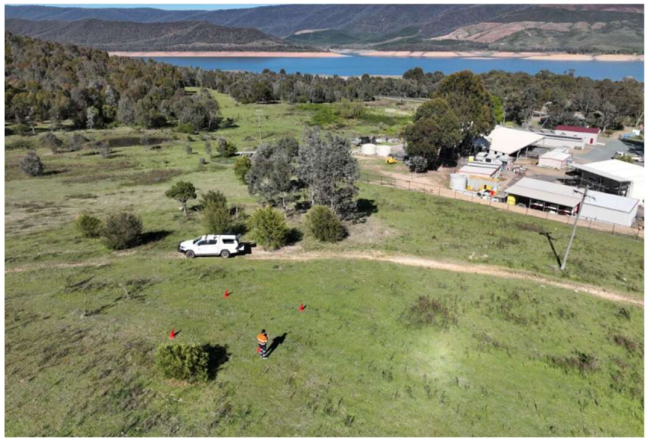


***Figure 8**: Proposed facility footprint and shrub to be retained within the proposed APZ*

***Figure 9**: Proposed facility footprint and shrub to be retained within the proposed APZ*

There are no habitat features such as trees, rocky outcrops, fallen logs or debris within the footprint of the proposed facility and APZ. The NSW BioNet Atlas species sightings list identifies that threatened or

endangered fauna species within the area predominantly consists of seven bird species, one reptile (Rosenberg's Goanna), and one mammal (Southern Greater Glider). Given the absence of trees, it is unlikely that the birds or Glider will be present, In addition, the absence of rocky outcrops, fallen logs or debris and that there is an absence of terrestrial termite mounds in the vicinity of the proposal location would also indicate that the location does not present habitat features that are associated with reptiles or mammals.

There have been no sightings of Koalas within close proximity to the survey area. The absence of sightings would suggest there is unlikely to be a population of the species in the local area. There are some tree species associated with PCT 277 that are listed as being locally important Koala trees, identified under Central and Southern Tablelands Koala Management Area. The proposal area does not include eucalypt trees and no trees are proposed to be removed to accommodate the proposed facility. It is therefore unlikely to impact Koala species or habitat.

The location of the proposed facility will utilise a small area that will remain connected to the surrounding landscape and vegetation of continuous quality and is unlikely to limit foraging opportunities for any fauna species.

The location is within the Kosciuszko National Park, which covers an area of 673,542 hectares and adjoins other adjacent reserves to form a contiguous area of reserves totalling 1.6 million hectares across the Australian Alps. The proposal footprint is predominantly situated on land clear of tall trees within the NPWS Depot. The proposal does not include removal of trees and is unlikely to impact tree dwelling habitat. Given that the proposal location is cleared of tall vegetation and that the surrounding contiguous vegetation is of the same quality, it is not expected that the proposal would impact species or their habitat.

8 Impacts

8.1 Proposed facility footprint – Direct Impacts

The location of the proposed facility is on land used for the NPWS Depot. The property has undergone previous disturbance to accommodate the various depot buildings and infrastructure, as well as access tracks and trails. The location of the proposed facility is adjacent to the existing access track, however within a portion of the property that has not experienced previous disturbance associated with the access track or NPWS Depot.

The proposed facility would require removal of some ground storey vegetation, predominantly consisting of grasses. The images below show the vegetation at the proposal location.

Figure 10: *Ground view of vegetation*

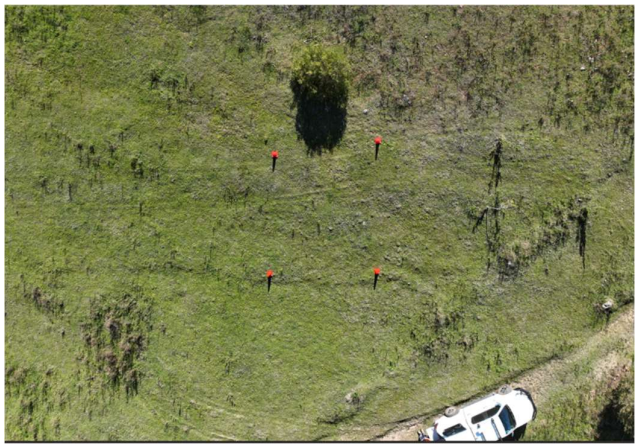


Figure 11: *Aerial view of existing vegetation and shrub within the APZ*

8.2 Construction Activities – Indirect Impacts

Construction activities will be undertaken within an area adjacent to the existing access track, however within an area that has not experience significant disturbance previously. The proposed facility has potential to cause impacts associate with:

- The use of heavy vehicles, plant, and equipment;
- The use and storage of materials;
- Earthworks, including sediment and erosion control.

Figure 12*: Aerial view to the proposed facility location*

Figure 13*: View to the proposed facility location*

Construction of the proposed facility will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and construction* (the Blue Book) and in accordance with the additional recommendations provided in Section 10 below.

8.3 Bushfire Prone Land

The proposed facility location is identified as being bush fire prone. The location predominantly consists of ground storey vegetation including grasses and small shrubs. The proposed facility will include an APZ that is greater than 10m in all directions. A Bushfire Risk Assessment (BRA) has been prepared and is included in Appendix C of the REF. The BRA concludes:

> *This assessment has demonstrated that the proposed development can comply with Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 and the Community Resilience Practice Note 1/11 from the RFS. The recommendations have been provided to ensure compliance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.*
>
> *The proposed new telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure is afforded adequate APZs that are provided commensurate with the construction standards (BAL-40) and a defendable space is provided, which complies with Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.*
>
> *In the authors professional opinion, the bushfire protection measures demonstrated in this report comply with the aim and objectives of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 and therefore the site and proposed development is considered suitable in the context of bushfire.*

9 Significance Tests

Significance tests are required under the EPBC Act and the BC Act, the relevant tests for each are set out in the sections below. The tests consider the identified habitat and potential impacts described above, though are applied more broadly as required by the relevant legislation. The full lists of species and the assessments for the EPBC Act and the BC Act are included in Appendix C.

9.1 EPBC Act MNES

9.1.1 Critically Endangered or Endangered Species

The MNES Guidelines specify that an action is likely to have a significant impact on a critically endangered or endangered species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- *lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population;*
- *reduce the area of occupancy of the species;*
- *fragment an existing population into two or more populations;*
- *adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species;*
- *disrupt the breeding cycle of a population'*
- *modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline;*
- *result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species' habitat;*
- *introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or*
- *interfere with the recovery of the species.*

Given the previously cleared development footprint, there are no habitat or foraging features that would indicate the presence of listed threatened or endangered species. There are no identified flora species listed in the PMST report within the proposed facility location, in addition, the lack of tall trees results in the likelihood of fauna species including the Gang Gang Cockatoo and the Southern Greater Glider not being present within the area.

9.1.2 Critically Endangered and Endangered Ecological Communities

The MNES Guidelines specify that an action is likely to have a significant impact on a critically endangered or endangered ecological community if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- *reduce the extent of an ecological community;*
- *fragment or increase fragmentation of an ecological community, for example by clearing vegetation for roads or transmission lines;*
- *adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of an ecological community;*
- *modify or destroy abiotic (non-living) factors (such as water, nutrients, or soil) necessary for an ecological community's survival, including reduction of groundwater levels, or substantial alteration of surface water drainage patterns;*
- *cause a substantial change in the species composition of an occurrence of an ecological community, including causing a decline or loss of functionally important species, for example through regular burning or flora or fauna harvesting;*
- *cause a substantial reduction in the quality or integrity of an occurrence of an ecological community, including, but not limited to:*
  - *assisting invasive species, that are harmful to the listed ecological community, to become established, or*
  - *causing regular mobilisation of fertilisers, herbicides or other chemicals or pollutants into the ecological community which kill or inhibit the growth of species in the ecological community, or*

- *interfere with the recovery of an ecological community*.

In accordance with the assessment undertaken it is considered that it is unlikely that the proposed facility will impact an ecological community. Refer to Section 10 for mitigation measures proposed.

9.2 BC Act for Threatened Species and Threatened Ecological Communities

Parts (a), (b) and (c) of the BC Act TOS relate to threatened species and threatened ecological communities. The BC Act specifies the criteria that must be included in the TOS for whether the proposal is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats. Refer to the summary in this section for each criterion.

The habitat assessment determined that given the absence of habitat features present within the proposed facility location it is unlikely that threatened species or ecological communities of fauna or flora would occur.

The site is identified as aligning with PCT 0. The proposed facility does not include removal of trees or shrubs, however, additional mitigation measures in Section 10 will be implemented to mitigate potential impacts.

9.2.1 BC Act TOS

The BC Act TOS requires the following matters to be considered when determining whether an activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats.

(a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

The habitat within the proposed facility footprint and access track remains connected to the surrounding habitat of substantially the same quality and quantity. Given the lack of tall vegetation and habitat features, the location provides limited feeding opportunities or habitat for species. The footprint of the proposed facility does not increase the cleared area and therefore does not reduce feeding habitat for species.

As identified in Section 9, there are two identified fauna species under the BC Act listed as endangered, the Gang Gang Cockatoo and the Southern Greater Glider. With consideration to the habitat assessment as well as direct and indirect impacts of the proposed facility on all threatened species, it is considered that the proposal is unlikely to disrupt the life cycle for any of these listed species in a way that would place a local population at risk of extinction.

(b) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity—

(i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or

(ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

The location is identified as PCT 0. Some minor ground disturbance and maintaining grasses will be required for the proposed facility and clearing of trees or shrubs is not required. The proposed facility is not considered to modify the extent or composition of an ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

(c) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community—

(i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and

(ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and

(iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality.

The location of the proposed facility is within the NPWS Depot site. The site has been subject to previous disturbance. The location of the proposed facility has not experienced disturbance, however is within a portion that does not contain trees or shrubs. The proposed facility will not impact the vegetation within the adjoining habitat and will not fragment or isolate the areas that are currently intact. It is unlikely that potential habitat for threatened species, populations or ecological communities within the area will become isolated or fragmented as a result of the proposed facility.

9.3 BC Act TOS for AOBV

(a) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly).

The proposal footprint is not declared to be an AOBV within the meaning the BC Act. The proposal is not identified as having the potential to have indirect impacts on an AOBV.

9.4 BC Act TOS for Key Threatening Processes

Part (e) of the BC Act TOS relates to key threatening process, listed in Schedule 4 of the BC Act. The following key threatening processes are identified in relation to the proposal:

- Anthropogenic Climate Change.
- Invasion of native plant communities

(e) whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.

Anthropogenic Climate Change

The use of machinery and power tools during the proposed works will contribute to anthropogenic climate change through release of stored carbon from vegetation and greenhouse gas emissions associated with use of fossil fuels. However, the overall impact of the action is considered negligible in the context of other human activities in the region.

Invasion of native plant communities

The proposal does not involve landscaping that would introduce non-native plant species. To ensure that exotic perennial grasses or weeds do not invade the area additional mitigation will be implemented in accordance with relevant construction guidelines and mitigation measures included in Section 10 could be implemented. Refer to Section 10.

10 Recommended Mitigation Measures

- Construction activities are to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction*, *Volume 1* (Landcom 2006) (the Blue Book)
- The extent of the works area must be confined to the footprint as shown in the design drawings in Appendix A of the REF. No works are permitted outside of this area without further assessment.
- Earthworks associated with power and fibre along the existing access track must avoid damage to tree root zones of any nearby trees.
- Immediately prior to commencing work an inspection of the work area for the fauna. This includes a thorough inspection of storage areas and soil or waste to be removed. If fauna is detected the animal is allowed to leave the site without any coercion or a suitably qualified person is to be contacted to facilitate the safe removal of the animal from the worksite.
- If temporary fencing is required during the work, the fencing should be fauna friendly, permeable and not pose a barrier or risk of entanglement to fauna (e.g. post and plain wire).
- Vehicles and tyres should be washed down before entering the site if appropriate.
- Sediment controls must be implemented in accordance with the design drawings in Appendix A of the REF.

11 Conclusion

The EA has considered the impacts of the proposal and pertinent impacts are noted in Section 8 and Section 9. The habitat assessment has determined that the location of the proposed facility has been cleared of vegetation and does not present habitat features that would be associated with the presence of important flora and fauna. There have been no sightings of Koalas or Koala feed trees in the surrounding areas. The BC Act TOS prepared in accordance with Section 7.3 of the BC Act and the significant impact tests prepared in accordance with the EPBC Act MNES Guidelines determine that the proposed facility is unlikely to significantly impact any threatened species or habitat.

The PCT mapping for the location being PCT 0, with PCT 277 Blakely's Gum Red Gum – Yellow Box grassy tall woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion located near to the proposed facility location. PCT 277 is associated with a TEC under the EPBC Act and BC Act. Impacts associated with the TEC have been considered in the TOS and given the absence of vegetation within the proposed facility footprint, it is unlikely that species associated with PCT 277 will be impacted. Vegetation clearing is not proposed to accommodate the proposed facility. Mitigation measures proposed will ensure that there is no impact to surrounding PCT or TECs.

The proposed facility is not likely to impact on threatened species, threatened populations, ecological communities, critical habitat, migratory species. The proposed facility will not impact on an MNES and does not warrant referral to referral to the Commonwealth Minister of Environment under the requirements of the EPBC Act.

Appendix A: PMST Report

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 28-Oct-2025

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	2
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	4
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	3
Listed Threatened Species:	42
Listed Migratory Species:	8

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	16
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	1
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	5
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Places		[Resource Information]
Name	State	Legal Status
Historic		
Snowy Mountains Scheme	NSW	Listed place
Natural		
Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves	ACT	Listed place

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands)	[Resource Information]
Ramsar Site Name	Proximity
Banrock station wetland complex	700 - 800km upstream from Ramsar site
Hattah-kulkyne lakes	500 - 600km upstream from Ramsar site
Riverland	600 - 700km upstream from Ramsar site
The coorong, and lakes alexandrina and albert wetland	700 - 800km upstream from Ramsar site

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities		[Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Natural Temperate Grassland of the South Eastern Highlands	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
Aphelocephala leucopsis Southern Whiteface [529]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Callocephalon fimbriatum Gang-gang Cockatoo [768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Melanodryas cucullata cucullata		
South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern) [67093]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Neophema chrysostoma		
Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Polytelis swainsonii		
Superb Parrot [738]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pycnoptilus floccosus		
Pilotbird [525]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Stagonopleura guttata		
Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
CRUSTACEAN		
Euastacus armatus		
Murray Crayfish [81537]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Euastacus rieki		
Riek's Crayfish [83155]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
FISH		
Maccullochella macquariensis		
Trout Cod [26171]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Maccullochella peelii		
Murray Cod [66633]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macquaria australasica		
Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
FROG		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Crinia sloanei		
Sloane's Froglet [59151]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Litoria booroolongensis		
Booroolong Frog [1844]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Litoria raniformis		
Southern Bell Frog, Growling Grass Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
INSECT		
Synemon plana		
Golden Sun Moth [25234]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)		
Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mastacomys fuscus mordicus		
Broad-toothed Rat (mainland), Tooarrana [87617]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petauroides volans		
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petaurus australis australis		
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)		
Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pseudomys fumeus		
Smoky Mouse, Konoom [88]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
PLANT		
Ammobium craspedioides Yass Daisy [20758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Amphibromus fluitans River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass [19215]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Caladenia concolor Crimson Spider-orchid, Maroon Spider-orchid [5505]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pimelea bracteata [8125]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Prasophyllum petilum Tarengo Leek Orchid [55144]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pterostylis oreophila Blue-tongued Orchid, Kiandra Greenhood [22903]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Swainsona recta Small Purple-pea, Mountain Swainson-pea, Small Purple Pea [7580]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
REPTILE		
Aprasia parapulchella Pink-tailed Worm-lizard, Pink-tailed Legless Lizard [1665]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Delma impar Striped Legless Lizard, Striped Snake-lizard [1649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Neophema chrysostoma Blue-winged Parrot [726]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Kosciuszko	National Park	NSW

Regional Forest Agreements [Resource Information]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included. Please see the associated resource information for specific caveats and use limitations associated with RFA boundary information.

RFA Name	State
Southern RFA	New South Wales

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed
INDIGO Central Submarine Telecommunications Cable	2017/8127	Not Controlled Action	Completed
Not controlled action (particular manner)			
1080 Surface baiting research proposal	2008/3983	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
Aerial baiting for wild dog control	2006/2713	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval
INDIGO Marine Cable Route Survey (INDIGO)	2017/7996	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
GPO Box 3090
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
+61 2 6274 1111

Appendix B: Soil Profile Report

NSW SOIL AND LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Soil Profile Report

SITE DETAILS

Site Location:	Footslope - 100m N of Yachting Point campground, E of Blowering Dam
Profile Details:	Soil and Landscape Assessment of Kosciuszko National Park Survey (1005419), Profile 558, collected from a auger by Mr Rob Muller on 14 December, 2023
Map Reference:	MGA Grid Reference: Zone 55, 614962E, 6069774N.
Physiography:	footslope under woodland grass understorey on tuff lithology and used for National/State Parks. Slope 10.0% (measured, Inclinometer), local relief high (90-300 m), elevation 395.0 m, aspect north west. profile is well drained, erosion hazard is slight, and no salting evident
Vegetation/Land Use:	no effective disturbance and limited clearing at the site, used for National/State Parks, with National/State Parks in the general area
Surface Condition:	ground cover is 100%
Erosion/Land Degradation:	slight, erosion at site is none
Soil Hydrology:	profile is moderately permeable and well drained, no free water, run on is moderate and runoff is moderate
Soil Type:	Class Undetermined Class Undetermined Yellow Chromosol; , not recorded, not recorded, not recorded, Clayey, Deep, not recorded (Sufficient data available) (ASC 3rd Edition), Yellow Podzolic Soil (GSG)
Base of observation:	layer continues
Profile Field Notes:	

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Layer 0		
0.00 - 0.00 m		
Layer 1	Horizon: A1	
0.00 - 0.15 m	Texture:	fine light sandy clay loam
	Colour:	dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) [moist] with not evident mottles, and not evident subdominant mottles
	Structure:	moderate pedality (polyhedral, 5 - 10 mm, fabric is rough-faced peds), ped coatings are none
	Coarse Fragments:	very few (< 2%), quartz, dispersed, non-weathered, sub-rounded, fine gravel (2-6 mm),
	Pans:	not evident
	Segregations:	not evident,

	Roots:	many (25-100/10x10cm) (Root size <1 mm), many (25-100/10x10cm) (Root size 1-2 mm),
	Soil fauna:	Activity is nil
	Cracks/Macropores:	Cracks are nil, macropores are common (1-5/10 x 10mm) (width 2-5 mm),
	Moisture/Consistence:	dry, slightly sticky,
	Field chemical tests:	Field pH is 6.5 (Raupach),
	Sample taken:	bulked
Layer 2	Horizon: A3	
0.15 - 0.30 m	Texture:	fine light sandy clay
	Colour:	brown (7.5YR 4/4) [moist] with not evident mottles, and not evident subdominant mottles
	Coarse Fragments:	very few (< 2%), as substrate, dispersed, weakly weathered, sub-angular tabular, fine gravel (2-6 mm),
	Pans:	not evident
	Segregations:	not evident,
	Roots:	many (25-100/10x10cm) (Root size <1 mm), few (1-10/10x10cm) (Root size 1-2 mm),
	Soil fauna:	Activity is nil
	Cracks/Macropores:	Cracks are nil, macropores are nil
	Moisture/Consistence:	dry, moderately sticky,
	Field chemical tests:	Field pH is 6.0 (Raupach),
	Sample taken:	bulked
Layer 3	Horizon: B1	
0.30 - 0.55 m	Texture:	fine light sandy clay
	Colour:	strong brown (brown) (7.5YR 4/6) [moist] with not evident mottles, and not evident subdominant mottles
	Coarse Fragments:	few (2-10%), as substrate, dispersed, weakly weathered, sub-angular tabular, fine gravel (2-6 mm), gravel (6-20 mm),
	Pans:	not evident
	Segregations:	not evident,
	Roots:	few (1-10/10x10cm) (Root size <1 mm), none (Root size 1-2 mm),
	Soil fauna:	Activity is nil
	Cracks/Macropores:	Cracks are nil, macropores are nil
	Moisture/Consistence:	dry, moderately sticky,
	Field chemical tests:	Field pH is 5.5 (Raupach),
	Sample taken:	bulked
Layer 4	Horizon: B21	
0.55 - 0.90 m	Texture:	fine light sandy clay
	Colour:	strong brown (bright brown) (7.5YR 5/8) [moist] with not evident mottles, and not evident subdominant mottles
	Coarse Fragments:	few (2-10%), as substrate, dispersed, weakly weathered, angular, gravel (6-20 mm),
	Pans:	not evident
	Segregations:	not evident,
	Roots:	none (Root size <1 mm), none (Root size 1-2 mm),

	Soil fauna:	Activity is nil
	Cracks/Macropores:	Cracks are nil, macropores are nil
	Moisture/Consistence:	moderately moist,
	Field chemical tests:	Field pH is 5.5 (Raupach),
	Sample taken:	bulked
Layer 5	Horizon: B22	
0.90 - 1.30 m	Texture:	fine light sandy clay loam
	Colour:	strong brown (bright brown) (7.5YR 5/6) [moist] with not evident mottles
	Coarse Fragments:	very few (< 2%), as substrate, dispersed, weakly weathered, sub-rounded, fine gravel (2-6 mm),
	Pans:	not evident
	Segregations:	not evident,
	Roots:	none (Root size <1 mm), none (Root size 1-2 mm),
	Soil fauna:	Activity is nil
	Cracks/Macropores:	Cracks are nil, macropores are nil
	Moisture/Consistence:	moderately moist,
	Field chemical tests:	Field pH is 6.5 (Raupach),
	Sample taken:	bulked

LABORATORY TESTS

None available

For information on laboratory test data and units of measure, please see: Soil survey standard test methods

Report generated on 28/10/2025 at 01:33 PM

To contact us, email: soils@environment.nsw.gov.au

Appendix C: NSW Bionet Species List

comprehensive inventory, and may contain errors and omissions. Species listed under the Sensitive Species Data Policy may have their locations denatured (^ rounded to 0.1°C; ^^ rounded to 0.01°C. Copyright the State of NSW through the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Search criteria : Public Report of all Valid Records of Entities in selected area [North: -35.45 West: 148.22 East: 148.32 South: -35.55] returned a total of 1,105 records of 248 species.

Report generated on 28/10/2025 1:44 PM

Kingdom	Class	Family	Species Code	Scientific Name	Exotic	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Records	Info
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3131	*Crinia parinsignifera*		Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet	P		3	
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3134	*Crinia signifera*		Common Eastern Froglet	P		17	
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3117	*Pseudophryne bibronii*		Bibron's Toadlet	P		2	
Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	3058	*Limnodynastes dumerilii*		Eastern Banjo Frog	P		2	
Animalia	Amphibia	Limnodynastidae	3063	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*		Spotted Grass Frog	P		1	
Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	3204	*Litoria peronii*		Peron's Tree Frog	P		42	
Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	2017	*Chelodina longicollis*		Eastern Snake-necked Turtle	P		1	
Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	2425	*Egernia saxatilis*		Black Rock Skink	P		1	
Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	2287	*Varanus rosenbergi*		Rosenberg's Goanna	V,P		2	
Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	2693	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*		Red-bellied Black Snake	P		2	
Animalia	Aves	Casuariidae	0001	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*		Emu	P		11	
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	0208	*Anas superciliosa*		Pacific Black Duck	P		2	
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	0202	*Chenonetta jubata*		Australian Wood Duck	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	0213	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*		Pink-eared Duck	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Aegothelidae	0317	*Aegotheles cristatus*		Australian Owlet-nightjar	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	0188	*Egretta novaehollandiae*		White-faced Heron	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	0179	*Threskiornis moluccus*		Australian White Ibis	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0224	*Aquila audax*		Wedge-tailed Eagle	P		5	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0226	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*		White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V,P		5	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0228	*Haliastur sphenurus*		Whistling Kite	P		4	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0225	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*		Little Eagle	V,P		2	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0229	*Milvus migrans*		Black Kite	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	0056	*Gallinula tenebrosa*		Dusky Moorhen	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	0133	*Vanellus miles*		Masked Lapwing	P		2	
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	0269	*Cacatua galerita*		Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	P		2	
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	0268	^^*Callocephalon fimbriatum*		Gang-gang Cockatoo	E1,P,3	E	3	
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	0273	*Eolophus roseicapilla*		Galah	P		2	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0281	*Alisterus scapularis*		Australian King-Parrot	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0282	*Platycercus elegans*		Crimson Rosella	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Cuculidae	0339	*Cacomantis variolosus*		Brush Cuckoo	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	9922	*Ninox novaeseelandiae*		Southern Boobook	P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	0322	*Dacelo novaeguineae*		Laughing Kookaburra	P		3	

Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	0529	*Malurus cyaneus*	Superb Fairy-wren	P	4	
Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	0486	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	0484	*Acanthiza reguloides*	Buff-rumped Thornbill	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	0453	*Gerygone olivacea*	White-throated Gerygone	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	0504	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	Speckled Warbler	V,P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	0565	*Pardalotus punctatus*	Spotted Pardalote	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0578	*Melithreptus lunatus*	White-naped Honeyeater	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0625	*Ptilotula penicillata*	White-plumed Honeyeater	P	2	
Animalia	Aves	Falcunculidae	0416	*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*	Eastern Shrike-tit	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	0549	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	Varied Sittella	V,P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	0424	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	0401	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	Rufous Whistler	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	8519	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	Dusky Woodswallow	V,P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	0705	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian Magpie	P	3	
Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	0361	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	Grey Fantail	P	2	
Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	0364	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie Wagtail	P	3	
Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	0362	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	Rufous Fantail	P	1	
Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	0930	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian Raven	P	2	
Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	0415	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark	P	3	
Animalia	Aves	Corcoracidae	0693	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	White-winged Chough	P	2	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	0380	*Petroica boodang*	Scarlet Robin	V,P	3	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	0384	*Petroica rosea*	Rose Robin	P	2	
Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	0357	*Hirundo neoxena*	Welcome Swallow	P	2	
Animalia	Mammalia	Ornithorhynchidae	1001	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	Platypus	P	1	
Animalia	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	1003	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Short-beaked Echidna	P	4	
Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	T081	*Isoodon/Perameles sp.*	unidentified Bandicoot	P	2	
Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	1097	*Perameles nasuta*	Long-nosed Bandicoot	P	1	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vombatidae	1165	*Vombatus ursinus*	Bare-nosed Wombat	P	77	
Animalia	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	1133	*Petauroides volans*	Southern Greater Glider	E1,P	E 2	
Animalia	Mammalia	Pseudocheiridae	1129	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	Common Ringtail Possum	P	1	
Animalia	Mammalia	Acrobatidae	1147	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	Feathertail Glider	P	2	
Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	1113	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Common Brushtail Possum	P	7	
Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	1265	*Macropus giganteus*	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	P	434	
Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	T085	*Macropus sp.*	kangaroo / wallaby	P	10	
Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	1261	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	Red-necked Wallaby	P	3	
Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	1266	*Osphranter robustus*	Common Wallaroo	P	7	

Animalia	Mammalia	Macropodidae	1242	*Wallabia bicolor*		Swamp Wallaby	P	31
Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	1324	*Austronomus australis*		White-striped Freetail-bat	P	1
Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	1940	*Ozimops planiceps*		South-eastern Free-tailed Bat		1
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1335	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*		Lesser Long-eared Bat	P	1
Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	1412	*Mus musculus*	*	House Mouse		1
Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	1531	*Canis lupus*	*	Dingo, domestic dog		3
Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	1532	*Vulpes vulpes*	*	Fox		5
Animalia	Mammalia	Felidae	1536	*Felis catus*	*	Cat		4
Animalia	Mammalia	Leporidae	1510	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	*	Rabbit		10
Animalia	Mammalia	Suidae	1514	*Sus scrofa*	*	Pig		6
Plantae	Flora	Apiaceae	HYDR	*Hydrocotyle spp.*				1
Plantae	Flora	Asphodelaceae	3542	*Dianella revoluta*		Blueberry Lily		1
Plantae	Flora	Asphodelaceae	7580	*Dianella revoluta var. revoluta*				2
Plantae	Flora	Asphodelaceae	DIAN	*Dianella spp.*				1
Plantae	Flora	Aspleniaceae	8033	*Asplenium flabellifolium*		Necklace Fern		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	1282	*Bedfordia arborescens*		Blanket Leaf		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	7357	*Brachyscome spathulata*				1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	1369	*Cassinia longifolia*				4
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	CHRY	*Chrysocephalum spp.*				1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	1400	*Cirsium vulgare*	*	Spear Thistle		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	11439	*Euchiton japonicus*				4
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	9690	*Euchiton sphaericus*		Star Cudweed		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	8788	*Hypochaeris radicata*	*	Catsear		4
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	1580	*Olearia argophylla*		Native Musk		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	1664	*Senecio hispidulus*		Hill Fireweed		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	1675	*Senecio quadridentatus*		Cotton Fireweed		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	SENE	*Senecio spp.*		Groundsel, Fireweed		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	8789	*Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis*		Indian Weed		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	14049	*Tolpis barbata*	*	Yellow Hawkweed		1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	6737	*Vittadinia cuneata var. cuneata*				1
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	11380	*Xerochrysum viscosum*		Sticky Everlasting		2
Plantae	Flora	Bignoniaceae	1740	*Pandorea pandorana*		Wonga Wonga Vine		1
Plantae	Flora	Campanulaceae	1937	*Wahlenbergia multicaulis*		Tadgell's Bluebell		1
Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	2008	*Stellaria pungens*		Prickly Starwort		2
Plantae	Flora	Clusiaceae	7240	*Hypericum gramineum*		Small St John's Wort		3
Plantae	Flora	Clusiaceae	2204	*Hypericum perforatum*	*	St. Johns Wort		1

Plantae	Flora	Convolvulaceae	2222	*Dichondra repens*		Kidney Weed		2
Plantae	Flora	Cupressaceae	2279	*Callitris endlicheri*		Black Cypress Pine		1
Plantae	Flora	Cupressaceae	6379	*Callitris glaucophylla*		White Cypress Pine		2
Plantae	Flora	Cyatheaceae	8074	*Cyathea australis*		Rough Treefern	P	1
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	2310	*Carex appressa*		Tall Sedge		1
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	2327	*Carex inversa*		Knob Sedge		2
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	2364	*Cyperus eragrostis*	*	Umbrella Sedge		1
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	6402	*Lepidosperma laterale*		Variable Sword-sedge		3
Plantae	Flora	Dennstaedtiaceae	6403	*Pteridium esculentum*		Bracken		6
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	2542	*Hibbertia obtusifolia*		Hoary Guinea Flower		3
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	2543	*Hibbertia pedunculata*				1
Plantae	Flora	Elaeocarpaceae	6201	*Tetratheca bauerifolia*				1
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2583	*Acrotriche serrulata*		Honeypots		4
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2584	*Astroloma humifusum*		Native Cranberry		1
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2586	*Brachyloma daphnoides*		Daphne Heath		4
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	10195	*Leucopogon fletcheri subsp. brevisepalus*				1
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	6425	*Leucopogon lanceolatus var. lanceolatus*				3
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2639	*Leucopogon virgatus*				3
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2646	*Melichrus urceolatus*		Urn Heath		1
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2649	*Monotoca scoparia*				1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2779	*Bossiaea foliosa*		Leafy Bossiaea		1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2860	*Glycine clandestina*		Twining glycine		6
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	6921	*Gompholobium huegelii*		Pale Wedge Pea		2
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2873	*Hardenbergia violacea*		False Sarsaparilla		2
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2876	*Hovea linearis*				2
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2882	*Indigofera australis*		Australian Indigo		1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	15585	*Oxylobium oxylobioides*		Mountain Oxylobium		1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2961	*Platylobium formosum*				1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	9354	*Platylobium formosum subsp. formosum*				2
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	3012	*Pultenaea procumbens*				5
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	3073	*Trifolium arvense*	*	Haresfoot Clover		1

Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3758	*Acacia dealbata*		Silver Wattle	3
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3792	*Acacia implexa*		Hickory Wattle	1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3824	*Acacia melanoxylon*		Blackwood	4
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3845	*Acacia paradoxa*		Kangaroo Thorn	1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3869	*Acacia rubida*		Red-stemmed Wattle	2
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3876	*Acacia siculiformis*		Dagger Wattle	1
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3893	*Acacia ulicifolia*		Prickly Moses	3
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3895	*Acacia verniciflua*		Varnish Wattle	1
Plantae	Flora	Gentianaceae	3131	*Centaurium erythraea*	*	Common Centaury	4
Plantae	Flora	Gentianaceae	3133	*Centaurium tenuiflorum*	*	Branched Centaury, Slender centaury	1
Plantae	Flora	Gentianaceae	3137	*Sebaea ovata*		Yellow Centaury	1
Plantae	Flora	Geraniaceae	GERA	*Geranium spp.*			1
Plantae	Flora	Haloragaceae	3247	*Gonocarpus tetragynus*		Poverty Raspwort	4
Plantae	Flora	Haloragaceae	HALR	*Haloragis spp.*			1
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	3371	*Ajuga australis*		Austral Bugle	1
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	3415	*Prostanthera lasianthos*		Victorian Christmas Bush	1
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	3427	*Prostanthera rotundifolia*		Round-leaved Mint-bush	2
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	3446	*Salvia verbenaca*	*	Vervain	1
Plantae	Flora	Lauraceae	3468	*Cassytha melantha*			1
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	6302	*Lomandra filiformis*		Wattle Matt-rush	1
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	6511	*Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea*		Wattle Matt-rush	3
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	6308	*Lomandra longifolia*		Spiny-headed Mat-rush	4
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	8802	*Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora*		Many-flowered Mat-rush	1
Plantae	Flora	Loranthaceae	6394	*Amyema miquelii*		Box Mistletoe	2
Plantae	Flora	Loranthaceae	3620	*Muellerina eucalyptoides*			1
Plantae	Flora	Malvaceae	8961	*Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus*			1
Plantae	Flora	Monimiaceae	13217	*Atherosperma moschatum subsp. moschatum*			1
Plantae	Flora	Monimiaceae	3914	*Hedycarya angustifolia*		Native Mulberry	1
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4021	*Calytrix tetragona*		Common Fringe-myrtle	1
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4061	*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*		Apple Box	2

Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4082	*Eucalyptus dives*		Broad-leaved Peppermint	7
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4120	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*		Red Stringybark	10
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4122	*Eucalyptus mannifera*		Brittle Gum	3
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4125	*Eucalyptus melliodora*		Yellow Box	2
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4137	*Eucalyptus nortonii*		Large-flowered Bundy	6
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	7338	*Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata*			2
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	9951	*Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii*			4
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	9750	*Eucalyptus rubida subsp. rubida*			1
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4197	*Eucalyptus viminalis*		Ribbon Gum	3
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4208	*Kunzea ericoides*		Burgan	1
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4216	*Leptospermum brevipes*		Slender Tea-tree	4
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4228	*Leptospermum multicaule*		Silver Tea-tree	1
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4230	*Leptospermum myrtifolium*			1
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	6777	*Melaleuca parvistaminea*			2
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	10712	*Caladenia alpina*			P 1
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	CORY	*Corybas spp.*			P 1
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	7364	*Pterostylis aciculiformis*		Slender Ruddyhood	P 1
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	PTER	*Pterostylis spp.*		Greenhood	P 1
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	7365	*Thelymitra cyanea*		Veined Sun Orchid	P 1
Plantae	Flora	Oxalidaceae	4613	*Oxalis corniculata*	*	Creeping Oxalis	1
Plantae	Flora	Phormiaceae	3569	*Stypandra glauca*		Nodding Blue Lily	1
Plantae	Flora	Phyllanthaceae	7395	*Poranthera microphylla*		Small Poranthera	1
Plantae	Flora	Pittosporaceae	4674	*Bursaria spinosa*		Native Blackthorn	1
Plantae	Flora	Pittosporaceae	11017	*Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla*		Native Blackthorn	2
Plantae	Flora	Pittosporaceae	11929	*Cheiranthera linearis*		Finger Flower	2
Plantae	Flora	Plantaginaceae	4699	*Plantago lanceolata*	*	Lamb's Tongues	1
Plantae	Flora	Plantaginaceae	4705	*Plantago varia*			1
Plantae	Flora	Plantaginaceae	6003	*Veronica calycina*		Hairy Speedwell	2
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	9960	*Austrostipa nivicola*			1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	4790	*Bothriochloa macra*		Red Grass	1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	4800	*Briza maxima*	*	Quaking Grass	1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	4846	*Dactylis glomerata*	*	Cocksfoot	1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	9151	*Dichelachne sieberiana*			4
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	DICE	*Dichelachne spp.*			1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	4952	*Eragrostis curvula*	*	African Lovegrass	1

Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	5005	*Holcus lanatus*	*	Yorkshire Fog		1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	6803	*Imperata cylindrica*		Blady Grass		3
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	5033	*Lolium rigidum*	*	Wimmera Ryegrass		1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	5037	*Microlaena stipoides*		Weeping Grass		1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	7707	*Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides*		Weeping Grass		4
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	8743	*Poa sieberiana var. cyanophylla*				3
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	8742	*Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana*		Snowgrass		4
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	POA	*Poa spp.*				5
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	14308	*Rytidosperma erianthum*		Wallaby Grass		1
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	7770	*Themeda triandra*				4
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	5239	*Vulpia bromoides*	*	Squirrel Tail Fesque		1
Plantae	Flora	Polygalaceae	5257	*Comesperma volubile*				1
Plantae	Flora	Primulaceae	14614	*Lysimachia arvensis*	*	Scarlet Pimpernel		1
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	5344	*Banksia marginata*		Silver Banksia		2
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	10978	*Grevillea ramosissima subsp. ramosissima*		Fan Grevillea		4
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	5444	*Lomatia myricoides*		River Lomatia		2
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	5471	*Persoonia rigida*			P	3
Plantae	Flora	Pteridaceae	8005	*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*		Rock Fern		1
Plantae	Flora	Pteridaceae	8007	*Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi*		Rock Fern		2
Plantae	Flora	Ranunculaceae	5493	*Clematis aristata*		Old Man's Beard		2
Plantae	Flora	Ranunculaceae	13520	*Clematis leptophylla*				1
Plantae	Flora	Rhamnaceae	5568	*Pomaderris angustifolia*				2
Plantae	Flora	Rhamnaceae	5571	*Pomaderris aspera*		Hazel Pomaderris		3
Plantae	Flora	Rhamnaceae	9212	*Pomaderris subcapitata*				3
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	5604	*Acaena novae-zelandiae*		Bidgee-widgee		3
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	5605	*Acaena ovina*		Acaena		1
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	5635	*Rosa rubiginosa*	*	Sweet Briar		1
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	11303	*Rubus fruticosus sp. agg.*	*	Blackberry complex		1
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	5642	*Rubus parvifolius*		Native Raspberry		2
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	5646	*Rubus ulmifolius*	*	Blackberry		2
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	5659	*Asperula scoparia*		Prickly Woodruff		2
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	5675	*Coprosma quadrifida*		Prickly Currant Bush		1
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	5684	*Galium gaudichaudii*		Rough Bedstraw		1
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	13838	*Galium leiocarpum*				1
Plantae	Flora	Rutaceae	8801	*Correa reflexa var. reflexa*		Native Fuschia		1
Plantae	Flora	Santalaceae	5860	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*		Cherry Ballart		2

Plantae	Flora	Santalaceae	5864	*Exocarpos strictus*		Dwarf Cherry		1
Plantae	Flora	Sapindaceae	7068	*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata*		Broad-leaf Hopbush		5
Plantae	Flora	Solanaceae	6065	*Solanum aviculare*		Kangaroo Apple		1
Plantae	Flora	Stackhousiaceae	6120	*Stackhousia monogyna*		Creamy Candles		2
Plantae	Flora	Stylidiaceae	6157	*Stylidium graminifolium*		Grass Triggerplant		3
Plantae	Flora	Thymelaeaceae	7642	*Pimelea glauca*		Smooth Rice-flower		1
Plantae	Flora	Thymelaeaceae	6814	*Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia*				2
Plantae	Flora	Verbenaceae	6256	*Verbena bonariensis*	*	Purpletop		1
Plantae	Flora	Violaceae	6270	*Viola betonicifolia*		Native Violet		1
Plantae	Flora	Violaceae	6272	*Viola hederacea*		Ivy-leaved Violet		1
Plantae	Flora	Xanthorrhoeaceae	6316	*Xanthorrhoea australis*			P	2
Plantae	Flora	Xanthorrhoeaceae	8752	*Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. angustifolia*			P	1

bionet

Layers

- Species records mapped as held
- Category 3 sensitive spp. 0.01°(~1km) rounded
- Category 2 sensitive spp.0.1°(~10km) rounded

Print

Title

Atlas Map

Format

PDF

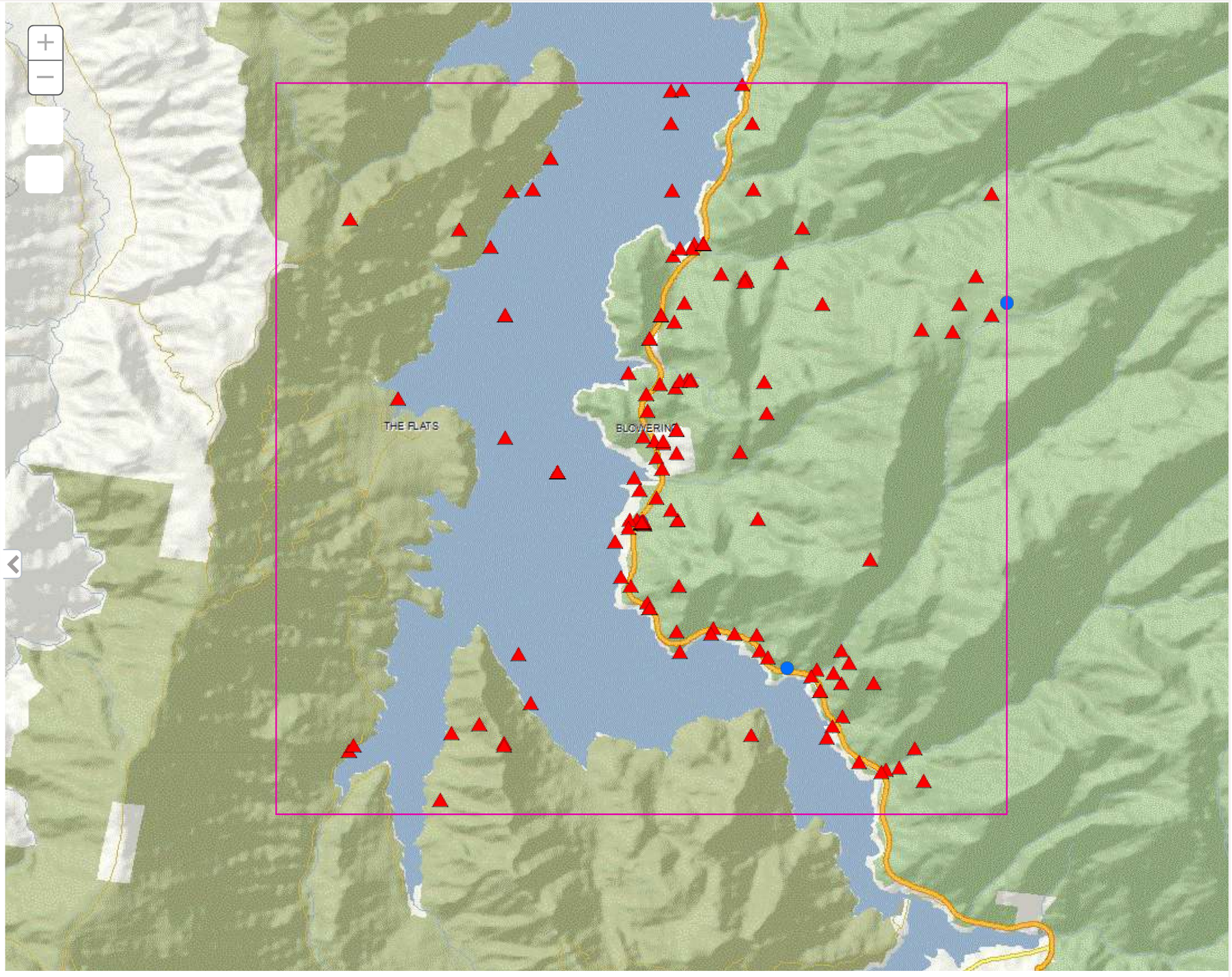
Layout

A4 Landscape

Print

1. **Atlas Map**

Clear Print History



Appendix D: Plant Community Type Mapping and Details

Map Title

0 300 600 m

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Notes

Legend

SVTM NSW 1750 PCT

Plant Community Type With Labels

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Brown Myrtle Wet Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Yellow Box Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Slopes Box-Blakelys Red Gum Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sands Machaerina-Eleocharis Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sands Baloskion-Machaerina Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coast Sands Jointed Twig-rush Sedgeland

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Central Hunter Riparian Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Monaro Ranges Exposed Shrub Forest

(Alpine Complex) Alpine Short Herbfield

(Alpine Complex) Alpine Snowpatch Feldmark

(Alpine Complex) Alpine Snowpatch Grassland

(Alpine Complex) Alpine Snowpatch Herbfield

(Alpine Complex) Alpine Windswept Feldmark

(Alpine Complex) Alpine and sub-alpine peatlands, damp herbfields and fens, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko Alpine Wet Heath

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko Frost Hollow Grassland

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko Frost Hollow Grassy Open Heath

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko High Peaks Alpine Grassland

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko High Plateau Grassy Open Heath

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko Range Boggy Herbfield

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko Rocky Podocarpus Heath

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko Subalpine Valley Damp Heath

(Alpine Complex) Kosciuszko Subalpine Valley Wet Meadow

(Alpine Complex) Namadgi Subalpine Rocky Shrubland

(Alpine Complex) Nimmo-Long Plain Frosty Dry Grassland

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Bastard Mulga tall open shrubland of the semi-arid (hot) and arid climate zones

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Black Box - Gidgee - chenopod low open woodland wetland on alluvial clay soils in the Culgoa River region of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Black Box - Gidgee - chenopod low open woodland wetland on alluvial clay soils in the Culgoa River region of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Black Oak - Western Rosewood - bluebush/saltbush low sparse woodland on gravel downs in the arid climate zone

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Broombush shrubland in dunefields of the arid climate zone

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Cabbage-tree Wattle shrubland of the inland plains and drainage lines

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Curly Mallee - bluebush open woodland of the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Derived mixed shrubland on loamy-clay soils in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Gidgee chenopod woodland on red-brown clays in the semi-arid (hot) climate zone mainly in the Mulga Lands Bioregion.

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Gidgee of the intermittent watercourses or the arid zone (mainly Channel Country Bioregion and Simpson Strezlecki Dunefields Bioregion)

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Heather Bush - Mulga - Umbrella Mulga open shrubland on gravelly rises mainly in the Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Hooked Needlewood - Needlewood - Mulga - Turpentine Bush open shrubland of the semi-arid and arid plains

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Horse Mulga - Umbrella Mulga shrubland on ranges in the arid and semi-arid climate zones

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Leopardwood low woodland mainly on clayey soils in the semi-arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Mulga - Dead Finish on stony hills mainly of the Channel Country Bioregion and Broken Hill Complex Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Mulga - Ironwood shrubland on loams and clays mainly of the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Mulga - Rock Fuchsia-bush sparse shrubland of silcrete scarps and mesas of the Channel Country Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Mulga shrubland on stony rises in the arid and semi-arid climate zones, mainly in the Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Murrays Wattle sparse shrubland/forbland on sand rises of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Hopbush - Scrub Turpentine - Senna shrubland on semi-arid and arid sandplains and dunes.

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Nelia tall open shrubland of semi-arid sandplains

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Porcupine Grass - Red Mallee - Gum Coolabah hummock grassland / low sparse woodland on metamorphic ranges on the Barrier Range, Broken Hill Complex B*

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Porcupine Grass - Red Mallee - Gum Coolabah hummock grassland / low sparse woodland on metamorphic ranges on the Barrier Range, Broken Hill Complex Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Prickly Wattle tall open shrubland of dunes and sandplains of semi-arid and arid regions

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Purple Wood wattle shrubland of the arid zone sandplains

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Sandhill Wattle open shrubland on sand ridges mainly in the arid zone

Legend

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Sandplain Mulga tall shrubland - open shrubland of the semi-arid and arid climate zones

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Senna - Mulga - Needlewood open shrubland on loam-clay soils in swales and on the edges of claypans in the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Supplejack woodland of the NSW north-western semi-arid plains

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Mulga low open woodland on the stony ranges of the arid zone (far north western NSW).

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Mulga shrubland on plains and sandplains in the arid and semi-arid (hot summer) climate zones.

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Whitewood - Western Rosewood low woodland of the NSW north western plains

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Woollybutt Grass open grassland on red earths of the inland plains

(Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation)) Yarran shrubland of the NSW central to northern slopes and plains

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Australian Boxthorn open shrubland in the semi-arid or arid climate zones

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Black Bluebush low open shrubland of the alluvial plains and sandplains of the arid and semi-arid zones

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Black Oak - Bladder Saltbush on light clays in the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Black Roly Poly low open shrubland of the Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Bladder Saltbush chenopod shrubland on alluvial plains mainly in the Darling Riverine Plain Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Bladder Saltbush low open chenopod shrubland of the Strzelecki dunefields of the arid climate zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Bladder Saltbush shrubland on alluvial plains in the semi-arid (warm) zone including Riverina Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Bladder Saltbush shrubland on stony plains and downs of the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Bluebush shrubland on stony rises and downs in the arid and semi-arid zones

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Bottlewasher - Copperburr grassland of the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Chenopod low open shrubland - ephemeral partly derived forbland saline wetland on occasionally flooded pale clay scalds in the NSW North Western Plai*

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Chenopod low open shrubland - ephemeral partly derived forbland saline wetland on occasionally flooded pale clay scalds in the NSW North Western Plains

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Copperburr low open shrubland on loam - clay flats and playas, western Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and northern Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Cotton Bush - copperburr open shrubland of the arid climate zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Cotton Bush open shrubland of the semi-arid (warm) zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Derived Copperburr shrubland of the NSW northern inland alluvial floodplains

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Derived Giant Redburr low shrubland on alluvial plains of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Dillon Bush (Nitre Bush) shrubland of the semi-arid and arid zones

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Galvanized Burr derived low shrubland of the Brigalow Belt South and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Kerosene Grass - Mulka grass - short grassland/forbland of the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Low Bluebush - Bladder Saltbush open shrubland of the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Lunette chenopod shrubland mainly of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Mitchell Grass - saltbush grassland/shrubland of the gibber downs of the arid climate zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Old Man Saltbush - mixed chenopod shrubland of the semi-arid hot (persistently dry) and arid climate zones (north-western NSW)

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Old Man Saltbush shrubland mainly of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (south western NSW)

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Pearl Bluebush low open shrubland of the arid and semi-arid plains

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Prickly Wattle open shrubland of drainage lines on stony rises and plains of the arid climate zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Sandhill Cane Grass hummock grassland on siliceous sands on dune crests of the arid zone

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Slender Saltbush - samphire - copperburr low open shrubland wetland on irregularly innundated floodplains mainly in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioreg*

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Slender Saltbush - samphire - copperburr low open shrubland wetland on irregularly innundated floodplains mainly in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation)) Windmill Grass - love grass - daisy derived grassland/forbland of arid climate zone

(Candidate native grasslands) Candidate native grasslands

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Apple Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark shrubby hill open forest in the upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjacent South Eas*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Apple Box - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark shrubby hill open forest in the upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjacent South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Apple Box - Nortons Box - Blakelys Red Gum valley flat moist grassy tall open forest in the southern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjoining South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Apple Box - Nortons Box - Blakelys Red Gum valley flat moist grassy tall open forest in the southern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjoining*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Apple Box - Red Stringybark basalt scree open forest in the upper Murray River region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Avisford Sandstone Moist Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Baryulgil Serpentinite Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - White Box - Tumbledown Gum shrubby open forest / woodland mainly in the Mt Kaputar region, Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Blakelys Red Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Rough-barked Apple shrubby woodland of the upper Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Blakelys Red Gum - Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box woodland on Wyangala Granite in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Gorges Grey Gum Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Brittle Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint open forest with tall dense shrub understorey on riparian coarse grained granitic soils in the NSW South Wester*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Brittle Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint open forest with tall dense shrub understorey on riparian coarse grained granitic soils in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Broad-leaved Peppermint - Nortons Box - Red Stringybark tall open forest on red clay on hills in the southern part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bi*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Broad-leaved Peppermint - Nortons Box - Red Stringybark tall open forest on red clay on hills in the southern part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Broad-leaved Sally grass - sedge woodland on valley flats and swamps in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjoining South Eastern Highlands *

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Broad-leaved Sally grass - sedge woodland on valley flats and swamps in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjoining South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Broad-leaved Stringybark shrub/grass open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Broombush - wattle very tall shrubland of the Pilliga to Goonoo regions, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Buloke - White Cypress Pine woodland on outwash plains in the Pilliga Scrub and Narrabri regions, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Bungonia Grassy Box Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Bungonia Slates Shrubby Open Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Escarpment Grey Gum Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Escarpment Grey Gum Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Escarpment Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Escarpment Rocky Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Felsic Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Felsic Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Grey Gum-Stringybark Dry Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Ironbark Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Moist Fern Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Quartzite Grey Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Quartzite Grey Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Burragorang Gorges Red Gum-Ironbark Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Candlebark - Apple Box - Narrow-leaved Peppermint tall open forest on granite in the Tumbarumba region of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and u*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Candlebark - Apple Box - Narrow-leaved Peppermint tall open forest on granite in the Tumbarumba region of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Capertee Escarpment Slaty Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Capertee Escarpment Slaty Gum-Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Capertee Escarpment Slaty Gum-Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Capertee Footslopes Box-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Capertee Slopes Stringybark-Box Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Capertee-Wolgan Escarpment Dry Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Castlereagh Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Cathedral Rock Granite Peppermint-Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Central Gorges Box-Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Central Hunter Ironbark Grassy Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Central West Stony Hills Stringybark-Box Forest

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Central West Stony Ranges Pine-Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Central West Tumbledown Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Chandlers Creek Dry Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Clarence Foothills Bloodwood-Ironbark Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Clarence Gorges Granite Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Clarence Gorges Grey Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Clarence Gorges Silver-leaved Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Clarence Lowland Ironbark-Spotted Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Pink Bloodwood Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Rises Spotted Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Curricabark Serpentinite Mallee Spinifex Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Dirty Gum - Buloke - White Cypress Pine - ironbark shrubby woodland on deep sandy soils in the Liverpool Plains region of the Brigalow Belt South Bio*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Dirty Gum - Buloke - White Cypress Pine - ironbark shrubby woodland on deep sandy soils in the Liverpool Plains region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Douglas Scarp Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Drake Hills Spotted Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Eastern New England Ranges Blackbutt Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Ettrema Gorge Ironbark-Grey Gum Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Far North Hinterland Grassy Swamp Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Far North Hinterland Swamp Turpentine-Apple Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Far South Escarpment Stringybark-Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Far South Hinterland Dry Grass Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Far South Hinterland Dry Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Far South Sheltered Monkey Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Gibraltar Range Gorge Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Granite gorge Tumbledown Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Oleander Wattle low open woodland in the Warialda region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Grass Tree tall shrubland on shallow basalt soil and talus on the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Grey Box - Grey Gum - Rough-barked Apple - Blakelys Red Gum grassy open forest of the central Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Grey Box shrubby open forest of northern parts of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Foothills Apple-Ironbark Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Foothills Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Foothills Spotted Gum-Ironbark Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Lowland Flats Damp Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Dry Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Sandy Creekflat Low Paperbark Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Coast White Mahogany Low Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Footslopes Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Footslopes Singleton Mallee

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Grey Box Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Grey Gum Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Pokolbin Ironbark Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Hunter Valley Footslopes Slaty Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Jenolan-Tuglow Limestone Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Koreelah Ironbark Dry Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Kowmung Limestone Sheltered Open Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Long-leaved Box - Black Cypress Pine granitic hillcrest shrubby open forest of the upper Murray Valley region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower Hunter Clay Heath

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower Hunter Lowland Ironbark-Paperbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower Hunter Lowland Ironbark-Paperbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower Hunter Spotted Gum Scrubby Transition Forest

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower Hunter Spotted Gum-Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower North Coastal Hills Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower North Foothills Ironbark-Box-Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Lower North Serpentinite Red Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Macleay Gorges Red Gum-Box Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Macleay Gorges Riverflat Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Macleay Gorges Stringybark-Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Maryland Moist Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mid Clarence Valley Moist Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Motherumbah - White Bloodwood - cypress pine very tall shrubland / woodland of the Coonabarabran region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mount Dangar Wattle Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mountain Gum - Blakelys Red Gum open forest on metasediments of the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mountain Ribbon Gum - Messmate - Broad-leaved Stringybark open forest on granitic soils of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mudgee Ranges Stony Slopes Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mudgee Ranges Stony Slopes Shrubby Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby open forest mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion and northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Box shrub/grass open forest on hills in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioreg*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Box shrub/grass open forest on hills in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - mixed box woodland on hills in the Cowra - Boorowa - Young region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Murrumbidgee Currawang Rocky Shrubland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nandewar Box - Western New England Blackbutt - Red Stringybark open forest in the Kaputar area of the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nandewar Hills Apple-White Box Shrub-Grass Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nandewar Serpentinite Red Stringybark Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrub - grass woodland upper Hunter and northern Wollemi

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Gum - Native Olive woodland of Central Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Native Olive shrubby open forest of the central and upper Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress pine woodland on slopes and flats in the Coonabarabran - Pilliga Scrub regions

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark grassy woodland of the Brigalow Belt South bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Peppermint - Mountain Ribbon Gum grassy open forest of the eastern New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Peppermint - Wattle-leaved Peppermint shrubby open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) New England Blackbutt grassy open forest of the eastern New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) New England stringybarks - peppermint open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northeast New England Granites Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northeast New England Ranges Messmate Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northeast New England Stringybark Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Gorges Blakes Wattle Rock Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Gorges Granite Stringybark-Apple Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Gorges Grey Gum-Tallowwood Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Gorges Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Gorges Red Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Gorges Sheltered Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland Hills Bloodwood-Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northern Lowland Red Gum-Swamp Turpentine Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest Apple-White Pine Riparian Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest Black Pine-Ironbark Forest

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest Creekflat Blakelys Red Gum Shrub-Grass Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest Pine-Ironbark Grassy Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest Ranges Rocky Tumbledown Gum Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest Red Gum-Apple-White Pine Grassy Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest White Box Spinifex Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest White Box Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest White Box-White Pine Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest White Pine-Box Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest White Pine-Ironbark-Tumbledown Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Northwest White Pine-Silver-leaved Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nortons Box - Red Box - White Box tussock grass open forest of the southern section of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nortons Box - Red Stringybark grassy tall open forest on sheltered slopes in the Tumbarumba - Murray River region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bio*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nortons Box - Red Stringybark grassy tall open forest on sheltered slopes in the Tumbarumba - Murray River region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nortons Box - stringybark - cough bush shrub - grass woodland on volcanic crests of the Warrumbungle Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nortons Box shrubby low woodland on sandstone and conglomerate escarpments in the far southern part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Nymboida Rhyolite Moist Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Pilliga Box - White Cypress Pine - Buloke shrubby woodland in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine shrub grass tall woodland of the Pilliga - Warialda region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Red Box - Red Stringybark - Nortons Box hill heath shrub - tussock grass open forest of the Tumut region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Nortons Box heath open forest of the upper slopes subregion in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and adjoining South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Nortons Box heath open forest of the upper slopes subregion in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Red Box - Long-leaved Box - Inland Scribbly Gum tussock grass - shrub low open forest on hills in the southern part of the NSW Sout*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Red Box - Long-leaved Box - Inland Scribbly Gum tussock grass - shrub low open forest on hills in the southern part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - White Box grassy open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Riparian Blakelys Red Gum - Broad-leaved Sally woodland - tea-tree - bottlebrush - wattle shrubland wetland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Riparian Blakelys Red Gum - Broad-leaved Sally woodland - tea-tree - bottlebrush - wattle shrubland wetland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - Silvertop Stringybark - Ribbon Gum shrub/grass open forest on hills of the southern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - White Box - Rusty Fig shrubby open forest in the Kaputar area of Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar Bioregions

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - Yellow Box grass/shrub footslope open forest, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Semi-mesic woodland on basalt hills of the dry subtropical climate zone, north western slopes of NSW

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Foothills Spotted Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine +/- White Box shrubby open forest mainly in the northern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - White Box - White Cypress Pine viney scrub woodland in the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - box dry shrub grass woodland of the Pilliga Scrub - Warialda region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - tea tree shrubby woodland mainly in the northern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine shrubby open forest of Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Bendemeer White Gum - Ribbon Gum open forest in the Kaputar area of the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Mountain Gum grassy open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Nandewar Box shrubby open forest in the Kaputar area of the Nandewar Bioregion

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Ribbon Gum - Rough-barked Apple open forest on basalt hills of southern Nandewar Bioregion, southern New England Tableland Bi*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Ribbon Gum - Rough-barked Apple open forest on basalt hills of southern Nandewar Bioregion, southern New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple grassy open forest of southern Nandewar Bioregion, southern New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North *

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple grassy open forest of southern Nandewar Bioregion, southern New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Snowy Gorge White Box-Pine Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southeast Hinterland Dry Grass Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southeast Hinterland Dry Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southeast Scarp Maidens Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Red Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southwest Foothills Stringybark-Box Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southwest Ranges Stringybark Exposed Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southwest Ranges Stringybark-Box Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southwest Rockplate Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Southwest Rockplate Shrubby Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Spotted Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark shrub - grass open forest of the central and lower Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Stanthorpe Plateau Flats Gum-Stringybark Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple - cypress pine shrubby open forest of the eastern Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Stringybark - spinifex woodland associated serpentinite outcrops in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Tenterfield Plateau Stringybark Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark - Currawang shrubby low woodland on Wyangala granite and metasediments of the Wyangala Dam *

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark - Currawang shrubby low woodland on Wyangala granite and metasediments of the Wyangala Dam region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Caleys Ironbark shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark shrubby woodland mainly in the northern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum trachyte rock flat sedgeland - shrubland of the Warrumbungle Range region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Upper Guy Fawkes Stringybark-Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Upper Hunter Box-Blakelys Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Warrumbungle mountains Nandewar Box - Yellow Box shrub grass open forest, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Warrumbungle trachyte hillcrest Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - White Bloodwood shrubby woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Warrumbungle trachyte outcrop heathland / low woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Warrumbungle trachyte talus scree woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Gorges Box Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Monkey Gum Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Guy Fawkes Plateau White Gum Flats Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Basalt Cap Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Broombush Grassy Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Colluvial Grey Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Escarpment Slaty Gum-Pine Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Flats Apple-Gum Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Ironbark-Box Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Sandy Colluvial Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Sandy Riparian Red Gum Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western Hunter Trachyte Spinifex Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Western New England White Pine-Tumbledown Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - Black Cypress Pine shrubby hill woodland in the east Pilliga - Mendooran - Gulgong regions, mainly Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum - Red Box - Red Stringybark shrubby woodland on shallow soils on metamorphic hills in the Albury region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum - Red Box - Red Stringybark shrubby woodland on shallow soils on metamorphic hills in the Albury region of the NSW South*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Blakelys Red Gum shrubby open forest of the central and upper Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - Silvertop Stringybark +/- White Cypress Pine grass shrub open forest of the southern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregi*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - Silvertop Stringybark +/- White Cypress Pine grass shrub open forest of the southern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - White Cypress Pine - Rough-barked Apple shrubby open forest in the Kaputar area of Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - White Cypress Pine shrub grass hills woodland in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - White Cypress Pine shrubby hills open forest mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - cypress pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark shrub grass open forest / woodland of the northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Biore*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box - cypress pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark shrub grass open forest / woodland of the northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box shrubby open forest on hills mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Box shrubby woodland of the western Liverpool Range, Warrumbungle Range and south-west Pilliga forests, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Bulloak - ironbark woodland of the Pilliga area of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Poplar Box - Silver-leaved Ironbark viney shrub woodland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark - Caleys Ironbark open forest of the central Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregi*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark - Caleys Ironbark open forest of the central Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark - Wilga shrub grass woodland of the Narrabri-Yetman region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Wingecarribee Gorges Stringybark-Grey Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Wollondilly-Shoalhaven Slopes Grassy Open Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Yerranderie Enriched Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation)) Youmans Stringybark - Mountain Gum open forest of the western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Apple Box - Yellow Box - Argyle Apple dry open forest of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Banyabba Creekflat Orange Gum-Paperbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Banyabba Rockplate Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Banyabba Rockplate Shrubby Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Binnaway Sandstone Ironbark-Pine Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Caleys Ironbark - Tumbledown Red Gum shrubby woodland on Mole Granite of the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioreg*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Caleys Ironbark - Tumbledown Red Gum shrubby woodland on Mole Granite of the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Dirty Gum - bloodwood - She Oak open forest on siliceous hills in the northern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - red gum +/- White Bloodwood shrubby open forest on hills of the southern Pilliga, Coonabarabran and Gar*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - red gum +/- White Bloodwood shrubby open forest on hills of the southern Pilliga, Coonabarabran and Garawilla regions, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Orange Gum - Tumbledown Red Gum shrubby woodland on granites of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark - red gum - box low open forest on siliceous rocky outcrops in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Rough-barked Apple - Round-leaved Gum shrubby riparian forest in the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Tumbledown Red Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Stringybark She Oak open forest on acid volcanics of the western New England Table*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Cypress Pine - Tumbledown Red Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Stringybark She Oak open forest on acid volcanics of the western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blakelys Red Gum - Red Box - Black Cypress Pine grass/shrub woodland on hills in the Upper Slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes

Legend

Bioregio*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blakelys Red Gum - Red Box - Black Cypress Pine grass/shrub woodland on hills in the Upper Slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blakelys Red Gum - Smooth-barked Apple shrub swamp woodland on siliceous white sands in the Yetman region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blakelys Red Gum - Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Low Heathy Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Peppermint Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Swamp Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - Rough-barked Apple woodland mainly in the east Pilliga forests, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby sandstone open forest in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion (including Goonoo)

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue-leaved Ironbark - pine shrubby open forest on hills in the Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue-leaved Ironbark heathy woodland of the southern part of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue-leaved Stringybark open forest of the Mudgee region NSW central western slopes

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Bondo Slopes Dry Peppermint Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Bondo Slopes Dry Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Bottlebrush riparian shrubland wetland of the northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Brittle Gum - peppermint open forest of the Woomargama to Tumut region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Brogo Scarp Mallee Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Brogo Wattle Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Broom Bush - Allocasuarina gymnanthera heathy woodland on sandstone outcrops of the Sydney Basin

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Brown Bloodwood - Dwyers Red Gum - Red Ironbark heathy woodland on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Budawang Sandstone Silvertop Ash Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Buloke - White Cypress Pine woodland in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Bungonia Tableland Scribbly Gum Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Bungonia Tableland Silvertop Ash-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Burragorang Escarpment Heath

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Burragorang Footslopes Scribbly Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Burragorang Permian Sandstone Grey Gum-Peppermint Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Burralow Swamp Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Capertee Blue-leaved Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Capertee Conglomerate Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Capertee Escarpment Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Capertee Uplands Enriched Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Carrai-Werrikimbe Blackbutt Dry Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Castlereagh Shrubby Swamp Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Central Tableland Dry Slopes Stringybark-Box Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Central Tableland Peppermint Shrub-Grass Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Central Tableland Sand-slope Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Central West Tumbledown Gum-Pine Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Central West Tumbledown Gum-Pine Shrubby Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Chaelundi-Mann River Granite Scrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Chambigne Mahogany-Brown Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Chambigne Square-fruited Ironbark-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Escarpment Blackbutt Moist Fern Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Lowland Smudgy Apple-Paperbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Blackbutt-Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Bloodwood-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Rockplate Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Rough-barked Apple Shrub Forest

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Stringybark Heathy Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Sandstone Stringybark-Blackbutt Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Coastal Sands Apple-Blackbutt Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Coastal Sands Bloodwood Low Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Coastal Sands Littoral Scrub-Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Cockle Creek Sandflat Scribbly Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Coondella Rhyolite Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Coorabakh Conglomerate Banksia Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Cudgegong Footslopes Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Cudgegong Sandslope Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dapper Mugga Ironbark - Western Grey Box - Blakelys Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine grass shrub hill woodland (southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion)

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Deua Rocky Slopes Woila Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dirty (Baradine) Gum - White Bloodwood - White Cypress Pine - Motherumbah shrubby woodland on sandy soils in the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding region*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dirty (Baradine) Gum - White Bloodwood - White Cypress Pine - Motherumbah shrubby woodland on sandy soils in the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dirty Gum (Baradine Gum) - Black Cypress Pine - White Bloodwood shrubby woodland on of the Pilliga forests and surrounding region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dunedoo Sandstone Ironbark-Pine Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Duri Peak Red Gum woodland on andesite hills of the southern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Durridgere Sandstone Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dwyers Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - ironbark low woodland on sandstone hillcrests in the Dubbo - Gilgandra region, south-western Brigalow Belt Sout*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dwyers Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - ironbark low woodland on sandstone hillcrests in the Dubbo - Gilgandra region, south-western Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Elderslie Banksia Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Eurabbie - Robertsons Peppermint very tall, fern open forest of gullies and sheltered hillslopes in the southern most part of the NSW South Western S*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Eurabbie - Robertsons Peppermint very tall, fern open forest of gullies and sheltered hillslopes in the southern most part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Coastal Cypress Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Peaks Scrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Sands Coastal Cypress Dry Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Sands Scribbly Gum Heathy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Coastal Ranges Silvertop Ash Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Hinterland Silvertop Ash Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Lowland Depressions Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Forest Red Gum x Blakelys Red Gum - box woodland of the Yetman region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Fringe Myrtle heathland / shrubland on rock platforms in Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Glenreagh Sandstone Riparian Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Goulburn River Grassy Mallee Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Goulburn River Ironbark Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Goulburn River Ironbark-Bloodwood Heathy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Goulburn-Lithgow Ranges Silvertop Ash Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Goulburn-Lithgow Tableland Hills Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Gourock Range Peppermint-Ash Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Green Mallee mallee-forest / woodland on stony rises or hills in the Narrabri to Yetman region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Grey Box - Slaty Box shrub - grass woodland on sandstone slopes of the upper Hunter and Sydney Basin

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Grey Gum - Grey Myrtle - Narrow-leaved Stringybark - Rusty Fig open forest on ranges of the Upper Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Grey Gum - Scribbly Gum - Black Pine heathy open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Growee Ranges Grey Gum Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Growee Ranges Grey Gum-Scribbly Gum Forest

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Gulaga Rocky Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Gulgong Ranges Stringybark-Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Gulgong Sandstone Ranges Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hawkesbury Escarpment Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Foothills Apple Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Lowland Apple-Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Lowland Scribbly Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Ironbark Scrubby Low Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Ironbark Wattle Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Wattle Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Range Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Range Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Range Peppermint Moist Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Range Rockplate Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Range Yellow Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Illawarra Escarpment Cliffline Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Mugga Ironbark - Daphne Heath low woodland of the Wagga Wagga region in the southern NSW South Western Slo*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Mugga Ironbark - Daphne Heath low woodland of the Wagga Wagga region in the southern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Red Ironbark open forest of the NSW central western slopes

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark - Black Cypress Pine - Red Ironbark open forest on sandstone hills in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregio*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark - Black Cypress Pine - Red Ironbark open forest on sandstone hills in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark - Black Cypress Pine hillslope shrub-tussock grass open forest on mainly sandstone ranges in the NSW central we*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark - Black Cypress Pine hillslope shrub-tussock grass open forest on mainly sandstone ranges in the NSW central western slopes

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark open forest on hills composed of silicous substrates in the mid-Murrumbidgee and upper Lachlan catchments mainl*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - Red Stringybark open forest on hills composed of silicous substrates in the mid-Murrumbidgee and upper Lachlan catchments mainly in the western South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - White Bloodwood - Red Stringybark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby sandstone woodland mainly of the Warrumbungle NP - Pilliga regio*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum - White Bloodwood - Red Stringybark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby sandstone woodland mainly of the Warrumbungle NP - Pilliga region in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Inland Scribbly Gum grassy open forest on hills in the Mudgee Region, NSW central western slopes

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Kanangra Peaks Silvertop Ash Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Kangaroo Valley Colluvial Scribbly Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Koonyum Range Rhyolite Outcrop Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Koonyum Range Rhyolite Outcrop Shrubby Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Kurri Sand Heathy Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Kurri Sand-Clay Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Long-leaved Box - Red Box - Red Stringybark mixed open forest on hills and hillslopes in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower Hunter Yellow Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Escarpment Rocky Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Sand Swale Banksia Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Sandplain Heathy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Macintyre Hills Ironbark Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) McKies Stringybark - Western New England Blackbutt - Rough-barked Apple open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mellong Sand Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mellong Sand Swamp Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mid North Conglomerate Blackbutt Shrub Forest

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mid North Stringybark-Turpentine Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mole River Blackbutt Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mole River Hills Wallangarra White Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mole River Tumbledown Gum-Ironbark Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Monaro Hills Brittle Gum Exposed Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Monaro Mountains Peppermint Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Monaro Mountains Snow Gum Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Monaro Ranges Sheltered Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Moonbi Range Rocky Granite Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Moredun Ranges Stringybark Exposed Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Morton Plateau Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Motherumbah - Dwyers Red Gum - White Cypress Pine tall shrubland of the Narrabri to Warialda region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Motherumbah - hill red gum - Black Cypress Pine shrubby low woodland mainly in the southern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mount Airly Sandstone Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mount Munningyundo Rocky Shrubland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mount Warning Caldera Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mountain Gum - Snow Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint shrubby open forest of montane ranges, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioreg*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mountain Gum - Snow Gum - Broad-leaved Peppermint shrubby open forest of montane ranges, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum - Red Ironbark woodland on hillslopes and in valleys on ranges in the NSW ce*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum - Red Ironbark woodland on hillslopes and in valleys on ranges in the NSW central western slopes

