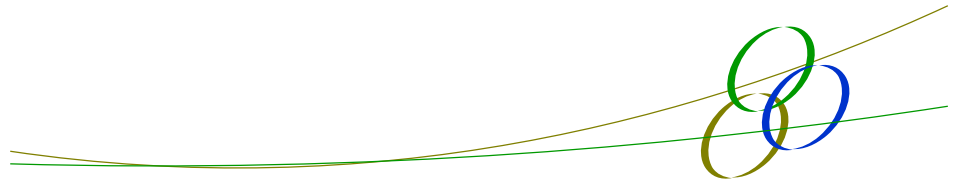
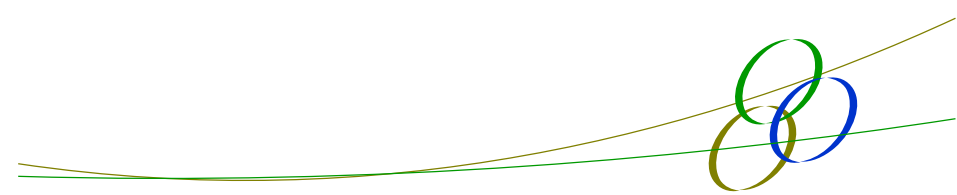


Appendix 1

Raw Data from the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife Website Campbelltown LGA











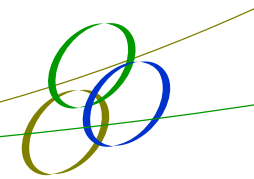
Data from the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife website, which holds records from a number of custodians. The data are only indicative and cannot be considered a comprehensive inventory, and may contain errors and omissions.

Species listed under the Sensitive Species Data Policy may have their locations denatured (^ rounded to 0.1°; ^^ rounded to 0.01°).

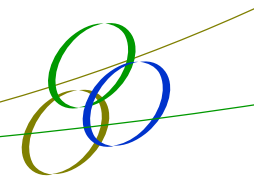
Copyright the State of NSW through the Office of Environment and Heritage.

Search criteria : Public Report of all Valid Records of Threatened (listed on TSC Act 1995) or Commonwealth listed Entities in CAMPBELLTOWN LGA returned a total of 1,708 records of 204 species. Report generated on 10/02/2014 11:48 AM

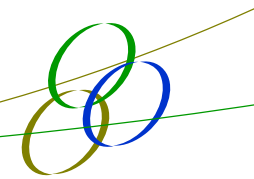
Kingdom	Class	Family	Species Code	Scientific Name	Exotic	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Records	Info
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3042	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>		Giant Burrowing Frog	V,P	V	21	
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3073	^ <i>Mixophyes balbus</i>		Stuttering Frog	E1,P,2	V	P	
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3116	<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>		Red-crowned Toadlet	V,P		21	
Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	3166	<i>Litoria aurea</i>		Green and Golden Bell Frog	E1,P	V	K	
Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	3039	<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>		Littlejohn's Tree Frog	V,P	V	K	
Animalia	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	2004	<i>Caretta</i>		Loggerhead Turtle	E1,P	E	P	











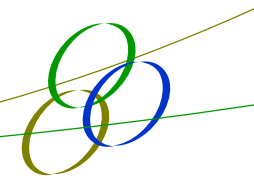
Animalia	Reptilia	Dermochelyidae	2013	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	E1,P	E	P	
Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	2287	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V,P		4	
Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	2676	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E1,P,2	V	7	
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	0214	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	0023	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Ciconiidae	0183	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E1,P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	0197	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E1,P	E	K	
Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	0196	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0218	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V,P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0225	<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P		10	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0230	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	8739	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Burhinidae	0174	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E1,P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Burhinidae	0175	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Stone-curlew	E4A,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Haematopodidae	0131	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Haematopodidae	0130	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	E1,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Jacanidae	0171	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Rostratulidae	0170	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E	K	















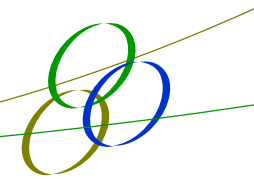
Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	0161	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E1,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	0167	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	V,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	0152	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Laridae	0117	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	E1,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	0268	^^ <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V,P,3		8	
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	0265	^ <i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2		4	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0260	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P		14	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0309	^^ <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E1,P,3	E	2	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0302	^^ <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	8913	^^ <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Eastern Ground Parrot	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	0246	^^ <i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	0248	^^ <i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V,P,3		9	
Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	0250	^^ <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	9924	^^ <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	8127	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P		5	
Animalia	Aves	Dasyornithidae	0519	<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	E1,P	E	P	
Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	0504	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0603	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P	E	2	













