

## **Appendix B**

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Threatened species of plant within  
the locality

## Appendix B: Threatened plants in the local area

This appendix details the Threatened species of plant that have either been recorded in the local area, or that have the potential to occur, based on the Department of Environment and Conservation Atlas of NSW Wildlife (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2007) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* Protected Matters Search Tool (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).

**Table B-1** Threatened species of plant previously recorded or predicted to occur in the study area

Family Name	Latin Name	Common Name	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	ROTAP <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>4</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>6</sup>
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>		E1	E		Restricted to the Sydney basin where it occurs north east of Penrith in or near Castlereagh State Forest. Grows on lateritic soil in open forest (Harden 2000).	Yes	Yes	Low
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>		V	V	2Vi	Occurs on the Cumberland Plain from the Blue Mountains to Howes Valley area where it grows in dry sclerophyll woodland on sandstone, shale or laterite (Harden 2002). Specifically, occurs within Castlereagh woodlands, particularly in shale gravel transition forest. Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>E. sclerophylla</i> , <i>Melaleuca decora</i> , <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> , <i>Dillwynia juniperina</i> and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (James 1997).	Yes	Yes	High
Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E1	V	2E	Restricted to the Cumberland Plain where it grows in dry sclerophyll forest on Wianamatta shale, laterite or alluvium (Harden 2002). Locally abundant within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays. Also occurs in transitional areas where these communities adjoin Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (James 1997; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2002).	Yes	Yes	High

Family Name	Latin Name	Common Name	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	ROTAP <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>4</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>6</sup>
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E1	V	3V	Occurs south of Dora Creek-Morisset area to Berrima and the Illawarra region and west to the Blue Mountains. It grows mainly in heath and dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils (Harden 2002). Seems to prefer open, sometimes disturbed sites such as trail margins and recently burnt areas. Typically occurs in association with <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> , <i>E. gummifera</i> , <i>E. parramattensis</i> , <i>E. sclerophylla</i> , <i>Banksia serrata</i> and <i>Angophora bakeri</i> (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999a).		Yes	Low
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia gordonii</i>		E1	E	2K	Occurs in the lower Blue Mountains from Bilpin to Faulconbridge and also in the Glenorie district. Grows on sandstone outcrops and amongst rock platforms in dry sclerophyll forest and heath (Harden 2002; NSW Scientific Committee 1997). Specifically this species occurs in Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Communities (James 1997).		Yes	Low
Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V	V	3Va	Restricted to the Sydney Region from Bilpin to the Georges River and also at Woodford where it usually grows in open sclerophyll forest and woodland on clay soils. Typically it occurs at the intergrade between shales and sandstones in gravelly soils often with ironstones (Harden 2002; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003).		Yes	High
Marsileaceae	<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral Pillwort	E1			Grows in seasonally dry depressions and margins of marshes and may grow submerged (Harden 2000).	Yes		Low
Myrtaceae	<i>Darwinia biflora</i>		V	V	2Va	Occurs from Cheltenham to Hawkesbury River where it grows in heath on sandstone or in the understorey of woodland on shale-capped ridges (Harden 2002).		Yes	Low

Family Name	Latin Name	Common Name	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	ROTAP <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>4</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>6</sup>
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>		V	V	3R	Occurs in coastal districts, including western Sydney (e.g. Baulkham Hills, Liverpool shires) from Berowra to Nowra where it grows in wet heath on sandstone and shallow/skeletal soils near streams or perched swamps (Harden 2002; James 1997).		Yes	Moderate
Myrtaceae	<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>		E1	V	2V	Occurs in the western part of the Cumberland Plain between Richmond and Penrith where it grows on Tertiary sediments in dry sclerophyll forest (Harden 2002; NSW Scientific Committee 2002).	Yes	Yes	High
Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue Orchid	V	V	3V	Occurs south from the Gibraltar Range, chiefly in coastal districts but also extends on to tablelands. Grows in swamp-heath and drier forest on sandy soils on granite & sandstone. Occurs in small, localised colonies most often on the flat plains close to the coast but also known from some mountainous areas growing in moist depressions and swampy habitats (Harden 1993; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999b).		Yes	Low
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i>		V			Occurs on clay soils from Prospect to Camden and Cordeaux Dam area, and in sandy soils from Arcadia to Maroota. Grows in heath or shrubby woodland (Harden 2002).		Yes	Low
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>		E1	E	3Ki	Occurs in central coast and central tableland districts where it grows in woodland to dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone (Harden 2002) and rarely shale (NSW Scientific Committee 1998). Often occurs in areas with clay influence, in the ecotone between shale and sandstone (James 1997).		Yes	Low
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E1	E	2Ei	Confined to the Cumberland Plain where it grows in Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodlands and Agnes Banks Woodlands (Harden 2002; James 1997; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2001).		Yes	Low