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrub/grass open forest of the upper Hunter Valley, mainly Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Blakelys Red Gum open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Buloke - Pillga Box - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on sandstone in the Dubbo region, south-western Brigalow Belt South Bioreg*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Buloke - Pillga Box - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on sandstone in the Dubbo region, south-western Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Inland Grey Box shrubby woodland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Buloke - Black Cypress Pine shrub grass open forest in the Goonoo forests and surrounding region, southern *

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Buloke - Black Cypress Pine shrub grass open forest in the Goonoo forests and surrounding region, southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Red Box - Red Stringybark - Western Grey Box grass/shrub woodland on metamophic substrates in the Tarcutta - Gundagai region, NSW So*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Red Box - Red Stringybark - Western Grey Box grass/shrub woodland on metamorphic substrates in the Tarcutta - Gundagai region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Red Box - White Box - Black Cypress Pine tall woodland on rises and hills in the northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - Western Grey Box - cypress pine tall woodland on footslopes of low hills in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - gum tall woodland on flats in the Pilliga forests and surrounding regions, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark - White Cypress Pine woodland on low rises mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Munghorn Sandstone Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine +/- Blakelys Red Gum shrubby open forest on sandstone low hills in the southern Brigalow Belt South Biore*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine +/- Blakelys Red Gum shrubby open forest on sandstone low hills in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion (including Goonoo)

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - Motherumbah woodland in the Kaputar area in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - White Box shrubby woodland in sedimentary hills of the Gunnedah region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Pine - Narrow-leaved Wattle shrub - grass open forest on sandstone slopes of the upper Hunter and Sydney Basin

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Pine - Sifton Bush heathy open forest on sandstone ranges of the upper Hunter and Sydney Basin

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Gum shrubby open forest on sandstone ranges of the upper Hunter Valley

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Red Stringybark - Black Pine woodlands on sandstone substrates of the Brigalow Belt South

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Tumbledown Red Gum shrubby open forest in the Melville Range area of southern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Bloodwood - Red Stringybark woodland of the Garawilla - Liverpool Plains region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine +/- Buloke tall open forest or woodland of the Warialda to Yetman region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - Buloke tall open forest on lower slopes and flats in the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding forests in the c*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - Buloke tall open forest on lower slopes and flats in the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding forests in the central north Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - cypress pine - White Box shrubby open forestin the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - pine - Brown Bloodwood shrub/grass open forest in the north west of the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark heathy woodland on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin and Brigalow Belt South

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark- Black Cypress Pine - stringybark +/- Grey Gum +/- Narrow-leaved Wattle shrubby open forest on sandstone hills in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Sydney Basin Bioregi

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Ironbark- Black Cypress Pine - stringybark +/- Grey Gum +/- Narrow-leaved Wattle shrubby open forest on sandstone hills in the southern*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Stringybark - Grey Gum shrubby open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Stringybark - Ironbark heathy open forest on sandstone ranges of the upper Hunter

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Wattle low open forest / very tall shrubland on ridges in northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and southern Brigalow Belt South *

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Narrow-leaved Wattle low open forest / very tall shrubland on ridges in northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Nattai Plateau Bloodwood-Peppermint Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Nattai Plateau Peppermint Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) New England Hills Red Gum-Stringybark Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) New England Youmans Stringybark-Box Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Newnes Plateau Peppermint-Ash Tall Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Newnes Plateau Silvertop Ash Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Nightcap Rhyolite Rocky Red Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northeast New England Ranges Blackbutt Dry Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Lowland Sandstones Dry Open Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Lowland Scribbly Gum-Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern New England Orange Gum Exposed Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Sands Blackbutt-Red Mahogany Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Sands Blackbutt-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Sands Bloodwood-Swamp Turpentine Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Sands Tea-tree-Banksia Littoral Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Sydney Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Wollemi Rocky Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest Felsic Rocky Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Creekflat Blakelys Red Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Felsic Ironbark-Red Gum Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Granite Blackbutt-Apple Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Laterite McKies Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Ranges Caleys Ironbark Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Rocky Riparian Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Stringybark-Pine Exposed Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest New England Tumbledown Gum-Ironbark Exposed Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northwest Wollemi Colluvial Apple Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Nymboida Rocky Slopes Low Forest

Legend

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Orange Gum - Caleys Ironbark - Red Stringybark open forest of the southern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Orange Gum - Caleys Ironbark - stringybark - Tenterfield Woollybutt shrubby open forest of the Horton River area of the Nandewar Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Orange Gum - Caleys Ironbark - stringybark shrubby open forest of the northern New England Tableland Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Palerang Hills Peppermint Dry Shrub Forest

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Pearl Beach Sand Forest

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Pindari Ironbark-Pine Exposed Woodland

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Pindari Orange Gum Rocky Woodland

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Quorrobolong Sand Flats Forest

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Box - Tumbledown Gum - Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box dry woodland, upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - stringybark +/- Narrow-leaved Wattle shrubby open forest on sandstone in the Gulgong - Mendooran region, southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - stringybark +/- Narrow-leaved Wattle shrubby open forest on sandstone in the Gulgong - Mendooran region, southern*

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - Brown Bloodwood - Black Pine heathy open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - Grey Gum - Black Pine heathy woodland on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - Grey Gum - Narrow-leaved Stringybark - Brown Bloodwood shrubby open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - White Bloodwood +/- Burrows Wattle heathy woodland on sandy soil in the Pilliga forests

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum hillslope open forest on meta-sediments in the Yass - Boorowa - Crookwell region of the NSW South Western Slopes B*

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum hillslope open forest on meta-sediments in the Yass - Boorowa - Crookwell region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Inland Scribbly Gum open forest on steep hills in the Mudgee - northern section of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box - Black Cypress Pine - grassy/shrubby low woodland on ranges, central NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box - Black Cypress Pine shrub/grass woodland on siliceous sedimentary ranges in the upper NSW South Western Slopes Bio*

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box - Black Cypress Pine shrub/grass woodland on siliceous sedimentary ranges in the upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box - Joycea pallida grassy open forest in the upper Lachlan catchment, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Ea*

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Long-leaved Box - Joycea pallida grassy open forest in the upper Lachlan catchment, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine - hill red gum sandstone woodland of southern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple +/- Nortons Box open forest on hillslopes in the Warrumbungle NP - Coolah regions

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark woodland on hillslopes, northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red gum - Rough-barked Apple +/- tea tree sandy creek woodland (wetland) in the Pilliga - Goonoo sandstone forests, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red gum - Rough-barked Apple - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - cypress pine grassy open forest on flats and drainage lines in the Goonoo and surrounding for*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red gum - Rough-barked Apple - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - cypress pine grassy open forest on flats and drainage lines in the Goonoo and surrounding forests, southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Riparian Ribbon Gum - Robertsons Peppermint - Apple Box riverine very tall open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Hi*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Riparian Ribbon Gum - Robertsons Peppermint - Apple Box riverine very tall open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - Blakelys Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine woodland on sandy flats, mainly in the Pilliga Scrub region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - Blakelys Red Gum - Narrow-leaved Stringybark +/- Grey Gum sandstone riparian grass fern open forest on in the southern Brigalow *

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - Blakelys Red Gum - Narrow-leaved Stringybark +/- Grey Gum sandstone riparian grass fern open forest on in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Upper Hunter region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - BlakelyÃ■Â¢Ã¢â■■Â¬Ã¢â■■Â¢s Red Gum open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - BlakelyÃ¢â■¬â■¢s Red Gum open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

 (Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Rough-barked Apple - Red Stringybark - Black Cypress Pine - red gum sand valley woodland of the Garawilla region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Scribbly Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Bossiaea rhombifolia heathy open forest on sandstone ranges of the Sydney Basin

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Escarpment Peppermint-Silvertop Ash Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Foothills Bloodwood Heathy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Lowland Bloodwood Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Sandstone Cliffline Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - cypress pine - Stringybark She Oak shrubby woodland in the Yetman - Warialda region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple - Eucalyptus quinniorum shrubby open forest of southern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Biore*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple - Eucalyptus quinniorum shrubby open forest of southern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Slaty Gum woodland of the slopes of the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Smooth-barked Apple - Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark sandstone open forest in the Warialda to Arakoola region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioreg*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Smooth-barked Apple - Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark sandstone open forest in the Warialda to Arakoola region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Smooth-barked Apple - White Cypress Pine grass shrub woodland on lower slopes and sandy flats, north-western Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Smooth-barked Apple - cypress pine - Long-fruited Bloodwood - Dirty Gum shrubby open forest / woodland on sandstone hills in the Warialda to Bonshaw *

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Smooth-barked Apple - cypress pine - Long-fruited Bloodwood - Dirty Gum shrubby open forest / woodland on sandstone hills in the Warialda to Bonshaw region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bior

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Smooth-barked Apple - cypress pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Bloodwood tall heathy woodland of the Pilliga forests to Warialda region, Brigalo*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Smooth-barked Apple - cypress pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Bloodwood tall heathy woodland of the Pilliga forests to Warialda region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Snowy Gorge Currawang Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Snowy Gorge Grassy Box Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Snowy Gorge Wattle Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Escarpment Rocky Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Foothills Dry Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Foothills Monkey Gum Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Hinterland Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Hinterland Silvertop Ash Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Hinterland Yellow Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Hinterland Yertchuk Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Lowland Blackbutt Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Sands Bangalay Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Sands Bangalay Littoral Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Sands Littoral Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Escarpment Peaks Dry Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Foothills Stringybark Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Foothills Woollybutt Dry Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Hinterland Silvertop Ash-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Mountain Dry Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Scarp Wattle Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Enriched Sandstone Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Escarpment Peppermint Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Sandstone Peppermint Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Scribbly Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Sydney Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Sydney Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Tableland Snow Gum-Candlebark Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Tableland Western Hills Scribbly Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Spur-wing Wattle heath on sandstone substrates in the Goonoo - Pilliga forests, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Stringybark She Oak - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - sticky mintbush low woodland in the northern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Stringybark shrubby low woodland on sandstone ridges in the Pilliga Scrub, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Coastal Enriched Sandstone Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Coastal Sandstone Bloodwood Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Coastal Sandstone Foreshores Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Apple-Blackbutt Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Enriched Sandstone Bloodwood Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Grey Gum Transition Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Peppermint-Apple Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Sandflat Peppermint Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Turpentine Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Turpentine-Apple Gully Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Hinterland Yellow Bloodwood Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Teatree very tall moist shrubland/heathland on sandstone/conglomerate outcrops in the upper Hunter Valley

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Thirlmere Sand Swamp Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Timbarra Granite Blackbutt Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Timbarra Granite Riparian Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Timbarra Granite Strawberry Gum-Stringybark Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Torrington Granite Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Torrington Granite Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Torrington Riparian Forest-Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Caleys Ironbark shrubby open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - Caleys Ironbark shrubby open forest on Rock of Gibraltar in the northern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - Dwyers Red Gum - Wallaby Bush shrubby woodland of the Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - Porcupine Grass hummock grassland low open woodland on trachyte plugs in the Garawilla - Coolah region

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Blakelys Red Gum shrubby forest of northern Nandewar Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Ulan Sandstone Damp Shrubland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Ulan Sandstone Damp Shrubland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Ulan Sandstone Ironbark-Pine Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Umina Coastal Sand Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Upper Blue Mountains Fringing Swamp Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Upper Blue Mountains Moist Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Upper Blue Mountains Peppermint Dry Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Upper Blue Mountains Ridgetop Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Upper Hunter Escarpment Colluvial Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Upper Hunter Ranges Enriched Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Upper Hunter Sandstone Stringybark-Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Urbenville Plug Peaks Shrub Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Urbenville Plug Peaks Shrubby Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Warkworth Sands Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Watagan Escarpment Rocky Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wattle low woodland/ tall shrubland on sandstone ridges in the northern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Escarpment Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Peppermint Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Rocky Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Scribbly Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Grey Box - Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on stony footslopes in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and Riverina Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Broombush Mallee Shrubland

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Caleys Ironbark Low Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Currawang Low Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Dwyers Red Gum-Cypress Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Dwyers Red Gum-Pine Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Escarpment Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Grey Gum Sheltered Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Grey Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Rockplate Heath-Mallee

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Rockplate Micromyrtus Heath

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Rocky Sandstone Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Rocky Scrub

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Hunter Scribbly Gum-Pine Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Blackbutt - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Stringybark She Oak open forest of the western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Blackbutt - Orange Gum - Black Cypress Pine shrubby woodland in the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Blackbutt - stringybark open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Box-Tumbledown Gum Grassy Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Caleys Ironbark-Tumbledown Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Granite Orange Gum Gully Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Granite Pine-Stringybark-Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Hills Apple-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Hills Blackbutt-Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Hills Orange Gum-Ironbark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Panic-Wiregrass Grassland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Ranges Orange Gum-Blackbutt Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Rocky Granite Low Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Silvertop Stringybark Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western New England Youmans Stringybark Shrub Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Bloodwood - Dirty Gum - cypress pine shrubby low woodland on sandy soils in the Narrabri to Warialda region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Bloodwood - Motherumbah - Red Ironbark shrubby sandstone hill woodland / open forest mainly in east Pilliga forests

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Bloodwood - Red Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby sandstone woodland of the Pilliga Scrub and surrounding regions

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Bloodwood - Red Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine woodland on sandstone hills in the Garawilla - Liverpool Plains region, Brigalow Belt South Biore*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Bloodwood - Red Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine woodland on sandstone hills in the Garawilla - Liverpool Plains region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Bloodwood - ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby sandstone hill woodland of the southern Pilliga forests

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Box - Black Cypress Pine shrubby woodland of the Western Slopes

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on metamorphic hills in the Wagga Wagga - Cootamundra region of the NSW South West*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland on metamorphic hills in the Wagga Wagga - Cootamundra region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Box shrubby open forest on fine grained sediments on steep slopes in the Mudgee region of the of central western slopes of NSW

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Buloke - White Box shrubby open forest on hills in the Liverpool Plains - Dubbo region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Buloke grassy open forest of the Dubbo region, southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Bloodwood - red gum shrub grass woodland of the Pilliga - Coonabarabran region, Brigalow Belt Sou*

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - White Bloodwood - red gum shrub grass woodland of the Pilliga - Coonabarabran region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - red gum grass-shrub woodland on sandstone hills of the Caroona region, Liverpool Plains, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Mallee - Dwyers Red Gum mallee heath on sands in the Goonoo - Pilliga region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wingecarribee Sandstone Shrub Forest

Legend

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wollemi Plateau Stringybark-Grey Gum Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wollemi Plateau Yertchuk-Stringybark Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wollondilly-Shoalhaven Quartz Hills Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wonboyn Sand Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Woronora Plateau Scribbly Gum Woodland

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yarriabini Granite Dry Forest

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yelarbon Buloke - Western Grey Box - spinifex low open woodland / hummock grassland on sandy sodic soils

(Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yuraygir Range Bloodwood-Stringybark Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Araluen Valley Flats Red Gum Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Bega-Towamba Riparian Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Black Tea-tree - River Oak - Wilga riparian low forest/shrubland wetland of rich soil depressions in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) Blakelys Red Gum x Dirty Gum - White Cypress Pine tall riparian woodland, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) Central Coast Flats Mesic Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Central Eastern Ranges River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Central Hunter Swamp Oak Riparian Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Central Tableland Riverine Complex

(Forested Wetlands) Central and Southern Tableland River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Clarence Floodplain Swamp Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Clarence Lowland Paperbark Sedge Swamp Woodland

(Forested Wetlands) Clarence Valley River Oak Wet Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Alluvial Bangalay Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Creekflat Layered Grass-Sedge Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Creekline Dry Shrubby Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Floodplain Swamp Paperbark Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Sand Swamp Mahogany Dry Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Sands Swamp Mahogany Rush Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Coastal Valleys Swamp Oak Riparian Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Cumberland Blue Box Riverflat Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Deua Riparian Wattle Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Estuarine Sea Rush Swamp Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Estuarine Swamp Oak Twig-rush Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Estuarine Swamp Oak-Mangrove Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Ettrema Plateau Riparian Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Creekflat Paperbark Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Creekline Wet Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Floodplain Paperbark-Swamp Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Floodplain Red Gum Sedge Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Hinterland Flats Mesic Apple Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Mesophyll Paperbark Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Paperbark Fern Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Paperbark Gahnia Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North River Oak Wet Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Sands Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Swamp Oak-Paperbark Tidal Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far North Swamp Oak-Tuckeroo Swamp Fringe Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Far South Floodplain Wetland Paperbark Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Far South Hinterland Riparian Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Forest Red Gum grassy open forest on floodplains of the lower Hunter

(Forested Wetlands) Hunter Coast Lake Flats Apple Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Hunter Coast Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Hunter Coast Sandplain Sedge Paperbark Wetland

(Forested Wetlands) Hunter Coast Swamp Oak Rainforest

(Forested Wetlands) Hunter Estuarine Melaleuca nodosa Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Hunter Range Creekflat Apple-Red Gum Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Hunter River Oak Mesic Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Kedumba Valley Alluvial Flats Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Lower North Creekflat Mahogany Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Lower North Hinterland River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Lower North River Oak-Watergum Riparian Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Lower North Riverflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Maroota Sands Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Namoi-Upper Hunter River Red Gum Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Coastal River Oak Wet Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Creekflat Eucalypt-Paperbark Mesic Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Estuarine Paperbark Sedge Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Floodplain Paperbark Fern Swamp Forest

Legend

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Gorges River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Hinterland Grassy River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Hinterland River Oak Sheltered Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Lowland Orange Gum Dry Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Mahogany Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Paperbark Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine-Red Gum Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Melaleuca quinquenervia Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Paperbark Banksia Littoral Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Paperbark-Swamp Mahogany Saw-sedge Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Sands Paperbark Sedge Low Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Sands Swamp Mahogany Shrubby Rush Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Sandy Alluvium Heathy Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Swamp Mahogany-Bottlebrush Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northern Swamp Oak-Paperbark Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northwest Ranges River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northwest River Oak-Apple Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northwest River Oak-River Red Gum Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Northwest River Red Gum-River Oak Sheltered Forest

(Forested Wetlands) River Oak - Rough-barked Apple - red gum - box riparian tall woodland (wetland) of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Oak - White Cedar Grassy Riparian Forest of the Dungog Area and Liverpool Ranges

(Forested Wetlands) River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) River Oak forest and woodland wetland of the NSW South Western Slopes and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Oak moist riparian tall open forest of the upper Hunter Valley, including Liverpool Range

(Forested Wetlands) River Oak open forest of major streams, Sydney Basin Bioregion and South East Corner Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Oak riparian grassy tall woodland of the western Hunter Valley (Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Sydney Basin Bioregion)

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - Black Box woodland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) climatic zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - Lignum very tall open forest or woodland wetland on floodplains of semi-arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murra*

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - Lignum very tall open forest or woodland wetland on floodplains of semi-arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - Poplar Box grassy woodland wetland on Quaternary alluvial sandy-loam soils of the Cobar Peneplain

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - Warrego Grass - Couch Grass riparian tall woodland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darlin*

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - Warrego Grass - Couch Grass riparian tall woodland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - Warrego Grass - herbaceous riparian tall open forest wetland mainly in the Riverina Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum - wallaby grass tall woodland wetland on the outer River Red Gum zone mainly in the Riverina Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest wetland on inner floodplains in the lower slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bio*

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum herbaceous-grassy very tall open forest wetland on inner floodplains in the lower slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and the eastern Riverina Bioregion.

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum riparian tall woodland / open forest wetland in the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum shrub/grass riparian tall woodland or open forest wetland mainly in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregi*

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum shrub/grass riparian tall woodland or open forest wetland mainly in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum swampy woodland wetland on cowals (lakes) and associated flood channels in central NSW

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum tall to very tall open forest / woodland wetland on rivers on floodplains mainly in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum woodland wetland of rocky creeks in the ranges of the arid climate zone

(Forested Wetlands) River Red Gum-sedge dominated very tall open forest in frequently flooded forest wetland along major rivers and floodplains in south-western NSW

(Forested Wetlands) Shoalhaven Lowland Flats Wet Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) South Coast Floodplain Grassy Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) South Coast Floodplain Wetland Paperbark Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) South Coast Lowland Red Gum-Swamp Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) South Coast Tidal Flats Samolus Paperbark-Grey Box Forest

(Forested Wetlands) South Coast Upper Floodplain Wetland

(Forested Wetlands) Southeast Tableland Rocky Riparian Scrub

Legend

(Forested Wetlands) Southern Escarpment River Oak Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Southern Estuarine Swamp Paperbark Creekflat Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Southwest Riverflat Red Gum Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Southwest Tableland Gorges Riparian Shrubland

(Forested Wetlands) Swamp Oak - Weeping Grass grassy riparian forest of the Hunter Valley

(Forested Wetlands) Sydney Coastal Sandstone Riparian Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Sydney Creekflat Swamp Mahogany-Paperbark Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Sydney Hinterland Creekflat Paperbark Scrub

(Forested Wetlands) Sydney Hinterland Red Gum Riverflat Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Sydney Hinterland Riverflat Paperbark Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Sydney Hinterland Sandy Creekflat Shrub Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Tea-tree tall riparian shrubland, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion, South East Corner Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) Tomago Drooping Red Gum Swamp Woodland

(Forested Wetlands) Upper Orara Riparian Wet Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Weeping Bottlebrush - Rough-barked Apple riparian low open forest / tall shrubland wetland mainly in the Briglaow Belt South Bioregion

(Forested Wetlands) Western Hunter Flats Rough-barked Apple Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Wyong Paperbark-Woollybutt Swamp Forest

(Forested Wetlands) Yengo Creekflat Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Barrington Granodiorite Subalpine Swamp Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Barrington Subalpine Swamp Meadow

(Freshwater Wetlands) Blue Mountains Creekline Shrub Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Blue Mountains Damp Coral Fern Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Blue Mountains Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Bondo Montane Flats Swamp Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Budawang Damp Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Budawang Escarpment Damp Coral Fern Forest

(Freshwater Wetlands) Budda Pea - Channel Millet ephemeral reedland wetland on floodplains in north-western NSW

(Freshwater Wetlands) Budderoo-Morton Damp Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Canegrass swamp tall grassland wetland of drainage depressions, lakes and pans of the inland plains

(Freshwater Wetlands) Carex sedgeland of the slopes and tablelands

(Freshwater Wetlands) Central Tableland Sedge Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Central and Southern Tableland Swamp Meadow Complex

(Freshwater Wetlands) Clarence Lowland Smudgy Apple Banksia Forest

(Freshwater Wetlands) Clarence Sandstone Plateau Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coast Sands Baumea articulata Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coast Sands Cladium Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coast Sands Lepironia Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coastal Clifftop Shrubby Marsh

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coastal Floodplain Phragmites Reedland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coastal Sand Couch Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coastal Sydney Sand Saw-sedge Wet Shrubland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Coastal Sydney Sand Saw-sedge Wet Shrubland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Common Reed - Bushy Groundsel aquatic tall reedland grassland wetland of inland river systems

(Freshwater Wetlands) Cumbungi rushland wetland of shallow semi-permanent water bodies and inland watercourses

(Freshwater Wetlands) Eastern New England Granite Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Eastern New England Rocky Riparian Scrub

(Freshwater Wetlands) Ebor Basalt Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Estuarine Reedland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Eurah shrubland of inland floodplains

(Freshwater Wetlands) Far North Floodplain Fern-Forb Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Far North Floodplain Forb-Sedge Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Far North Floodplain Paperbark Sedge Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Far South Hinterland Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Far Southeast Lowland Heath Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Far Southeast Shrubby Swamp Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Foredune Swale Marsh

(Freshwater Wetlands) Golden Goosefoot shrubland wetland in swamps of the arid and semi-arid (hot summer) zones

(Freshwater Wetlands) Hunter Coast Grasstree Graminoid Swamp Scrub

(Freshwater Wetlands) Jervis Bay Headland Dune Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Kosciuszko Western Flanks Wet Meadow

(Freshwater Wetlands) Lignum shrubland wetland of the semi-arid (warm) plains (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Freshwater Wetlands) Lignum shrubland wetland on floodplains and depressions of the Mulga Lands Bioregion, Channel Country Bioregion in the arid and semi-arid (hot) clima*

(Freshwater Wetlands) Lignum shrubland wetland on floodplains and depressions of the Mulga Lands Bioregion, Channel Country Bioregion in the arid and semi-arid (hot) climate zones

(Freshwater Wetlands) Lignum shrubland wetland on regularly flooded alluvial depressions in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Liverpool Range Swampy Tea-tree Shrubland

Legend

(Freshwater Wetlands) Lower Clarence Sandy Creekflat Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Lower North Sands Swamp Scrub

(Freshwater Wetlands) Lower North Sands Wallum Bottlebrush Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Marsh Club-rush wetland very tall sedgeland of inland watercourses, mainly Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Megalong Valley Fringing Swamp Scrub

(Freshwater Wetlands) Mellong Creekflat Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Monaro Creekflat Peat Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Montane wet heath and bog of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Morass Margin Shallow Wetlands

(Freshwater Wetlands) Munghorn Seepage Wet Herbfield

(Freshwater Wetlands) Nadgigomar Sand Swamp Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) New England Orange Gum Boggy Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) New England Peppermint Swamp Margin Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) New England Tableland Carex Fens

(Freshwater Wetlands) Newnes Plateau Shrub Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Newnes Plateau Swamp Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Nitre Goosefoot shrubland wetland on clays of the inland floodplains

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Basalt Benches Intermittent Swamps

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Escarpment Granitoid Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Escarpment Montane Swamp Forest

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Lower Floodplain Eleocharis Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Lowland Clay Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sand Swale Fernland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sand Swale Paperbark Sedge Shrubland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sandplain Saw-sedge-Fern Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sandplain Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sands Baloskion-Baumea Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sands Baumea-Eleocharis Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sands Chorizandra Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sands Prickly Tea-tree Wet Shrubland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sands Water Couch Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Northern Sandy Floodplain Sedge Paperbark Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Pambula Dune Swale Red Gum Swamp Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Permanent and semi-permanent freshwater lakes wetland of the inland slopes and plains

(Freshwater Wetlands) Pilliga tank gilgai wetland sedgeland rushland, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Riparian sedgeland rushland wetland of the Pilliga to Goonoo sandstone forests, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) River Coobah swamp wetland on the floodplains of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) River Coobah tall shrubland wetland of the floodplains in the Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Rush - Sedge - Common Reed mainly lentic channel wetland of the Upper Murray and mid-Murrumbidgee River floodplains in the NSW South Western Slopes B*

(Freshwater Wetlands) Rush - Sedge - Common Reed mainly lentic channel wetland of the Upper Murray and mid-Murrumbidgee River floodplains in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sandstone Cliff Soak

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sedgeland - forbland wetland in depressions on valley flats of the NSW North-western Slopes

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sedgeland fen wetland of spring-fed or runoff-fed creeks in the southern Pilliga - Warrumbungle Range region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sedgeland fens wetland of impeded drainage of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Shallow freshwater wetland sedgeland in depressions on floodplains on inland alluvial plains and floodplains

(Freshwater Wetlands) Shallow marsh wetland of regularly flooded depressions on floodplains mainly in the semi-arid (warm) climatic zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Mur*

(Freshwater Wetlands) Shallow marsh wetland of regularly flooded depressions on floodplains mainly in the semi-arid (warm) climatic zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Freshwater Wetlands) Shoalhaven Lowland Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) South Coast Dune Sea Spray Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) South Coast Sands Shrub Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southeast Subalpine Bog

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southern Highlands Sand Swamp Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southern Highlands Sand Swamp Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southern Highlands Wet Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southern Lacustrine Herbfield

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southern Sands Freshwater Lagoon Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Southern Tableland Ranges Boggy Open Woodland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Swamp Paper-bark shrubland wetland ringing depressions in the Mulga Lands Bioregion

Legend

(Freshwater Wetlands) Swamp Paper-bark very tall shrubland wetland on sodic soils in the Pilliga Scrub region

(Freshwater Wetlands) Swamp grassland wetland of the Riverine Plain

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sydney Coastal Headland Lagoon Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sydney Coastal Sand Swamp Scrub

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sydney Coastal Sandstone Creekline Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sydney Coastal Upland Swamp Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sydney Creekflat Wetland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Sydney Sandstone Button Grass Sedgeland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Tableland Semi-permanent Shallow Wetlands

(Freshwater Wetlands) Tea tree shrubland / sedgeland / forbland swamp wetland on the Liverpool Range, mainly Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Timbarra Granite Mallee Wet Heath

(Freshwater Wetlands) Tuggolo Adamellite Montane Heath Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Tussock grass - sedgeland fen - rushland - reedland wetland in impeded creeks in valleys in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slop*

(Freshwater Wetlands) Tussock grass - sedgeland fen - rushland - reedland wetland in impeded creeks in valleys in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Freshwater Wetlands) Typha rushland

(Freshwater Wetlands) Water Couch marsh grassland wetland of frequently flooded inland watercourses

(Freshwater Wetlands) Western Blue Mountains Swamp Gum Low Forest

(Freshwater Wetlands) Western Central Tableland Upland Swamp

(Freshwater Wetlands) Western New England Granites Riparian Scrub

(Freshwater Wetlands) Western New England Wet Tea-tree Scrub

(Grasslands) Central Headland Grassland

(Grasslands) Couch Grass grassland wetland on river banks and floodplains of inland river systems

(Grasslands) Curly Windmill Grass - speargrass - wallaby grass grassland on alluvial clay and loam on the Hay Plain, Riverina Bioregion

(Grasslands) Derived Wire Grass grassland of the NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Grasslands) Derived grassland of the NSW South Western Slopes

(Grasslands) Derived grassland of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and South East Corner Bioregion

(Grasslands) Derived grasslands of the Upper slopes, ridge tops and frost hollows of the Upper Hunter and Barrington Ranges

(Grasslands) Derived grasslands of the slopes on the Merriwa Plateau

(Grasslands) Derived tall spear grass grassland on mainly basalt hills of the Liverpool Plains, Liverpool Range and in the upper Hunter Valley (Merriwa district),*

(Grasslands) Derived tussock grassland of the central western plains and lower slopes of NSW

(Grasslands) Forb-rich Speargrass - Windmill Grass - White Top grassland of the Riverina Bioregion

(Grasslands) Kangaroo Grass - Poa fawcettiae open grassland on limestone in northern Kosciuszko NP, Australian Alps Bioregion

(Grasslands) Kangaroo Grass - Redleg Grass forb-rich temperate tussock grassland of the northern Monaro, ACT and upper Lachlan River regions of the NSW South West*

(Grasslands) Kangaroo Grass - Redleg Grass forb-rich temperate tussock grassland of the northern Monaro, ACT and upper Lachlan River regions of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grasslands) Kangaroo Grass - Wallaby Grass - Snow Grass moist tussock grassland in the Monaro and the Southern Tablelands regions of the South Eastern Highlands *

(Grasslands) Kangaroo Grass - Wallaby Grass - Snow Grass moist tussock grassland in the Monaro and the Southern Tablelands regions of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grasslands) Kosciuszko Limestone Grassland

(Grasslands) Liverpool Plains grassland mainly on basaltic black earth soils, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grasslands) Mid North Headland Soak

(Grasslands) Mitchell Grass grassland - chenopod low open shrubland on floodplains in the semi-arid (hot) and arid zones

(Grasslands) Monaro Kangaroo Grass Woodland-Grassland Complex

(Grasslands) Monaro Snowgrass-Kangaroo Grass Grassland

(Grasslands) Mutton Bird Island Headland Herbfield

(Grasslands) Native Millet - Cup Grass grassland of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Grasslands) Northern Headland Grassland

(Grasslands) Partly derived Windmill Grass - copperburr alluvial plains shrubby grassland of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregi*

(Grasslands) Plains Grass grassland on alluvial mainly clay soils in the Riverina Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grasslands) Queensland Bluegrass +/- Mitchell Grass grassland on cracking clay floodplains and alluvial plains mainly the northern-eastern Darling Riverine Plain*

(Grasslands) Queensland Bluegrass +/- Mitchell Grass grassland on cracking clay floodplains and alluvial plains mainly the northern-eastern Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Grasslands) Rats Tail Couch sod grassland wetland of inland floodplains

(Grasslands) Southern Headland Grassland

(Grasslands) Southern Tableland Red Grass-Spear Grass Grassland

(Grasslands) Southern Tableland Valley Flats Damp Grassland

(Grasslands) Speargrass - Redleg Grass derived grassland on hills in the Jindera to Holbrook region, southern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grasslands) Speargrass natural grassland of the sandplains of the Murray Darling Bioregion

Legend

(Grasslands) Spinifex Strandline Grassland

(Grasslands) Sub-alpine dry grasslands and heathlands of valley slopes, southern South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion

(Grasslands) Tollgate Island Littoral Scrub

(Grasslands) Tumbledown Gum - ironbark - Porcupine Grass hummock grassland / low woodland of the Mount Kaputar to Bingara region, Nandewar Bioregion

(Grasslands) Yass Gorge Rhyolite Grassland

(Grassy Woodlands) Acacia Creek Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Apple Box - Blakelys Red Gum moist valley and footslopes grass-forb open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Apple Box - Rough-barked Apple terrace flats woodland of the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Apple Box - Silver Banksia - Drooping Sheoak open woodland - tall shrubland in protected gullies of the Coolac - Tumut serpentinite belt, NSW South W*

(Grassy Woodlands) Apple Box - Silver Banksia - Drooping Sheoak open woodland - tall shrubland in protected gullies of the Coolac - Tumut serpentinite belt, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion.

(Grassy Woodlands) Apple Box - Yellow Box dry grassy woodland of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Araluen Scarp Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Armidale Creekflat Snow Gum Woodland-Scrub

(Grassy Woodlands) Armidale Quartz Hills Stringybark Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Barrington-Point Lookout Montane Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Bendemeer White Gum - Silvertop Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple +/- Moonbi Apple Box grassy open forest of the southern New England Tableland Bioreg*

(Grassy Woodlands) Bendemeer White Gum - Silvertop Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple +/- Moonbi Apple Box grassy open forest of the southern New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Black Sallee - Snow Gum grassy woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Black Sallee - Tussock Grass open woodland of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Black Sally grassy low woodland in valleys in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western South Eastern Highlan*

(Grassy Woodlands) Black Sally grassy low woodland in valleys in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - Rough-barked Apple shrubby woodland of central and upper Hunter

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - White Box - Yellow Box - Black Cypress Pine box grass/shrub woodland on clay loam soils on undulating hills of central NSW South W*

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - White Box - Yellow Box - Black Cypress Pine box grass/shrub woodland on clay loam soils on undulating hills of central NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Rough-barked Apple grassy open forest of drainage lines of the northern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Ta*

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Rough-barked Apple grassy open forest of drainage lines of the northern Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - White Cypress Pine woodland on footslopes of hills in central part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy tall woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy tall woodland on flats and hills in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Blakelys Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Bondo Frost Hollow Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Bondo Slopes Red Stringybark Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Broad-leaved Peppermint - Ribbon Gum grassy open forest in the north east of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Broad-leaved Stringybark - Yellow Box shrub/grass open forest of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Candlebark - Blakelys Red Gum - Long-leaved Box grassy woodland in the Rye Park to Yass region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Ea*

(Grassy Woodlands) Candlebark - Blakelys Red Gum - Long-leaved Box grassy woodland in the Rye Park to Yass region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Carbeen +/- Coolabah grassy woodland on floodplain clay loam soil on north-western NSW floodplains, mainly Darling Riverine Plain Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Carbeen - White Box +/- Silver-leaved Ironbark grassy tall woodland on basalt hills, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Hunter Slaty Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Hunter Slaty Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Hunter Slopes Grey Box Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Tableland Clay Apple Box Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Tableland Clay White Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Tableland Granites Grassy Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Tableland Limestone Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Tableland Ranges Peppermint-Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central Tableland Red Stringybark Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central West Creekflat Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Central West Flats Grassy Box Woodland

Legend

(Grassy Woodlands) Central West Flats Inland Grey Box Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Central West Valleys White Box Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Clarence Gorges Foothills Red Gum Dry Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Clarence Ranges Moist Grassy Gully Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Cudgegong Footslopes Yellow Box Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Cumberland Moist Shale Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Cumberland Shale-Sandstone Ironbark Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Dalton Hills Grassy Stringybark Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Derived Kurrajong grassy open woodland / isolated trees in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Derived speargrass - wallaby grass - wire grass mixed forb grassland mainly in the Coonabarabran - Pilliga - Coolah region

(Grassy Woodlands) Drooping Sheoke - Ricinocarpus bowmannii - grasstree tall open shrubland of the Coolac - Tumut Serpentinite Belt

(Grassy Woodlands) Far North Lowland Basalt Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Far North Ranges Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Far South Hinterland Red Box Rocky Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Forest Ribbon Gum - Silvertop Stringybark - Mountain Gum tall open forest on basalt on the Liverpool Range, mainly Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial brown loam soils mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Fuzzy Box woodland on colluvium and alluvial flats in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion (including Pilliga) and Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Glenugie Peak Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Goulburn Tableland Box-Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Goulburn Tableland Frost Hollow Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Goulburn Tableland Peppermint Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Grey Box - grass tree - spinifex woodland on limestone hills of the western Hunter and Capertee Valleys, Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Grey Box grassy woodland or open forest of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Grey Box x White Box grassy open woodland on basalt hills in the Merriwa region, upper Hunter Valley

(Grassy Woodlands) Guyra Basalt Snow Gum Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Guyra Silvertop Stringybark Moist Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Hunter Range Basalt Peaks Red Gum-Velvet Wattle Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Illawarra Lowland Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Jounama Snow Gum Shrub Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Jounama Snow Gum Shrubby Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Kosciuszko Alpine Sally Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Kosciuszko Eastern Slopes Mountain Gum Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Kosciuszko Subalpine Hollows Black Sally Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Liverpool Range Box-Silvertop Stringybark Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Liverpool Range Red Gum-Yellow Box Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Long-leaved Box +/- Nortons Box - red gum grassy woodland on hills in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Long-leaved Box - Red Box grass-shrub open forest on hillslopes in the Mudgee Region, NSW central western slopes

(Grassy Woodlands) Lower Hunter Red Gum-Paperbark Riverflat Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Macleay Gorge Rims Shrub Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Macleay Gorge Rims Shrubby Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Mixed Eucalypt woodlands of floodplains in the southern-eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Mixed box eucalypt woodland on low sandy-loam rises on alluvial plains in central western NSW

(Grassy Woodlands) Monaro-Gourock Frost Hollow Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Monaro-Queanbeyan Rolling Hills Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Moonbi Range Stringybark-Yellow Box Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Mount Canobolas Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Mountain Gum - Snow Gum grassy open forest at high altitudes in the Kaputar area of the Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Mugga Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine woodland on hillslopes and ridges of the Central Lachlan region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Bull Oak - Grey Box shrub - grass open forest of the central and lower Hunter

(Grassy Woodlands) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Box - Spotted Gum shrub - grass woodland of the central and lower Hunter

(Grassy Woodlands) Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Box grassy woodland of the central and upper Hunter

(Grassy Woodlands) New England Fuzzy Box Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) New England Hills Stringybark-Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) New England Ribbon Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) New England Snow Gum-Black Sally Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Northeast Plateau Snow Gum Valley Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Northern Hinterland Valleys Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Basalt Grassland-Woodland Complex

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Elevated White Box Woodland

Legend

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Flats Box-Blakelys Red Gum Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Flats Yellow Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Ranges Apple-Stringybark Sheltered Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest Slopes Box-Apple Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Northwest White Box Sparse Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Nortons Box - Red Box - Red Stringybark +/- Nodding Flax Lily forb-grass open forest mainly on the Tumut region

(Grassy Woodlands) Poplar Box - Belah woodland on clay-loam soils on alluvial plains of north-central NSW

(Grassy Woodlands) Poplar Box grassy woodland on alluvial clay-loam soils mainly in the temperate (hot summer) climate zone of central NSW (wheatbelt).