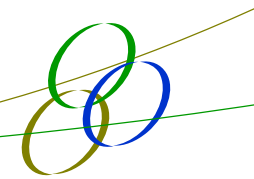
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0448	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat population in the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Area	E2,V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0448	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V,P		P	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0598	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	8303	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V,P		3	
Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	0549	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P		50	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	8367	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	0380	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V,P		8	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	0382	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	0652	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P		K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	1008	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V,P	E	5	
Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	1710	<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	E1,P	E	K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	1162	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V,P	V	959	
Animalia	Mammalia	Burramyidae	1150	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V,P		6	
Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	1136	<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V,P		3	
Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	1137	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P		3	











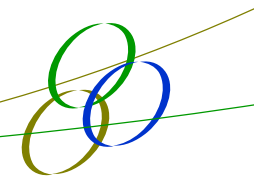
Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	1280	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V	22	
Animalia	Mammalia	Emballonuridae	1321	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V,P		2	
Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	1329	<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat	V,P		7	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1353	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V,P	V	4	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1372	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V,P		5	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1369	<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	Golden-tipped Bat	V,P		K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1346	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing-bat	V,P		K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1834	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	V,P		17	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1357	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V,P		299	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1361	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V,P		15	
Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	1455	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	P	V	K	
Animalia	Insecta	Chrysomelidae	1008	<i>Menippus darcyi</i>	Menippus darcyi population in the Sutherland Shire	E2		K	
Animalia	Gastropoda	Camaenidae	1006	<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail	E1		40	















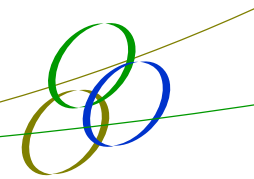
Plantae	Flora	Anthericaceae	7501	<i>Caesia parviflora var. minor</i>	Small Pale Grass-lily	E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Apocynaceae	1226	<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E1,P	E	1	
Plantae	Flora	Apocynaceae	10896	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora subsp. viridiflora</i>	Marsdenia viridiflora R. Br. subsp. viridiflora population in the Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith local government areas	E2		K	
Plantae	Flora	Araliaceae	1200	<i>Astrotricha crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaf Star-hair	V,P	V	1	
Plantae	Flora	Casuarinaceae	8320	<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>		E1,P	E	K	
Plantae	Flora	Convolvulaceae	2234	<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Convolvulaceae	2235	<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	Round-leafed Wilsonia	E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Cupressaceae	2279	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine, Woronora Plateau population	E2		K	
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	11422	<i>Hibbertia puberula</i>		E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	13902	<i>Hibbertia sp. Bankstown</i>		E4A,P	CE	K	
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	14564	<i>Hibbertia stricta subsp. furcatula</i>		E1,P		K	



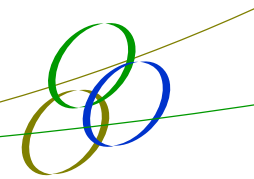
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	11250	<i>Hibbertia superans</i>		E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Elaeocarpaceae	6205	<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	7752	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> <i>var. purpurascens</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2618	<i>Leucopogon exolasius</i>	Woronora Beard-heath	V,P	V	13	
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	9569	<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> <i>subsp. fletcheri</i>		E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Euphorbiaceae	9851	<i>Chamaesyce</i> <i>psammogeton</i>	Sand Spurge	E1,P		P	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2853	<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2974	<i>Pultenaea aristata</i>	Prickly Bush-pea	V,P	V	40	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	3007	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	3008	<i>Pultenaea</i> <i>pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	E1,P		9	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	6577	<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>aspera</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3728	<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E1,P	V	1	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	7229	<i>Acacia gordonii</i>		E1,P	E	K	



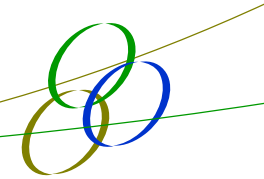
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3860	<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V,P	V	3	
Plantae	Flora	Grammitidaceae	9471	<i>Grammitis stenophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Finger Fern	E1,P,3		K	
Plantae	Flora	Gyrostemonaceae	9411	<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>		E1,P,3		15	
Plantae	Flora	Haloragaceae	9512	<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>exalata</i>	Square Raspwort	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Haloragaceae	3257	<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>		E1,P	E	K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F006	<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F003	<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>		V,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F004	<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>		V,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F001	<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F007	<i>Hygrocybe collucera</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F008	<i>Hygrocybe griseoramosa</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F005	<i>Hygrocybe lanecovensis</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F002	<i>Hygrocybe reesiaie</i>		V,P		K	



