

NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee

Notice of Preliminary Determination

The NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee, established under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (the Act), has made a Preliminary Determination to support a proposal to list Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions as an ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act and to remove the Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion from Part 2 of Schedule 2. Listing of Endangered Ecological communities is provided for by Part 4 of the Act.

How to make a submission

The NSW TSSC welcomes public involvement in the assessment process and places preliminary determinations on public exhibition on the NSW TSSC pages on the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW DCCEEW) website. This public exhibition provides an opportunity for the public to comment on this preliminary determination as well as provide any additional information that is relevant to the assessment.

Postal submissions regarding this Preliminary Determination may be sent to:

Secretariat
NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee
Locked Bag 5022
Parramatta NSW 2124.

Email submissions in Microsoft Word or PDF formats to:
scientific.committee@environment.nsw.gov.au

Submissions close 3 July 2026

What happens next?

After considering any submissions received during the public exhibition period the NSW TSSC will make a Final Determination and a notice will be placed on the NSW DCCEEW website to announce the outcome of the assessment. If the Final Determination is to support a listing, then it will be added to the Schedules of the Act when the Final Determination is published on the legislation website. www.legislation.nsw.gov.au.

Privacy information

The information you provide in your submission may be used by the NSW TSSC in the assessment to determine the conservation status and listing or delisting of threatened or extinct species, threatened populations and threatened or collapsed ecological communities or to assess key threatening processes.

The NSW TSSC may be asked to share information on assessments with NSW Government agencies, the Commonwealth Government and other State and Territory governments to collaborate on national threatened species assessments using a common assessment method and to assist in the management of species and ecological communities.

If your submission contains information relevant to the assessment it may be provided to state and territory government agencies and scientific committees as part of this collaboration.

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If you wish your identity and personal information in your submission to be treated as confidential you must:

- *request your name be treated as confidential, and*
- *not include any of your personal information in the main text of the submission or attachments so that it can be easily removed.*

Professor Angela Moles, FRSN
Chairperson
NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee

NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee

Publication exhibition period: 10/04/2026 – 3/07/2026

Preliminary Determination

The NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee, established under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (the Act), has made a Preliminary Determination to support a proposal to list Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions as an ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act and to remove the Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion from Part 2 of Schedule 2. Listing of Endangered Ecological communities is provided for by Part 4 of the Act.

Summary of Conservation Assessment

Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions was found to be eligible for listing as Endangered under Clauses 4.9(b) and 4.10(b)(d i,iii)(e)(f ii).

The main reasons for this ecological community being eligible for listing as Endangered under this criterion are: (1) it has undergone a large historical reduction in geographic distribution since 1750; and (2) it has a highly restricted geographic distribution and there are threatening processes that are likely to cause continuing decline in geographic distribution and biotic interactions in the near future.

This determination contains the following information:

- Parts 1 & 2:** Section 1.6 of the Act defines an ecological community as “an assemblage of species occupying a particular area”. These features of Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions are described in Parts 1 and 2 of this Determination, respectively.
- Part 3:** Part 3 of this Determination describes the eligibility for listing of this ecological community in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act according to criteria as prescribed by the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017*:
- Part 4:** Part 4 of this Determination provides additional information intended to aid recognition of this ecological community in the field.

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Part 1. Assemblage of species

- 1.1 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is characterised by the assemblage of plant species listed below.

<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>
<i>Coleus australis</i>	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Diospyros australis</i>	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>	<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>
<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Geranium solanderi</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>
<i>Grona varians</i>	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Notelaea venosa</i>
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>
<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>

- 1.2 The species listed above are vascular plants, however the ecological community also includes micro-organisms, fungi and cryptogams as well as vertebrate and invertebrate fauna. These components of the ecological

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community are less well documented but are critical to its long-term function and viability.

The total species list of the ecological community across all occurrences is likely to be considerably larger than that given above. Due to variation across the range of the ecological community, not all of the above species are present at every site, and many sites may also contain species not listed above. Annual plant species, geophytes and some other rain-responsive species may not be detectable at certain times of the year or in some years, but the species may be represented below ground in the soil seed bank or as dormant structures such as bulbs, corms, rhizomes, rootstocks or lignotubers.

Characteristic species may be abundant or rare and comprise only a subset of the complete list of species recorded in known examples of the ecological community. Some characteristic species show a high fidelity (are relatively restricted) to the ecological community, but may also occur in other ecological communities, while other characteristic species may also be commonly found in a range of ecological communities.