(Grassy Woodlands) Queensland Bluegrass - Redleg Grass - Rats Tail Grass - spear grass - panic grass derived grassland of the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South*

(Grassy Woodlands) Red Box - Blakelys Red Gum sedge woodland on colluvial clay drainage lines in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Red Box - White Box +/- Red Stringybark hill woodland in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Red Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum +/- Long-leaved Box shrub/grass hill woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Red Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum - tea tree herbaceous swampy valley open forest of the southern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Red Stringybark - Kurrajong - mixed eucalypt grassy open forest of the Coonabarabran - Gulgong region in the Brigalow Belt South and NSW SWS Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Ribbon Gum - Mountain Gum - Snow Gum grassy open forest or woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Ribbon Gum - Rough-barked Apple - Yellow Box grassy woodland of the New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum grassy forest on damp flats, eastern South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Ribbon Gum - Yellow Box grassy woodland on undulating terrain of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Riparian Blakelys Red Gum - box - shrub - sedge - grass tall open forest of the central NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Riverine Western Grey Box grassy woodland of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone

(Grassy Woodlands) Rough-Barked Apple - red gum - Yellow Box woodland on alluvial clay to loam soils on valley flats in the northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion *

(Grassy Woodlands) Rough-Barked Apple - red gum - Yellow Box woodland on alluvial clay to loam soils on valley flats in the northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Rough-barked Apple - Tree Violet grassy open forest on sheltered sites of the Liverpool Range

(Grassy Woodlands) Rough-barked Apple - White Cypress Pine - Blakelys Red Gum riparian open forest / woodland of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioreg*

(Grassy Woodlands) Rough-barked Apple - White Cypress Pine - Blakelys Red Gum riparian open forest / woodland of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Shoalhaven Lowland Spotted Gum-Paperbark Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Silver-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine grassy woodland mainly in the northern Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Silver-leaved Ironbark grassy tall woodland on clay-loam soils on plains in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Silvertop Stringybark - Forest Ribbon Gum very tall moist open forest on basalt plateau on the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Silvertop Stringybark - Tussock Grass grassy open forest of the Northern Tablelands escarpment and Barrington Tops

(Grassy Woodlands) Silvertop Stringybark - Yellow Box +/- Nortons Box grassy woodland on basalt hills mainly on northern aspects of the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt S*

(Grassy Woodlands) Silvertop Stringybark - Yellow Box +/- Nortons Box grassy woodland on basalt hills mainly on northern aspects of the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Silvertop Stringybark - Yellow Box - Apple Box - Rough-barked Apple shrub grass open forest mainly on southern slopes of the Liverpool Range, Brigalo*

(Grassy Woodlands) Silvertop Stringybark - Yellow Box - Apple Box - Rough-barked Apple shrub grass open forest mainly on southern slopes of the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Silvertop Stringybark grass/herb forest of the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar Bioregion and western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Snow Gum - Candle Bark shrubby open forest in valleys of the southern ACT ranges, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Snow Gum - Candle Bark woodland on broad valley flats of the tablelands and slopes, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Snow Gum - Mountain Gum - Silver Wattle tall open forest of the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Snow Gum - Mountain Gum shrubby open forest of montane areas, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion and Australian Alps Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) South Coast Low Hills Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) South Coast Lowland Woollybutt Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) South Coast Valley Flats Ribbon Gum Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Southeast Gorge Dry Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Southeast Lowland Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Southern Tableland Creekflat Ribbon Gum Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Southern Tableland Creekflat Swamp Woodland

Legend

(Grassy Woodlands) Southern Tableland Granites Ribbon Gum Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Southern Tableland Grassy Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Southwest Foothills Apple Box Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Southwest Hills White Box-Blakelys Red Gum Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Southwest Ranges White Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Southwest Slopes Box-Blakelys Red Gum Grassy Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Tenterfield Plateau Stringybark-Apple Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Tumbledown Gum woodland on hills in the northern NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Upper Hunter Sheltered Viney Shrub Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Upper Hunter Sheltered Viny Shrub Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Blue Mountains White Box Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Grey Box - White Cypress Pine tall woodland on loam soil on alluvial plains of NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and Riverina Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Grey Box - cypress pine shrub grass shrub tall woodland in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Grey Box tall grassy woodland on alluvial loam and clay soils in the NSW South Western Slopes and Riverina Bioregions

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Hunter Creekflat Apple Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Hunter Flats Grassy Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Hunter Flats Red Gum Sedge Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Hunter Flats Western Grey Box Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Western Hunter Footslopes Box Woodland

(Grassy Woodlands) Western New England Blakelys Red Gum-Box Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) Western New England Flats Apple-Box Grassy Forest

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Black Cypress Pine - red gum +/- Mugga Ironbark shrubby woodland in hills of the NSW central western slopes

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum - Long-leaved Box - Nortons Box - Red Stringybark grass-shrub woodland on shallow soils on hills in the NSW South Wester*

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum - Long-leaved Box - Nortons Box - Red Stringybark grass-shrub woodland on shallow soils on hills in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum shrub/grass woodland on metamorphic hillslopes in the mid-southern part of the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South *

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Blakelys Red Gum shrub/grass woodland on metamorphic hillslopes in the mid-southern part of the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Narrow-leaved Ironbark grassy woodland of the Capertee Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Rough-barked Apple alluvial woodland of the NSW central western slopes including in the Mudgee region

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - White Cypress Pine - Silver-leaved Ironbark grassy woodland on mainly clay loam soils on hills mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - White Cypress Pine - Western Grey Box shrub/grass/forb woodland in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box - Yellow Box grassy woodland on basalt slopes in the upper Hunter Valley, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box grass shrub hill woodland on clay to loam soils on volcanic and sedimentary hills in the southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box grassy woodland in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box grassy woodland on the Inverell basalts mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box grassy woodland to open woodland on basalt flats and rises in the Liverpool Plains sub-region, BBS Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) White Box x Grey Box - red gum - Rough-barked Apple grassy woodland on rich soils on hills in the upper Hunter Valley

(Grassy Woodlands) White Cypress Pine woodland on sandy loams in central NSW wheatbelt

(Grassy Woodlands) Yass Gorge Limestone Grassy Scrub

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box - Blakelys Red Gum grassy woodland of the Nandewar Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box - Blakelys Red Gum grassy woodland on the tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box - River Red Gum tall grassy riverine woodland of NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and Riverina Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box - Rough-barked Apple grassy woodland of the upper Hunter and Liverpool Plains

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box - White Box - Silvertop Stringybark - Blakelys Red Gum grass shrub woodland mainly on the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box - White Cypress Pine alluvial terrace flats grassy woodland in the Pilliga forests and surrounds, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box grassy tall woodland on alluvium or parna loams and clays on flats in NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box grassy tall woodland on valley flats in the upper slopes of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box grassy woodland on basalt soils of the upper Hunter

(Grassy Woodlands) Yellow Box grassy woodland on lower hillslopes and valley flats in the southern NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

Legend

(Heathlands) Agnes Banks Woodland

(Heathlands) Allocasuarina nana heathland at Genowlan Point, Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Heathlands) Barool Tea-tree-Bottlebrush Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Bellinger Escarpment Rockplate Mallee Heath

(Heathlands) Bendethera Limestone Wattle Scrub

(Heathlands) Big Badja Rocky Heath

(Heathlands) Blue Mountains Mallee Ash - Dwarf Casuarina heath of the upper Blue Mountains, Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Heathlands) Blue Mountains Rocky Mallee Heath

(Heathlands) Bouddi Headland Wallum Heath

(Heathlands) Budawang Rockplate Shrubland

(Heathlands) Bulldog Geebung-Tea-tree Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Burgan - tea-tree - Fringe Myrtle dry heathland on rocky outcrops, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Heathlands) Byron Graminoid Clay Heath

(Heathlands) Carrai Slopes Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Cascades Cypress-Tea-tree Riparian Forest

(Heathlands) Coastal Foredune Wattle Scrub

(Heathlands) Coastal Headland Clay Heath

(Heathlands) Colo Plateau Dwarf Apple Heath-Woodland

(Heathlands) Dobie Mountain Trachyte Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Eastern New England Leucogranite Mallee Scrub

(Heathlands) Eastern New England Rock Oak Heath

(Heathlands) Eastern New England Rocky Tea-tree Scrub

(Heathlands) Eurobodalla Headland Heath

(Heathlands) Far North Basalt Scarp Tea-tree Scrub

(Heathlands) Far North Headland-Dune Scrub

(Heathlands) Far North Pomaderris notata Scrub

(Heathlands) Far North Sandplain Wallum Heath

(Heathlands) Far Southeast Coastal Lowland Heath

(Heathlands) Far Southeast Headland Scrub

(Heathlands) Far Southeast Mountain Rock Scrub

(Heathlands) Far Southeast Mountain Skeletal Rockplate Scrub

(Heathlands) Genowlan Point Heath

(Heathlands) Gibraltar Range Rocky Shrubland

(Heathlands) Heathy outcrop shrublands on volcanic sediments of the Nandewar Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Heathlands) Heathy shrubland on granitic substrates in the Howell area in the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Heathlands) Hunter Coast Headland Clay Heath

(Heathlands) Illawarra Basalt Melaleuca Scrub

(Heathlands) Killabakh Rocky Slopes Scrub

(Heathlands) Kunzea - Leptospermum novae-angliae heath on granite outcrops of the New England Tableland Bioregion and NSW North Coast Bioregion

(Heathlands) Kybeyan Montane Heath

(Heathlands) Loombah Plateau Mallee Heath

(Heathlands) Lower North Coast Headland Clay Heath

(Heathlands) Lower North Sandplain Wallum Heath

(Heathlands) Mann River Tea-tree Scrub

(Heathlands) Mid North Escarpment Rock Outcrop Scrub

(Heathlands) Mid North Swamp Oak Headland Scrub

(Heathlands) Milton Volcanics Tick Bush Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Mole River Wattle-Tea-tree Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Monaro Montane Heath

(Heathlands) Moonan Brook Granodiorite Shrubland

(Heathlands) Morton Plateau Rocky Heath-Woodland

(Heathlands) Mount Canobolas Rockplate Shrubland

(Heathlands) Mount Gibraltar Melaleuca Heath

(Heathlands) Mount Kaputar Kunzea - Five Star Heath - Spur-wing Wattle shrubland on siliceous outcrops mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Heathlands) Mount Nadgee Heath

(Heathlands) Mount Warning Caldera Tea-tree Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Mount Warning Sheltered Spear-lily Scrub

(Heathlands) Mount Warning Tea-tree Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Nambucca Granite Outcrop Tea-tree Grassy Scrub

(Heathlands) New England Rockplate Shrubland

(Heathlands) Newnes Plateau Rockplate Heath

(Heathlands) Northeast New England Granites Outcrop Scrub

(Heathlands) Northern Escarpment Tea-tree Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Northern Lowland Graminoid Clay Heath

(Heathlands) Northern New England Rock Outcrop Shrubland

(Heathlands) Northern Sandplain Damp Wallum Heath

(Heathlands) Northern Sands Wallum Banksia-Allocasuarina Scrub

(Heathlands) Northern Sydney Heath-Mallee

(Heathlands) Northern Sydney Sandstone Rockplate Shrubland

(Heathlands) Nymboida Granite Gorge Scrub

(Heathlands) Orange Gum - Black Cypress Pine heathy woodland on outcropping granite in the Torrington area of the New England Tableland Bioregion

(Heathlands) Riparian tea tree - bottlebush - pennywort forbland / shrubland / wetland of montane creeks in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Heathlands) Rock outcrops shrublands complex of the lower North Coast

(Heathlands) Shoalhaven Rockplate Heath

(Heathlands) Shrublands on acid volcanic outcrops in the Severn River region of the western New England Tableland Bioregion

(Heathlands) Southern Escarpment Montane Heath

(Heathlands) Southern Highlands Conglomerate Mallee Scrub

(Heathlands) Southern Highlands Sandstone Rockplate Heath

(Heathlands) Southern Sandplain Heath

(Heathlands) Southern Sydney Rockplate Heath

Legend

(Heathlands) Sydney Coastal Headland Cliff Scrub

(Heathlands) Sydney Coastal Sand Mantle Heath

(Heathlands) Sydney Coastal Sandstone Headland Heath

(Heathlands) Sydney Hinterland Dwarf Apple Low Woodland

(Heathlands) Tea-tree riparian shrubland / heathland wetland on drainage areas of Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Heathlands) Tenterfield Granite Skeletal Shrubland

(Heathlands) Tenterfield Plateau Kunzea Scrub

(Heathlands) Timbarra Granite Rockplate Shrubland

(Heathlands) Timbarra Granite Rocky Heath-Woodland

(Heathlands) Tomaree Headland Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Tree Violet - cough bush basalt scree slopes shrubland of the Liverpool Range - Wollemi region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Sydney Basin Bioreg*

(Heathlands) Tree Violet - cough bush basalt scree slopes shrubland of the Liverpool Range - Wollemi region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Heathlands) Tweed Caldera Outcrops Grassy Scrub

(Heathlands) Upper Blue Mountains Mallee Heath

(Heathlands) Upper Hunter Hills Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Urbenville Plugs Rockplate Shrub Woodland

(Heathlands) Urbenville Plugs Rockplate Shrubby Woodland

(Heathlands) Warra Rockplate Shrubland

(Heathlands) Western Blue Mountains Pagoda Scrub

(Heathlands) Western Blue Mountains Pagoda Shrubland

(Heathlands) Western Kanangra Granite Outcrop Heath

(Heathlands) Western New England Felsic Rock Shrubland

(Heathlands) Western New England Rocky Granite Shrubland

(Heathlands) Western Washpool Rock Shrubland

(Heathlands) Wollemi Rockplate Scrub

(Heathlands) Woodenbong Plugs Rocky Scrub

(Heathlands) Woronora Plateau Heath-Mallee

(Non vegetated) Non vegetated

(Not attributed) Not attributed

(Not classified) Not classified

(Not native vegetation) Not native vegetation

(Rainforests) Belah - Wilga +/- White Box dry viney scrub woodland the NSW Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Rainforests) Big Scrub Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Big Scrub-Tweed Dry-Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Blue Mountains Gorge Warm Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Border Ranges Antarctic Beech Rainforest

(Rainforests) Border Ranges Black Booyong Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Border Ranges Red Carabeen Rainforest

(Rainforests) Broken Head Lowland Rainforest

(Rainforests) Carbeen tall open woodland - Mock Olive tall closed vine thicket on basalt hills in the Northern Basalt sub-region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Rainforests) Carnham Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Central Coast Gallery Rainforest

(Rainforests) Central Eastern Ranges Riparian Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Chaelundi-Carrai Rocky Peaks Myrtle Scrub

(Rainforests) Clarence Lowland Riparian Red Gum Wet Forest

(Rainforests) Clarence Valley Riverine Rainforest

(Rainforests) Clarence-Richmond Riverine Rainforest

(Rainforests) Comboyne Plateau Warm Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Coraki Sandstone Rises Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Dry Ranges Rusty Fig Rainforest Scrub

(Rainforests) Far North Bangalow Palm Swamp Forest

(Rainforests) Far North Basalt Gully Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Estuarine Swamp Oak Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Floodplain Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Floodplain Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Grey Myrtle Riparian Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Hinterland Kamala-Coogera Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Hoop Pine Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Lowland Black Bean Riverine Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Lowland Palm Gully Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Lowland Sub-Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Lowland Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Riverine Bangalow Palm Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Sands Coastal Cypress Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest

(Rainforests) Far Southeast Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Gibraltar Range Tea-tree-Phebalium Shrubland

(Rainforests) Glenugie Peak Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Greater Sydney Enriched Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Hunter Coast Lowland Grey Myrtle Wet Forest

(Rainforests) Hunter Valley Rusty Fig Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Hunter Valley Whalebone Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Hunter-Peel Ranges Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Illawarra Complex Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Illawarra Escarpment Cool Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Illawarra Escarpment Warm Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Illawarra Lowland Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Illawarra Sands Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Illawarra Seacliffs Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Kandos Riparian Rainforest

Legend

(Rainforests) Killarney Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Kosciuszko Cool Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lismore Basalt Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Liverpool Range Daphnandra Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower Hunter Tuckeroo Riparian Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Estuarine Sand Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Grey Myrtle Riparian Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Hinterland Riparian Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Sands Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Sands Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Waterhousea Riparian Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Waterhousea-Water Gum Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower North Wet Gully Palm Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower Richmond Floodplain Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower Richmond Floodplain Waterhousea Forest

(Rainforests) Lower Richmond Hills Dry-Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower Richmond Lowland Hills Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower Richmond Sandflat Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Lower Tweed Hills Subtropical Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Macleay Gorges Low Scrubby Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mid North Escarpment Coachwood Warm Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mid North Headland Brush Box Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mid North Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mid North Lowland Floodplain Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mid North Sands Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mid North Tuckeroo-Paperbark Littoral Wet Forest

(Rainforests) Mock Olive - Wilga - Peach Bush - Carissa semi-evergreen vine thicket (dry rainforest) mainly on basalt soils in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Rainforests) Mooball Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mount Bajimba Antarctic Beech Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mount Royal Range Cool Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mount Warrawalong Screeslope Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mount Warrawolong Screeslope Rainforest

(Rainforests) Mount Yengo Subtropical Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Myall-Wallis Lakes Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Native Olive - Rusty Fig semi-evergreen vine thicket of the upper Hunter Valley, Sydney Basin Bioregion

(Rainforests) Nattai Plateau Callicoma Gully Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Antarctic Beech Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Coachwood-Beech Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Grey Myrtle Gully Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Rocky Peaks Cool Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Sassafras Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Sassafras-Booyong-Corkwood Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Sassafras-Prickly Ash Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Escarpment Shatterwood Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Gorges Riparian Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Booyong Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Hinterland Baloghia-Dendrocnide Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Hinterland Shatterwood Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Lowland Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Ranges Coachwood Warm Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northern Sands Tuckeroo-Banksia Forest

(Rainforests) Northwest Olive-Wilga Vine Thicket

(Rainforests) Northwest Ranges Alectryon Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northwest Ranges Fig Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Northwest Sydney Sandstone Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Nymboida Water Gum-Myrtle Riparian Forest

(Rainforests) Ooline closed forest (dry rainforest) on sandstone and conglomerate rises and hills in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Rainforests) Ooline open forest (dry rainforest) on claystone mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Rainforests) Port Macquarie Coastal Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Richmond Valley Riparian Waterhousea Forest

(Rainforests) Rusty Fig - Mock Olive - Red Ash dry rainforest on siliceous substrates in the Warrumbungle and Pilliga Scrub regions, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Rainforests) Rusty Fig - Native Quince - Native Olive dry rainforest of the Central Hunter Valley

(Rainforests) Socketwood - Lily Pilly warm temperate rainforest of the Liverpool Range, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Rainforests) South Coast Escarpment Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) South Coast Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) South Coast Temperate Gully Rainforest

(Rainforests) South Coast Warm Temperate-Subtropical Rainforest

(Rainforests) Southeast Cool Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Southeast Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Southeast Warm Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Southern Lismore Basalt Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Sydney Basin Warm Temperate Rainforest

(Rainforests) Sydney Coast Tuckeroo Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Sydney Coastal Coachwood Gallery Rainforest

(Rainforests) Sydney Coastal Foreshores Gully Rainforest

(Rainforests) Sydney Coastal Lilly Pilly-Palm Gallery Rainforest

(Rainforests) Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Dry Rainforest

Legend

(Rainforests) Sydney Hinterland Grey Myrtle Riparian Forest

(Rainforests) Sydney Montane Basalt Rainforest

(Rainforests) Sydney Sandstone Coachwood-Grey Myrtle Rainforest

(Rainforests) Tenterfield Hills Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Tenterfield Rocky Gully Rainforest

(Rainforests) Timbarra Sheltered Gorges Vine Thicket

(Rainforests) Timbarra Sheltered Gorges Vine-Fern Forest

(Rainforests) Tomaree Headland Littoral Rainforest

(Rainforests) Upper Blue Mountains Gully Rainforest

(Rainforests) Upper Hunter Ranges Moist Gully Forest

(Rainforests) Upper Hunter White Box Vine Thicket

(Rainforests) Watchimbark Serpentinite Lilly Pilly-Fig Rainforest

(Rainforests) Western Sydney Complex Dry Rainforest

(Rainforests) Wild Quince - Mock Olive - Rusty Fig - Iamboto - Sweet Pittosporum dry rainforest of rocky and scree areas of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England *

(Rainforests) Wild Quince - Mock Olive - Rusty Fig - Iamboto - Sweet Pittosporum dry rainforest of rocky and scree areas of the Nandewar Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Rainforests) Wooloweyah Sandstone Lowland Rainforest

(Rainforests) Yarriabini Moist Shrubland

(Rainforests) Yuraygir Range Gully Dry Rainforest

(SVTM - unattribtued PCT) PCT 9991

(SVTM - unattribtued PCT) PCT 9992

(SVTM - unattributed PCT) PCT 634

(Saline Wetlands) Coastal Headland Saltmarsh

(Saline Wetlands) Coastal Headland Sea Spray Grassland

(Saline Wetlands) Disturbed annual saltbush forbland on clay plains and inundation zones mainly of south-western NSW

(Saline Wetlands) Ephemeral forbland wetland of low-saline lake-beds of the arid and semi-arid (warm) climate zones

(Saline Wetlands) Estuarine Club Rush-Arrowgrass Wetland

(Saline Wetlands) Far North Estuarine Mangrove-Swamp Oak Forest

(Saline Wetlands) Far North Mangrove Forest

(Saline Wetlands) Grey Mangrove-River Mangrove Forest

(Saline Wetlands) Gypseous shrubland on rises in the semi-arid and arid plains

(Saline Wetlands) Halosarcia lylei low, open shrubland saline wetland of arid and semi-arid regions

(Saline Wetlands) Neverfail Grass - ephemeral herbaceous grassland forbland of interdune claypans mainly in the arid climate zone

(Saline Wetlands) Paspalum vaginatum-Samphire Saltmarsh

(Saline Wetlands) Prickly Couch-Sea Rush Saltmarsh

(Saline Wetlands) Samphire - Water Weed - Sea-Heath shrubland saline wetland of depressions of the arid and semi-arid (warm) zones

(Saline Wetlands) Samphire Saltmarsh

(Saline Wetlands) Samphire saline shrubland/forbland wetland of lake beds and lake margins in the arid and semi-arid (hot) zones

(Saline Wetlands) Slender Glasswort low shrubland in saline wetland depressions in the semi-arid and arid climate zones, far western NSW

(Saline Wetlands) South Coast Bracelet Honey-myrtle Sea Rush Saltmarsh

(Saline Wetlands) South Coast Selliera-Sea Rush Swamp Oak Saltmarsh

(Saline Wetlands) South Coast Spear-grass Saltmarsh

(Saline Wetlands) Sparse saltbush forbland wetland of the irregularly inundated lakes of the arid and semi-arid (persistently hot) climate zones

(Saline Wetlands) Spiny Lignum - Slender Glasswort open forbland sailine wetland on lake edges in the semi-arid and arid climate zones

(Saline Wetlands) Sporobolus virginicus Saltmarsh

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Belah woodland on alluvial plains and low rises in the central NSW wheatbelt to Pilliga and Liverpool Plains regions.

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box - Lignum woodland wetland of the inner floodplains in the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depre*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box - Lignum woodland wetland of the inner floodplains in the semi-arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box - Silver Saltbush chenopod open woodland on terrace rises on alluvial plains in the lower Darling River and lower Murray River region of th*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box - Silver Saltbush chenopod open woodland on terrace rises on alluvial plains in the lower Darling River and lower Murray River region of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box grassy open woodland wetland of rarely flooded depressions in south western NSW (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bi*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box grassy open woodland wetland of rarely flooded depressions in south western NSW (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box low woodland wetland lining ephemeral watercourses or fringing lakes and clay pans of semi-arid (hot) and arid zones

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box open woodland wetland with chenopod understorey mainly on the outer floodplains in south-western NSW (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray *

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box open woodland wetland with chenopod understorey mainly on the outer floodplains in south-western NSW (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Black Box woodland wetland on NSW central and northern floodplains including the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion.

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Brigalow - Belah open forest / woodland on alluvial often gilgaied clay from Pilliga Scrub to Goondiwindi, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

Legend

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Brigalow - Gidgee open woodland on clay plains west of the Culgoa River, Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Brigalow open woodland on clay soils in the Nyngan-Bourke-Enngonia regions of the NSW north-western plains

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Central Hunter Weeping Myall Forest

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Coolabah - River Coobah - Lignum woodland wetland of frequently flooded floodplains mainly in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Coolabah open woodland wetland dunefield depressions of the arid zone

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Coolabah open woodland wetland with chenopod/grassy ground cover on grey and brown clay floodplains

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Coolabah woodland wetland of intermittent watercourses in arid zone, mainly in the Channel Country Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Poplar Box - Coolabah floodplain woodland on light clay soil mainly in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Poplar Box - Yellow Box - Western Grey Box grassy woodland on cracking clay soils mainly in the Liverpool Plains, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Poplar Box grassy low woodland of drainage lines and depressions of the semi-arid (hot) and arid zone climate zones

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) River Red Gum grassy chenopod open tall woodland (wetland) on floodplain clay soil of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and western Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) River Red Gum grassy chenopod open tall woodland (wetland) on floodplain clay soil of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and western Brigalow Belt*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) River Red Gum low woodland of rocky gorges and creeks in the Cobar Peneplain

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) River Red Gum open woodland wetland of intermittent watercourses mainly of the arid climate zone

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) River Red Gum woodland wetland of lake fringes in the semi-arid (hot) and arid climate zones

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Weeping Myall - Plains Grass grassy woodlands of the Brigalow Belt South

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Weeping Myall open woodland of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Weeping Myall open woodland of the Riverina Bioregion and NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Yapunyah woodland wetland of Cuttaburra-Paroo River system, Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation)) Yellow Box woodland on sandy loam soils on alluvial plains mainly in the upper Darling Riverine Plain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Belah/Black Oak - Western Rosewood - Leopardwood low open woodland on sandplain and sandy flats in semi arid (hot) and arid climate zones

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Belah/Black Oak - Western Rosewood - Wilga woodland of central NSW including the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Beyeria - Mintbush - Tumbledown Red Gum shrubland - low woodland on conglomerate outcrops in the Wellington region, NSW central western slopes

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Oak - Pearl Bluebush open woodland of the sandplains of the semi-arid warm and arid climate zones

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Black Oak - Western Rosewood open woodland on deep sandy loams mainly in the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mallee - Bull Mallee - Green Mallee very tall mallee shrubland of the West Wyalong region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Broombush - Green Mallee - Blue Mallee very tall shrubland on stony rises in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Broombush shrubland in the mallee landscapes of the temperate and semi-arid (warm) climate zones

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Buck Spinifex shrubby hummock grassland / Coolabah Apple - Silver-leaved Ironbark open woodland on deep sand in the Enngonia to Cumborah regions, nor*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Buck Spinifex shrubby hummock grassland / Coolabah Apple - Silver-leaved Ironbark open woodland on deep sand in the Enngonia to Cumborah regions, north western NSW

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Bull Mallee - White Mallee tall mallee woodland on red sandy loam soils in the central western slopes of NSW

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Buloke - Moonah - Black Box open woodland on sandy rises of semi arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bi*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Buloke - Moonah - Black Box open woodland on sandy rises of semi arid (warm) climate zone (mainly Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion)

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Carbeen - White Cypress Pine - Curracabah - White Box tall woodland on sand in the Narrabri - Warialda region of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Carbeen - White Cypress Pine - River Red Gum - bloodwood tall woodland on sandy loam alluvial and eolian soils in the northern Brigalow Belt South Bi*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Carbeen - White Cypress Pine - River Red Gum - bloodwood tall woodland on sandy loam alluvial and eolian soils in the northern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Chenopod sandplain mallee woodland/shrubland of the arid and semi-arid (warm) zones

Legend

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Coobah - Western Rosewood low open tall shrubland or woodland mainly on outwash areas in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion.

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Currawang very tall shrubland on siliceous rocky ridges and cliffs mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Cypress Pine woodland of source-bordering dunes mainly on the Murray and Murrumbidgee River floodplains

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Cypress pine - Tumbledown Red Gum low open woodland to grassland on rocky benches, mainly in the Nandewar Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Deep sand mallee of irregular dunefields of the semi-arid (warm) zone

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Desert Bloodwood - Mulga low woodland of the semi-arid plains

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dirty Gum - White Cypress Pine tall woodland of alluvial sand (sand monkeys) in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregi*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dirty Gum - White Cypress Pine tall woodland of alluvial sand (sand monkeys) in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dwyers Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Currawang shrubby low woodland on rocky hills mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dwyers Red Gum - Currawang grassy low woodland of the central western plains of NSW

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dwyers Red Gum - Quinine Tree open woodland on igneous intrusive hills of the Macquarie River floodplain (NSW)

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dwyers Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Currawang low shrub-grass woodland of the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Dwyers Red Gum - White Cypress Pine - Currawang shrubby woodland mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Green Mallee - White Cypress Pine very tall mallee woodland on gravel rises mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Green Mallee tall mallee woodland on rises in the Pilliga - Goonoo regions, southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Grey Mallee - Mulga shrubland of the north-western Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Grey Mallee - White Cypress Pine woodland on rocky hills of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Gum Coolabah - Mulga open woodland on gravel ridges of the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Gum Coolabah woodland on sedimentary substrates mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Gum Coolabah woodland on slopes of sandstone ranges in the Paroo - Darling region, mainly Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Ironwood woodland of the semi-arid plains

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mallee - Gum Coolabah woodland on red earth flats of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mallee Box open woodland mainly in the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mixed scrub low open woodland on sand rises and dunes on floodplains in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mock Olive - Tumbledown Red Gum - Red Ash - Wilga siliceous rocky hill low woodland / shrubland in the Gunnedah - Tambar Springs region, Brigalow Bel*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mock Olive - Tumbledown Red Gum - Red Ash - Wilga siliceous rocky hill low woodland / shrubland in the Gunnedah - Tambar Springs region, Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark -Tumbledown Red Gum - Red Box - Black Cypress Pine open forest on shallow stony soils on hills in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregi*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mugga Ironbark -Tumbledown Red Gum - Red Box - Black Cypress Pine open forest on shallow stony soils on hills in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Pine - Belah low open woodland of the western Cobar Peneplain and northern Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Pine shrubland of the western Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Poplar Box - Gum Coolabah - White Cypress Pine shrubby woodland mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Poplar Box - Mulga - Ironwood woodland on red loam soils on plains in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion and north-eastern Mulga Lands Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine - Wilga - Ironwood shrubby woodland on red sandy-loam soils in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Bel*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine - Wilga - Ironwood shrubby woodland on red sandy-loam soils in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion and Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Poplar Box grassy woodland on flats mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - Black Cypress Pine shrubby woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Ironbark - Red Stringybark - Tumbledown Gum heath low woodland on ridges, central NSW South Western Slopes

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Mallee - White Mallee extremely tall tree mallee on silty-loam-clay soils of central south-western NSW

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Dwyers Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine woodland on siliceous ranges in the Lockhart to Griffith regions NSW South Western Slopes Biore*

Legend

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Red Stringybark - Dwyers Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine woodland on siliceous ranges in the Lockhart to Griffith regions NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Ridge mallee woodland on hills of meta-sediments and volcanics, eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sandplain mallee of central NSW

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) She oak - Fringe Myrtle heathland on rocky ranges in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - Poplar Box +/- Ironwood shrub - grass woodland on rises in the north-western plains of NSW

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Silver-leaved Ironbark - White Cypress Pine - Rough-barked Apple woodland on alluvial terraces in central-north NSW

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Slender Cypress Pine - Sugarwood - Western Rosewood open woodland on sandy rises mainly in the Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Biore*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Slender Cypress Pine - Sugarwood - Western Rosewood open woodland on sandy rises mainly in the Riverina Bioregion and Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Snap and Rattle Mallee - Moonah open mallee shrubland in the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Spinifex linear dune mallee mainly of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sugarwood open woodland of the inland plains mainly Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tick Bush - Drooping She Oak tall shrubland on granite hills of the NSW central western slopes

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - Black Cypress Pine - Red Stringybark woodland on rocky hills in the NSW central western slopes

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tumbledown Red Gum - White Cypress Pine hill woodland in the southern part of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Bloodwood - Whitewood low open woodland on Tibooburra Granite

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Rosewood - Wilga - Wild Orange - Belah low woodland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and eastern Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Drooping Sheoak grassy open woodland of the Riverine Plain

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Mulga low woodland on siliceous rocky ranges mainly of the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Poplar Box woodland on footslopes and peneplains mainly in the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine - Western Rosewood - spinifex grass open woodland on sand-dunes in the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) White Cypress Pine open woodland of sand plains, prior streams and dunes mainly of the semi-arid (warm) climate zone

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Whitewood low open woodland of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and north-eastern Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yarran tall open shrubland of the sandplains and plains of the semi-arid (warm) and arid climate zones

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yellow Box - White Cypress Pine grassy woodland on deep sandy-loam alluvial soils of the eastern Riverina Bioregion and western NSW South Western Slo*

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yellow Box - White Cypress Pine grassy woodland on deep sandy-loam alluvial soils of the eastern Riverina Bioregion and western NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion

(Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yellow Gum tall woodland of the Murray River floodplain, Riverina Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Barrington Fall Spotted Gum-Mahogany Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Bondo Montane Valley Flats Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Bondo Slopes Peppermint Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Bondo Slopes Peppermint Sheltered Fern Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Carrai Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Central Coast Escarpment Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Central Tableland Peppermint-Gum Montane Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Central Tableland Ribbon Gum Sheltered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Central Tableland Ribbon Gum-Apple Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Coast Grey Box - Mountain Grey Gum - stringybark moist shrubby open forest in coastal gullies, southern South East Corner Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Cordeaux Crinanite Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Craven Grey Box Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Craven Grey Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Crookwell-Taralga Basalt Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Crookwell-Taralga Basalts Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Dorrigo Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Far North Coastal Hills Blackbutt-Ironbark Forest

Legend

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Far North Escarpment Blackbutt Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Far North Escarpment Blackbutt Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Far North Escarpment Gorges Blackbutt Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Far North Hinterland Grey Box-Grey Gum Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Far North Hinterland Grey Gum Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Forest Ribbon Gum - Snow Gum - Snow Grass grassy open forest of the Liverpool Ranges and New England Tableland