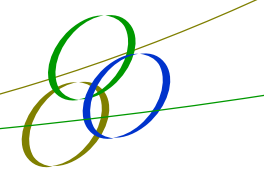
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F015	<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Juncaginaceae	3363	<i>Maundia triglochinoidea</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	3404	<i>Prostanthera densa</i>	Villous Mint-bush	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Lobeliaceae	1911	<i>Hypsela sessiliflora</i>		E1,P,3	X	K	
Plantae	Flora	Marsileaceae	8140	<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral Pillwort	E1,P,3		K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4007	<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottle Brush	V,P,3		2	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4024	<i>Darwinia biflora</i>		V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4031	<i>Darwinia peduncularis</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4055	<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden White Gum	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4067	<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Camfield's Stringybark	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	11892	<i>Eucalyptus sp. Cattai</i>		E1,P		P	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	6809	<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4248	<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	V,P	V	17	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4274	<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>		E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4293	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	4386	<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	4464	<i>Genoplesium baueri</i>	Bauer's Midge Orchid	E1,P,2		1	
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	9615	<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	E1,P,2	E	5	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	4875	<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>		E1,P	E	P	
Plantae	Flora	Polygonaceae	5280	<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Tall Knotweed	V,P	V	K	









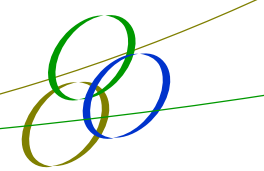
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	10917	<i>Grevillea juniperina subsp. juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	10009	<i>Grevillea parviflora subsp. parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	V,P	V	15	
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	10777	<i>Grevillea parviflora subsp. supplicans</i>		E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	9527	<i>Persoonia bargoensis</i>	Bargo Geebung	E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	7677	<i>Persoonia glaucescens</i>	Mittagong Geebung	E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	5458	<i>^^Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E1,P,3	E	7	
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	8995	<i>Persoonia mollis subsp. maxima</i>		E1,P	E	K	
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	5467	<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E1,P	E	8	
Plantae	Flora	Rhamnaceae	5573	<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	V,P	V	2	
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	5680	<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw	E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Rutaceae	5840	<i>Zieria involucrata</i>		E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Santalaceae	5871	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Sterculiaceae	6140	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>		V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Sterculiaceae	6148	<i>Rulingia prostrata</i>	Dwarf Kerrawang	E1,P	E	P	
Plantae	Flora	Thymelaeaceae	6965	<i>Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora</i>		V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Thymelaeaceae	6190	<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E1,P	E	10	
Plantae	Flora	Zannichelliaceae	6339	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>		E1,P		K	



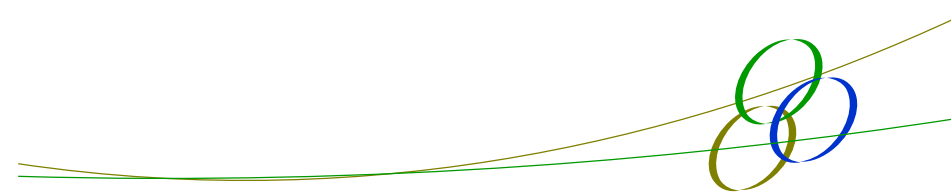
Community	<i>Agnes Banks Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Agnes Banks Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions</i>	Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Blue Gum High Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Blue Gum High Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E4B	CE	K	
Community	<i>Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	V2		K	
Community	<i>Castlereagh Swamp Woodland Community</i>	Castlereagh Swamp Woodland Community	E3		K	
Community	<i>Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	V	P	



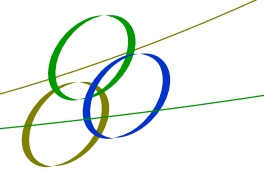
Community	<i>Coastal Upland Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Coastal Upland Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E4B	CE	K	
Community	<i>Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest</i>	Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest	E3		K	
Community	<i>Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Kurnell Dune Forest in the Sutherland Shire and City of Rockdale</i>	Kurnell Dune Forest in the Sutherland Shire and City of Rockdale	E3		K	







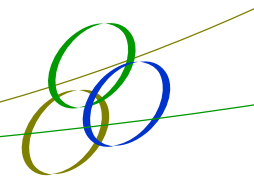
Community	<i>Littoral Rainforest in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Littoral Rainforest in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	CE	P	
Community	<i>Moist Shale Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Moist Shale Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>O'Hares Creek Shale Forest</i>	O'Hares Creek Shale Forest	E3		K	
Community	<i>River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Shale gravel Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Shale gravel Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest</i>	Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest	E3	E	K	
Community	<i>Southern Sydney sheltered forest on transitional sandstone soils in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Southern Sydney sheltered forest on transitional sandstone soils in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	