The number and identity of species recorded at a site is a function of ecological condition, sampling scale and effort. In general, the number of species recorded is likely to increase with the size and heterogeneity of the site and where there is a greater possibility of recording species that are rare in the landscape.

Species presence and relative abundance (and dominance) will vary from site to site as a function of environmental factors such as soil properties (chemical composition, texture, depth, drainage), topography, climate, and through time as a function of disturbance (e.g., fire, historical timber harvesting, grazing) and weather (e.g., flooding, drought, extreme heat or cold).

Part 2. Particular area occupied by the ecological community

- 2.1 The assemblage of species listed in Part 1.1 above which characterises Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions occurs within the Sydney Basin Bioregion and the South East Corner Bioregion. These bioregions are defined by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia, Version 7 (SEWPaC 2012).
- 2.2 It is the intent of the NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee that all occurrences of the ecological community (both recorded and as yet unrecorded, and independent of their condition) that occur within these bioregions be covered by this Determination.

Part 3. Eligibility for listing

- 3.1 This Determination of Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions updates the description and known distribution of an earlier listing of an Endangered Ecological Community, known as Illawarra Lowlands Grassy

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Woodland in the Sydney Basin (NSW Scientific Committee 1999) based on information that has become available since that earlier Determination.

- 3.2 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions has undergone a very large reduction in distribution. Based on analysis of field survey data (DPE 2022a) and maps produced by NPWS (2002), Tozer *et al.* (2010) and SEEnv (2024) more than 81% (plausible bounds 76–90 %) of the original distribution has been lost since 1750. This magnitude of reduction meets the thresholds for the category of Endangered under IUCN Red List Criterion A3 (IUCN 2024).
- 3.3 Modelling of plant communities (Tozer *et al.* 2010) that are included within Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions, show the extent of occurrence (EOO) to be 4,095 km² based on a minimum convex polygon enclosing known occurrences of the ecological community, the method of assessment recommended by IUCN (IUCN 2024). The area of occupancy (AOO) was estimated to be 28 grid cells (10 x 10 km), by counting the number of cells occupied, excluding those that account cumulatively for less than 1% of the total mapped extant area of the ecological community, as recommended for assessing AOO by IUCN (IUCN 2024). The estimated EOO, in combination with evidence on threats, number of locations and continuing decline outlined in paragraphs 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7, meets the thresholds for the category of Endangered under IUCN Red List Criterion B1a(i,iii)bc (IUCN 2024).
- 3.4 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is subject to a number of ongoing threatening processes that have caused severe declines in geographic distribution, geographic range and biotic processes. Assessment of the evidence of threatening processes against the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria (IUCN 2024) indicates a large reduction in geographic distribution and extent of occurrence since 1750 (NSW Scientific Committee 2026). There is evidence that a moderate to high proportion of the many small remnants are subject to ongoing disruption, including loss of native plant species diversity, changes in plant species composition and vegetation structural complexity through the interacting effects of livestock grazing and weed invasion (DPE 2022b). Analysis of the impact of weeds based on available plot data indicates that introduced shrub species may have degraded the understorey with a relative severity >50% averaged across the range of the ecological community. *Lantana camara* was recorded as the most common weed (NSW Scientific Committee 2026). The estimated extent and relative severity of understorey degradation meets the threshold for the category of Vulnerable under IUCN Red List Criterion D3 (IUCN 2024).
- 3.5 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is currently threatened by clearing and fragmentation, intensive grazing and pasture management, anthropogenic climate change, adverse fire regimes, weed invasion, and feral animals. The impacts from these threats may occur independently of each other or interact.

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- 3.6 'Clearing of native vegetation', 'Anthropogenic Climate Change', 'High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition', 'Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses', 'Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (*Lantana camara*)', 'Invasion of Native Plant Communities by African olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata*)', 'Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer', 'Predation by feral cats', 'Predation by the European red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)', 'Competition from feral honeybees', 'Competition and habitat degradation by feral goats (*Capra hircus*)', and 'Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*)' are each a Key Threatening Process under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
- 3.7 The threats to Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions listed above are ongoing and likely to cause continuing declines in geographic distribution and disruption of biotic processes and interactions.
- 3.8 Five LGAs (Wollongong, Shell Harbour, Kiama, Shoalhaven, and Eurobodalla) are known to contain Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions, and Bega LGA is also possible. An estimated 270 ha of the community to occur within conservation reserves (Tozer *et al.* 2012). Given that Wollongong LGA is primarily urban, and that the other LGAs are primarily rural, there could be three groupings including the conservation reserves, each with different drivers of decline. Therefore, the ecological community is estimated to occur at 3–6 threat-defined locations as per the IUCN (2024) definition.
- 3.9 Criteria for listing
Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is eligible to be listed as an Endangered Ecological Community in accordance with Part 4 of the Act as, in the opinion of the NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee, it is facing an very high risk of ecological collapse in Australia in the near future, as determined in accordance with the following criteria as prescribed by the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017*:

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Assessment against *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* criteria

The Clauses for assessment of ecological communities are listed below for reference.