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Gulaga Silvertop Ash Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Guyra Granitoids Gum-Messmate Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Lowland Spotted Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Spotted Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Escarpment Enriched Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Range Blue Gum Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Range Colluvial Apple-Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Range Sheltered Grey Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Range Turpentine-Grey Myrtle Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Hunter Valley Hills Wet Vine Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Illawarra North-Pittwater Bangalay Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Kosciuszko Alpine Ash High Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Kosciuszko Flanks Moist Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Kosciuszko Snow Gum-Mountain Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Kosciuszko Western Flanks Moist Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Kosciuszko-Namadgi Alpine Ash Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Liverpool Range Apple Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Liverpool Range Montane Stringybark Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Liverpool Range Ribbon Gum-Stringybark Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower Hunter Screeslope Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North Escarpment Blue Gum Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North Escarpment Red Gum Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North Mahogany-Spotted Gum Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North Ranges Turpentine Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North Sheltered Valley Red Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North Spotted Gum Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North Spotted Gum-Mahogany-Ironbark Sheltered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Lower North White Mahogany-Spotted Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Monaro Ranges Montane Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Montane Basalt Ribbon Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Mount Pikapene Steel Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Mount Warning Caldera Wet Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Mount Warning Caldera Wet Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Nattai-Morton Sandstone Peppermint Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) North Brother Rocky Slopes Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Blackbutt-Turpentine Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Blackbutt-Turpentine Shrubby Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Bloodwood-Ironbark Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Blackbutt Cool Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Messmate Cool Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Messmate Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Foothills Blackbutt Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Gorges Diverse Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland Blackbutt-Forest Oak Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Mahogany Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland Grey Gum-Turpentine Mesic Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Forest Oak Grassy Forest

Legend

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland White Mahogany Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Nullo Mountain Basalt Stringybark Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Nymboida Acacia blakei Shrubland

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Ribbon Gum - Narrow-leaved (Robertsons) Peppermint montane fern - grass tall open forest on deep clay loam soils in the upper NSW South Western Slope*

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Ribbon Gum - Narrow-leaved (Robertsons) Peppermint montane fern - grass tall open forest on deep clay loam soils in the upper NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and western Kosciuszko escarpment

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Rivertree Creekflat Moist Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Robertsons Peppermint - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Nortons Box - stringybark shrub-fern open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and Sout*

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Robertsons Peppermint - Broad-leaved Peppermint - Nortons Box - stringybark shrub-fern open forest of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Foothills Turpentine Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Foothills Turpentine-Ironbark Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Lowland Wet Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Spotted Gum-Blackbutt Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Forest Ribbon Gum grassy open forest of the Liverpool Ranges

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Snow Gum - Mountain Gum - Mountain Ribbon Gum open forest on ranges of the NSW North Coast Bioregion and eastern New England Tableland Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Snow Gum - Mountain Gum tussock grass-herb forest of the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) South Coast Lowland Creekflat Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) South Coast Lowland Shrub-Grass Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) South Coast Spotted Gum Cycad Dry Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) South Coast Spotted Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) South Coast Stringybark Cycad Exposed Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Southeast Escarpment Ash Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Southeast Tableland Ranges Snow Gum Sheltered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Shale-Basalt Dry Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Southern Tableland Swamp Flats Shrub Woodland

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Southern Tableland Swamp Flats Shrubby Woodland

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Sun Valley Diatreme Cabbage Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Sydney Basin Creekflat Blue Gum-Apple Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Sydney Coastal Shale-Sandstone Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Sydney Foreshores Shale Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Sydney Montane Basalt Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Sydney Sandstone Plateau Shale Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Watagan Range Turpentine-Mahogany Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) West Barrington Granitoid Outcrop Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) West Mount Royal Slopes Grassy Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Creekline Paperbark Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Western Guy Fawkes Plateau Moist Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Western Hunter Sandstone Grey Gum-Grey Myrtle Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Wollemi Basalt Red Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation)) Yessabah Limestone Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Bega Wet Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Gum High Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Basalt Cap Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Cool Wet Eucalypt Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Enriched Blue Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Sandstone Turpentine Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Blue Mountains Wet Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Border Ranges Brush Box-Tallowwood Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Brown Barrel - gum moist open forest of the escarpment ranges of NSW North Coast

Legend

Bioregion and New England Tableland Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Central Coast Dolerite Hills Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Central Tableland Montane Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Gorges Rocky Brush Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Lowland Sandstone Brush Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Clarence Lowland Waterhousea Riparian Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Cumberland Bangalay x Blue Gum Riverflat Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Brush Box-Bloodwood Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Brush Box-Walnut Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Floodplain Wet Layered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North Hinterland Brush Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far North New England Blackbutt Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Coastal Apple Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Escarpment Damp Flats Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Hinterland Stringybark Sheltered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Lowland Creekflat Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Riverflat Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Far South Sandflat Ribbon Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Grey Myrtle - Mountain Blue Gum - Rough-barked Apple ferny tall open forest in sandstone gullies of the Sydney Basin

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hastings Valley Grey Gum-Grey Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Hunter Coast Ranges Turpentine Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Illawarra Blackbutt Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Illawarra Escarpment Bangalay x Blue Gum Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Illawarra Lowland Wet Vine Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Illawarra Seacliff Banksia-Bangalay Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Illawarra Seacliff Banksia-Bangalay Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Illawarra Southern Escarpment Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Jervis Bay Sands Littoral Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Kanangra Screeslope Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Koonyum Range Rhyolite Turpentine Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Choricarpia Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Escarpment Blue Gum Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Foothills Turpentine-Flooded Gum Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Ranges Riparian Turpentine Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Turpentine-Tallowwood-Grey Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Lower North Valleys Red Gum Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Meldrum High Plateau Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Messmate - Mountain Gum tall moist forest of the far southern New England Tableland Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Messmate open forest of the tableland edge of the NSW North Coast Bioregionand New England Tableland Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mid North Escarpment Blue Gum Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mid North Escarpment Ranges Blackbutt Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mid North Hinterland Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mid North Lowland Flooded Gum-Palm Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mid North Lowland Riparian Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mount Billen Scree Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mount Jellore Trachyte Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mount Warrawalong Basalt Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mount Warrawolong Basalt Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Mountain Lagoon Basalt Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) New England Blackbutt moist very tall open forest on the southern escarpment of the Liverpool Range to Barrington Tops region, southern Brigalow Belt South Bioregion to NSW North Coast Bioregion

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) New England Blackbutt moist very tall open forest on the southern escarpment of the Liverpool Range to Barrington Tops region, southern Brigalow Belt*

Legend

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Brush Box Subtropical Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Ash Wet Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Blackbutt Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Blackbutt-Maple Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Blackbutt-Tallowwood Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Brush Box-Tallowwood-Maple Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Corkwood-Brush Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Layered Blackbutt Fern Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment New England Blackbutt Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment New England Blackbutt-Maple Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment New England Blackbutt-Tallowwood Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Escarpment Rocky Blackbutt Scrub Woodland

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland Brush Box-Quince Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Hinterland Tallowwood-Brush Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Lowland Swamp Turpentine Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Lowland Viney Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Lowland Viny Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Ranges Brush Box-Flooded Gum Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Ranges Dunns Gum-Brush Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Northern Turpentine-Brush Box Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Shoalhaven Hinterland Peppermint Wet Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Silvertop Stringybark - Rough-barked Apple - Bundy open forest of the Liverpool Ranges and Northern Tablelands escarpment

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Gully Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Hinterland Monkey Gum Wet Fern Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Ranges Moist Gully Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Red Gum-Fig Sheltered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Riverflat Peppermint Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Riverflat Ribbon Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Scarp Wet Vine Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) South Coast Stringybark-Monkey Gum Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Escarpment Flats Swamp Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Escarpment Wet Layered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast High Mountain Wet Layered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Hinterland Intermediate Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Hinterland Monkey Gum Moist Shrub Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Mountain Wet Fern Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southeast Tableland Ranges Brown Barrel Fern Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Escarpment Messmate Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Shale Margins Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Shale-Basalt Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Southern Highlands Swamp Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sweet Pittosporum - Forest Oak - Rough-barked Apple depauparate gully rainforest on the Liverpool Range

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Sydney Montane Basalt Monkey Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Tweed Valley Lowland Wet Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Washpool Outcrops White-topped Box Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Colluvial Apple Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Montane Wet Fern Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Western Blue Mountains Sheltered Shale Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wollondilly-Shoalhaven Siltstones Sheltered Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Wyanbene Limestone Sheltered Ribbon Gum Forest

(Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)) Yuraygir Range Brush Box-Tallowwood Gully Forest

BioNet Vegatation Classification - Community Profile Report

Plant Community Type ID (PCT ID): 277

PCT Name: Blakely's Red Gum - Yellow Box grassy tall woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
Classification Confidence Level: 2-High
Vegetation Description: Tall woodland to about 20 m high dominated by Blakelys Red Gum (Eucalyptus blakelyi) and Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora). Blakelys Red Gum or Yellow Box vfary in their dominance and either can be absent in some places grading into areas with more Apple Box (Eucalyptus bridgesiana), Long-leaved Box (Eucalyptus goniocalyx) and rarely Eucalyptus microcarpa. Shrubs are sparse or absent and may include Acacia dealbata. The ground cover may be dense to sparse depending on rainfall and is dominated by grass species including Poa sieberiana, Bothriochloa macra, Aristida ramosa, Themeda australis, Austrodanthonia spp and Austrostipa spp. Forbs include Vittadinia cuneata, Chrysocephalum apiculatum and Sida corrugata. A very widespread community on fertile deep, loam or clay soils derived from a range of substrates including fine-grained sedimentary and metamorphic rocks but also volcanics and fine-grained granite. Occurs on flats, footslopes and hillslopes mainly in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South-western Slopes Bioregion mainly east of Wagga Wagga. Grades into White Box (Eucalyptus albens) grassy woodland (ID266) on hillslopes and into either ID76 (Western Grey Box woodland) or ID276 (Yellow Box woodland) on parna or alluvial flats. Mainly cleared and subjected to nutrification from fertilizers and associated weed invasion.
Variation and Natural Disturbance: Ground cover alters composition across its wide distribution with altitude and latitude, but there are many species that are common to most sites across its range.
Vegetation Formation: Grassy Woodlands;
Vegetation Class: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands;
IBRA Bioregion(s): NSW South Western Slopes;
IBRA Sub-region(s): Inland Slopes; Lower Slopes;
LGA: UPPER LACHLAN SHIRE; JUNEE; COOTAMUNDRA-GUNDAGAI REGIONAL; BOOROWA; GREATER HUME SHIRE; HARDEN; YASS VALLEY; WAGGA WAGGA; COOTAMUNDRA; MID-WESTERN REGIONAL; YOUNG; COWRA; TUMUT; ALBURY CITY; COOLAMON; CABONNE; TUMBARUMBA; WEDDIN; WELLINGTON; PARKES;
Lithology: Shale , Limestone , Colluvial sediments , Microgranite , Mudstone , Slate , Phyllite , Granite
Landform Pattern: Hills
Landform Element: Footslope , Hillslope , Plain , Valley flat
Emergent species:
Upper Stratum Species: Eucalyptus blakelyi; Eucalyptus melliodora; Eucalyptus bridgesiana; Eucalyptus albens; Eucalyptus microcarpa; Eucalyptus conica; Callitris glaucophylla; Eucalyptus goniocalyx; Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. polyanthemos;
Mid Stratum Species: Acacia dealbata; Hibbertia obtusifolia;
Ground Stratum Species: Themeda australis; Poa sieberiana; Bothriochloa macra; Aristida ramosa; Panicum effusum; Austrostipa verticillata; Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra; Austrostipa bigeniculata; Austrodanthonia auriculata; Austrodanthonia setacea; Cymbopogon refractus; Elymus scaber var. scaber; Juncus usitatus; Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea; Alternanthera nana; Geranium solanderi var. solanderi; Chrysocephalum apiculatum; Sida corrugata; Carex inversa; Wahlenbergia luteola; Chloris truncata; Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi; Vittadinia cuneata; Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea; Enteropogon acicularis; Convolvulus graminetinus; Bulbine bulbosa; Dianella revoluta var. revoluta; Calotis scabiosifolia var. scabiosifolia;
Diagnostic Species:
Fire Regime: Fire may be important as a means to reduce Nitrogen levels that favour the dominance of exotic annual species.
TEC Assessed: Has associated TEC
TEC List: Listed BC Act,CE: 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 (Part); Listed EPBC Act,CE: White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (Part);
TEC Comments:
PCT Percent Cleared: 94.00
PCT Definition Status: Approved

BioNet Vegatation Classification - Community Profile Report

Plant Community Type ID (PCT ID): 280

PCT Name: Red Stringybark - Blakely's Red Gum +/- Long-leaved Box shrub/grass hill woodland of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
Classification Confidence Level: 3-Medium
Vegetation Description: Mid-high woodland dominated by Red Stringybark (Eucalyptus macrorhynca) and Blakelys Red Gum (Eucalyptus blakelyi) sometimes with Long-leaved Box (Eucalyptus goniocalyx) or Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora). The shrub layer is sparse to mid-dense and includes Bursaria spinosa, Acacia buxifolia, Lissanthe strigosa, Hibbertia obtusiflora and Cassinia spp. Cootamundra Wattle (Acacia baileyana) may be a dominant shrub in the Cootamundra region. The ground cover is mid-dense and is dominated by grasses such as Themeda australis, Austrodanthonia setacea and Austrostipa densiflora and forbs such as Chrysocephalum semipapposum, Xerochrysum viscosa, Dianella revoluta var. revoluta, Hydrocotyle laxiflora and Stackhousia monogyna. Occurs on red- brown loamy clay soils derived from granite, granodiorite, sedimentary or metamorphic rocks on steep hillslopes and hillcrests in hilly country from Cootamundra and eastwards in the NSW South-western Slopes Bioregion. Mainly cleared with limited representation in protected areas. A threatened community.
Variation and Natural Disturbance: The shrub understorey varies with aspect, and land use history and across its range. Heavily grazed areas tend to lack shrubs including legumes. More analysis may produce several communities perhaps linked to different substrates from granite in the upper Murray river to metamorphics near Cootamundra. Red Stringybark and Yellow Box dominate on ridges and steeper upper slopes and these areas could be split to form a new community.
Vegetation Formation: Grassy Woodlands;
Vegetation Class: Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands;
IBRA Bioregion(s): NSW South Western Slopes;
IBRA Sub-region(s): Inland Slopes; Lower Slopes;
LGA: COOTAMUNDRA; HARDEN; BOOROWA; COOTAMUNDRA-GUNDAGAI REGIONAL; JUNEE; TUMBARUMBA;
Lithology: Metamorphic rock (unidentified) , Granite , Granodiorite , Andesite , Rhyolite
Landform Pattern: Hills
Landform Element: Hillcrest , Hillslope
Emergent species:
Upper Stratum Species: Eucalyptus macrorhyncha; Eucalyptus blakelyi; Eucalyptus goniocalyx; Eucalyptus melliodora; Eucalyptus polyanthemos subsp. polyanthemos; Eucalyptus dealbata; Callitris endlicheri; Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus;
Mid Stratum Species: Lissanthe strigosa subsp. strigosa; Bursaria spinosa; Acacia buxifolia subsp. buxifolia; Pultenaea foliolosa; Acacia baileyana; Acacia verniciflua; Cassinia aculeata; Hibbertia obtusifolia; Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata; Leptospermum brevipes;
Ground Stratum Species: Austrodanthonia setacea; Austrostipa densiflora; Themeda australis; Chrysocephalum semipapposum; Xerochrysum viscosum; Dianella revoluta var. revoluta; Hydrocotyle laxiflora; Stackhousia monogyna; Aristida ramosa; Gonocarpus tetragynus; Elymus scaber var. scaber; Hardenbergia violacea; Crassula sieberiana subsp. sieberiana; Triptilodiscus pygmaeus; Stuartina muelleri; Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi; Lomandra bracteata; Stypandra glauca;
Diagnostic Species:
Fire Regime: Rarely burns due to fragmented and small remnants. Fire may be important as a means to reduce Nitrogen levels that favour the dominace of exotic annual species.
TEC Assessed: Has associated TEC
TEC List: Listed BC Act,CE: 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 (Part); Listed EPBC Act,CE: White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (Part);
TEC Comments:
PCT Percent Cleared: 80.00
PCT Definition Status: Approved

BioNet Vegatation Classification - Community Profile Report

Plant Community Type ID (PCT ID): 296

PCT Name: Brittle Gum - peppermint open forest of the Woomargama to Tumut region, NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion
Classification Confidence Level: 2-High
Vegetation Description: Mid-high to tall open forest dominated by Brittle Gum (Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. manifera) with Broad-leaved Peppermint (Eucalyptus dives) and Red Stringybark (Eucalyptus macrorhyncha). Robertsons Peppermint (Eucalyptus robertsonii) may also be present in protected areas. Shrubs are sparse to mid-dense and may be diverse. They include Hibbertia obtusifolia, Monotoca scoparia, Platylobium formosum subsp. formosum, Acacia dealbata, Acacia rubida and Melichrus urceolatus. The ground cover is sparse to mid-dense with grasses such as Joycea pallida and Poa sieberiana and forbs such as Senecio tenuiflorus, Dianella revoluta var. revoluta, Gonocarpus tetragynus, Pomax umbellata, Dichopogon strictus and Poranthera microphylla. Climbers such as Hardenbergia violacea and Billardiera scandens my be present. Occurs at altitudes over 500 m on light grey to brown podzolic loam or clay soils derived from granite or metasediments on steep hillslopes in hill or mountain landform patterns in the Woomargama to Tumut regions in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW South-western Slopes Bioregion and adjacent South Eastern Highlands Bioregion. Due to its occurrence on poor soils and steep slopes this community is reasonably intact and not threatened.
Variation and Natural Disturbance: Fire regimes affect shrub density.
Vegetation Formation: Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation);
Vegetation Class: Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests;
IBRA Bioregion(s): NSW South Western Slopes;
IBRA Sub-region(s): Inland Slopes;
LGA: TUMBARUMBA; TUMUT; GREATER HUME SHIRE;
Lithology: Granite , Arkose , Quartzite
Landform Pattern: Hills , Mountains
Landform Element: Hillcrest , Hillslope
Emergent species:
Upper Stratum Species: Eucalyptus mannifera subsp. mannifera; Eucalyptus dives; Eucalyptus macrorhyncha; Eucalyptus robertsonii subsp. robertsonii; Eucalyptus goniocalyx; Eucalyptus nortonii;
Mid Stratum Species: Hibbertia obtusifolia; Monotoca scoparia; Platylobium formosum subsp. formosum; Melichrus urceolatus; Acacia dealbata; Monotoca scoparia; Grevillea polybractea; Dillwynia phylicoides; Boronia nana var. hyssopifolia; Hovea linearis; Daviesia latifolia; Cassinia aculeata; Acacia buxifolia subsp. buxifolia; Acacia rubida; Acacia pravissima; Indigofera australis; Persoonia chamaepeuce; Correa reflexa var. reflexa; Gompholobium virgatum var. virgatum; Grevillea lanigera; Cassinia longifolia; Acacia rubida; Bursaria spinosa subsp. lasiophylla; Acacia buxifolia subsp. buxifolia;
Ground Stratum Species: Senecio tenuiflorus; Joycea pallida; Gonocarpus tetragynus; Hardenbergia violacea; Dianella revoluta var. revoluta; Pomax umbellata; Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana; Dichopogon strictus; Poranthera microphylla; Hydrocotyle laxiflora; Hypericum gramineum; Acaena novae-zelandiae; Stylidium graminifolium; Elymus scaber var. scaber; Thysanotus patersonii; Luzula flaccida; Drosera auriculata; Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis; Hypericum gramineum; Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. stricta; Billardiera scandens var. scandens;
Diagnostic Species:
Fire Regime: Unknown, but probably occasionally burns if enough ground fuel has built up. Perhaps a 10-40 year fire interval with landholders burning some areas more frequently.
TEC Assessed: No associated TEC
TEC List:
TEC Comments:
PCT Percent Cleared: 40.00
PCT Definition Status: Approved

Appendix C: Bushfire Risk Assessment

BLACKASH
BUSHFIRE CONSULTING

Bushfire Risk Assessment

Proposed New Telecommunications Tower
2957 Snowy Mountains Highway, Blowering

Prepared for

Amplitel

BPAD Bushfire Planning & Design Accredited Practitioner Level 3

Version: 1.0

Date: 3 February 2026

Project Name:	Bushfire Hazard Assessment – New Telecommunications Tower, Blowering NSW
Prepared by:	Mark Hawkins
Client Details:	Amplitel C/o Ms. Jodie Leeds CPS Tech By email: jodie.leeds@cpstech.com.au
Project Address	2957 Snowy Mountains Highway, Blowering
Job No.	J4244

Contact Details

Name	Position	Contact No	Email
Mark Hawkins	Senior Bushfire Specialist	0483 227 500	mark.hawkins@blackash.com.au

Document Control

Version	Primary Author(s)	Reviewed By	Description	Date Completed
1.0	Mark Hawkins	Lew Short	Final	3 February 2026

Senior Bushfire Specialist | Blackash Bushfire Consulting

0438 227 500 | mark.hawkins@blackash.com.au | Blackash.com.au

PO Box 715 Wahroonga NSW 2075

BSc (Newc), Grad. Dip. (Design for Bushfires) UWS

Contents

1. Summary

Table 1 is a summary of compliance with relevant documents and approaches to limit bushfire risk and meet the requirements of the NSW planning framework for new development in Bushfire Prone Areas.

Table 1: Summary

Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 Classification	'Other Development'
NCC Classification (s)	Class 10b
Location	2957 Snowy Mountains Highway, Blowering Lot 21, DP750973
Local Government Area	Snowy Valley Council
Can this proposal comply with AS3959:2018	Yes – NB. AS3959:2018 does not apply as a DTS Provision
Does this development comply with the requirements of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019*?	Yes
Does this development comply with the Aims and objectives of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019*?	Yes
Does the proposal comply with RFS Practice Note 1/11 Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas Version 2 February 2012	Yes
Is referral to the NSW RFS required?	No
Is a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA) required?	No
Assessment Framework	☒ *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019:* ☒ Meets the deemed to satisfy provisions ☐ Alternate solution/ performance-based assessment

2. Introduction

Blackash Bushfire Consulting Pty Ltd (Blackash) has been engaged by CPS Tech on behalf of Amplitel to provide a Bushfire Risk Assessment for the proposed new telecommunications tower located at 2957 Snowy Mountains Highway, Blowering, which is legally known as Lot 21, DP750973 (refer to Figure 1).

The site is located on the edge of the Blowering Reservoir of the Tumut River. The area of the property that is proposed to house the new telecommunications tower is partially managed land and is bordered by grassland vegetation. The vegetation surrounding the site is dominated by the downslopes associated with valley formations leading to the Tumut River to the west.

Section 4.14 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires compliance with the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) document *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* (PBP). The RFS document PBP applies to all new development on bushfire prone land.

The NSW RFS *Practice Note 1/11 Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas Version 2 February 2012* (Practice Note) identifies towers in bushfire prone areas are critical infrastructure for firefighting communications and for providing warnings, information and communication channels for people during bushfire emergencies. The RFS require that owner / operators should take actions to reduce the risk of impact of such infrastructure from bushfire attack.

The Practice Note from the RFS provides direction on the application of bushfire protection measures for telecommunication towers. It discusses the importance of protecting the infrastructure required to support these towers. In particular, Asset Protection Zones should be established and maintained for a distance of at least 10m from the infrastructure associated with the tower. Additionally, the RFS advises, regardless of the bushfire attack level calculated, a construction standard of BAL 40 is needed for the associated infrastructure.

This assessment has been prepared by Mr. Mark Hawkins, Senior Bushfire Specialist and reviewed by Mr. Lew Short, Principal at Blackash Bushfire Consulting (Level 3 FPAA BPAD-A Certified Practitioner No. BPD-PA-16373) who is recognised by the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) as qualified in bushfire risk assessment and has been accredited by the Fire Protection Association of Australia as a suitably qualified consultant to undertake alternative solution proposals.

A site inspection was not performed under the scope of the assessment. The assessment has been undertaken via a detailed desktop assessment using GIS analysis.

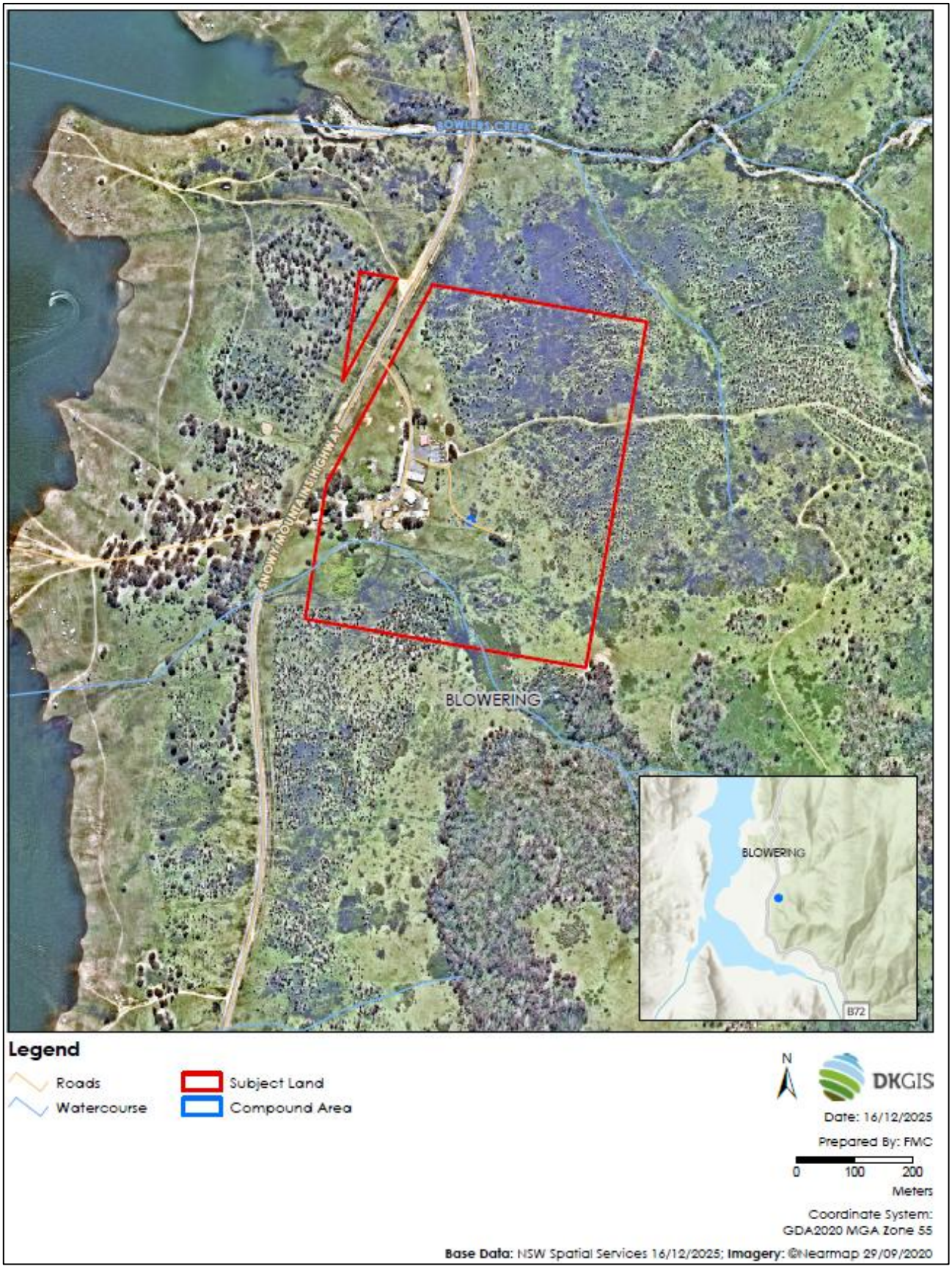


Figure 1: Site Location

3. Bushfire Prone Land

The site is identified as 'bush fire prone land' (refer Figure 3) for the purposes of Section 10.3 of the EPA Act and the legislative requirements for development on bush fire prone lands are applicable.

Bush fire prone land maps provide a trigger for the development assessment provisions and consideration of sites that are bushfire prone. Bush fire prone land (BFPL) is land that has been identified by council, which can support a bushfire or is subject to bushfire attack. Bush fire prone land maps are prepared by local council and certified by the Commissioner of the NSW RFS.

The site is impacted by the 100m buffer zone associated with the Category 1 Bushfire Prone Vegetation (Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands), located to all aspects of the site, refer to Figure 3.

The vegetation to the north, east and south could present a risk of a fully developed bushfire impacting on the site.

4. Site Description & Proposal

The proposed site of the telecommunications tower is located at 2957 Snowy Mountains Highway, Blowering, which is legally known as Lot 21, DP750973 (refer to Figure 2). The site is zoned as C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves under the Tumut Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012.

The proposal includes:

- A new 40m monopole telecommunications tower;
- A new compound fence;
- Fit-out of equipment and supporting infrastructure; and
- General cabling.

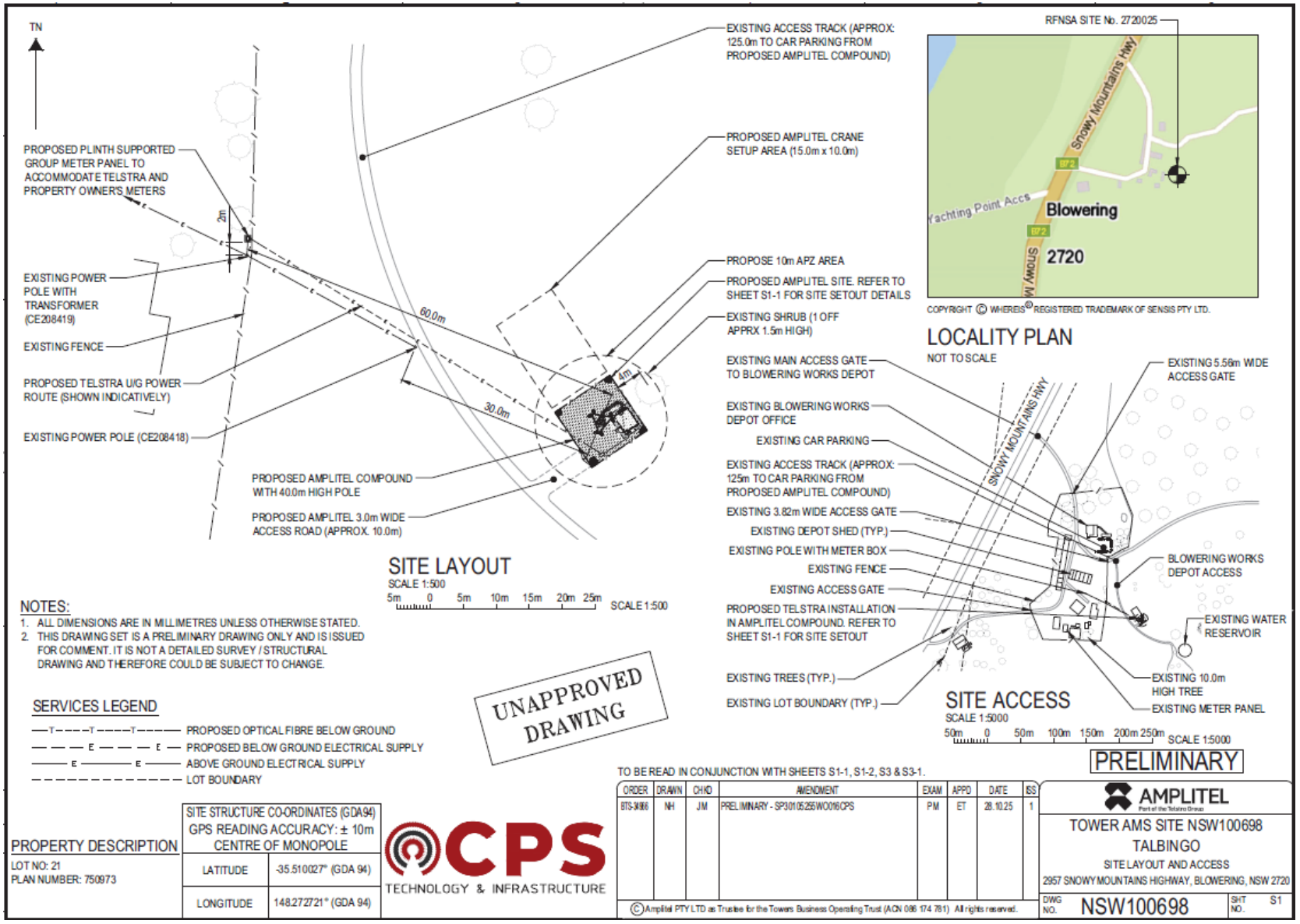


Figure 2: Indicative layout

5. Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019

The PBP guidelines are performance-based, seeking to achieve a safe outcome based on innovation and the specific circumstances of the individual site and development proposal. PBP sets out an overall framework consisting of an aim and objectives, specific objectives for defined development types, types of bushfire protection measures (BPMs), which may be employed in a development, and performance criteria for each BPM. In this regard, the structure of PBP 2019 is similar to the structure of the National Construction Code (NCC) and provides considerable flexibility for outcomes. However, the aim of PBP in terms of ensuring appropriate consideration of risk and protection is paramount.

The intent (aim) of PBP is:

> *'to protect people and property from the impact of bushfires. It also helps ensure that the firefighters who come to their aid in an emergency are not placed in greater danger because of unsuitable or unsafe developments'*

The objectives are to:

i. *Afford buildings and their occupants protection from exposure to a bush fire*
ii. *Provide for a defendable space to be located around buildings*
iii. *Provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings which, in combination with other measures, minimises material ignition*
iv. *Ensure that appropriate operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and residents is available*
v. *Provide for ongoing management and maintenance of BPMs*
vi. *Ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters.*

The above aim and objectives have been assessed using expert judgement and included in Section 13.1 of this report.

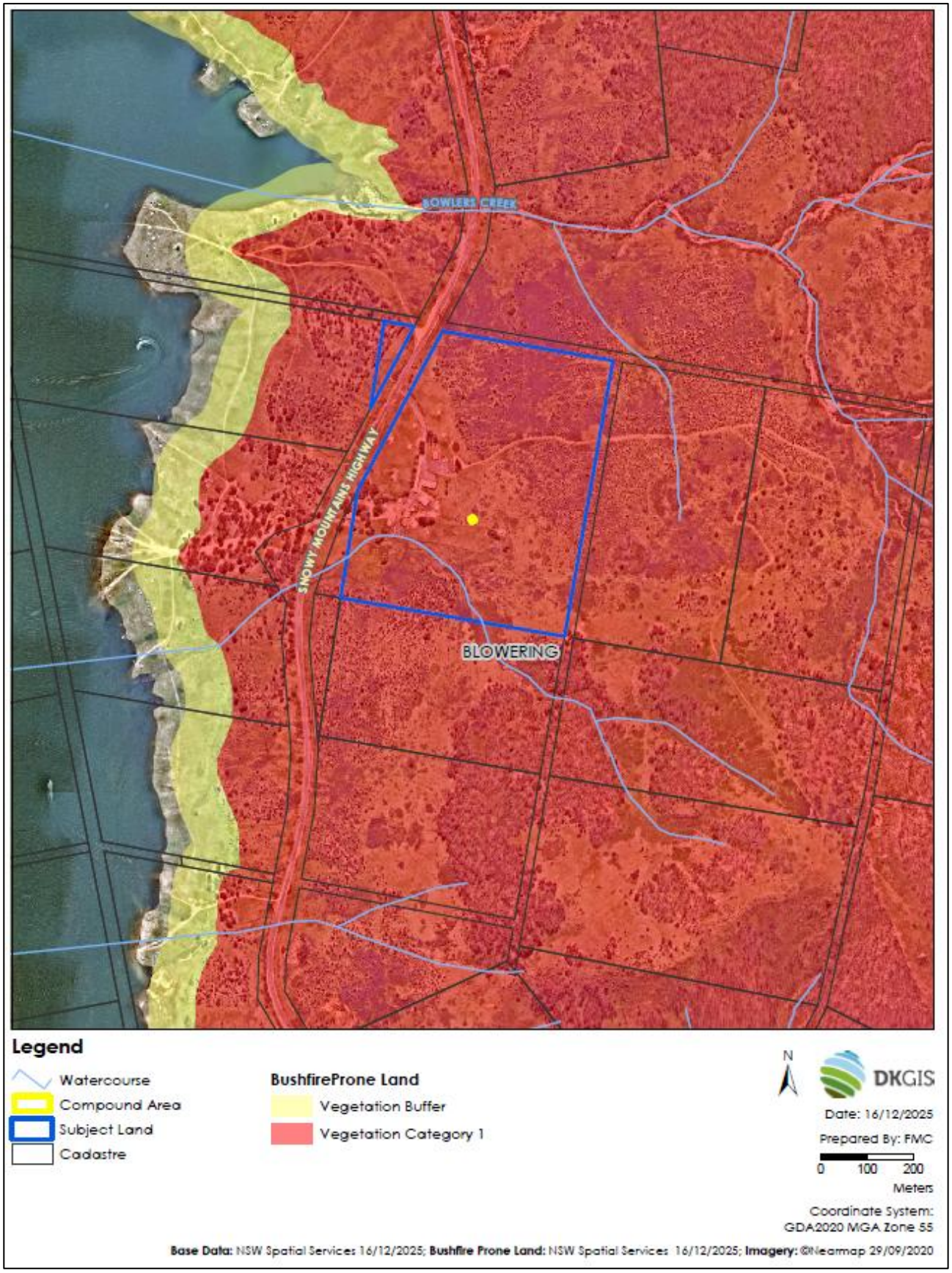


Figure 3: Bush Fire Prone Land Map

5.1. Other Development

Telecommunication towers are categorised as 'Other Development' under PBP.