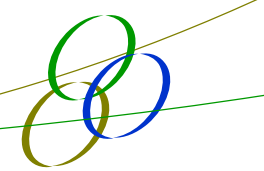
Community	<i>Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest</i>	Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>Themeda grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Themeda grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	





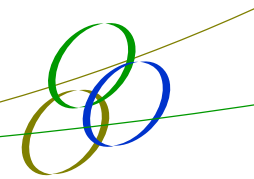
Community	<i>Western Sydney Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Western Sydney Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Threat	<i>Aggressive exclusion of birds from woodland and forest habitat by abundant Noisy Miners Manorina melanocephala</i>	Aggressive exclusion of birds from woodland and forest habitat by abundant Noisy Miners Manorina melanocephala	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Alteration of habitat following subsidence due to longwall mining</i>	Alteration of habitat following subsidence due to longwall mining	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams and their floodplains and wetlands</i>	Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams and their floodplains and wetlands	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Anthropogenic Climate Change</i>	Anthropogenic Climate Change	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Bushrock removal</i>	Bushrock removal	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Clearing of native vegetation</i>	Clearing of native vegetation	KTP	KTP	P	



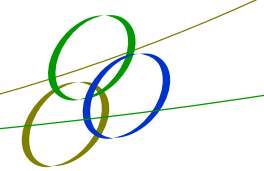
Threat	<i>Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit, Oryctolagus cuniculus (L.)</i>	Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit, Oryctolagus cuniculus (L.)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Competition and habitat degradation by Feral Goats, Capra hircus Linnaeus 1758</i>	Competition and habitat degradation by Feral Goats, Capra hircus Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Competition from feral honey bees, Apis mellifera L.</i>	Competition from feral honey bees, Apis mellifera L.	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Forest eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and Bell Miners</i>	Forest eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and Bell Miners	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer</i>	Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer	KTP		P	



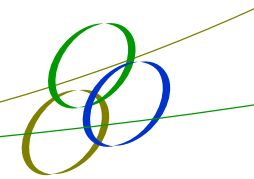
Threat	<i>High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition</i>	High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Importation of Red Imported Fire Ants Solenopsis invicta Buren 1972</i>	Importation of Red Imported Fire Ants Solenopsis invicta Buren 1972	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Infection by Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species and populations</i>	Infection by Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species and populations	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease chytridiomycosis</i>	Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease chytridiomycosis	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Infection of native plants by Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	Infection of native plants by Phytophthora cinnamomi	KTP	KTP	P	



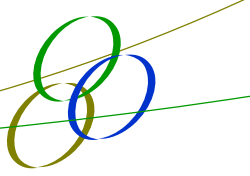
Threat	<i>Introduction of the Large Earth Bumblebee Bombus terrestris (L.)</i>	Introduction of the Large Earth Bumblebee Bombus terrestris (L.)	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers</i>	Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion and establishment of Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)</i>	Invasion and establishment of Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion and establishment of the Cane Toad (Bufo marinus)</i>	Invasion and establishment of the Cane Toad (Bufo marinus)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Invasion of native plant communities by African Olive Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif.</i>	Invasion of native plant communities by African Olive Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif.	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion of native plant communities by Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Invasion of native plant communities by Chrysanthemoides monilifera	KTP		P	



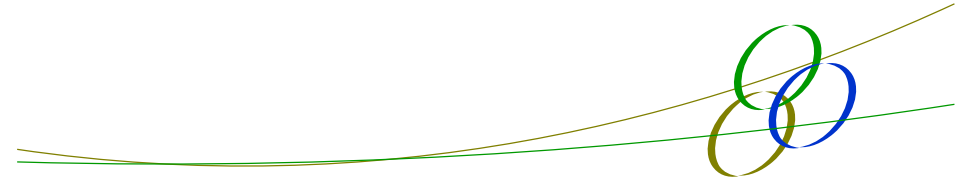
Threat	<i>Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses</i>	Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion of the Yellow Crazy Ant, Anoplolepis gracilipes (Fr. Smith) into NSW</i>	Invasion of the Yellow Crazy Ant, Anoplolepis gracilipes (Fr. Smith) into NSW	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (Lantana camara L. sens. Lat)</i>	Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (Lantana camara L. sens. Lat)	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants</i>	Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Loss of Hollow-bearing Trees</i>	Loss of Hollow-bearing Trees	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Loss or degradation (or both) of sites used for hill-topping by butterflies</i>	Loss or degradation (or both) of sites used for hill-topping by butterflies	KTP		P	