Overall Assessment Outcome: Endangered under Clause 4.9(b) and Clause 4.10(b)(d i,iii)(e)(f ii).

Clause 4.9 – Reduction in geographic distribution of ecological community (Equivalent to IUCN criterion A)

Assessment Outcome: Endangered under Clause 4.9(b)

The ecological community has undergone or is likely to undergo within a time frame appropriate to the life cycle and habitat characteristics of its component species:			
	(a)	for critically endangered ecological communities	a very large reduction in geographic distribution
	(b)	for endangered ecological communities	a large reduction in geographic distribution
	(c)	for vulnerable ecological communities	a moderate reduction in geographic distribution

Clause 4.10 – Restricted geographic distribution of ecological community (Equivalent to IUCN criterion B)

Assessment Outcome: Endangered under Clause 4.10(b)(d i,iii)(e)(f ii)

The ecological community's geographic distribution is:			
	(a)	for critically endangered ecological communities	very highly restricted
	(b)	for endangered ecological communities	highly restricted
	(c)	for vulnerable ecological communities	moderately restricted
and at least 1 of the following conditions apply:			
	(d)	there is a projected or continuing decline in any of the following:	
	(i)	a measure of spatial extent appropriate to the ecological community,	
	(ii)	a measure of environmental quality appropriate to the characteristic biota of the ecological community,	
	(iii)	a measure of disruption to biotic interactions appropriate to the characteristic biota of the ecological community,	
	(e)	There are threatening processes that are likely to cause continuing decline in either geographic distribution, environmental quality or biotic interactions within the near future,	

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	(f)	The ecological community exists at:	
	(i)	for critically endangered ecological communities	an extremely low number of locations
	(ii)	for endangered ecological communities	a very low number of locations
	(iii)	for vulnerable ecological communities	a low number of locations

Clause 4.11 – Environmental degradation of ecological community

(Equivalent to IUCN criterion Clause C)

Assessment Outcome: Data Deficient

The ecological community has undergone or is likely to undergo within a time span appropriate to the life cycle and habitat characteristics of its component species:			
	(a)	for critically endangered ecological communities	a very large degree of environmental degradation
	(b)	for endangered ecological communities	a large Degree of environmental degradation
	(c)	for vulnerable ecological communities	a moderate degree of environmental degradation

Clause 4.12 – Disruption of biotic processes or interactions in ecological community

(Equivalent to IUCN criterion D)

Assessment Outcome: Vulnerable under Clause 4.12(c)

The ecological community has undergone or is likely to undergo within a time frame appropriate to the life cycle and habitat characteristics of its component species:			
	(a)	for critically endangered ecological communities	a very large disruption of biotic processes or interactions
	(b)	for endangered ecological communities	a large disruption of biotic processes or interactions
	(c)	for vulnerable ecological communities	a moderate disruption of biotic processes or interactions

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Clause 4.13 – Quantitative analysis of probability of collapse of ecological community

(Equivalent to IUCN criterion E)

Assessment Outcome: Data Deficient

The probability of collapse of the ecological community is estimated to be:			
	(a)	for critically endangered species	extremely high
	(b)	for endangered ecological communities	very high
	(c)	for vulnerable species	high

Professor Angela Moles, FRSN
Chairperson
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Part 4. Additional information about the ecological community

The following information is additional to that required to meet the definition of an ecological community under the Act, but provides supplementary descriptors (Preston and Adam 2004) to assist in the recognition of Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions in the field. Given natural variability, along with disturbance history, the ecological community may sometimes occur outside the typical range of variation in the features described below.