PBP addresses 'Other Development' in Chapter 8, with the specific *objectives as follows* (p. 74):

i. *Satisfy the aim and objectives of PBP outlined in Chapter 1;*
ii. *Consider any issues listed for the specific purpose for the development set out in this chapter; and*
iii. *Propose an appropriate combination of BPMs.*

The above objectives have been assessed using expert judgement and included in Section 13.2 of this report.

5.2. Telecommunications Towers

PBP addresses 'Telecommunications towers' in Section 8.3.7 (p. 78), which states:

- *'BPMs should be commensurate with the bush fire risk and criticality of the infrastructure.*
- *There should be a minimum APZ around the tower/ buildings/associated infrastructure which will increase based on the assessed level of risk and criticality.*
- *Telecommunication towers should be constructed from non-combustible materials, and designed to mitigate the risk of flame damage, ember attack and radiant heat.*
- *The APZ must be managed to the standard of an IPA. The IPA must be free from surface fuel and elevated fuel with minimum canopy cover.*
- *An access strategy should be prepared that details the access arrangements for firefighting and APZ maintenance.'*

The above BPMs have been assessed using expert judgement and included in Section 13.3 of this report.

6. NSW RFS Practice Note 1/11 Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas

The NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) *Practice Note 1/11 Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas Version 2 February 2012* (Practice Note) states:

> *'When the RFS is asked for comment on new towers or for existing towers, a 10 metre APZ from the tower/ buildings/ infrastructure associated with the tower shall be provided.'*
>
> *'The APZ must be free of surface fuel and elevated fuel and should have minimum canopy.'*
>
> *''When RFS provides comments on critical telecommunications infrastructure a recommendation to the owner of the critical infrastructure is made that the materials be designed to withstand **40kWm2** of radiant heat and to withstand ember penetration into the structure and associated infrastructure.'*

7. National Construction Code 2022

The National Construction Code 2022 (NCC) came into effect on the 1st of May 2023, with Volume 2 – Building Code of Australia Class 1 and 10 buildings applicable to the development. The revised NSW bushfire provisions are included under Part H7D4 *Construction in bushfire prone areas*, with the stated clause below:

> *NSW H7D4 Construction in bushfire prone areas*
>
> 1. The requirements of (2) only apply in a *designated bushfire prone area*.
> 2. *Performance Requirement* H7P5 is satisfied for a Class 1 building, or a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 1 building, if it is constructed in accordance with—
>   a. AS 3959 except—
>   i. as amended by *Planning for Bush Fire Protection*; and
>   ii. for Section 9 Construction requirements for Bushfire Attack Level FZ (BAL-FZ); or
>   b. NASH Standard – Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas except—
>   i. as amended by *Planning for Bush Fire Protection*; and
>   ii. for buildings subject to Bushfire Attack Level FZ (BAL-FZ); or

c. (a) or (b) as modified by *development consent* following consultation with the NSW Rural Fire Service under section 4.14 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979 if required; or

d. (a) or (b) as modified by *development consent* with a bushfire safety authority issued under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act* 1997 for the purposes of integrated development.

The classification of the new telecommunications tower is **Class 10b.** As such, the NCC 2022 NSW H7D4 bushfire provisions **do not** apply to the development, with the application of AS3959:2018 *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas* (AS3959:2018) **not** being a set of Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) provisions.

However, in achieving compliance with the aims and objectives of PBP, BlackAsh recommend that BAL-40 construction requirements as per AS3959:2018 are applied to the design and construction of the telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure, which aligns to the BPMs provided in the RFS Practice Note.

8. Limitations within the System

Bushfire is a normal part of Australia's natural environment, particularly in eucalypt forests and grasslands. However, the frequency and intensity of bushfires varies throughout the landscape and the seasons. Bushfires are a common occurrence during the drier periods of the year in most places. Climate change is expected to bring longer bushfire seasons to parts of Australia, an increasing number of extreme fire weather days, and increasing fire intensity.

Bushfires of low or moderate intensity often pose little threat to life, property and community assets, but the potential for changes in wind direction can be a significant hazard. However, bushfires that burn in heavy fuels, steep terrain or on hot, dry and windy days often spread rapidly, crown in forests, produce powerful convection columns and create extensive spot fires ahead of the fire front, often making their control impossible until weather conditions moderate.

As the Fire Danger Rating reaches 'Extreme', bushfires are often described as 'firestorms' and become impossible to control. When the Fire Danger Rating approaches 'Catastrophic', the risk of serious injury or death to people in the path of a bushfire increases significantly, and many properties and other

community infrastructure can become difficult or impossible to defend[1]. Isolated developments will be at higher risk under lower Fire Danger Ratings.

The safety of people may be improved if they have prepared a bushfire survival plan, including contingency plans in the event their primary plan fails or cannot be carried out, and have taken adequate steps to prepare for bushfire.

In line with the national fire services position, the safest action to protect life is for people to be away from the bushfire or threat of bushfire as early as possible. Leaving a high-risk bushfire location is the safest action and leaving before a bushfire threatens is always safer than remaining until a bushfire starts. Leaving becomes increasingly appropriate with higher Fire Danger Ratings.

When bushfires are burning on days where circumstances such as weather conditions, topography or fuel loads may create intense fire behaviour, typically when 'Extreme' or 'Catastrophic' fire danger conditions are expected, or where circumstances such as weather conditions, topography or fuel loads may create intense fire behaviour, leaving early may be the only safe action, even for people who are prepared to defend well-prepared buildings.

Limitations of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection* 2019 (p. 11)

Due to certain limitations, the measures contained in this document do not guarantee that loss of life, injury and/or property damage will not occur during a bush fire event. Limitations of this document include, but are not limited to uncertainties in the following areas:

- *Fire Danger Index;*
- *fuel loads;*
- *existing developments;*
- *human behavior; and*
- *maintenance.*

It is possible that days of higher Fire Danger Index (FDI) may be experienced than the FDI levels assumed within this document. The performance of buildings constructed in accordance with this document and the National Construction Code of Australia may be inadequate due to excessive levels of radiant heat exposure, flame contact, embers travelling further than expected and excessive winds.

[1] AFAC Position Paper on Community Safety p. 4

Limitations of AS3959

The measure contained in AS 3959 cannot guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is substantially due to the degree of vegetation management, the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire, and extreme weather conditions.

The Standard is primarily concerned with improving the ability of buildings in designated bushfire prone areas to better withstand attack from bushfire thus giving a measure of protection to the building occupants (until the fire front passes) as well as to the building itself. As such, the Standard seeks to construct a house to survive the passage of the fire and not necessarily to absolutely survive the fire. AS3959 notes that:

> *It should be borne in mind that the measures contained in this Standard cannot guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is substantially due to the degree of vegetation management, the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire, and extreme weather conditions (AS3959 p. 5).*

Importantly, AS3959 is not applicable for fires burning under weather conditions above Fire Danger Index of 100. Under this scenario, it is anticipated that houses will ignite during the passage of the fire and will not provide any refuge for occupants.

9. Bushfire Assessment Requirements

The subject land is identified as being bushfire prone land on the Snowy Valleys Council's Bushfire Prone Land Map. As infill development, the proposed development is to be assessed by Council under the provision of Section 4.14 of the EP&A Act, which includes the consideration of PBP. The following detailed assessment is based on the methodology and requirements of PBP and supporting RFS policy.

PBP recognises the unique attributes of infill development and promotes detailed site analysis and the application of a combination of bushfire protection measures (BPMs) to achieve an acceptable outcome. The BPMs work in combination to provide a suite of measures that meet the aim and objectives and requirements of Chapter 8 of PBP. The BPMs are shown in Figure 4.

Appropriate combinations depend upon geographic location and site circumstances.

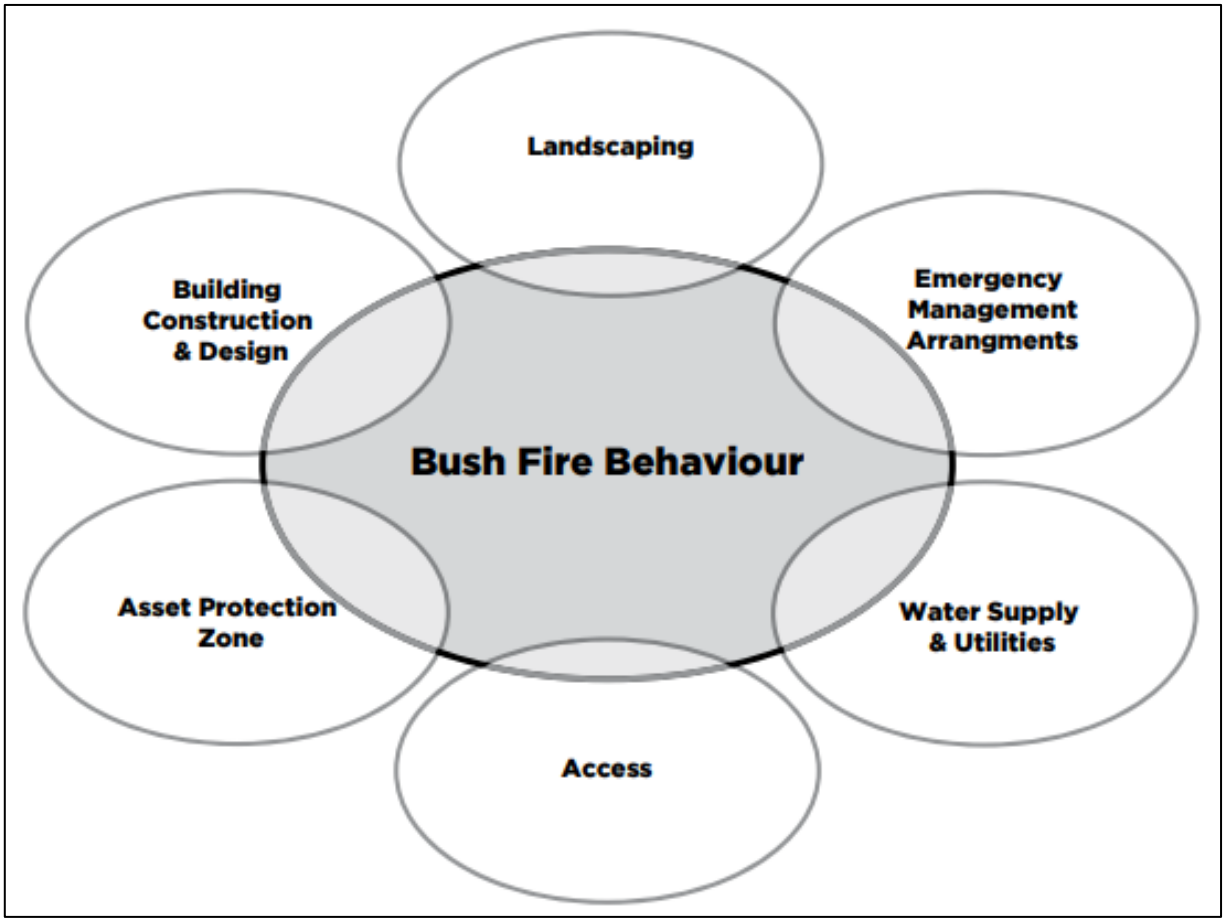


Figure 4: Bushfire Protection Measures in Combination (source PBP 2019 p. 26)

10. Site Assessment Methodology

PBP provides a methodology to determine the bushfire threat posed to a site and Australian Standards for the *Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* (AS3959:2018) is used to determine the construction requirement to reduce potential bushfire attack.

The following assessment is prepared in accordance with PBP and Method 1 from AS3959:2018. This assessment is based on a desktop assessment of the site assessment using the following resources:

- Planning for Bush Fire Protection (NSW RFS, 2019);
- *Practice Note 1/11 Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas;*
- Snowy Valleys Councils Bushfire Prone Land Map;
- Aerial mapping; and
- Detailed GIS and Site analysis.

10.1. Bushfire Hazard

An assessment of the bushfire hazard is necessary to determine the application of bushfire protection measures such as Asset Protection Zone (APZ) locations and dimensions and future building construction requirements in accordance with AS3959:2018. The vegetation formations (bushfire fuels) and the topography (effective slope) combine to create the bushfire threat that may affect bushfire behaviour at the site, and which determine the building response of PBP.

10.2. Fire Weather

The fire weather is dictated by PBP and assumes a credible worst-case scenario and an absence of any other mitigating factors relating to aspect or prevailing winds. The site has a Fire Danger Index (FDI) of **80** as per PBP.

10.3. Vegetation

Predominant Vegetation is classified by structure or formation using the system adopted by Keith (2004) and by the general description using PBP.

Vegetation types give rise to radiant heat and fire behaviour characteristics. There are 12 vegetation formations (with sub-formations) identified in PBP. The predominant vegetation has been determined over a distance of at least 140 metres in all directions from the proposed property boundary or building footprint on the site. Where a mix of vegetation types exist, the type providing the greater hazard is said to predominate.

The hazard vegetation impacting the site to the north and south is mapped as a mixture of grasslands and Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands, refer Figure 5. The hazard vegetation has been classified as 'Forest' type vegetation for the purpose of the assessment as per PBP.

10.4. Slopes Influencing Bushfire Behavior

The 'effective slope' influencing fire behaviour approaching the sites has been assessed in accordance with the methodology specified within PBP. This is conducted by measuring the worst-case scenario slope where the vegetation occurs over a 100 metre transect measured outwards from the development boundary.

The effective slopes impacting on the proposed development are demonstrated in Figure 5.

11. Asset Protection Zones

An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure which provides a buffer zone between a bushfire hazard and an asset. The APZ includes a defendable space within which firefighting operations can be carried out. An APZ is land that has vegetation removed or maintained to a level that limits the spread and impact of bushfire. This may include:

- developed land (residential, commercial, or industrial),
- permanent roads, bike paths, parking areas,
- golf course fairways, playgrounds, sports fields,
- vineyards, orchards, cultivated ornamental gardens and commercial nurseries,
- most common will be gardens and lawns within curtilage of buildings.

Blackash have exceeded the RFS specified 10 metre APZ (RFS Practice Note) for the new telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure, refer to Figure 6.

In accordance with Section 8.3.7 Telecommunications Towers of PBP and the RFS Practice Note, the APZ must be managed to the standard of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) (refer to Appendix 2). The IPA must be free from surface fuel and elevated fuel and should have a minimum canopy cover.

BlackAsh confirm that the existing canopy cover within the APZ (Figure 6) is acceptable, and no tree clearing/removal is required. Some areas onsite have retained trees in clumps which are subject to the site slashing/mowing program with a managed break in connectivity and have no mid or understory trees to provide a hazard. These areas will continue to be managed as an APZ. All other requirements as specified for IPA standards as per Appendix 2 of this report are to be implemented for the APZ.

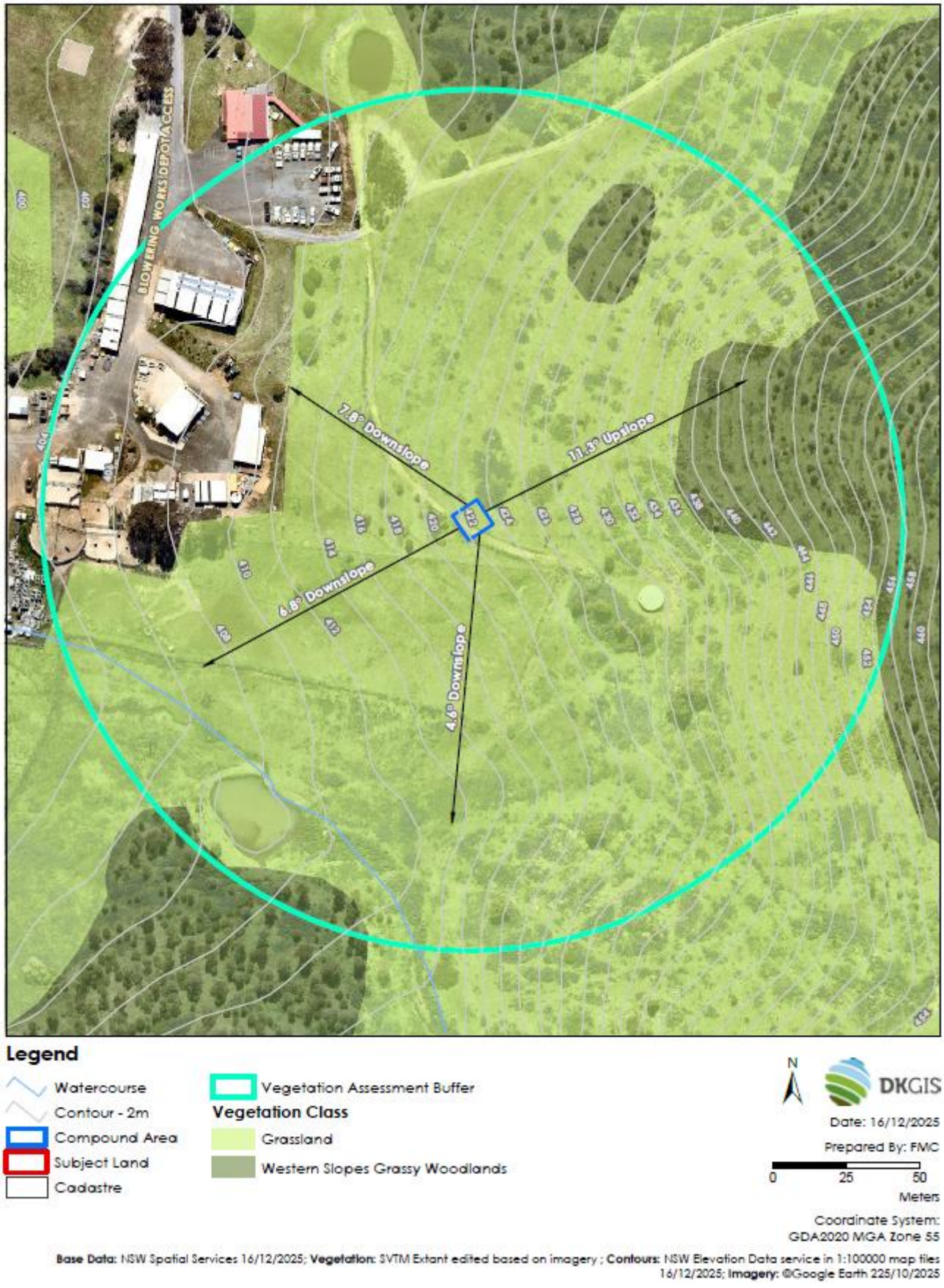


Figure 5: Vegetation and Slope Assessment

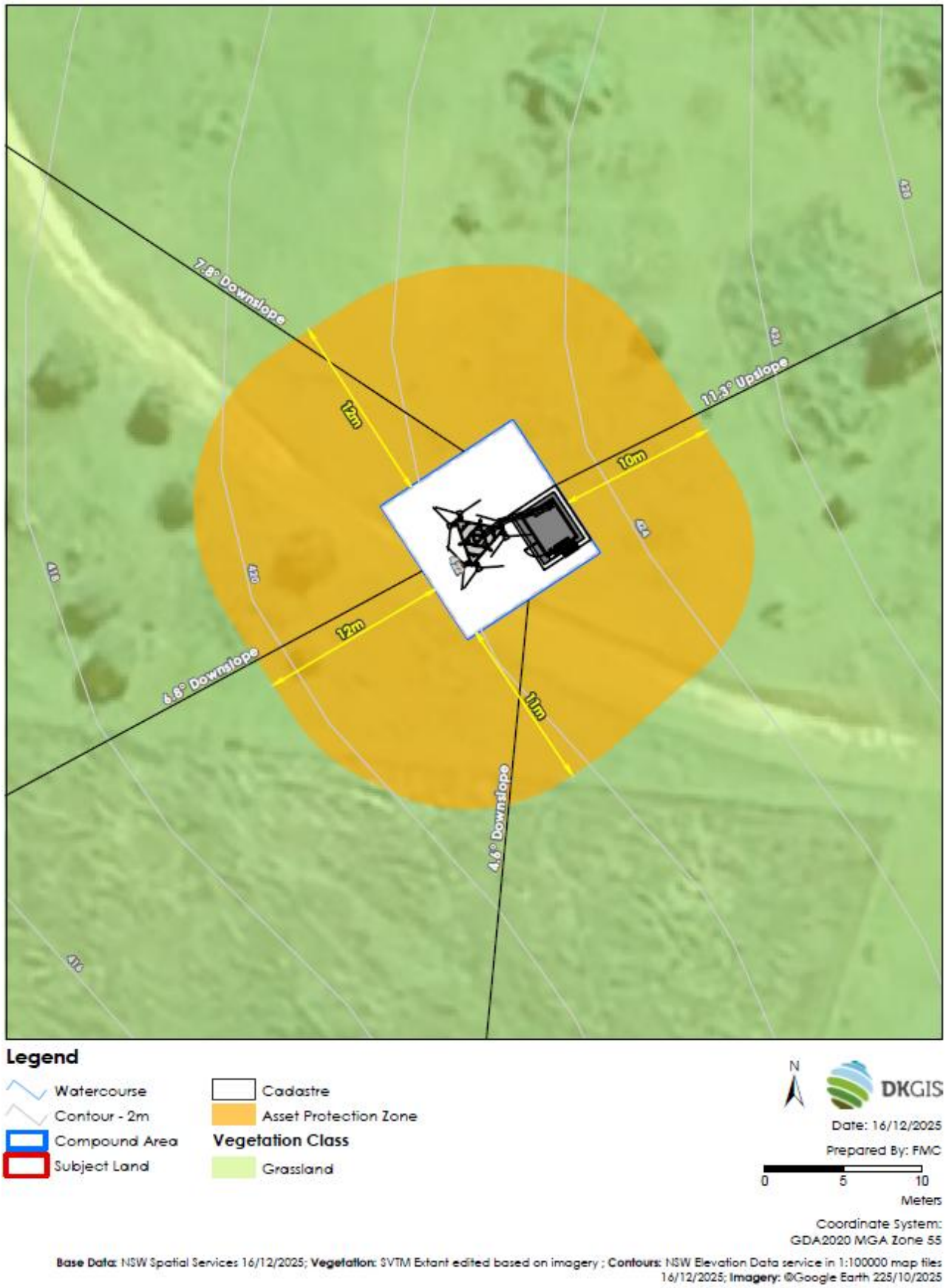


Figure 6: Minimum required APZ

12. Bushfire Attack Levels

The Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) is a means of measuring the ability of a building to withstand attack from bushfire. The form of bushfire attack and the severity will vary according to the conditions (FDI, vegetation, slope and setback) on the site.

The BAL assesses the severity of a building's potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact, using increments of radiant heat expressed in kilowatts per square metre, which is the basis for establishing the requirements for construction to improve protection of a building from potential attack by a bushfire, as defined in *AS3959:2018*.

The BAL ratings are used as the basis for establishing the requirements for construction to improve protection of a building from potential bushfire attack.

The BAL ratings, based on the deemed to satisfy APZ is presented in Figure 6, which results in a maximum 40kW/m^2 of radiant heat exposure on the structure and supporting infrastructure.

In summary, to achieve compliance with the aims and objectives of PBP, Blackash recommend that BAL-40 construction requirements as per AS3959:2018 are applied to the design and construction of the telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure, which aligns to the BPMs provided in the RFS Practice Note.

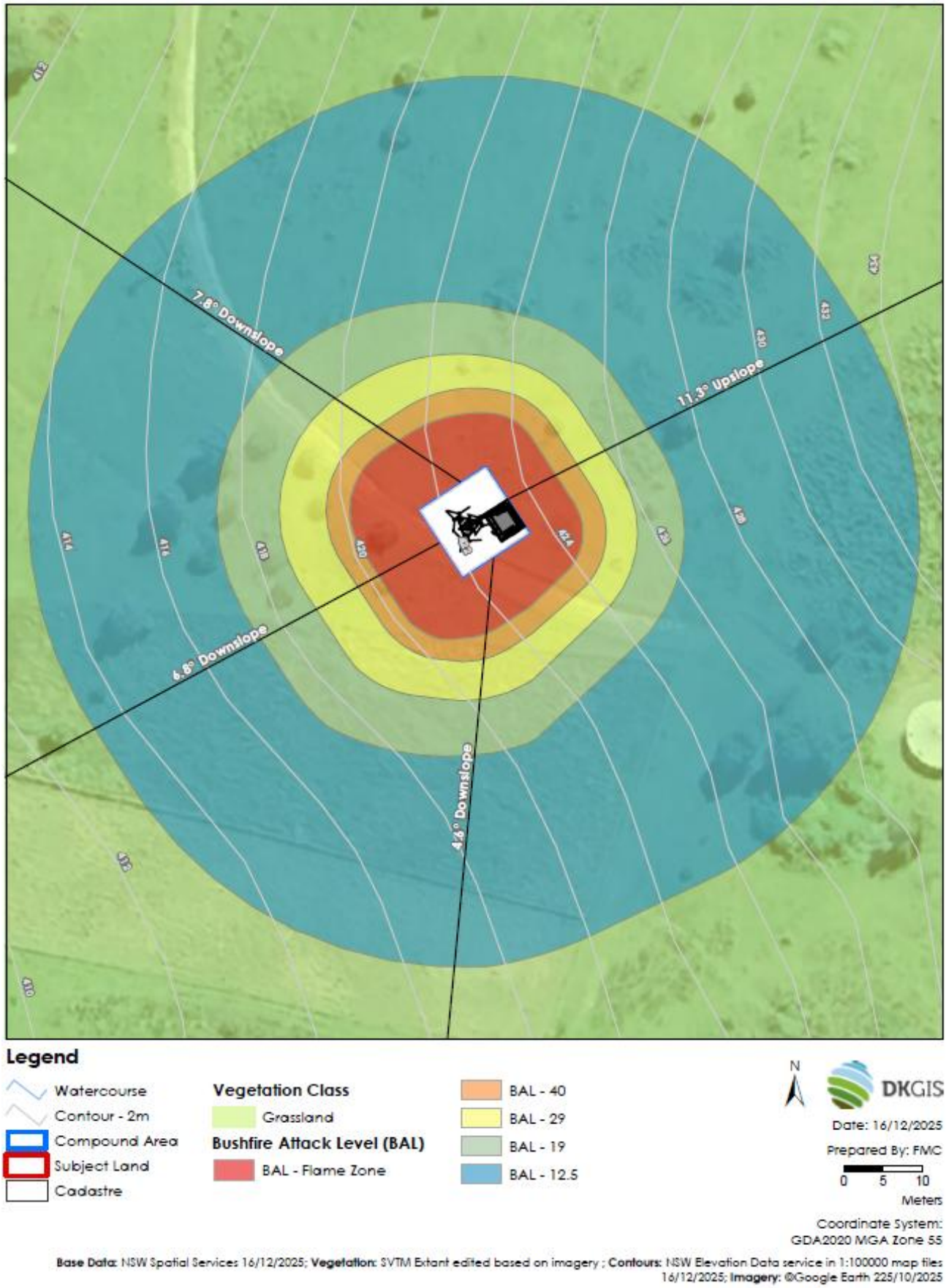


Figure 7: Bushfire Attack Levels

13. Compliance Summary Tables

13.1. PBP 2019: Aim and Objectives

The *Rural Fires Regulation (2022)* requires an assessment of the extent to which the proposed development conforms with or deviates from the aim and objectives of PBP. All development in Bushfire Prone Areas needs to comply with the aim and objectives of PBP. Table 2 is an assurance approach using expert judgement for the proposed development.

Table 2: Aim and Objectives of PBP

Aim	Meets Criteria	Comment
The aim of PBP is to use the NSW development assessment system to provide for the protection of human life (including fire fighters) and to minimise impacts on property from the threat of bushfire, while having due regard to development potential, onsite amenity and the protection of the environment.	Yes	An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report.
Objectives	**Meets Criteria**	**Comment**
Afford occupants of any building adequate protection from exposure to a bushfire.	NA	There are no occupants for the development.
Provide for defendable space to be located around buildings.	Yes	An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report.
Provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings, which, in combination with other measures, prevent direct flame contact and material ignition.	Yes	An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report.
Ensure that safe operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and occupants is available.	Yes	Adequate and suitable access is provided via the public road network.
Provide for ongoing management and maintenance of bushfire protection measures, including fuel loads, in the asset protection zone.	Yes	An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report.
Ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters (and others assisting in bushfire fighting).	Yes	Utility services provided in the public road reserve.

13.2. PBP Specific Objectives – Other Development

PBP provides Specific Objectives for 'Other Development' in Section 8.1 (p. 74), Table 3 is an assurance approach using expert judgement.

Table 3: Objectives for 'Other Development'

Objectives	Meets Criteria	Comment
Satisfy the aim and objectives of PBP outlined in Chapter 1.	Yes	Refer to Table 2.
Consider any issues listed for the specific purpose for the development set out in this chapter.	Yes	Included in this report.
Propose an appropriate combination of BPMs.	Yes	• An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report. • The design and construction of the telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure to be in accordance with BAL-40 construction requirements as per AS3959:2018.

13.3. PBP Specific BPMs – Telecommunications towers

PBP provides Specific BPMs for 'Telecommunications towers' in Section 8.3.7 (p. 78), Table 4 is an assurance approach using expert judgement.

Table 4: BPMs for 'Telecommunications towers'

BPM	Meets Criteria	Comment
BPMs should be commensurate with the bush fire risk and criticality of the infrastructure.	Yes	• An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report. • The design and construction of the telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure to be in accordance with BAL-40 construction requirements as per AS3959:2018.
There should be a minimum APZ around the tower/ buildings/associated infrastructure which will increase based on the assessed level of risk and criticality.	Yes	• An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report.
Telecommunication towers should be constructed from non-combustible materials, and designed to mitigate the risk of flame damage, ember attack and radiant heat.	Yes	• The critical infrastructure is to be constructed with materials designed to withstand 40kWm^2 of radiant heat and to withstand ember penetration into the structure and associated infrastructure. • The design and construction of the telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure to be in accordance with BAL-40 construction requirements as per AS3959:2018.
The APZ must be managed to the standard of an IPA. The IPA must be free from surface fuel and elevated fuel with minimum canopy cover.	Yes	• An APZ is to be implemented as per Section 11 and Figure 6 of this report.
An access strategy should be prepared that details the access arrangements for firefighting and APZ maintenance.	Yes	• Adequate and suitable access is provided via the public road network.

14. Recommendations

The following recommendations have been made within this report to ensure the proposed new the telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure is compliant with Section 4.14 of the EPA Act, *Planning for Bush Fire Protection* 2019 and the Community Resilience Practice Note 1/11 from the RFS:

Recommendation 1: The proposed development is to be designed and constructed in accordance with the *Australian Standard AS 3959:2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas* to BAL-40 construction standards.

Recommendation 2: The critical infrastructure is to be constructed with materials designed to withstand 40kWm^2 of radiant heat and to withstand ember penetration into the structure and associated infrastructure.

Recommendation 3: At the commencement of building works and in perpetuity, the APZ as per Section 11 and Figure 6, will be established and maintained to Inner Protection Area (IPA) standards as outlined within NSW RFS document '*Standards for Asset Protection Zones'* and Appendix 4 of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (included as Appendix 2 of this report).

Recommendation 4: Fencing and / or gates are to be made of non-combustible material only.

15. Conclusion

This assessment has demonstrated that the proposed development can comply with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 and* the Community Resilience Practice Note 1/11 from the RFS. The recommendations have been provided to ensure compliance with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.*

The proposed new telecommunications tower and supporting infrastructure is afforded adequate APZs that are provided commensurate with the construction standards (BAL-40) and a defendable space is provided, which complies with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*.

In the authors professional opinion, the bushfire protection measures demonstrated in this report comply with the aim and objectives of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* and therefore the site and proposed development is considered suitable in the context of bushfire.

Senior Bushfire Specialist | Blackash Bushfire Consulting

0438 227 500 | mark.hawkins@blackash.com.au | Blackash.com.au

PO Box 715 Wahroonga NSW 2075

BSc (Newc), Grad. Dip. (Design for Bushfires) UWS

Lew Short | Principal

BlackAsh Bushfire Consulting

B.A., Grad. Dip. (Design for Bushfires), Grad. Cert. of Management (Macq), Grad. Cert. (Applied Management)

Fire Protection Association of Australia BPAD Level 3 BPD-PA 16373

Appendix 1: References

NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS). 2019. *Planning for Bush Fire Protection: A Guide for Councils, Planners, Fire Authorities and Developers.*

National Construction Code 2022.

Standards Australia. 2018. *Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*, AS 3959-2018. SAI Global, Sydney.

Keith, David (2004) – *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes – The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT*. The Department of Environment and Climate Change

NSW Rural Fire Service (2015) *Guide for Bushfire Prone Land Mapping*

NSW Rural Fire Service (Version 2– February 2012) Practice Note 1/11 Telecommunication Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas

Appendix 2: APZ Requirements

APPENDIX 4

ASSET PROTECTION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

In combination with other BPMs, a bush fire hazard can be reduced by implementing simple steps to reduce vegetation levels. This can be done by designing and managing landscaping to implement an APZ around the property.

Careful attention should be paid to species selection, their location relative to their flammability, minimising continuity of vegetation (horizontally and vertically), and ongoing maintenance to remove flammable fuels (leaf litter, twigs and debris).

This Appendix sets the standards which need to be met within an APZ.

A4.1 Asset Protection Zones

An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a building or structure. It is located between the building or structure and the bush fire hazard.

For a complete guide to APZs and landscaping, download the NSW RFS document *Standards for Asset Protection Zones* at the NSW RFS Website www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

An APZ provides:

- a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset;
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows for suppression of fire;
- an area from which backburning or hazard reduction can be conducted; and
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and home owners to defend their property.

Bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the zone does not provide a path for the spread of fire to the building, either from the ground level or through the tree canopy.

An APZ, if designed correctly and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- direct flame contact on the building;
- damage to the building asset from intense radiant heat; and
- ember attack.

The methodology for calculating the required APZ distance is contained within Appendix 1. The width of the APZ required will depend upon the development type and bush fire threat. APZs for new development are set out within Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of this document.

In forest vegetation, the APZ can be made up of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and an Outer Protection Area (OPA).

A4.1.1 Inner Protection Areas (IPAs)

The IPA is the area closest to the building and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and act as a defendable space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous.

In practical terms the IPA is typically the curtilage around the building, consisting of a mown lawn and well maintained gardens.

When establishing and maintaining an IPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity;
- trees at maturity should not touch or overhang the building;
- lower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above the ground;
- tree canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m; and
- preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.

Shrubs

- create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings should be provided;
- shrubs should not be located under trees;
- shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover; and
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height); and
- leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

A4.1.2 Outer Protection Areas (OPAs)

An OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. It is an area where there is maintenance of the understorey and some separation in the canopy. The reduction of fuel in this area aims to decrease the intensity of an approaching fire and restricts the potential for fire spread from crowns; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA.

Because of the nature of an OPA, they are only applicable in forest vegetation.

When establishing and maintaining an OPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 30%; and
- canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m.

Shrubs

- shrubs should not form a continuous canopy; and
- shrubs should form no more than 20% of ground cover.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown to a height of less than 100mm; and
- leaf and other debris should be removed.

An APZ should be maintained in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bush fires. Maintenance of the IPA and OPA as described above should be undertaken regularly, particularly in advance of the bush fire season.

PO BOX 715 WAHROONGA NSW 2076 AUSTRALIA
M 0419 203 853 | E lew.short@blackash.com.au
W blackash.com.au

Appendix D: Due Diligence Assessment

20/01/2026

Daniel Park
Senior Town Planner
CPS Technology & Infrastructure

Dear Daniel

Re: Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report – 561 West Blowering Road, Wereboldera NSW 2720.

Artefact Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd (Artefact Heritage) have been engaged by CPS Technology & Infrastructure on behalf of Amplitel (part of the Telstra Group) to prepare an Aboriginal Due Diligence Report for the proposed new telecommunications facility within 561 West Blowering Road, Wereboldera, NSW.

This report outlines the results of an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence which meets the requirements of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water [DECCW] 2010a), hereafter the Due Diligence Code of Practice, and includes recommendations as to whether further archaeological investigation may be required.

This report has been prepared by Anthony Barham (Principle, Artefact Heritage) and Nicolas Turvey (Graduate Heritage Consultant) with project management and input by Lily Hackett (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage).