Threat	<i>Predation and hybridisation by Feral Dogs, Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Predation and hybridisation by Feral Dogs, Canis lupus familiaris	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Predation by Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859 (Plague Minnow or Mosquito Fish)</i>	Predation by Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859 (Plague Minnow or Mosquito Fish)	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Predation by the European Red Fox Vulpes Vulpes (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Predation by the European Red Fox Vulpes Vulpes (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Predation by the Feral Cat Felis catus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Predation by the Feral Cat Felis catus (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by Feral Pigs, Sus scrofa Linnaeus 1758</i>	Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by Feral Pigs, Sus scrofa Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Removal of dead wood and dead trees</i>	Removal of dead wood and dead trees	KTP		P	



Raw Data from the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife Website Liverpool LGA



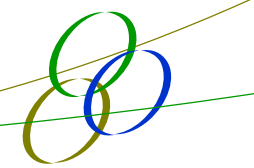
Data from the BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife website, which holds records from a number of custodians. The data are only indicative and cannot be considered a comprehensive inventory, and may contain errors and omissions.




Species listed under the Sensitive Species Data Policy may have their locations denatured (^ rounded to 0.1°; ^^ rounded to 0.01°).

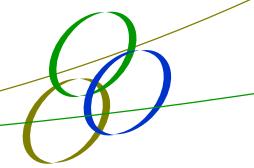
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Search criteria : Public Report of all Valid Records of Threatened (listed on TSC Act 1995) or Commonwealth listed Entities in CAMPBELLTOWN LGA returned a total of 1,708 records of 204 species. Report generated on 10/02/2014 11:48 AM

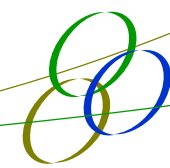
Kingdom	Class	Family	Species Code	Scientific Name	Exotic	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Records	Info
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3042	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>		Giant Burrowing Frog	V,P	V	21	
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3073	^ <i>Mixophyes balbus</i>		Stuttering Frog	E1,P,2	V	P	
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	3116	<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>		Red-crowned Toadlet	V,P		21	
Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	3166	<i>Litoria aurea</i>		Green and Golden Bell Frog	E1,P	V	K	
Animalia	Amphibia	Hylidae	3039	<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>		Littlejohn's Tree Frog	V,P	V	K	
Animalia	Reptilia	Cheloniidae	2004	<i>Caretta caretta</i>		Loggerhead Turtle	E1,P	E	P	










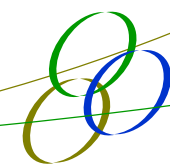
Animalia	Reptilia	Dermochelyidae	2013	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	E1,P	E	P	
Animalia	Reptilia	Varanidae	2287	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V,P		4	
Animalia	Reptilia	Elapidae	2676	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E1,P,2	V	7	
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	0214	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	0023	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Ciconiidae	0183	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E1,P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	0197	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E1,P	E	K	
Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	0196	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0218	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V,P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0225	<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P		10	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	0230	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	8739	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Burhinidae	0174	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E1,P		1	
Animalia	Aves	Burhinidae	0175	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Stone-curlew	E4A,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Haematopodidae	0131	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Haematopodidae	0130	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	E1,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Jacanidae	0171	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Rostratulidae	0170	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E	K	





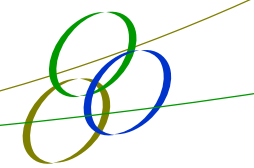
Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	0161	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E1,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	0167	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	V,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Scolopacidae	0152	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Laridae	0117	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	E1,P	C,J,K	K	
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	0268	^^ <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V,P,3		8	
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	0265	^ <i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2		4	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0260	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P		14	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0309	^^ <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E1,P,3	E	2	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	0302	^^ <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	8913	^^ <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Eastern Ground Parrot	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	0246	^^ <i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	0248	^^ <i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V,P,3		9	
Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	0250	^^ <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Tytonidae	9924	^^ <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	V,P,3		K	
Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	8127	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P		5	
Animalia	Aves	Dasyornithidae	0519	<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	E1,P	E	P	
Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	0504	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0603	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P	E	2	



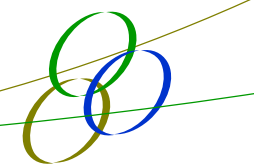
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0448	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat population in the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Area	E2,V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0448	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V,P		P	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	0598	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	8303	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V,P		3	
Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	0549	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P		50	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	8367	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	0380	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V,P		8	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	0382	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V,P		K	
Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	0652	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P		K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Dasyuridae	1008	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V,P	E	5	
Animalia	Mammalia	Peramelidae	1710	<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	E1,P	E	K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	1162	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V,P	V	959	
Animalia	Mammalia	Burramyidae	1150	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V,P		6	
Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	1136	<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V,P		3	
Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	1137	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P		3	