- 4.1 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is one of several related grassy woodland plant communities (*sensu* Keith 2004) which occur in south-eastern New South Wales.
- 4.2 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions includes MU23 Coastal Grassy Redgum Forest and MU24 Lowland Woollybutt-Melaleuca Forest (NPWS 2002), vegetation types GW p3 and GW p34 mapped by Tozer *et al.* (2010), and Plant Community Types 3327, 3330 and 4052 (DPE 2022a). Secondary grasslands derived from any of the communities identified above are part of Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions.
- 4.3 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is broadly aligned with and includes the 'Illawarra and south coast lowland forest and

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woodland ecological community' listed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in 2016 (CTSSC 2016).

- 4.4 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is a tall (12–20 m) to very tall (20–35 m) eucalypt woodland to open forest (in the sense of McDonald *et al.* 1990) or with a sparse mid-stratum (*i.e.*: crowns clearly separated, see McDonald *et al.* 1990) and a diverse grassy groundlayer.
- 4.5 In a relatively undisturbed state, the most frequently encountered species in the tree canopy include *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (forest red gum), often in association with *E. eugenioides* (thin-leaved stringybark) or *E. globoidea* (white stringybark) and *Angophora floribunda* (rough-barked apple), and less commonly with *E. bosistoana* (coast grey box).
- 4.6 On periodically moist areas of sandy loam soils and partially impeded drainage, the tree canopy may include *Eucalyptus longifolia* (woollybutt) as a dominant or co-dominant, often with a small tree layer of *Melaleuca* spp. (paperbarks) present.
- 4.7 The tree canopy may be completely absent in areas of derived native grassland where tree removal has occurred. With the removal of canopy trees, access to additional light and soil water can increase the abundance of some species in the groundlayer over others, such that derived native grassland areas may be dominated by only a few of the characteristic species (Prober 2002).
- 4.8 The condition of remaining occurrences of the ecological community varies from relatively intact to highly degraded. Some remnants of the ecological community may consist of a degraded or partially degraded overstorey, understorey or both, but may still support important floral and faunal elements of the assemblage of species.
- 4.9 Long-unburnt areas of the ecological community can include scattered individuals of shrub and small tree species associated with dry rainforests.
- 4.10 The groundcover in Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions typically herbaceous and has higher species richness than other vegetation strata. The most frequently recorded plant species in the ground layer include grasses, tall strap-leaved forbs, twiners and scramblers, small ferns and other forbs.
- 4.11 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions generally spans an elevation range from near sea-level up to c. 200 m above sea level on coastal lowland hills, valley slopes and alluvial flats (DPE 2022a), typically within c. 30 km of the coastline (CTSSC 2016). Mean annual rainfall across the distribution of the ecological community is within the approximate range 900–1,300 mm (DPE 2022a), though it may also occur in areas with rainfall above or below this range. There is a general decrease from north to south and local variation due to rain shadows influenced by topography and distance from coast.

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- 4.12 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions occurs on undulating to near-level coastal lowland landforms. Soils on these undulating landforms are generally well drained, but on near-level areas may include accumulated clay and be subject to high moisture retention (but rarely waterlogging or flooding). Current records of the ecological community are on soils of moderate to high fertility derived from surface geologies mapped as the following geological units by Colquhoun *et al.* (2021): Pheasants Nest Formation, Broughton Formation, Berkeley Latite Member, Dapto Latite Member, Minnamurra Latite Member, Bombo Latite Member, Berry Siltstone, Milton Monzonite, Termeil Essexite, Buckenbowra Granodiorite, Moruya Tonalite, Coila Basalt, Meringo Creek Formation, and Moruya Suite diorite, but may also be associated with other lithologies.
- 4.13 In Kangaroo Valley and at Berry Mountain, Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions is currently known only from gently undulating, relatively exposed landforms on Broughton Formation and Berry Siltstone geologies; steep and sheltered slopes on these geologies carry wet sclerophyll and rainforest communities. In the Worrigeer/South Nowra/Nowra Hill area, an extensive area of mapped Berry Siltstone is known to have small remnants of the ecological community. The ecological community can occur outside of these abiotic descriptors providing the plant assemblage described in Part 1 is present and the remnant is within the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions.
- 4.14 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions may be juxtaposed with other ecological communities depending on substrate, landform and aspect e.g.: wet sclerophyll and rainforest communities in areas of steep and sheltered landforms; riparian forest along major drainage lines, and floodplain forests on active alluvial flats prone to inundation.
- 4.15 The Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions has currently been recorded in the Wollongong City, Shellharbour City, Kiama, Shoalhaven City, and Eurobodalla local government areas (within the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions) however unrecorded stands of the ecological community may occur elsewhere in these bioregions.
- 4.16 The Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions was most extensive in the Illawarra (including Kangaroo Valley and lower Shoalhaven), Milton and Moruya areas, with smaller occurrences recorded elsewhere. In the far south of its range, the ecological community appears to be increasingly limited to a narrow coastal fringe, largely or entirely within the Bateman IBRA subregion (Commonwealth DCCEEW 2024), while the Endangered ecological community, Lowland Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the South East Corner Bioregion occupies hinterland valleys further inland within the South East Coastal Ranges IBRA subregion (Commonwealth DCCEEW 2024). Some species assemblages close to the