Family Name	Latin Name	Common Name	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	ROTAP <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>4</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>5</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>6</sup>
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>		V	V		Confined to the coastal area of Sydney between northern Sydney in the south and Maroota in the north-west. Occurs on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes amongst woodlands (Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2007)		Yes	High
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea spicata</i>		E1	E	3Ei	This species occurs in two disjunct areas: in coastal districts from Lansdowne to Shellharbour, and in Cumberland Plain Woodland inland to Penrith. In western Sydney it grows on Wianamatta Shales in Greybox - Ironbark Woodland with <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> and <i>Themeda australis</i> . In the Illawarra, it occurs on well structured clay soils in grassland or open woodland (Harden 2000; James 1997; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2000).	Yes	Yes	High
Tremandraceae	<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>		V	V	2V	Occurs from Mangrove Mountain to the Blue Mountains where it grows in sandy or rocky heath or scrub (Harden 1992).		Yes	Low

Notes:

1: TSC Act - Threatened Species and Conservation Act 1994. E = Endangered V = Vulnerable

2. EPBC Act - Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. E = Endangered V = Vulnerable

3. ROTAP (Rare or Threatened Australian Plants (Briggs & Leigh 1996)) is a conservation rating for Australian plants. Codes are:

1 Species only known from one collection

2 Species with a geographic range of less than 100 km in Australia

3 Species with a geographic range of more than 100 km in Australia

X Species presumed extinct; no new collections for at least 50 years

E Endangered species at risk of disappearing from the wild state if present land use and other causal factors continue to operate

V Vulnerable species at risk of long-term disappearance through continued depletion.

R Rare, but not currently considered to be endangered.

K Poorly known species that are suspected to be threatened

C Known to be represented within a conserved area

a At least 1,000 plants are known to occur within a conservation reserve(s).

i Less than 1,000 plants are known to occur within a conservation reserve(s).

4. 'Previously recorded' refers to records of Threatened species that were identified within the locality from the Atlas of NSW Wildlife (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2007)

5. 'Predicted habitat' refers to records of Threatened species that were identified within the locality from the Protected Matters Search Tool (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007)

6. Likelihood of Occurrence - High = Recorded during current survey, Medium = Suitable habitat and/or has been previously recorded within the project locality, Low = No suitable habitat and/or has not been recorded within the project locality

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## **Appendix C**

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Threatened species of animal within  
the locality

## Appendix C: Threatened animal in the local area

This appendix details the Threatened species of animal that have either been recorded in the local area, or that have the potential to occur, based on the Department of Conservation and Climate Change Atlas of NSW Wildlife (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2007) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* Protected Matters Search Tool (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).