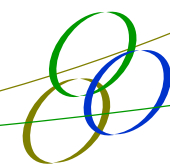
Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	1280	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V	22	
Animalia	Mammalia	Emballonuridae	1321	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V,P		2	
Animalia	Mammalia	Molossidae	1329	<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat	V,P		7	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1353	<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V,P	V	4	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1372	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V,P		5	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1369	<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	Golden-tipped Bat	V,P		K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1346	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing-bat	V,P		K	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1834	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	V,P		17	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1357	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V,P		299	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	1361	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V,P		15	
Animalia	Mammalia	Muridae	1455	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	P	V	K	
Animalia	Insecta	Chrysomelidae	1008	<i>Menippus darcyi</i>	Menippus darcyi population in the Sutherland Shire	E2		K	
Animalia	Gastropoda	Camaenidae	1006	<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail	E1		40	



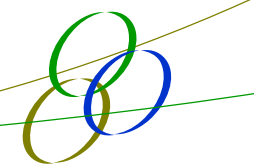
Plantae	Flora	Anthericaceae	7501	<i>Caesia parviflora var. minor</i>	Small Pale Grass-lily	E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Apocynaceae	1226	<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E1,P	E	1	
Plantae	Flora	Apocynaceae	10896	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora subsp. viridiflora</i>	Marsdenia viridiflora R. Br. subsp. viridiflora population in the Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith local government areas	E2		K	
Plantae	Flora	Araliaceae	1200	<i>Astrotricha crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaf Star-hair	V,P	V	1	
Plantae	Flora	Casuarinaceae	8320	<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>		E1,P	E	K	
Plantae	Flora	Convolvulaceae	2234	<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Convolvulaceae	2235	<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	Round-leafed Wilsonia	E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Cupressaceae	2279	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine, Woronora Plateau population	E2		K	
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	11422	<i>Hibbertia puberula</i>		E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	13902	<i>Hibbertia sp. Bankstown</i>		E4A,P	CE	K	
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	14564	<i>Hibbertia stricta subsp. furcatula</i>		E1,P		K	



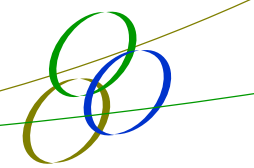
Plantae	Flora	Dilleniaceae	11250	<i>Hibbertia superans</i>		E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Elaeocarpaceae	6205	<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	7752	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> <i>var. purpurascens</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	2618	<i>Leucopogon exolasius</i>	Woronora Beard-heath	V,P	V	13	
Plantae	Flora	Ericaceae	9569	<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> <i>subsp. fletcheri</i>		E1,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Euphorbiaceae	9851	<i>Chamaesyce</i> <i>psammogeton</i>	Sand Spurge	E1,P		P	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2853	<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	2974	<i>Pultenaea aristata</i>	Prickly Bush-pea	V,P	V	40	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	3007	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	3008	<i>Pultenaea</i> <i>pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	E1,P		9	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	6577	<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>aspera</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3728	<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E1,P	V	1	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	7229	<i>Acacia gordonii</i>		E1,P	E	K	











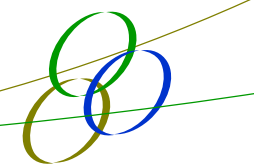
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	3860	<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V,P	V	3	
Plantae	Flora	Grammitidaceae	9471	<i>Grammitis stenophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Finger Fern	E1,P,3		K	
Plantae	Flora	Gyrostemonaceae	9411	<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>		E1,P,3		15	
Plantae	Flora	Haloragaceae	9512	<i>Haloragis exalata</i> subsp. <i>exalata</i>	Square Raspwort	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Haloragaceae	3257	<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>		E1,P	E	K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F006	<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F003	<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>		V,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F004	<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>		V,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F001	<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F007	<i>Hygrocybe collucera</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F008	<i>Hygrocybe griseoramosa</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F005	<i>Hygrocybe lanecovensis</i>		E1,P		K	
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F002	<i>Hygrocybe reesiaie</i>		V,P		K	



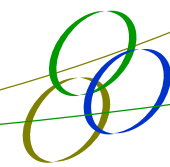
Fungi	Flora	Hygrophoraceae	F015	<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Juncaginaceae	3363	<i>Maundia triglochinoidea</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	3404	<i>Prostanthera densa</i>	Villous Mint-bush	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Lobeliaceae	1911	<i>Hypsela sessiliflora</i>		E1,P,3	X	K	
Plantae	Flora	Marsileaceae	8140	<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral Pillwort	E1,P,3		K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4007	<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottle Brush	V,P,3		2	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4024	<i>Darwinia biflora</i>		V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4031	<i>Darwinia peduncularis</i>		V,P		K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4055	<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden White Gum	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4067	<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Camfield's Stringybark	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	11892	<i>Eucalyptus sp. Cattai</i>		E1,P		P	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	6809	<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	V,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4248	<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	V,P	V	17	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4274	<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>		E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	4293	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E1,P	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	4386	<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	V	K	
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	4464	<i>Genoplesium baueri</i>	Bauer's Midge Orchid	E1,P,2		1	
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	9615	<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	E1,P,2	E	5	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	4875	<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>		E1,P	E	P	
Plantae	Flora	Polygonaceae	5280	<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Tall Knotweed	V,P	V	K	