If you have any queries regarding this due diligence, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely

Lily Hackett
Senior Heritage Consultant
Artefact Heritage
lily.hackett@artefact.net.au
9518 8411

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project information

CPS Technology & Infrastructure on behalf of Amplitel (part of the Telstra Group) have engaged Artefact Heritage to prepare a Due Diligence assessment for the development of a telecommunication facility. The facility is adjacent to the Blowering Depot – NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service within the Kosciuszko National Park.

1.2 Description of study area

Study area is located within Kosciuszko National Park directly east of the extant buildings and compound of the Blowering Depot – NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (Figure 1). The study area is situated within the Brungle Tumut Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), within the Wiradjuri Aboriginal language group and within the county of Wagga Wagga in the Snowy Valley Council Local Government Area (LGA). The study area is located on the edge of the Bogong Peak Wilderness portion of Kosciuszko National Park.

The study area encompasses the north side of the access track which runs from the Blowering Depot to the large water tank, marked as Blowering Depot Tank Trail. The study area is defined by this access track, a 20m buffer zone along the existing and new track into the works installations, and around the footprint of works. The proposed works footprint and access tracks comprise a segment of lower mid-slope, where slope angles decrease across a slight bench landform at 420-430 AHD. A 20m buffer zone has been included within the study area to address impacts from construction vehicles.

1.3 Statutory framework

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (the NPW Act) provides statutory protection for all 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal Places' in NSW whereby it is an offence to damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal objects or places. The NPW Act defines an Aboriginal 'object' as:

> *any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.*

An 'Aboriginal place' is a place gazetted by the Minister, under the Section 84 of the NPW Act:

> *The Minister may, by order published in the Gazette, declare any place specified or described in the order, being a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act.*

Section 87(1) of the NPW Act provides that it is a defence to these provisions if the harm is authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Section 87(2) of the NPW Act provides that:

> *It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 86 (2) if the defendant shows that the defendant exercised due diligence to determine whether the act or omission constituting the alleged offence would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed.*

Undertaking Due Diligence does not constitute consent to harm Aboriginal objects, nor are they a 'site clearance' mechanism to allow activities to occur in an area where Aboriginal objects are likely or known to be present. Consultation with the Aboriginal community is not a formal requirement of the Due Diligence process, however, consideration of undertaking some form of consultation should occur, particularly if it will assist in informing any decision-making. If an AHIP will be required, consultation must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Section 60 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*, as described in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b).

1.3.1 Plan of Management Kosciuszko (2021) NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPSW)

The study area is located within a National Heritage Listed place (NHL), The Snowy Mountains Scheme of Kosciuszko National Park (Place ID – 105 919). This heritage place is considered:

> *…….one of the engineering wonders of the world. The scheme is the most significant project to be undertaken as part of the post-war reconstruction program and has become an enduring symbol of Australia's identity as a multicultural, independent, and resourceful country (NHL).*

The Plan of Management for Kosciuszko National Park (Plan of Management) was first prepared in 2006, and further amended in 2010, 2014, and 2021. The Plan of Management was prepared under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and provides a framework for objectives, principles, and policies to guide the long-term management of the broad range of values contained with the park (Plan of Management 2006). The Plan of Management was developed in response to review of the original 1982 document and was arranged in consultation with the Aboriginal Working Group. The objects pertaining to the study area are outlined in the table below (Table 1):

Table 1: Management objectives relevant to the study area

Management Objective	Summary
7.1.1 (1)	Conserve the cultural values of the park in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) and its guidelines.
7.1.1 (11)	Prior to undertaking any ground disturbance, investigate any potential historic features, archaeological deposits or other cultural values and ensure appropriate measures are taken to ensure that any such places are recorded or protected. This does not apply to ground disturbance required for emergency purposes authorised by the Service.

In accordance with management objective 7.1.1 (11) an investigation must be carried out to assess any potential for historic features, archaeological deposits, or other cultural values prior to commencement of ground disturbance (Plan of Management 2006: 91). Preparation of the present Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Report satisfies this requirement of the Plan of Management.

Further, the Plan of Management identified three zones as containing “natural and cultural values of exceptional significance that are particularly vulnerable to human induced disturbances.” (Plan of Management 2006: 151). Zone specific management objectives were developed, tailored to each region. The study area falls outside of the curtilage of the three zones.

Figure 1: Study area.

1.4 Step 1: The Due Diligence process

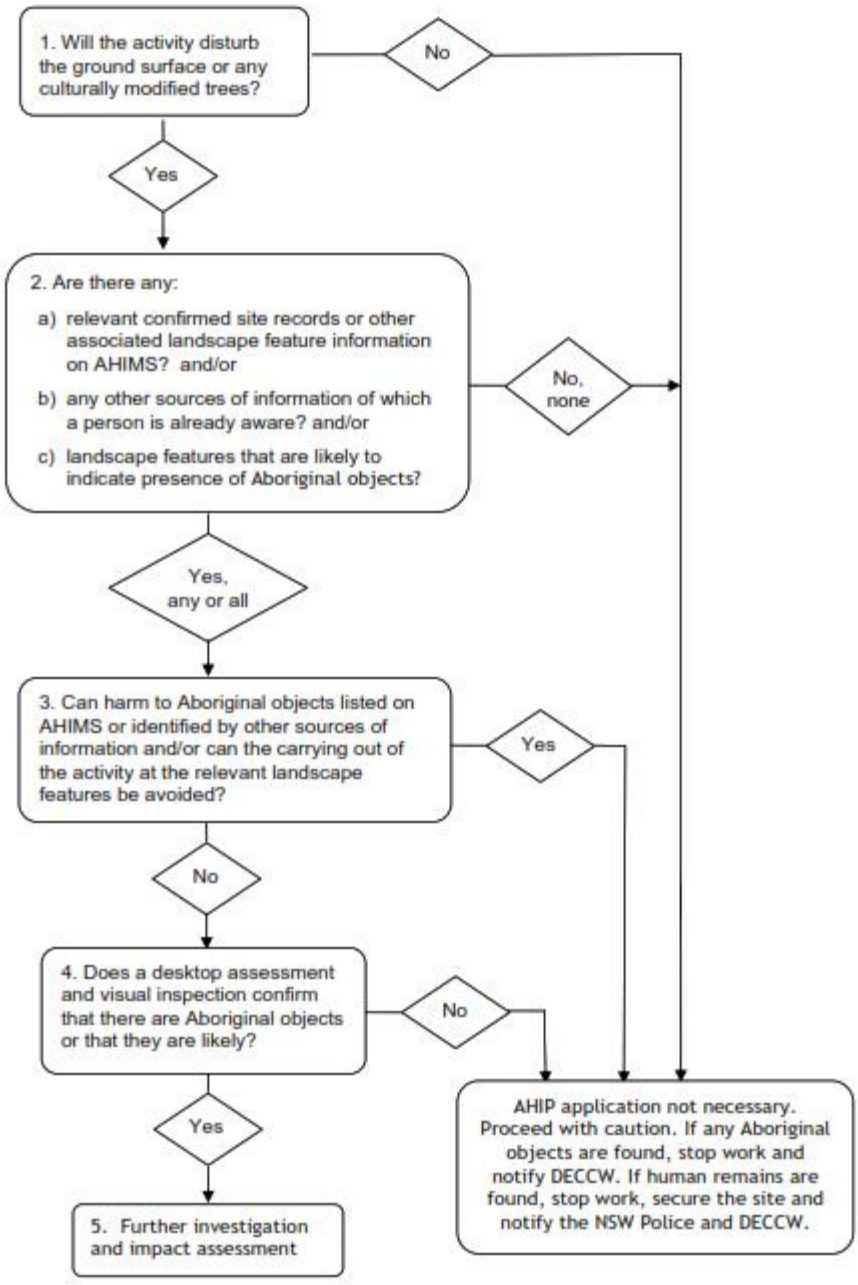
The completion of Due Diligence should only occur in situations where it is appropriate and applicable to do so by following the flowchart on Page 1 of the Due Diligence Code of Practice. It has been determined that it is appropriate to undertake a Due Diligence for these proposed works, as shown in Table 2.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice provides a series of questions that must be answered to determine the outcome of the due diligence process, as shown in the flowchart on page 14 of the Due Diligence Code of Practice (Figure 2). Step 1 of this process is to determine if the proposed works will likely result in disturbance to the ground surface and vegetation clearance. Ground surfaces and vegetation will be disturbed therefore, Step 2a must be completed.

Table 2: Determination of the suitability of employing a Due Diligence process for this activity

Question		Answer
1.	Is the activity considered a Major Project under Part 4, Division 4.7 or Part 5, Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act?	No
2.	Is the activity exempt from the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 or Regulation 2019?	No
3.	Will the activity involve harm that is trivial or negligible	No
4.	Is the activity in an Aboriginal Place or there are known Aboriginal objects in the project area	No
5.	Is the activity a low impact activity in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019?	No
6.	Do you want to follow an industry specific Code of Practice	No
7.	Follow the Due Diligence Code of Practice	Yes

Figure 2: Generic Due Diligence Process



2.0 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

2.1 Step 2a: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) search

NOTE: The location of Aboriginal sites is considered culturally sensitive information. It is advised that this information, including the AHIMS data appearing on the heritage map for the proposal be removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database (Client ID 1065342) was completed on 11/11/2025 for a search area measuring approximately 10km x 10km surrounding the study area (Figure 4). The parameters of this search were:

GDA 1994 MGA 56	610,420.0 - 620,420.0 m E 6,064,650.0 - 6,074,650.0 m N
Number of sites	78
Client Service ID	1065342

A total of 78 registered Aboriginal sites were identified within the extensive search area, eight of these have since been destroyed (Figure 4). There were no sites identified within the study area (Figure 5).

The AHIMS database records sites using a list of twenty standard site features, of which five were found within the extensive search (OEH, 2012) summarised in Table 3. The closest site, AHIMS ID 56-6-0444 is an artefact site located approximately 90 m north of the study area.

Archaeological sites are a reflection of where Aboriginal people lived and moved throughout the landscape in relation to available resources. The majority of the Aboriginal sites within the Kosciuszko National Park comprised Artefacts followed by Culturally Modified Trees and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) (Donaldson and Feary 2021:19). Some of these artefacts comprise Bogong moth pestles, a unique type of stone tool found only within this region (Donaldson and Feary 2021:19). The majority of PADs registered within the National Park are located within flat elevated ground near freshwater sources (Donaldson and Feary 2021:21). It is relevant to this due diligence that large areas of flat-floored valley floor terrain have been lost downslope of the study area during construction of the Blowering Dam and reservoir. Most of the registered AHIMS sites occur along dirt tracks and 4WD tracks across the western flanks of the upland or along the Blowering Reservoir foreshore area, and tributary entry points the former floodplain. Visibility on exposures of bare ground, mostly associated with 4WD tracks and lower angle inflections on otherwise steep slopes determine most find locations on AHIMS.

Knight (2013; 2014) makes the key point that on 4WD tracks on steeper slopes, artefact sites and isolated finds are largely absent. Flatter creek margins, low angle slopes, bench landforms and spur lines of low angle are the land surfaces where artefacts are found where here is surface visibility.

Therefore, due to the rural nature of the regional area with minimal building or urban development, the distributions of AHIMS sites within this extensive search are a likely direct reflection of previous historical land disturbance and works along these access tracks. These are likely associated with infrastructure construction, National Park maintenance, construction of the Blowering Dam and subsequent flooding of the southern valley, and the tree plantation west of the Tumut River. Due to abundant resources along the ridgelines and waterways within the relatively undisturbed bush land outside of these disturbed areas, likely thousands of unregistered Aboriginal sites are present. The

distribution of recorded sites within the AHIMS extensive search area is shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Table 3: Frequency of site features in AHIMS search results

Site Types	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact	57	73%
Artefact and PAD	11	14%
Artefact and Open Camp Site	5	6%
Artefact and Modified tree (Carved or Scarred)	2	3%
PAD	2	3%
Hearth	1	1%
Total	78	100

2.2 AHIMS sites within close proximity to the study area

2.2.1 AHIMS ID 56-6-0444

AHIMS ID 56-6-0444 (Bowl 8 Isolated Artefact) is located approximately 90 m north of the study area. has been recorded as a single isolated stone hatchet. However, this site is likely part of a larger artefact scatter as discussed below. The volcanic ground edge stone hatchet was a bifacially flaked river pebble. It was located approximately 7.9m south of the existing track. The artefact has since been relocated by NPWS staff to the base of a planted eucalyptus tree on the north side of the track at the rear of the depot building. The hatchet was originally identified during excavations of a narrow trench near the corner of a fence line south of the existing track. The site card discusses ‘a number of stone flakes were also mentioned as coming from the trench at the time,but were not evident at the time of the current survey’ when the stone hatchet was identified.

During the survey for this due diligence, this site and the hatchet item was again mentioned by Mr Rodney Penrith, and in conversation with Blowering Depot staff, it was confirmed that the artefact is still on country at a known location.

2.2.2 AHIMS ID 56-6-0437

AHIMS ID 56-6-0437 comprises an isolated artefact (Bowl 1 Isolated find) approximately 273 m northeast of the study area. A single tuff ‘core rotation flake’ with 7 negative flake scars, was identified on the bare ground surface of the existing fire trail. The underlying deposit on which the artefact was found was assessed as containing further potential for archaeological deposits. The spatial extent of this site potential was not defined by information provided within the site card. The surface soil exposure was also assessed as containing high potential for archaeological deposits considering the elevated terrace landform within 30m of the watercourse).

2.2.3 AHIMS ID 56-6-0438/AHIM ID 56-6-0439

The same centroid for the three sites is located approximately 640 m east of the study area. This centroid comprises two AHIMS sites, One artefact scatter and PAD (AHIMS ID 56-6-0438) and one isolated find (and AHIMS ID 56-6-0439). It is likely the isolated find may be part of one large scatter and PAD area.

2.2.3.1 **AHIMS ID 56-6-0438**

AHIMS ID 56-6-0438 (Bowl 2 Artefact Scatter and PAD) comprises of an artefact scatter within an exposed eroded terrace on the western bank of a tributary of Bowlers Creek. This exposure was characterised by gravelly soil with exposed outcrops. The exposure measured approximately 15m x 7m. However, the spatial extent and boundary of this exposure is not provided within a visual map in the site card. Over 50 artefacts were recorded with the tool types and materials summarised in Table 4 below.

2.2.3.2 AHIM ID 56-6-0439

AHIM ID 56-6-0439 comprises an isolated artefact (Bowl 3 isolated find) of 1 rhyolite flake tool within an eroded patch on the south bank of Bowlers Creek. The artefact was located within an exposed eroded path of soil adjacent the bank of Bowlers Creek within a 'low gradient slope/creek terrace interface zone.'

Table 4: Types of artefacts and tools located within AHIMS ID 56-6-0438 artefact scatter.

Raw material	Artefact type
Greenstone	• Axes • Cores
Volcanic	• Axes
Basalt	• An anvil
Silcrete	• Blades
Fine grain	• Flakes
Andesite	• Cores • Flaked pebbles
Quartz and Quartzite	• Flakes
Tuff	• Flakes • A scraper
Rhyolite	• Flakes

2.3 Step 2b: Existing archaeological works

All of the AHIMS sites within and in proximity to the study area were recorded and discussed within a report for the 'Proposed Blowering Foreshores Native Revegetation Programme: Bowlers Creek and Allabandra Creek, Kosciuszko National Park, New South Wales' by Tom Knight in 2013 and 2014 for NPWS, Southern Ranges Region, Tumut, noting that the location of some of these AHIMS sites within the Tom Knight maps are indicative.

This report also examines previous archaeological studies within the regional and local area which characterises the Tumut valley and River as

> *A natural inroad for hunter-gatherer movement into the highlands. In this regard the broad, well-resourced valley is seen to have served as a highly suitable gathering place and access route to the mountains for Aboriginal groups engaged in periodic social, ceremonial and feasting activities (Knight 2013; 6 as in Flood 1980: 116, 181).*
>
> *In a subsequent study of the valley's archaeology, Sams (1988) argued that the valley not only formed a natural setting for periodic Aboriginal gatherings, but was also highly likely to have been utilised year-round by a permanent local hunter-gatherer population (Knight 2013; 6).*

Based on this report and previous archaeological studies surrounding the Tumut River, areas of high archaeological potential (Figure 3) are typically associated with:

- Low gradient, well drained areas with access between valley zones (especially ridge/spur systems), particularly adjacent to freshwater
- Slightly elevated alluvial terraces (Knight 2013: 9)

Areas of low archaeological potential are typically located within:

- Slopes with a gradient larger than 10 degrees
- Boggy or poorly drained terrain
- Broad amorphous slopes and steep subsidiary spurs (Knight 2013: 9-10)

Figure 3: Red showing areas of previously identified archaeological sites. Red shows indicative location of study area (Source: Knight 2013:13).

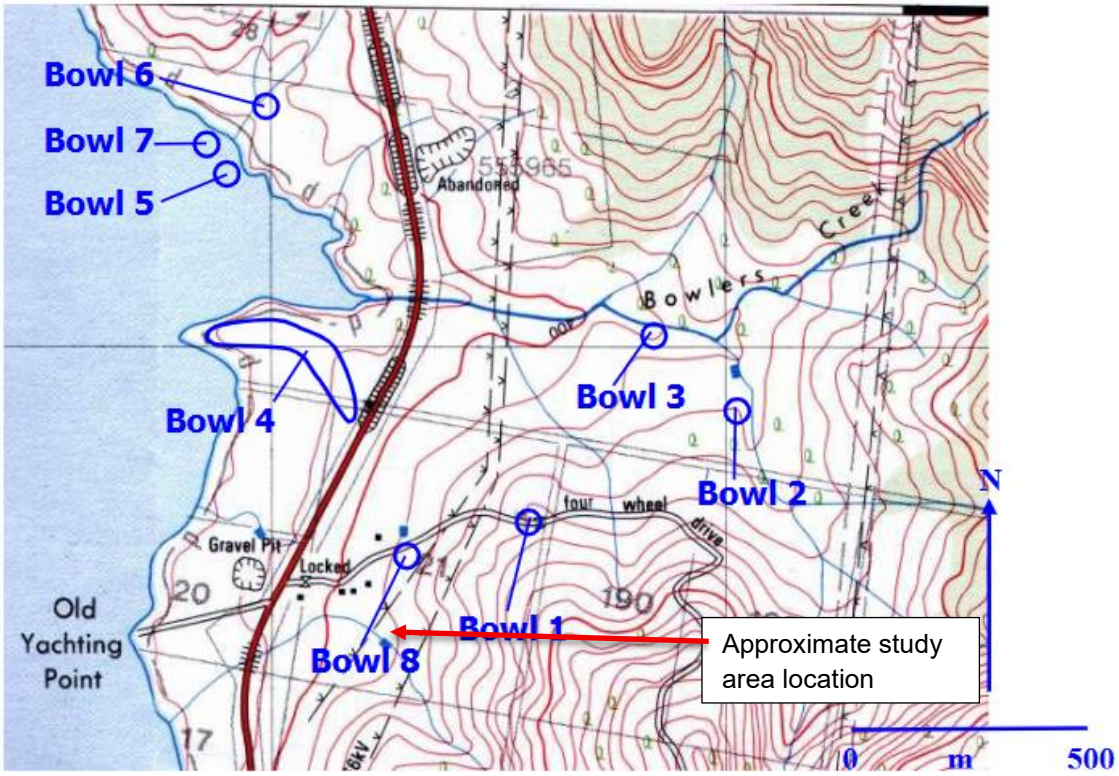


Figure 3 Archaeological recordings in the Bowlers Creek study area section (Talbingo 1:25,000 topo 8526-1-N 1st Edition).

Figure 4:AHIMS extensive search

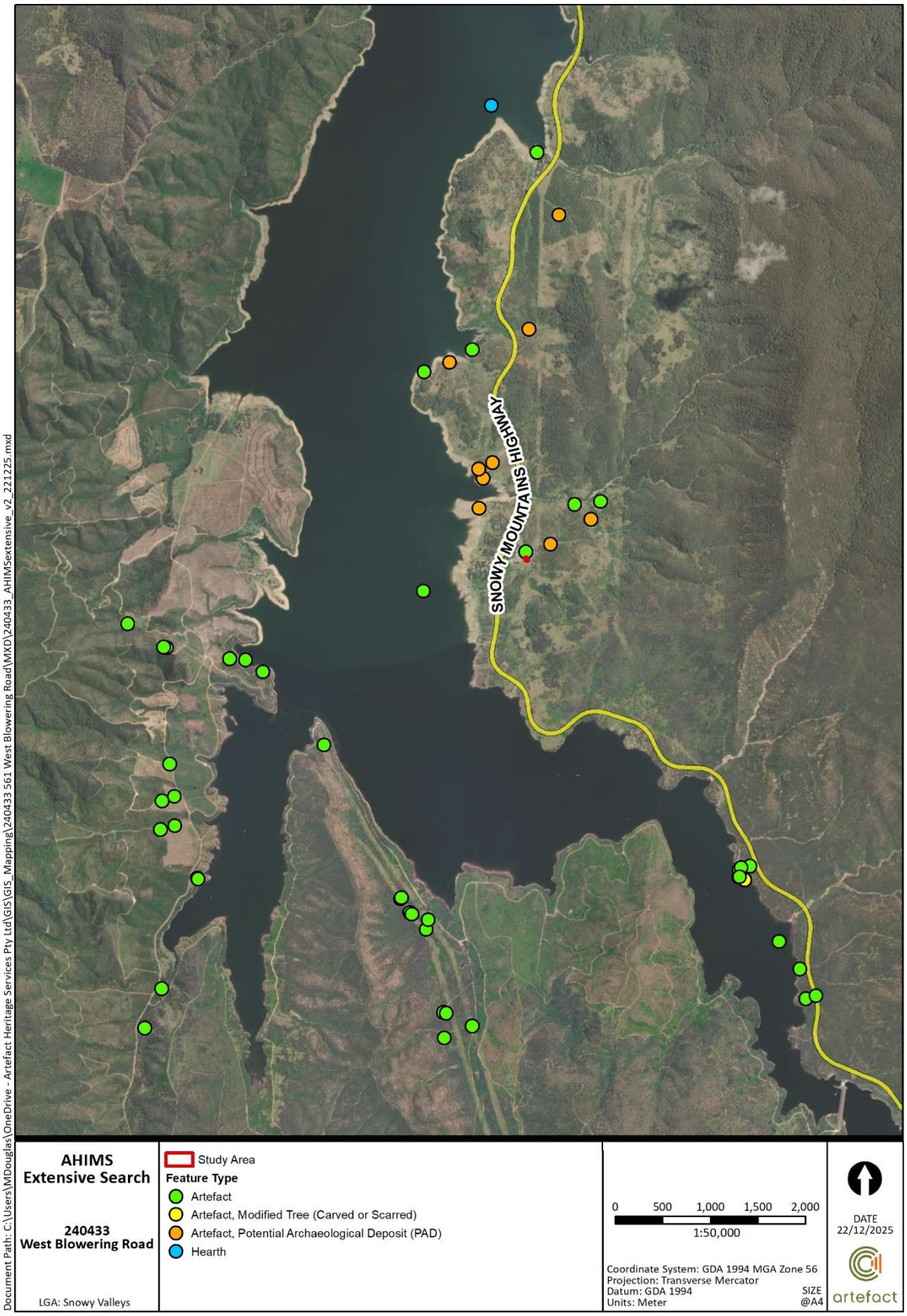
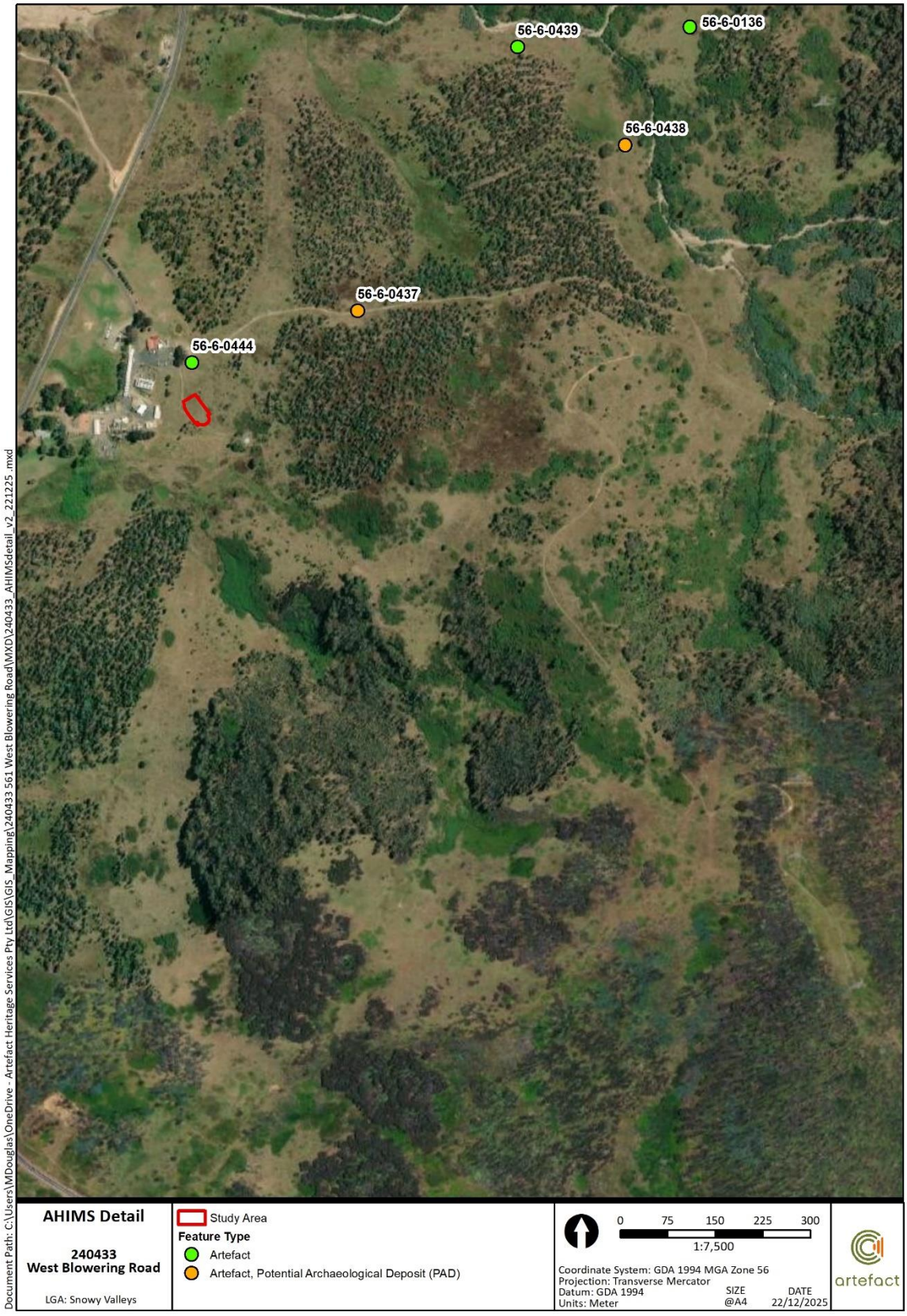


Figure 5:AHIMS detail



2.4 Step 2c: Landscape features that indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects

Aboriginal objects are often associated with particular landscape features as a result of Aboriginal people's use of those features in their everyday lives and for traditional cultural activities. Therefore, it is likely that Aboriginal objects will be present on land that is:

- *Within 200m of water, or*
- *Located within a sand dune system, or*
- *Located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland, or*
- *Located within 200m below or above a cliff face, or*
- *Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth*

and is on land that has not been subject to human activity that has changed the lands surface, in a clear and observable manner.

2.4.1 Landform context

The study area is on the eastern margin of the Bogong Mountain Range, on a west-facing slope and base of large spur overlooking the Blowering Reservoir to the east. The Tumut River has been dammed, so west-flowing tributaries streams north and south of the study area now meet the eastern shoreline of the reservoir at varying positions and elevations depending on water storage levels. The study area is located approximately 676m east of the edge of the former position of the Tumut River at about 425m AHD. The Yachting Point campground locates across the Snowy Mountains Highway from the Blowering Depot, on the reservoir shoreline. Bowlers Creek, and its tributaries, are <1km north of the study area, flowing west across the Snowy River Highway to the reservoir shoreline. A small tributary drainage line, modified by construction of the Works Depot, now runs southwest from the works boundary. This drainage line is 100-150m south of the proposed works. In the pre-European landscape this drainage line was spring-fed by waters running off the slope in the vicinity of the proposed works and study area.

The slopes rising east from the study area are rugged, with numerous small rock outcrops and thin soils. There is strong north-south fault-guided orientation to the main Tumut Valley, associate with the Tumut Trough (Warner et al 1992). The geology at outcrop in the study area is the Blowering Formation comprising metamorphosed volcanic slates, siltstones, as well as fine to medium grain ashfall dacitic tuffs. Minor quartzites, diorites and occasional cherts and jaspars are known to occur in parts of the formation, as do polymictic conglomerates. There are therefore local materials suitable for knapping in the bedrock, which will also occur in river cobble deposits in west-flowing larger tributaries, and within deposits (now submerged) in river gravels in the Tumut River floodplain.

Landscape Feature	Presence in study area
Within 200m of water	**Yes.** A tributary from the Tumut River is within 200 m of the study area.
Located within a sand dune system	**No.** The study area is not located within a sane dune system.

Landscape Feature	Presence in study area
Located on a ridge top, ridge line, or headland	**Yes**. The study area is not located at the base slopes of a ridgeline spur.
Located within 200m below of a cliff face	**No.** The study area is not located within 200m below a cliff face.
Within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or cave mouth (Environment 2010)	**No.** The study area is not located within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter or cave mouth.
Is on disturbed land – Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land's surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.	**Yes.** the study area is within disturbed land from a vehicle access track and vegetation clearance, however the ground disturbance was assessed as low.

2.5 Ground disturbance

Archaeological potential is closely related to levels of ground disturbance. However, other factors are also taken into account when assessing archaeological potential, such as whether artefacts were located on the surface, and whether the area is within a landscape feature that is likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects. The Due Diligence Code of Practice defines disturbed land:

> *Sec 7.5 (4) For the purposes of this clause, land is disturbed if it has been the subject of human activity that has changed the lands surface, being changes that remain clear and observable.*

This includes disturbed land via:

> *(a) soil ploughing*
>
> *(b) construction of rural infrastructure*
>
> *(c) clearing of vegetation*
>
> *(e) construction of buildings and the erection of other structures*
>
> *(f) construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure)*

No historical aerials of the study area specifically were identified during the background research to understand the nature of historical disturbance.

Contemporary aerial images show that deep ripping, mostly along the contour, was associated with laying out areas of tree plantation 80-150m upslope of the study area and in extensive areas of plantation to the north and south of the study area on east side of the Bogong Mountains Range overlooking Blowering Reservoir. The tree plantations are associated with land management along the margins of the National Park boundary.

High levels of historical disturbance occurred within the surrounding area , particularly to the west during the construction of Blowering Dam between 1964-1968 as part of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme (Plan of Management 2006; Blowering Dam 2024), and the associated flooding of the southern Tumut Valley (See the comparison between Figure 6 to Figure 7). In the 1960s no NSW legislation protecting Aboriginal heritage existed and therefore many Aboriginal sites were likely destroyed or highly disturbed from construction activities at that time (Donaldson and Feary 2021:14).

Stream channels and flows are adjusting to the new shoreline datums and engineered channels and culverts under the Snowy Mountains Highway, with localized scalding and surface erosion on some stream margins. There are large areas of what was lower slope and former valley floor margin heavily now forming shorelines to the Blowering Reservoir. Those former floodplain valley margin areas are now heavily reworked by wave action and water runoff as reservoir levels fluctuate.

In summary, the study area located to the rear and upslope of the Blowering Depot is a small bench landform, with lower angle slopes, overlooking a tributary creek and the main Tumut Valley. The lower slope angle bench landform is of a type identified by Knight as having higher archaeological potential.

The area has been part of a cleared grazed historic pastoral landscape. Upslope disturbance from planting tree plantations is likely to have caused some soil wash and creep downslope. This may have led to small wash inputs of fines into the study area.

Former hedge lines, fence lines, disused tracks and minor works associated with installation of power poles can be seen in aerial drone images of the study area provided by the client. The study area is managed terrain with periodic 4WD vehicle access along the Water Tank trail and some works associated with track construction to the Works Depot Water Tank.

Bushfires have impacted the vicinity of the study area in 2019-2020 fires.

There is localized active wash along the works track during high rainfall. Water movements associated with throughflow downslope leads to water seepage off the track margins on the underlying clay and bedrock surface when conditions are wet.

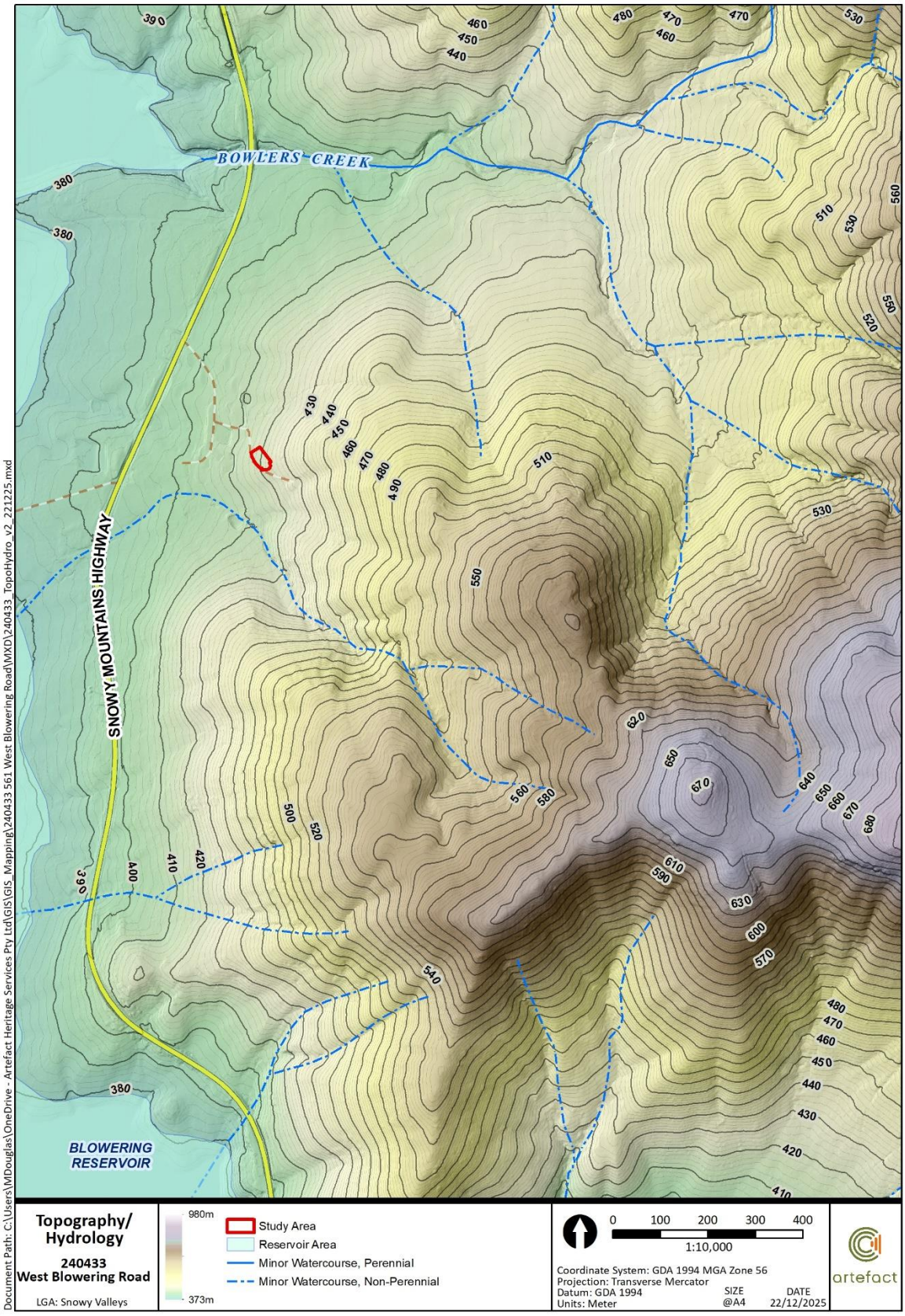
2.6 Step 3: Can you avoid harm to the object or disturbance of the landscape feature

Based on the preceding steps, it is not reasonable to conclude that Aboriginal objects are likely to occur within the study area and may be harmed by the proposed works therefore, a visual inspection should be completed (Step 4).

Figure 6:Hisotrical image prior to 1964 showing the valley running north-west prior to the flooding (Source: Blowering Dam Construction, https://blowering.com/damconstruction.html).