**Table C-1 Threatened species of animal previously recorded or predicted to occur in the study area**

Common Name (Latin Name)	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>3</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>4</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>5</sup>
<b>Amphibians</b>						
Giant Burrowing Frog ( <i>Heleioporus australiacus</i> )	V	V	Preference for sandstone ridge top habitat and broader upland valleys. Small headwater creeks lines and along slow flowing to intermittent creek lines. They have been observed occupying artificial pond structures such as fire dams, gravel 'borrows', detention basins and box drains that have naturalised over time and are still surrounded by other undisturbed habitat. Do not appear to inhabit areas that have been cleared for agriculture or for urban development. Breed in summer and autumn in burrows in the banks of small creeks. Often spends significant periods of time underground during unfavourable conditions and to avoid detection during the day. (Cogger 2000; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2001a).	Yes	Yes	Moderate
Green and Golden Bell Frog ( <i>Litoria aurea</i> )	E1	V	The Green and Golden Bell Frog inhabits marshes, dams and stream sides, particularly those containing bullrushes <i>Typha</i> spp. or spikerushes <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. Optimum habitat includes water bodies which are unshaded, free of predatory fish <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> , have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available such as vegetation and/or rocks (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999a).	Yes	Yes	Moderate
Heath Frog ( <i>Litoria littlejohni</i> )	V	V	Distributed along the eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range from Watagan State Forest near Wyong, south to Buchan in north-eastern Victoria. It appears to be restricted to sandstone woodland and heath communities at mid to high altitude. It forages both in the tree canopy and on the ground, and it has been observed sheltering under rocks on high exposed ridges during summer. It is not known from coastal habitats (NSW Scientific Committee 2000).	-	Yes	Low
Stuttering Frog ( <i>Mixophyes balbus</i> )	E1	V	Terrestrial species, found in rainforest, Antarctic beech forest or wet sclerophyll forest. The species depends on freshwater streams and riparian vegetation for breeding and habitation. No records are known from riparian habitat that has been disturbed (Cogger 2000; NSW Scientific Committee 2003).	-	Yes	Low

Common Name (Latin Name)	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>3</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>4</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>5</sup>
Giant Barred Frog ( <i>Mixophyes iterates</i> )	E1	E	Terrestrial species which occurs in rainforests, antarctic beech or wet sclerophyll forests. Feeds on insects and smaller frogs (Cogger 2000). The species is associated with permanent flowing drainages, from shallow rocky rainforest streams to slow-moving rivers in lowland open forest. It is not known to utilise still water areas (NSW Scientific Committee 1999). More prevalent at lower altitudes and in larger streams than its congeners, although has been recorded up to 1000 metres asl. (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999b).	-	Yes	Low
<b>Birds</b>						
White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> )		M	Occurs in coastal areas including islands, estuaries, inlets, large rivers, inland lakes and reservoirs. Builds a huge nest of sticks in tall trees near water, on the ground on islands or on remote coastal cliffs (Pizzey & Knight 1997).	-	Yes	Low
White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> )		M	Occurs in airspace over forests, woodlands, farmlands, plains, lakes, coasts and towns. Breeds in the northern hemisphere and migrates to Australia in October-April (Pizzey & Knight 1997).	-	Yes	Low
Swift Parrot ( <i>Lathamus discolor</i> )	E1	EM	Breeding occurs in Tasmania, majority migrates to mainland Australia in autumn, over-wintering, particularly in Victoria and central and eastern NSW, but also south-eastern Queensland as far north as Daringa. Until recently it was believed that in New South Wales, swift parrots forage mostly in the western slopes region along the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range but are patchily distributed along the north and south coasts including the Sydney region, but new evidence indicates that the forests on the coastal plains from southern to northern NSW are also extremely important. In mainland Australia is semi-nomadic, foraging in flowering eucalypts in eucalypt associations, particularly box-ironbark forests and woodlands. Preference for sites with highly fertile soils where large trees have high nectar production, including along drainage lines and isolated rural or urban remnants, and for sites with flowering <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> , is indicated. Sites used vary from year to year. (Garnett & Crowley 2000),(Swift Parrot Recovery Team 2001).	-	Yes	Low
Black-chinned Honeyeater ( <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i> )	V		Found in dry eucalypt woodland particularly those containing ironbark and box. Occurs within areas of annual rainfall between 400-700 mm. Feed on insects, nectar and lerps (Garnett & Crowley 2000).	Yes	Yes	Moderate
Rainbow Bee-eater ( <i>Merops ornatus</i> )		M	Usually occur in open or lightly timbered areas, often near water. Breed in open areas with friable, often sandy soil, good visibility, convenient perches and often near wetlands. Nests in embankments including creeks, rivers and sand dunes. Insectivorous, most foraging is aerial, in clearings (Higgins 1999).	-	Yes	Low