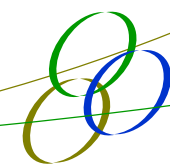
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	10917	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> <i>subsp. juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	V,P		K		
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	10009	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> <i>subsp. parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	V,P	V	15		
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	10777	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> <i>subsp. supplicans</i>		E1,P		K		
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	9527	<i>Persoonia bargoensis</i>	Bargo Geebung	E1,P	V	K		
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	7677	<i>Persoonia glaucescens</i>	Mittagong Geebung	E1,P	V	K		
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	5458	<i>^^Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E1,P,3	E	7		
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	8995	<i>Persoonia mollis</i> <i>subsp. maxima</i>		E1,P	E	K		
Plantae	Flora	Proteaceae	5467	<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E1,P	E	8		
Plantae	Flora	Rhamnaceae	5573	<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	V,P	V	2		
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	5680	<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw	E1,P		K		
Plantae	Flora	Rutaceae	5840	<i>Zieria involucrata</i>		E1,P	V	K		
Plantae	Flora	Santalaceae	5871	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V,P	V	K		
Plantae	Flora	Sterculiaceae	6140	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>		V,P	V	K		
Plantae	Flora	Sterculiaceae	6148	<i>Rulingia prostrata</i>	Dwarf Kerrawang	E1,P	E	P		
Plantae	Flora	Thymelaeaceae	6965	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>		V,P	V	K		
Plantae	Flora	Thymelaeaceae	6190	<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E1,P	E	10		
Plantae	Flora	Zannichelliaceae	6339	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>		E1,P		K		



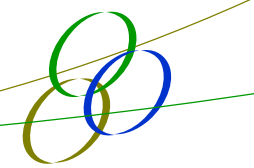
Community	<i>Agnes Banks Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Agnes Banks Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions</i>	Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Blue Gum High Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Blue Gum High Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E4B	CE	K	
Community	<i>Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	V2		K	
Community	<i>Castlereagh Swamp Woodland Community</i>	Castlereagh Swamp Woodland Community	E3		K	
Community	<i>Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	V	P	



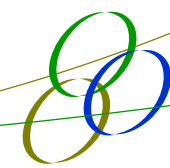
Community	<i>Coastal Upland Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Coastal Upland Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E4B	CE	K	
Community	<i>Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest</i>	Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest	E3		K	
Community	<i>Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Kurnell Dune Forest in the Sutherland Shire and City of Rockdale</i>	Kurnell Dune Forest in the Sutherland Shire and City of Rockdale	E3		K	










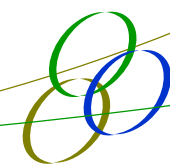
Community	<i>Littoral Rainforest in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Littoral Rainforest in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	CE	P	
Community	<i>Moist Shale Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Moist Shale Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>O'Hares Creek Shale Forest</i>	O'Hares Creek Shale Forest	E3		K	
Community	<i>River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Shale gravel Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Shale gravel Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest</i>	Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest	E3	E	K	
Community	<i>Southern Sydney sheltered forest on transitional sandstone soils in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Southern Sydney sheltered forest on transitional sandstone soils in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	








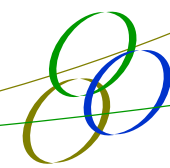
Community	<i>Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	
Community	<i>Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3		K	
Community	<i>Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest</i>	Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest	E3	CE	K	
Community	<i>Themeda grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions</i>	Themeda grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		K	








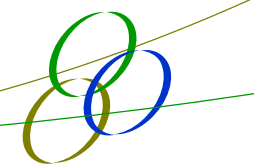
Community	<i>Western Sydney Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion</i>	Western Sydney Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	K	
Threat	<i>Aggressive exclusion of birds from woodland and forest habitat by abundant Noisy Miners Manorina melanoccephala</i>	Aggressive exclusion of birds from woodland and forest habitat by abundant Noisy Miners Manorina melanoccephala	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Alteration of habitat following subsidence due to longwall mining</i>	Alteration of habitat following subsidence due to longwall mining	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams and their floodplains and wetlands</i>	Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams and their floodplains and wetlands	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Anthropogenic Climate Change</i>	Anthropogenic Climate Change	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Bushrock removal</i>	Bushrock removal	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Clearing of native vegetation</i>	Clearing of native vegetation	KTP	KTP	P	






