



Ecological Search Tools Results

➤ Appendix L

Table 1: Flora Species Listed Under Commonwealth and / or State Legislation (Threatened Species) and Identified from Database Searches as Previously Recorded from the Wider Study Area, or with Geographic Ranges that Overlap the Wider Study Area.

Botanical Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V	V	This species occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones. The soils are characteristically gravely soils, often with ironstone. It also grows in open woodland and forest, in a variety of plant communities, including Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, Shale/ Gravel Transition Forest and Cumberland Plain Woodland. Acacia species generally have high seed dormancy and long-lived persistent soil seedbanks.	No	No
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E	E	The White-flowered Wax Plant usually occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation. Other associated vegetation types include littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> – Coastal Banksia <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted Gum <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honey Myrtle <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> scrub to open scrub (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>		V	V	This species is abundant within scrubby/dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays. May also be common in transitional areas where these communities adjoin Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland and disturbed areas on Narrabeen sandstone (DECC, 2005).	No	No

Botanical Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden White Gum	V	V	<p>This species requires a combination of deep alluvial sands and a flooding regime that permits seedling establishment.</p> <p>Occurs in open forest. Associated species at the Bents Basin site include <i>Eucalyptus elata</i>, <i>E. bauerina</i>, <i>E. amplifolia</i>, <i>E. deanei</i> and <i>Angophora subvelutina</i>. Understorey species include <i>Bursaria spinosa</i>, <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> and a wide variety of agricultural weeds. The Kedumba Valley site lists <i>E. crebra</i>, <i>E. deanei</i>, <i>E. punctata</i>, <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i>, <i>Acacia filicifolia</i> and <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> among its associated species (DECC, 2005).</p>	No	No
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	E		This species is found in open eucalypt forest and woodland on well-drained granite hilltops, slopes and rocky outcrops.	No	No
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Juniper Leaved Grevillea	E		This species inhabits ridgetops between elevations of 170 to 240m asl, in association with laterite soils and a vegetation community of open forest which are generally dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>aeolian</i> and <i>E. gummifera</i> . Also this species is found in the endangered Duffys Forest ecological community. Killed by fire and relies entirely on seed that is stored in the soil for regeneration.	No	No
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>Parviflora</i>	Small- flower Grevillea	V	V	The species grows in sandy or light clay soils usually over thin shales. Occurs in a range of vegetation types from heath and shrubby woodland to open forest. It is found over a range of altitudes from flat, low-lying areas to upper slopes and ridge crests and often occurs in open, slightly disturbed sites such as along tracks.	No	No
<i>Hypsela sessiliflora</i>		E		Known to grow in damp places, on the Cumberland Plain, including freshwater wetland, grassland/alluvial woodland and an alluvial woodland/shale plains woodland (Cumberland Plain Woodland) ecotone. May be an early successional species that benefits from some disturbance. This species is possibly out competed when overgrown by some species such as <i>Cyndon dactylon</i>	No	No

Botanical Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E		<p>This species may be locally abundant, particularly within scrubby/dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays. May also be common in transitional areas where these communities adjoin Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland.</p> <p><i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> is usually the dominant canopy species. <i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>, <i>E. longifolia</i>, <i>E. parramattensis</i>, <i>E. sclerophylla</i> and <i>E. sideroxylon</i> may also be present or co-dominant, with <i>Melaleuca decora</i> frequently forming a secondary canopy layer.</p> <p>Associated species may include <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>, <i>Angophora bakeri</i>, <i>Aristida</i> spp. <i>Banksia spinulosa</i>, <i>Cryptandra</i> spp., <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>, <i>Entolasia stricta</i>, <i>Hakea sericea</i>, <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>, <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>, <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> and <i>Themeda australis</i>.</p> <p>Often found in association with other threatened species such as <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>, <i>Dodonaea falcata</i>, <i>Grevillea juniperina</i>, <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>, <i>Persoonia nutans</i> and <i>Styphelia laeta</i> (DECC, 2005).</p>	No	No
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	E		<p>This species occurs in a range of habitats. NSW populations are generally among woodland vegetation but plants have also been found on road batters and coastal cliffs. It is largely confined to loamy soils in dry gullies in populations in the Windellama area.</p> <p>The ability of stems to creep and root from the nodes has made this species a very good coloniser of bare ground in many parts of its range (DECC, 2005).</p>	No	No
<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E	E	<p>Inhabits eolian and alluvial sediments and occurs in a range of sclerophyll forest and woodland vegetation communities, with the majority of individuals occurring within Agnes Banks Woodland or Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland.</p>	No	No

Botanical Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Pimelia spictata</i>	Spiked Rice Flower	E	E	In both the Cumberland Plain and Illawarra environments this species is found on well-structured clay soils. On the inland Cumberland Plain sites it is associated with Grey Box and Ironbark. In the coastal Illawarra it occurs commonly in Coast Banksia open woodland with a more well developed shrub and grass understorey.	No	No
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Rufous Pomaderris		V	This species grows in moist woodland or forest on clay and alluvial soils of flood plains and creek lines.	No	No
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E	V	<i>P. parviflora</i> is found in scrubby/dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays. May also be common in transitional areas where these communities adjoin Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland. <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> is usually the dominant canopy species. <i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i> , <i>E. longifolia</i> , <i>E. parramattensis</i> , <i>E. sclerophylla</i> and <i>E. sideroxylon</i> may also be present or co-dominant, with <i>Melaleuca decora</i> frequently forming a secondary canopy layer. The species is often found in association with other threatened species such as <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> , <i>Dodonaea alcate</i> , <i>Grevillea juniperina</i> , <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i> , <i>Persoonia nutans</i> and <i>Styphelia laeta</i> (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E		On the south coast the Magenta Lilly Pilly occurs on grey soils over sandstone, restricted mainly to remnant stands of littoral (coastal) rainforest. On the central coast Magenta Lilly Pilly occurs on gravels, sands, silts and clays in riverside gallery rainforests and remnant littoral rainforest communities (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>	Kangaloon Sun Orchid		CE	This orchid is found in swamps amongst sedges and rushes and flowers in October and November. (ANOS, 2008)	No	No