Common Name (Latin Name)	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>3</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>4</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>5</sup>
Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> )		M	Occurs in rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrubs, and damp gullies in rainforest, eucalypt forest and in more open woodland when migrating (Pizzey & Knight 1997 24).	-	Yes	Low
Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> )		M	Occurs in heavily vegetated gullies, in forests and taller woodlands. During migration it is found in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves, trees in open country and gardens (Pizzey & Knight 1997).	-	Yes	Low
Powerful Owl ( <i>Ninox strenua</i> )	V		A sedentary species with a home range of approximately 1000 hectares it occurs within open Eucalypt, Casuarina or Callitris pine forest and woodland. It often roosts in denser vegetation including rainforest of exotic pine plantations. Generally feeds on medium-sized mammals such as possums and gliders but will also eat birds, flying-foxes, rats and insects. Prey are generally hollow dwelling and require a shrub layer and owls are more often found in areas with more old trees and hollows than average stands (Garnett & Crowley 2000).	Yes	-	Moderate
Blue-billed Duck ( <i>Oxyura australis</i> )	V	M	Relatively sparse throughout species range. Regularly found breeding in south-east Queensland, north-east South Australia and throughout New South Wales. Found on temperate, fresh to saline, terrestrial wetlands, and occupies artificial wetlands. Prefers deep permanent open water, within or near dense vegetation. Nest in rushes, sedge, <i>Muehlenbeckia cunninghamii</i> and paperbark <i>Melaleuca</i> (Garnett & Crowley 2000).	Yes	Yes	Low
Rufous Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> )		M	Occurs in a range of habitats including the undergrowth of rainforests/wetter eucalypt forests/gullies, monsoon forests paperbarks, sub-inland and coastal scrubs, mangroves, watercourses, parks and gardens. When migrating they may also be recorded on farms, streets and buildings. Migrates to SE Australia in October-April to breed, mostly in or on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range (Pizzey & Knight 1997).	-	Yes	Moderate
Painted Snipe ( <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> )	E1	VM	Inhabits shallow, vegetated, temporary or infrequently filled wetlands, including where there are trees such as <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum), <i>E. populnea</i> (Poplar Box) or shrubs such as <i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i> (Lignum) or <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> (Samphire). Feeds at the water's edge and on mudflats on seeds and invertebrates, including insects, worms, molluscs and crustaceans. Males incubate eggs in a shallow scrape nest (Garnett & Crowley 2000).	-	Yes	Low
Regent Honeyeater ( <i>Xanthomyza Phrygia</i> )	E1	EM	Occurs mostly in box-ironbark forests and woodland and prefers the wet, fertile sites such as along creek flats, broad river valleys and foothills. Riparian forests with <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> and <i>Amyema cambagei</i> are important for feeding and breeding. Important food trees include <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (Mugga Ironbark), <i>E. albens</i> (White Box), <i>E. melliodora</i> (Yellow Box) and <i>E. leucoxyton</i> (Yellow Gum) (Garnett & Crowley 2000).	Yes	Yes	Moderate

Common Name (Latin Name)	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>3</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>4</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>5</sup>
<b>Invertebrates</b>						
Cumberland Plain Land Snail ( <i>Meridolum corneovirens</i> )	E1		Restricted to the Cumberland Plain and Castlereagh Woodlands of Western Sydney and also along the fringes of River Flat Forest, especially where it meets Cumberland Plain Woodland. It is typically found under logs and other debris, amongst leaf litter and bark around bases of trees. It is also sometimes found under grass clumps and where possible it will burrow into loose soil (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999c).	Yes	-	High
<b>Mammals</b>						
Eastern Bent-wing Bat ( <i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> )	V	C	Usually found in well timbered valleys where it forages on small insects above the canopy. Roosts in caves, old mines, stormwater channels and sometimes buildings and often return to a particular nursery cave each year (Churchill 1998).	Yes	-	High
Large-eared Pied Bat ( <i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i> )	V	V	Occurs in moderately wooded habitats and roosts in caves, mine tunnels and the abandoned, bottle-shaped mud nests of Fairy Martins. Thought to forage below the forest canopy for small flying insects (Churchill 1998).	-	Yes	High
Spotted-tailed Quoll ( <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> )	V	E	Occurs from the Bundaberg area in south-east Queensland, south through NSW to western Victoria and Tasmania. In NSW, it occurs on both sides of the Great Dividing Range and north-east NSW represents a national stronghold (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999b). Occurs in wide range of forest types, although appears to prefer moist sclerophyll and rainforest forest types, and riparian habitat. Most common in large unfragmented patches of forest. It has also been recorded from dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland and coastal heathland, and despite its occurrence in riparian areas, it also ranges over dry ridges. Nests in rock caves and hollow logs or trees. Feeds on a variety of prey including birds, terrestrial and arboreal mammals, small macropods, reptiles and arthropods (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999d, 1999b).	Yes	Yes	Low
Eastern Freetail-bat ( <i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i> )	V		Thought to live in sclerophyll forest and woodland. Small colonies have been found in tree hollows or under loose bark. It feeds on insects above the forest canopy or in clearings at the forest edge (Churchill 1998).	Yes	-	High
Large-footed Myotis ( <i>Myotis adversus</i> )	V		Colonies occur in caves, mines, tunnels, under bridges and buildings. Colonies always occur close to bodies of water where this species feeds on aquatic insects (Churchill 1998).			High
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby ( <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> )	E1	V	Occurs in inland and sub-coastal south eastern Australia where it inhabits rock slopes. It has a preference for rocks which receive sunlight for a considerable part of the day. Windblown caves, rock cracks or tumbled boulders are used for shelter. Occur in small groups or "colonies" each usually separated by hundreds of metres (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003).	-	Yes	Low