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boundaries of these IBRA subregions may exhibit intermediate characteristics between the two communities. These intermediate patches should be included within the ecological community with which their species assemblages are most closely aligned.

- 4.17 The Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions includes the critically endangered ecological community listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* as 'Illawarra and south coast lowland forest and woodland ecological community' (CTSSC 2016). Unlike the current Commonwealth listing, the ecological community described in this Determination is defined only on the basis of the assemblage of species (see Part 1) and the particular area in which it occurs (see Part 2) in accordance with s1.6(1) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, and does not exclude occurrences on the basis of condition thresholds.
- 4.18 Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions may contain the following threatened animal and plant species listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act):

VU=Vulnerable; EN=Endangered; CR=Critically endangered.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	BC Act
Flora			
<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i>	eastern flame pea		Endangered population
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	white-flowered wax plant	EN	EN
<i>Grevillea raybrownii</i>		VU	VU
<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>exalata</i>	square raspwort	VU	VU
<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>	Chinese lespedeza		Endangered population
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	curved rice flower	VU	VU
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	spiked rice-flower	EN	EN
<i>Pterostylis gibbosa</i>	Illawarra greenhood	EN	EN
<i>Solanum celatum</i>			EN

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	BC Act
<i>Zieria granulata</i>	Illawarra zieria	EN	EN
Fauna			
Amphibians			
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	giant burrowing frog	VU	VU
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	green and golden bell frog	VU	EN
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	stuttering frog	VU	EN
Bats			
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	large-eared pied bat	EN	EN
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	eastern false pipistrelle	Not Listed	VU
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	eastern coastal free-tailed bat	Not Listed	VU
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	little bent-winged bat	Not Listed	VU
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	large bent-winged bat	Not Listed	VU
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	southern myotis	Not Listed	VU
<i>Phoniscus papuensis</i>	golden-tipped bat	Not Listed	VU
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox	VU	VU
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	yellow-bellied sheath-tail-bat	Not Listed	VU
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	greater broad-nosed bat	Not Listed	VU
Birds			
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	regent honeyeater	CR	CR
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow	Not Listed	VU
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian bittern	EN	EN
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	bush stone-curlew	Not Listed	EN
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper	CR	CR
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	gang-gang cockatoo	EN	EN

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	BC Act
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	south-eastern glossy black cockatoo	VU	VU
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	spotted harrier	Not Listed	VU
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	brown treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	VU	VU
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella	Not Listed	VU
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	eastern bristlebird	EN	EN
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	Not Listed	EN
<i>Falco subniger</i>	black falcon	Not Listed	VU
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	painted honeyeater	VU	VU
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	Not Listed	VU
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	little eagle	Not Listed	VU
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	VU	VU
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	CR	EN
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite	Not Listed	VU
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	south-eastern hooded robin	EN	EN
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	Not Listed	VU
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	turquoise parrot	Not Listed	VU
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	barking owl	Not Listed	VU
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	Not Listed	VU
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	olive whistler	Not Listed	VU
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	Not Listed	VU
<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet	Not Listed	VU
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	scarlet robin	Not Listed	VU
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler (eastern subspecies)	Not Listed	VU
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	pilotbird	VU	VU

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Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	BC Act
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	speckled warbler	Not Listed	VU
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe	EN	EN
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	diamond firetail	VU	VU
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	Not Listed	VU
Marsupials			
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	eastern pygmy-possum	Not Listed	VU
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	EN	VU
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	southern brown bandicoot (eastern)	EN	EN
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	southern greater glider	EN	EN
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider	Not Listed	VU
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	brush-tailed phascogale	Not Listed	VU
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala	EN	EN
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i> <i>tridactylus</i>	northern long-nosed potoroo	VU	VU
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	white-footed dunnart	Not Listed	VU
Reptiles			
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's goanna	Not Listed	VU
Rodents			
<i>Pseudomys gracilicaudatus</i>	eastern chestnut mouse	Not Listed	VU

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