Figure 7: Historical image between 1964-1968 demonstrating high levels of ground disturbance along the foreshore of Tumut River during the construction of the Blowering Dam. (Source: Blowering Dam Construction, https://blowering.com/damconstruction.html).

Figure 8: Topographic and hydrological context



3.0 STEP 4: VISUAL INSPECTION

The visual inspection of the study area was completed on the 27th November 2025 by Anthony (Tony) Barham (Artefact Heritage) and Mr Rodney Penrith (Brungle/Tumut LALC). Mr Penrith has a detailed knowledge of the local area and knowledge of the hatchet location and circumstances at AHIMS ID 56-6-0444.

The study area comprised open grassland and low bushes with sporadic small native saplings and small non-native trees occur within 50m of the of the footprint of the proposed works and along the edge of the access track. Some denser small native regrowth tree cover exists close to the water tank east of the proposed works.

Blocks of plantation woodland exist

I. On steep slopes upslope of the study area, planted along the contours and (Figure 9 and Figure 10)
II. In large blocks south of the study area with a northern boundary just south of a small dam. The layout of these tree plantations, confirmed by aerial images, indicate soil deep ripping was undertaken when the trees were planted. These plantation blocks are part of an extensive area of planned re-vegetation across the lower slopes extending beyond Bowlers Creek in the north and south towards Morris Creek. Aerial imagery indicates this ripping activity occurred across most slopes >200m upslope from the study area, but not in the vicinity of the buffer zone and study area.

The study area was confirmed as part of a low angle bench landform running along the contour, which comprises an element of the lower part of a large west-facing spur landform. Slopes across the study area are variably 4-6 degrees. Upslope of the study area the slope gradient steepens to 8-10 degrees. Downslope of the study area, to the south and west, slopes increase to 7-10 degrees towards the tributary creek.

The existing access track (Figure 11) forms a downslope margin and boundary to the study area and is orientated and constructed to run along the contour, utilizing the low angle bench. The AHIMS ID 56-6-0444 hatchet site location is reported as close to the compound and dam, along the same track to the north and on the bench landform.

This access track runs to the southeast and ends at the large water tank, where the footings of the tank are cut into bedrock. The track has been graded by machine in the recent past. Upturned rocks and mounded earth forming a low bank indicate machine grading along the upslope margin 1.0-1.5m back from the track and into the buffer zone and proposed new access track into the proposed works (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

The area of proposed works is generally a low angle slope with a slightly undulating surface. Within the proposed works area and within the buffer zone there are small rises reflecting underlying bedrock close to the surface, and occasional surface outcrops. The outcrop is moderately weathered rock with some jointing and fissile fractures (Figure 14).

Clays and clayey silts form a thin and discontinuous subsoil cover over bedrock and weathered saprolite which in places was observed to be present beneath dispersive yellow brown to light grey-brown sandy silts (residual A, E and A2 horizons) (Figure 15). Artefacts often remain lodged on the upper surface of underlying subsoil clays, in these shallow texture contrast profiles. The

observations indicate the soil cover, through thin, is likely to be retentive of artefacts even if surface wash is taking place.

There was no surface visibility except on the small rock outcrops within the proposed footprint of works, except along the access tracks margin. The present access track was walked over adjacent to the proposed works and west along the sections which will be impacted by works vehicles if the proposed works.

A single artefact (Isolated Find) was identified on the downslope side of the track margin, near to where a low bush is located by the track (CPC Blowering Isolated Artefact 1, Figure 16, Figure 17and Figure 18). This is on the edge of the proposed buffer zone for proposed works, The artefact is 38 x 28 x 6mm flake made on a fine grain medium-grey volcanic material with a slightly blue-grey hue, no cortex and very occasional small crystal inclusions. The material is provisionally identified as a metamorphosed tuff.

No other materials were seen close to the Isolated Find which is located at -35.510117 148.272536. It is very likely that the item has been washed on the track and is reworked from the machine cut edge on the upslope side of the track. The item was left on the track margin.

Mr Rodney Penrith has requested that the item should be collected and/or moved to a safer location as part of the management program of this area in the future. He was of the opinion that the IF is likely to be part of the record of use of this part of the slope by Aboriginal people in the past and is likely to be associated as part of site complex with AHIMS site ID 56-6-0444.

The survey concluded with a discussion of proposed works and the survey results with Mr Rodney Penrith.

He confirmed that in his view:

- The CPC Blowering Isolated Artefact 1 was consistent with expected items on this part of the broader slope landform and he considered it very likely that the previous AHIMS site ID 56-6-0444 (the hatchet site) and the new IF constitute part of the record of past activities at this elevation on flatter areas overlooking the Tumut Valley floor.
- The evidence at this location is consistent with broader traditional use of the area, which includes stone arrangements on what is now the foreshore of the reservoir and the sites identified by Tom Knight in previous surveys.
- He noted that cultural values surveys have not been completed for the area and that the level of traditional cultural significance is high – and relates to past regional connections to country (Bogong Moths tracks, seasonal coast to high country movements and pathways)
- The identified sites and new IF from the survey are part of a rich and culturally significant traditional landscape and use of the area, which is part of regional cultural connectivity in the past.
- He expressed a desire for management of the IF location, noted likely increased impacts from vehicles / equipment if the project proceeds, and further involvement by RAPs.

Figure 9: The area proposed for works upslope of a machine graded bank, on a bench landform which runs along the contour on the southwest facing slope. Scale held vertical by standing figure (Mr Penrith) is 1.5m.

Figure 10: View to the east across the southern part of the proposed works footprint, with the existing Blowering Works Water Tank just visible in middle distance within trees, left of standing figure (Mr Penrith). Vertical scale is 1.5m. Note the landform is a slightly convex low angle bench slope, with much steeper slope gradients upslope and downslope. Vegetation cover is grass and herbaceous species, with a few native regrowth saplings.

Figure 11: View to the west along the existing access track close to the southwest downslope side of the proposed works boundary showing the grader cut and mounded earth bank. Subsoil clays are partly visible in the track surface.

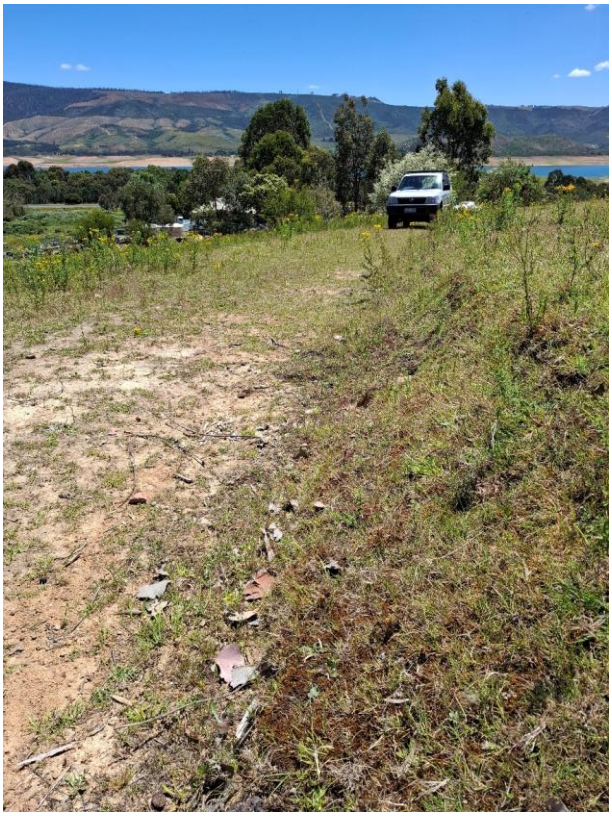


Figure 12: Lichen encrusted boulder displaced away from the access track – view to the west with Blowering Reservoir in the distance. Scale bars red and white scale intervals are 200mm.

Figure 13: View west along the access track with small boulder next to 0.6m scale is party of the disturbance (upcast) margin to the track from previous machine grading.

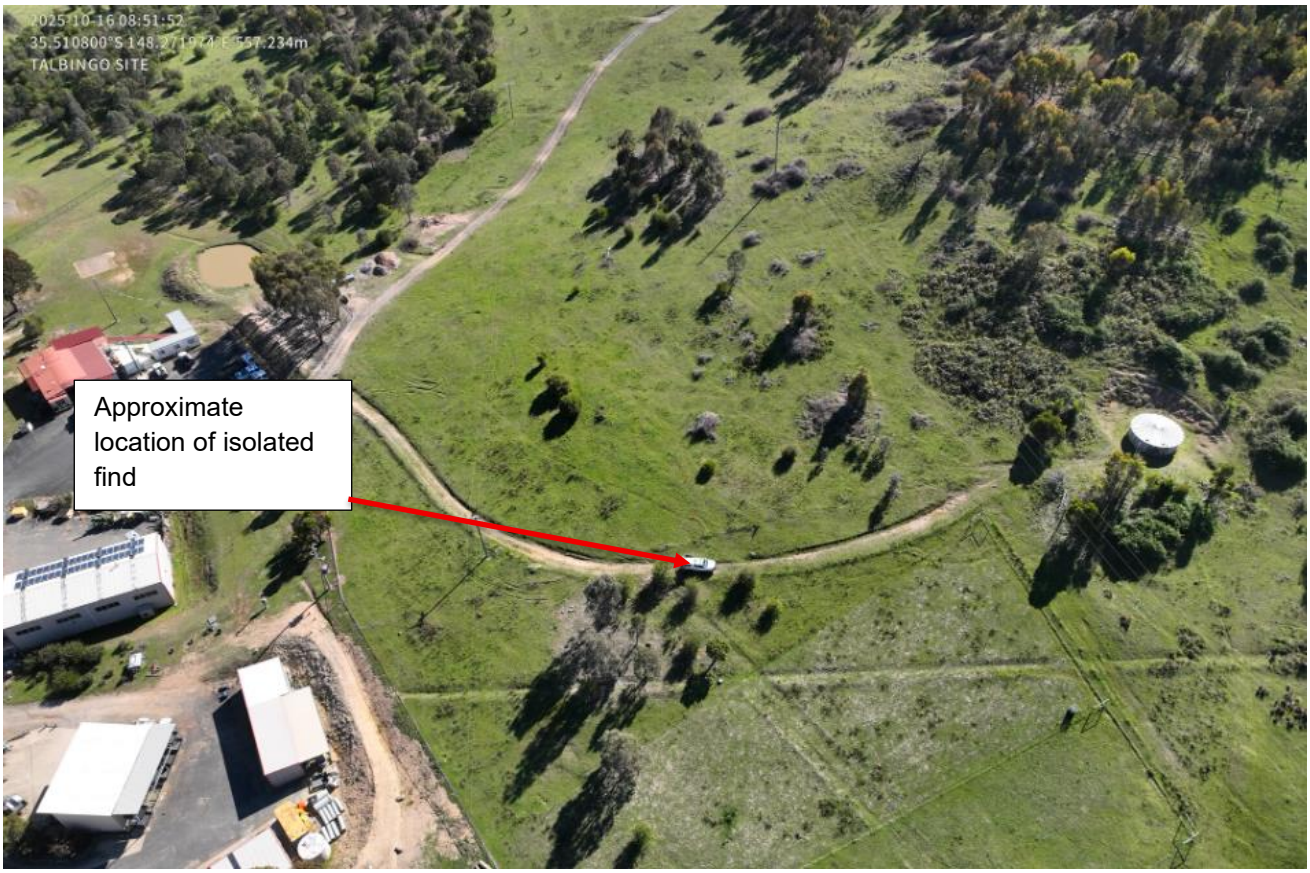
Figure 14: Small outcrop of weathered meta-sedimentary bedrock showing jointing/fissility cracks. Observation confirms a shallow and variable soil cover over bedrock in the area of proposed works.

Figure 15: Dispersive light grey slightly humic sandy silts eroding away over more cohesive sub-soil clays and clay silts. Scale intervals 1cm on black and white squares.

Figure 16: The location on the downslope side of the track of the isolated find (volcanic tuff flake). Note recently active wash on access track surface running west and slightly downslope. The IF is likely to be out of context and part of the wash taking place along the track during high rainfall events. The source is therefore likely to be east of the find spot and within the access track or track margin in the vicinity of the buffer zone of the proposed works.

Figure 17: Isolated Find – 38 x 28 x 6mm flake made on fine-grain blue-gray volcanic material (provisionally identified as metamorphosed tuff). Black and white divisions on scale 10mm.

Figure 18: Approximate location of CPC Blowering Isolated Artefact 1.

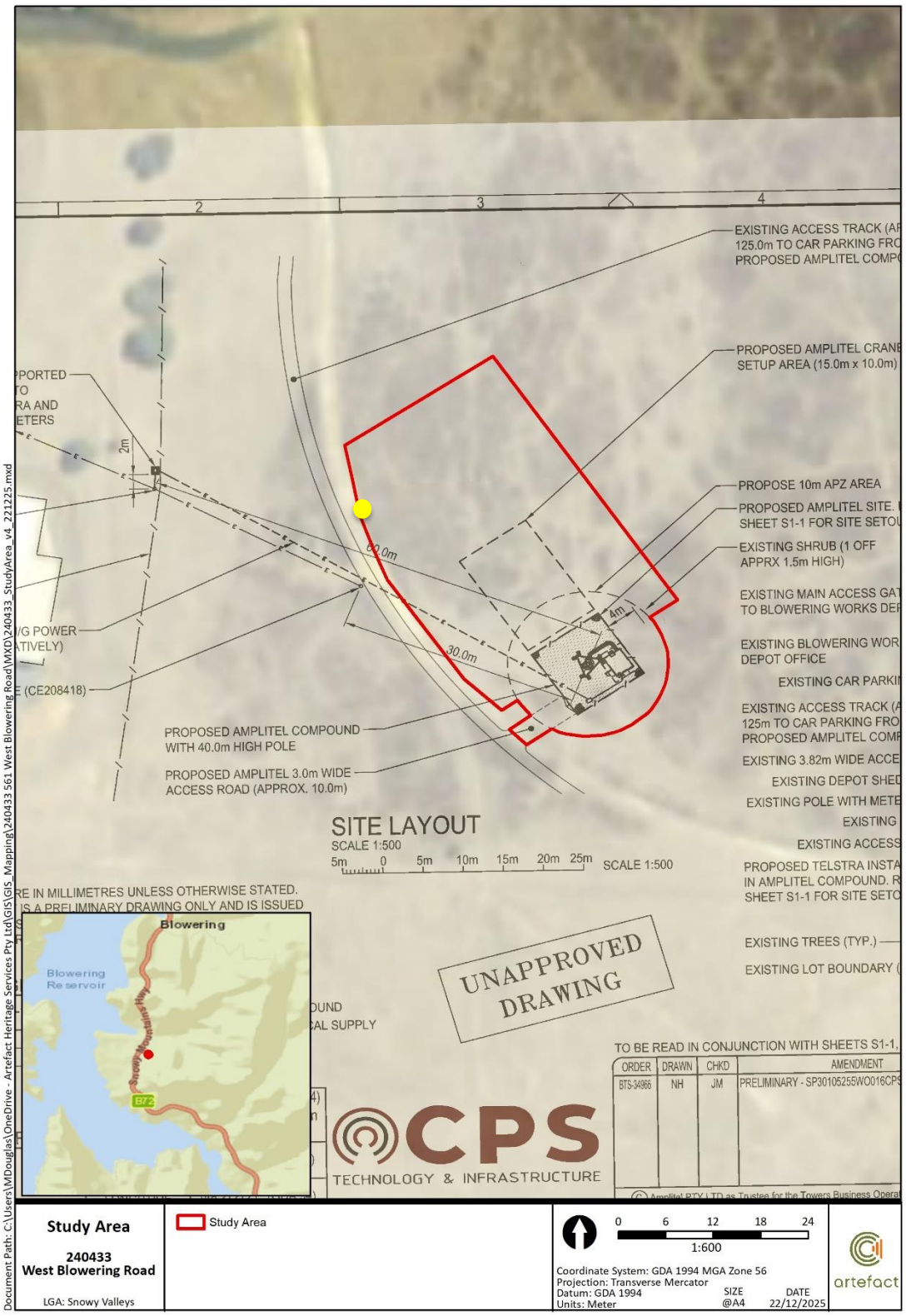


4.0 PROPOSED WORKS

4.1 Description of proposed works

The proposed works comprise a new Telecommunications Facility (Figure 19). The proposed works will utilize an existing access track which runs south and then southeast from the NSW Parks and Wildlife Blowering Works Depot to a large water tank. Construction works will involve a short extension north and upslope off the existing access track into the proposed compound, approximately 10m in length and 3m wide. The proposed facility will involve the installation of a 40m high monopole with headframe and antennas, an equipment shelter, and a 10m x 10m compound to house the monopole and equipment shelter. In addition, a second installation as a 10m x 15m EWP location will be located adjacent to, and immediately northwest of, the 10m x 10m compound footprint. All land within these two installation footprints will be subject to proposed subsurface excavation. Construction vehicles (cranes, concrete trucks, tool trucks) will be used during these works and be situated in and around the compound for the construction of the proposed facility. A 20m buffer zone is proposed to address impacts from construction vehicles.

Figure 19: Proposed works and approximate location of CPS Bowering IF 1 (yellow dot).



5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary of the responses to the Due Diligence questions are provided below (Table 5).

Table 5: Due Diligence questions and responses

Question	Answer	Comment
Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees	**Yes**	The proposed works will include significant ground disturbance.
Are there any: • Confirmed AHIMS records • Other sources of information • Landscape features	**Yes**	There is one confirmed AHIMS registered within the study area and one registered site within the 200m of the study area. The study area is located within two landforms of archaeological potential.
Can harm to Aboriginal objects be avoided	**No**	AHIMS registered sites and areas of archaeological potential are located within the study area and will be directly impacted by the proposed works.
Does a desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects, or that they are likely to be there	**Yes**	There are two confirmed AHIMS registered within the study area. There are potentially two previously registered sites within the study area.
Is further assessment required	**Yes**	Aboriginal objects are confirmed to be present within the proposed works area and it was assessed additional subsurface artefacts may be present. These Aboriginal artefacts will be harmed by the proposed works therefore further assessment is required.

5.1 Recommendations

Aboriginal objects are present within the study area. It is recommended that:

- A full archaeological assessment should be undertaken to identify if Aboriginal objects will be harmed by the proposed development.
- This assessment must comply with the requirements of the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010) by completing:
    - Review of existing knowledge: Review of previous archaeological works completed within the local and regional area.
    - Review of the landscape context: Desktop assessment of the archaeological implications of the landscape features (soil landscapes, historic land use, geomorphic character, and natural resources) relevant to the study area.
    - Summary and discussion of the local and regional archaeological character of Aboriginal land use and its material traces based on the finds of the previous two steps.
    - Development of a predictive model for the nature and distribution of archaeological evidence of Aboriginal land use based on the previous three steps.
    - Archaeological survey to test the prediction developed in the previous step. Survey of the study area would include the involvement of a site officer representing the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). It is anticipated that the Tharawal LALC will prepare a brief report to be appended to and summarised within the report.
    - Discussion of the results of the archaeological survey and re-evaluation of the regional and local archaeological character.
    - Assessment of likely impacts to Aboriginal objects and Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) based on the current design plans.
    - Assess likely impacts and provide recommendations for any practical measures that may be required to protect and conserve identified Aboriginal objects and places identified within the study area.
- If the proposed project cannot avoid harming Aboriginal objects, an AHIP must be in place before any works proceed. All works must comply with the conditions of any AHIP issued.

6.0 References

Donaldson, S., and Feary, S., 2021, Aboriginal cultural values report: investigating Aboriginal people's associations with wild horses in Kosciuszko National Park, NSW. Unpublished report to the NPWS.

Knight, T., 2013, Proposed Blowering Foreshores Native Revegetation Programme: Bowlers Creek and Allabandra Creek, Kosciuszko National Park, New South Wales. Aboriginal Sites Survey and Archaeological Assessment. Report to NPWS, Southern Ranges Region, Tumut.

Knight, T., 2014, Proposed Blowering Foreshores Native Revegetation Programme: Janeys Creek, Kosciuszko National Park, New South Wales. Aboriginal Sites Survey and Archaeological Assessment. Report to NPWS, Southern Ranges Region, Tumut.

Plan of Management Kosciuszko (2006, as amended in 2010, 2014 and 2021), Part of the Australian Alps Cooperative Management Program, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Servive (NPSW).

Warner, P.J., Marshall, B., and Franklin, B.J. 1992 The Mooney Mooney Fault System and Coolac ophiolite suite in the tectonics of the Tumut Trough, southeastern Australia. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences 39 (2): 127-140.

Water NSW, 2024, 'Blowering Dam', accessed 28/10/2024, https://www.waternsw.com.au/nsw-dams/regional-nsw-dams/blowering-dam

APPENDIX A: AHIMS EXTENSIVE SEARCH

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240433 West Blowering
Client Service ID : 1065342

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-6-0049	KNP91-65;Blowering Reservoir;	AGD	55	617900	6065000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1962
	Contact	Recorders	P Penbridge					Permits		
56-6-0050	KNP91-66;Yolde picnic area;	AGD	55	617350	6066100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1962
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		
56-6-0005	Yellowin Creek;Yellowin;Flood 5;	AGD	55	611000	6064800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	321
	Contact	Recorders	Jo Flood					Permits		
56-6-0025	Yolde Rest Area Talbingo	AGD	55	617700	6065300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	642
	Contact	Recorders	D.E.J Sams					Permits		
56-6-0026	Yellowin Talbingo	AGD	55	611200	6065200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	642
	Contact	Recorders	D.E.J Sams					Permits		
56-6-0028	Bowlers Creek Talbingo	AGD	55	614200	6069200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	642
	Contact	Recorders	D.E.J Sams					Permits		
56-6-0084	LB-OS-7	AGD	55	613850	6065840	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0085	LB-OS-8	AGD	55	611470	6068770	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490,104397
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0086	LB-OS-9	AGD	55	611440	6068780	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490,104397
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0088	LB-IF-2	AGD	55	614010	6065650	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0092	LB-IF-6	AGD	55	614140	6064770	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0093	LB-IF-7	AGD	55	614130	6064500	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0094	LB-IF-8	AGD	55	613760	6065990	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0115	LB-RF-1/A	AGD	55	614430	6064610	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		
56-6-0076	LB-OS-1	AGD	55	613060	6067650	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mrs.Robynne Mills					Permits	1293,1480	
56-6-0105	LB-OS-7/A	AGD	55	613870	6065820	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		
56-6-0106	LB-OS-8/A	AGD	55	611080	6069050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97490,104397
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		
56-6-0107	LB-OS-9/A	AGD	55	610800	6069240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97490,104397
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/11/2025 for Nicholas Turvey for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 610420.0 - 620420.0, Northings : 6064650.0 - 6074650.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 1 of 6

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240433 West Blowering
Client Service ID : 1065342

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-6-0097	LB-IF-2/A	AGD	55	614040	6065750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		
56-6-0132	Yolde Scarred Tree	AGD	55	617380	6065970	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Philip Boot					Permits		
56-6-0099	LB-IF-6/A&7/A	AGD	55	614170	6064760	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		
56-6-0100	LB-IF-8/A	AGD	55	613770	6066000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		
56-6-0101	LB-OS-1/A	AGD	55	613060	6067650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97490
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Terry Howard					Permits		
56-6-0136	Talbingo 1	AGD	55	616110	6070030	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	NPWS - Blackheath Office					Permits		
56-6-0137	Yolde 1	AGD	55	617444	6066112	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Dean Freeman					Permits		
56-6-0140	Yolde 2	AGD	55	617328	6066003	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Dean Freeman					Permits		
56-6-0141	Yolde 3	AGD	55	617320	6066000	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Adam Henderson					Permits		
56-3-0070	Janey's CK Campsite, 1	AGD	55	615669	6073730	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 50		
	Contact	Recorders	Brungle Tumut Local Aboriginal Land Council					Permits		
56-3-0063	Janey's CK Hearth	AGD	55	615223	6074249	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mr.Dean Freeman					Permits		
56-6-0437	Bowl 1 Isolated find	GDA	55	615673	6069799	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-6-0438	Bowl 2 Artefact Scatter	GDA	55	616110	6070034	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-6-0439	Bowl 3 Isolated find	GDA	55	615950	6070199	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-6-0440	Bowl 4 Artefact Scatter & Pad	GDA	55	614945	6070220	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/11/2025 for Nicholas Turvey for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 610420.0 - 620420.0, Northings : 6064650.0 - 6074650.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 2 of 6

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240433 West Blowering
Client Service ID : 1065342

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-6-0441	Bowl 5 Artefact Scatter & Pad	GDA	55	615006	6070533	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-6-0442	Bowl 6 Isolated find & Pad	GDA	55	615117	6070689	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-6-0443	Bowl 7 Artefact Scatter & Pad	GDA	55	614967	6070630	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-6-0444	Bowl 8 Isolated Artefact	GDA	55	615408	6069733	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		105829
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-3-0084	AI 1 Artefact Scatter & PAD	GDA	55	614733	6071767	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-3-0085	AI 4 Isolated Artefact	GDA	55	614975	6071886	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-3-0086	AI 2 Artefact Scatter	GDA	55	614461	6071686	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-3-0087	AI 3 Artefact Scatter & PAD	GDA	55	615582	6072065	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-3-0091	JC1 ARTEFACT SCATTER & PAD	GDA	55	615974	6073246	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tom Knight					Permits		
56-6-0545	Blowring Dam Yolde trail	GDA	55	618059	6064869	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0553	Yallowin Bay Rd	GDA	55	618165	6064892	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0547	Yallowin Bay Blowering forshore	GDA	55	611760	6066520	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0548	Yallowin Bay/state forest	GDA	55	611766	6066512	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0549	Yallowin Bay/Bago state forest;	GDA	55	611557	6067084	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/11/2025 for Nicholas Turvey for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 610420.0 - 620420.0, Northings : 6064650.0 - 6074650.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 3 of 6

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240433 West Blowering
Client Service ID : 1065342

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
56-6-0550	Yallowin Bay/Bago state forest1	GDA	55	611401	6067055	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0551	Yallowin Bay Blowering Forshore;	GDA	55	611542	6067736	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0587	Batlow/Yellowing Bay site 1	GDA	55	611437	6067354	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0588	Batlow/Yallowin Bay site 5	GDA	55	612578	6068640	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0589	Batlow/Yallowin Site 4	GDA	55	612404	6068780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0590	Batlow/Yellowin Bay site 3	GDA	55	612236	6068803	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0591	Batlow/Yellowing Bay site 2	GDA	55	611573	6067391	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0620	Holden Camp Ground	GDA	55	617442	6066259	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0640	Blowering Dam Yolde Camp Ground #1	GDA	55	617395	6066178	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-3-0374	Cliffords Creek FAFT IF3	GDA	55	619469	6072638	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-3-0367	Cliffords FAFT PAD1	GDA	55	616641	6073441	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-3-0368	Cliffords FAFT PAD2	GDA	55	616863	6073581	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-3-0369	Cliffords FAFT FAFT AFT1	GDA	55	617875	6072598	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-3-0370	Cliffords FAFT IF1	GDA	55	618625	6072564	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-3-0371	Cliffords FAFT CMT1 and IF	GDA	55	618915	6072425	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/11/2025 for Nicholas Turvey for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 610420.0 - 620420.0, Northings : 6064650.0 - 6074650.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240433 West Blowering
Client Service ID : 1065342

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-6-0639	Blowering Dam Yolde Camp Ground	GDA	55	617464	6066185	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-3-0372	Cliffords Creek FAFT AFT2	GDA	55	619120	6072571	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-3-0373	Cliffords Creek FAFT AFT3	GDA	55	619357	6072599	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Lantern Heritage Pty Ltd - Tathra,Miss.Majella Hammersley					Permits		
56-6-0698	Yallowin Bay Picknic	GDA	55	611901	6066510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0654	Yachting Point Blowering Dam	GDA	55	614867	6069659	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Shane Herrington					Permits		
56-6-0704	yolde camp ground EF	GDA	55	617403	6065824	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Snowy Valleys Council,Ms.Elaine Friend					Permits		
56-6-0705	Yolde camp site JD	GDA	55	617420	6065782	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Snowy Valleys Council,Mr.Jake Dromgold					Permits		
56-6-0706	Yolde Artefact 2	GDA	55	617342	6066088	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Alison Shilling,12p Consulting					Permits		
56-6-0709	Yolde Blowering Eastern Foreshore	GDA	55	617363	6066174	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Tim Shilling					Permits		
56-6-0707	Blowering Dam eastern foreshore #1	GDA	55	617288	6066068	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	DPIE-Crown Lands-Newcastle,Mr.Michael Murphy					Permits		
56-6-0708	Blowering Dam eastern foreshore #2	GDA	55	617334	6065989	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	DPIE-Crown Lands-Newcastle,Mr.Michael Murphy					Permits		
56-6-0702	Yolde	GDA	55	617401	6066325	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	TAFE NSW - Tumut,Mr.Adam Farquharson					Permits		
56-6-0703	Blowering scatter site complex	GDA	55	617395	6066178	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Scott Mann,Forestry Corporation of NSW - Wauchope					Permits		
56-6-0699	Yolde campground	GDA	55	617339	6066299	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Forestry Corporation of NSW,Mr.Bradley Chaplin					Permits		
56-6-0700	Yold (blowring dam)	GDA	55	617365	6066313	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Forestry Corporation of NSW,Mr.Adam Bourke					Permits		
56-6-0701	Blowering, yolde access	GDA	55	617409	6065985	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Edward Vicary					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/11/2025 for Nicholas Turvey for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 610420.0 - 620420.0, Northings : 6064650.0 - 6074650.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Heritage NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 5 of 6

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 240433 West Blowering
Client Service ID : 1065342

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports

** Site Status
Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid
Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.
Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground
Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 11/11/2025 for Nicholas Turvey for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 55, Eastings : 610420.0 - 620420.0, Northings : 6064650.0 - 6074650.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 78

Page 6 of 6

Appendix E: Photomontage

PROPOSED AMPLITEL

Before

After

This is a representation only. The final installation may vary slightly in size, shape and/or colour.

Rev.	Date	Created	Revision Description
A	03.02.26	ZV	Preliminary

pixelwise
4/35 Morton St
Wollstonecraft
NSW 2065
P: +61 2 9460 2919
F: +61 2 9460 1673
www.

CPS
1003/1 Newland St,
Bondi Junction

Site Address **2957 Snowy Mountain Hwy Blowering NSW 2720**	Site Name : **Talbingo**	AMPLITEL Part of the Telstra Group	Approved :
	Site Number. : **NSW100698**	Photographer :	Date : 03.02.26
Drawing title **Photomontage**	Drawing No. : **M01**	Checker :	REV. A

Appendix F: Geology Map

Map Title

0 50 100 m

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Notes

Legend

NSW 1500K Simplified Surface Geology

NSW 1:1,500,000 GEOLOGY

Unit Boundaries And Faults

- Administrative boundary
- Coastline
- Dyke or vein
- Fault
- Fault, concealed
- Geological boundary, concealed
- Geological boundary; Transitional geological boundary
- Shear zone
- Shear zone, concealed
- Water feature
- Water feature boundary

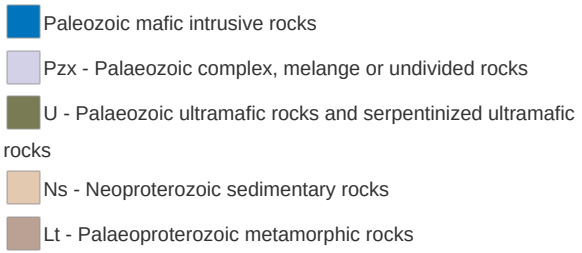
Rock Unit Pattern Fills

- Granite, A-type
- Granite, I-type
- Granite, I-S tranistional type
- Granite, S-type
- Granite, unknown type
- Mafic volcanic
- Mafic intrusion
- Unconsolidated sedimentary rocks
- Metamorphic rocks
- Volcanic rocks
- Volcanic rocks, A-type
- Volcanic rocks, I-type
- Volcanic rocks, S-type
- Volcanic rocks, type unknown
- Volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks
- Volcaniclastic and volanic rocks

Rock Unit Polygon Colours

- Qa - Quaternary alluvial deposits
- Qd - Quarternary coastal dune deposits
- Qdw - Quaternary Woorinen Formation - poorly consolidated red-brown sand dunes
- Ql - Quaternary lacustrine deposits
- Qe - Quaternary estuarine and delta deposits
- Water
- Qdl -Quarternary Lowan Sand - unconsolidated red-brown sand dunes; locally mobile
- Qc - Quaternary colluvial deposits
- Czl - Quaternary lacustrine deposits
- Czd - Cenozoic sand dunes
- Czvm - Cenozoic mafic volcanic rocks
- Czs - Cainozoic undifferentiated sediments/sedimentary rocks
- Czss - Cenozoic Shepparton Formation - poorly consolidated clay, silt, sand and gravel
- Czi - Cenozoic silcrete and silicified, poorly consolidated sediments/sedimentary rocks
- Czvu - Cenozoic silicic to intermediate volcanics - undifferentiated
- Czgu - Cenozoic silicic to intermediate intrusives - undifferentiated
- Ks - Cretaceous sedimentary rocks
- Kgu - Cretaceous silicic to intermediate intrusives - undifferentiated
- Js - Jurassic sedimentary rocks
- Jvm - Jurassic mafic volcanic rocks
- RJs - Triassic-Jurassic sedimentary rocks
- RJvm - Triassic-Jurassic mafic volcanic rocks
- Jgu - Jurassic silicic to intermediate intrusives - undifferentiated
- Mzvu - Mesozoic silicic to intermediate volcanics - undifferentiated
- Rs & Rv - Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Rgi - Triassic granites to intermediate intrusives
- Ps & Pvm - Permian sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks
- Pvu, Pvi, Psv - Permian silic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks
- Pgu, Pgi, Pgs - Permian granites
- CPs - Carboniferous-Permian sedimentary rocks
- Cs - Carboniferous sedimentary rocks
- Ct - Carboniferous metamorphic rocks
- Csv, Cvu - Carboniferous sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Cgi, Cgu, Cgs - Carboniferous granites
- DCs - Devonian-Carboniferous sedimentary rocks
- Ds, Dsv, Dvi, Dvu, Dva, Dvs - Devonian sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Dvm - Devonian mafic volcanic rocks
- DUs - Late Devonian sedimentary rocks
- SDs - Silurian-Devonian sedimentary rocks
- Dgi, Dga, Dgu, Dgs - Devonian granites
- Svm - Silurian mafic volcanic rocks
- Ss, Ssv, Svu, Svi, Svs - Silurian sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Sgu, Sgi, Sgs - Silurian granites
- Os, Ot - Ordovician sedimentary & metamorphic rocks
- Osv - Ordovician sedimentary and mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks
- Ogu - Ordovician silicic to intermediate intrusives - undifferentiated
- EOs - Cambrian-Ordovician sedimentary rocks
- Es, Esv, Et - Cambrian sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks
- Evm - Cambrian mafic volcanic rocks

Legend


Paleozoic mafic intrusive rocks
Pzx - Palaeozoic complex, melange or undivided rocks
U - Palaeozoic ultramafic rocks and serpentinized ultramafic rocks
Ns - Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks
Lt - Palaeoproterozoic metamorphic rocks

Appendix G: ARPANSA EME Report

Electromagnetic energy report

Location	Lot B WEST BLOWERING ROAD, WEREBOLDERA NSW 2720		
Date	13/02/2026	**RFNSA No.**	2720025

This report contains **calculated** electromagnetic energy (EME) exposure levels from the wireless technology base station listed above.

EME levels for this site have been **calculated** as a percentage of the limit given by the Australian Safety Standard. This report is produced according to a technical methodology developed by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA).

EME levels below 100% comply with the Australian Safety Standard and are safe for the public.

Service operators and technology at the site

Telstra				
4G, 5G				

For more information on the infrastructure at this site, such as specific wireless technologies, visit http://www.rfnsa.com.au/2720025.

Calculated EME levels

Areas of interest	**Maximum EME level (% of limit)**	**Safe level (<100%)**
Environmental EME Level (*1.5m above ground out to 500m from site*)	0.29%	YES
No locations identified		

About electromagnetic energy

Many things in our everyday lives produce electromagnetic energy including natural sources like the sun, and artificial sources like broadcast media, electric power, microwave ovens, and wireless technology like Wi-Fi and mobile phones.

The EME that you are exposed to from mobile phone towers is low, and similar to your exposure from broadcast transmissions such as radio and TV.

It is the assessment of ARPANSA that there is no credible health risk from exposure to the low-level EME associated with telecommunications and wireless technology below the limits set in the Australian Safety Standard.

Further information

ARPANSA (The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency) www.arpansa.gov.au

ACMA (The Australian Communications and Media Authority) www.acma.gov.au/eme-5g-and-you#eme