Common Name (Latin Name)	TSC Act <sup>1</sup>	EPBC Act <sup>2</sup>	Habitat	Previously recorded <sup>3</sup>	Predicted habitat <sup>4</sup>	Likelihood of occurrence <sup>5</sup>
Long-nosed Potoroo ( <i>Potorous tridactylus</i> )	V	V	Disjunct distribution along coastal south-east Australia from near Gladstone in Queensland, to south-west Victoria and in Tasmania. Found from sea level up to 1500 metres in altitude generally in areas with rainfall greater than 760 millimetres. In NSW, it is found throughout coastal and subcoastal areas. Occurs in a range of habitats: coastal forest and woodland with a moderately dense heathy understorey, dense coastal scrubs or heath, wet and dry sclerophyll forest and sub-tropical, warm temperate and cool temperate rainforest of the eastern slopes and highlands. Often associated with gullies and forest ecotones. Open areas are used for foraging while areas of dense groundcover or understorey provide areas for shelter and protection from predators. Relatively thick ground cover is a major habitat requirement and it seems to prefer areas with light sandy soils. Feeds at dusk on roots, tubers, fungi, insects and their larvae and other soft bodied animals in the soil. Moves up and down slope as food resources become seasonally available (Johnston 1995; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 1999b).	-	Yes	Low
Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> )	V	V	Occurs in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps. Urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops also provide habitat for this species. Feeds on the flowers and nectar of eucalypts and native fruits including lilly pillies. It roosts in the branches of large trees in forests or mangroves (Churchill 1998; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2001b).	-	Yes	High
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat ( <i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i> )	V		Occurs in eucalypt forest where it feeds above the canopy and in mallee or open country where it feeds closer to the ground. Generally a solitary species but sometimes found in colonies of up to 10. It roosts in tree hollows. Thought to be a migratory species (Churchill 1998).	Yes		High
<b>Reptiles</b>						
Broad-headed Snake ( <i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i> )	E1	V	A nocturnal species that occurs in association with communities occurring on Triassic sandstone within the Sydney Basin. Typically found among exposed sandstone outcrops with vegetation types ranging from woodland to heath. Within these habitats they generally use rock crevices and exfoliating rock during the cooler months and tree hollows during summer (Webb, J.K. & Shine 1994; Webb, J.K & Shine 1998).	-	Yes	Low

Notes:

1. P= Protected, V= Vulnerable, E1 = Endangered, (*Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*)

2. V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered, M = Migratory, C = Conservation Dependent (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

3. 'Previously recorded' refers to records of Threatened species that were identified within the locality from the Atlas of NSW Wildlife (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2007).

4. 'Predicted habitat' refers to records of Threatened species that were identified within the locality from the Protected Matters Search Tool (Department of the Environment and Water Resources 2007).

5. Likelihood of Occurrence - High = Recorded during current survey, Medium = Suitable habitat and/or has been previously recorded within the project locality, Low = No suitable habitat and/or has not been recorded within the project locality

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