Fauna Species Listed Under Commonwealth and / or State Legislation and Identified from Database Searches as Previously Recorded from the Wider Study Area, or with Geographic Ranges that Overlap the Wider Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
Molluscs						
<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Snail	E		This snail inhabits Cumberland Plain Woodland (an endangered ecological community). This community is a grassy, open woodland with occasional dense patches of shrubs. Lives under litter of bark, leaves and logs, or shelters in loose soil around grass clumps. Occasionally shelters under rubbish.	No	No
Ray-finned Fishes						
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch		E	Habitat for the Macquarie perch is bottom or mid-water in slow-flowing rivers with deep holes, typically in the upper reaches of forested catchments with intact riparian vegetation. Macquarie perch also do well in some upper catchment lakes (DEWHA, 2009).	No	No
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling		V	The Australian Grayling is a diadromous species, migrating between rivers, their estuaries and coastal seas, so relies on free access to a range of freshwater, estuarine and marine habitats for its survival. Australian Grayling spend most of their lives in freshwater, inhabiting rivers and streams, usually in cool, clear waters with a gravel substrate and alternating pool and riffle zones but can also occur in turbid water (DEWHA, 2009).	No	No
Amphibians						
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	The species 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 that are unshaded, free of predatory fish, have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available (DECC, 2005).	No	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog		V	Usually found in or around permanent or ephemeral Black Box/Lignum/Nitre Goosefoot swamps, Lignum/Typha swamps and River Red Gum swamps or billabongs along floodplains and river valleys. They are also found in irrigated rice crops, particularly where there is no available natural habitat (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant burrowing Frog	V	V	Found in heath, woodland and open forest with sandy soils. Burrows into deep litter or loose soil, emerging to feed or breed after rain (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Giant Barred Frog	E	E	Wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest, often hiding in leaf litter near permanent fast-flowing streams (DECC, 2005).	No	No
Reptiles						
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake		V	Occurs in rocky outcrops and adjacent sclerophyll forest and woodland. The most suitable sites occur in sandstone ridgetops (DEWHA, 2008).	No	No
Birds						
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E		Inhabits open forests and woodlands with a sparse grassy groundlayer and fallen timber (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V		In summer, the species is generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In winter, may occur at lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, and often found in urban areas (DECC, 2005).	No	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E		Inhabits permanent freshwater wetlands including margins of billabongs, swamps, shallow floodwaters, and adjacent grasslands and savannah woodlands; can also be found occasionally on intertidal shorelines, mangrove margins and estuaries (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	E	Breeds in Tasmania and over-winters in forests and woodlands on the Australian mainland, congregating where eucalypts are flowering profusely, including red ironbark/ forest red gum forests and yellow box forest.	No	No
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V		Primarily a coastal species. Usually found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats and/or sandflats. Further inland, it can also be found on mudflats and in water less than 10 cm deep, around muddy lakes and swamps. Individuals have been recorded in wet fields and sewerage treatment works (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square Tailed Kite	V		Occurs in timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Shows a particular preference for timbered watercourses (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	V		Prefers lightly wooded country usually open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee often in or near clearings or open areas. Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses.	No	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Pyrrholaemus saggitatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	V		Inhabits Eucalyptus dominated communities that have a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies. Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy. Large, relatively undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe		V	The species inhabits marshes with a moderate cover (Simpson and Day, 1999). It occurs in temporary or infrequently filled freshwater wetlands (Birds Australia, 2009).	No	No
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V		This species is found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> Woodlands. It also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities. Often found in riparian areas (rivers and creeks), and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland.	No	No
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E	E	Eucalypt woodland and open forest on the slopes of the Great Dividing Range.	No	No
Mammals						
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	Dry forests and woodlands, moist eucalypt forests, caves and mines (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll (southern ssp.)	V	E	Rainforests and dense woodlands, dens in hollow logs, trees, caves and rock crevices. Uncommon over most of its range, restricted to large forested areas (DECC, 2005).	No	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	V	Occurs in moist habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Roosts in eucalypt hollows, but has also been found under loose bark on trees or in buildings (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern/Common Bent-wing Bat	V		Roost in caves, derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures. Hunt in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insects above the tree tops (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat	V		Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland east of the Great Dividing Range. Roosting occurs mainly in tree hollows but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby		V	Rock piles and cliffs with ledges, caves and crevices in wet and dry sclerophyll forests (DEWHA, 2008).	No	No
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V		Restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands of eastern Australia. Food trees preferred in SE Qld include Blue Gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>), Grey Gum (<i>E. propinqua</i>), Tallowwood (<i>E. microcorys</i>) and Flooded Gum (<i>E. grandis</i>) (DECC, 2005).	No	No
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo		V	Coastal wet heath, dry and wet forests with thick ground cover (DEWHA, 2008).	No	No
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	Roosting sites usually in dense forest adjacent to waterbodies. Forages within 15 km of camp in flowering trees or rainforests, eucalypts, paperbarks and banksias (DECC, 2005).	No	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Preferred Habitat Present Within Project Area	Recorded During Field Survey
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V		Occurs in woodland through to moist and dry eucalypt forest and rainforest, though it is most commonly found in tall wet forest. Usually roosts in tree hollows; however, it has also been found in buildings (DECC, 2005).	No	No

Status: CE – Critically Endangered, E – Endangered, V – Vulnerable