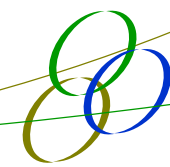
Threat	<i>Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit, Oryctolagus cuniculus (L.)</i>	Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit, Oryctolagus cuniculus (L.)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Competition and habitat degradation by Feral Goats, Capra hircus Linnaeus 1758</i>	Competition and habitat degradation by Feral Goats, Capra hircus Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Competition from feral honey bees, Apis mellifera L.</i>	Competition from feral honey bees, Apis mellifera L.	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Forest eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and Bell Miners</i>	Forest eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and Bell Miners	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer</i>	Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer	KTP		P	



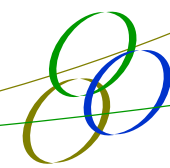
Threat	<i>High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition</i>	High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Importation of Red Imported Fire Ants Solenopsis invicta Buren 1972</i>	Importation of Red Imported Fire Ants Solenopsis invicta Buren 1972	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Infection by Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species and populations</i>	Infection by Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species and populations	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease chytridiomycosis</i>	Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease chytridiomycosis	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Infection of native plants by Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	Infection of native plants by Phytophthora cinnamomi	KTP	KTP	P	



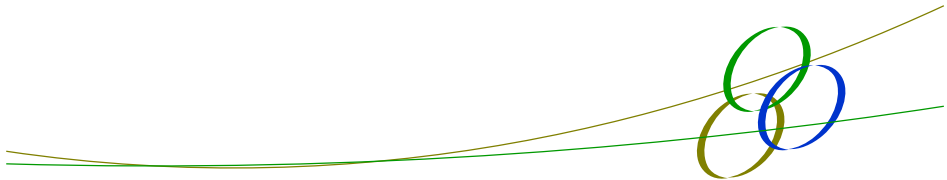
Threat	<i>Introduction of the Large Earth Bumblebee Bombus terrestris (L.)</i>	Introduction of the Large Earth Bumblebee Bombus terrestris (L.)	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers</i>	Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion and establishment of Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)</i>	Invasion and establishment of Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion and establishment of the Cane Toad (Bufo marinus)</i>	Invasion and establishment of the Cane Toad (Bufo marinus)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Invasion of native plant communities by African Olive Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif.</i>	Invasion of native plant communities by African Olive Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata (Wall. ex G. Don) Cif.	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Invasion of native plant communities by Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Invasion of native plant communities by Chrysanthemoides monilifera	KTP		P	



Threat	<i>Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses</i>	Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses	KTP	P		
Threat	<i>Invasion of the Yellow Crazy Ant, Anoplolepis gracilipes (Fr. Smith) into NSW</i>	Invasion of the Yellow Crazy Ant, Anoplolepis gracilipes (Fr. Smith) into NSW	KTP	P		
Threat	<i>Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (Lantana camara L. sens. Lat)</i>	Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (Lantana camara L. sens. Lat)	KTP	P		
Threat	<i>Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants</i>	Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Loss of Hollow-bearing Trees</i>	Loss of Hollow-bearing Trees	KTP	P		
Threat	<i>Loss or degradation (or both) of sites used for hill-topping by butterflies</i>	Loss or degradation (or both) of sites used for hill-topping by butterflies	KTP	P		

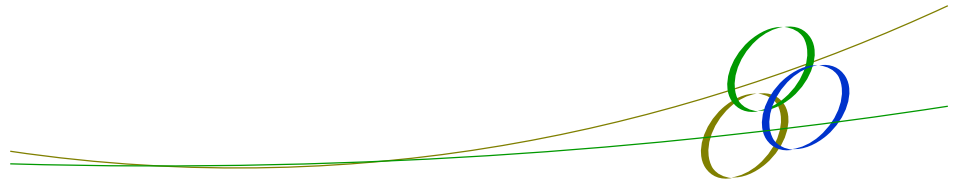


Threat	<i>Predation and hybridisation by Feral Dogs, Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Predation and hybridisation by Feral Dogs, Canis lupus familiaris	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Predation by Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859 (Plague Minnow or Mosquito Fish)</i>	Predation by Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859 (Plague Minnow or Mosquito Fish)	KTP		P	
Threat	<i>Predation by the European Red Fox Vulpes Vulpes (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Predation by the European Red Fox Vulpes Vulpes (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Predation by the Feral Cat Felis catus (Linnaeus, 1758)</i>	Predation by the Feral Cat Felis catus (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by Feral Pigs, Sus scrofa Linnaeus 1758</i>	Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by Feral Pigs, Sus scrofa Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP	P	
Threat	<i>Removal of dead wood and dead trees</i>	Removal of dead wood and dead trees	KTP		P	



Appendix 2

Raw Data EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool Results





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.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 31/01/14 09:56:18

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

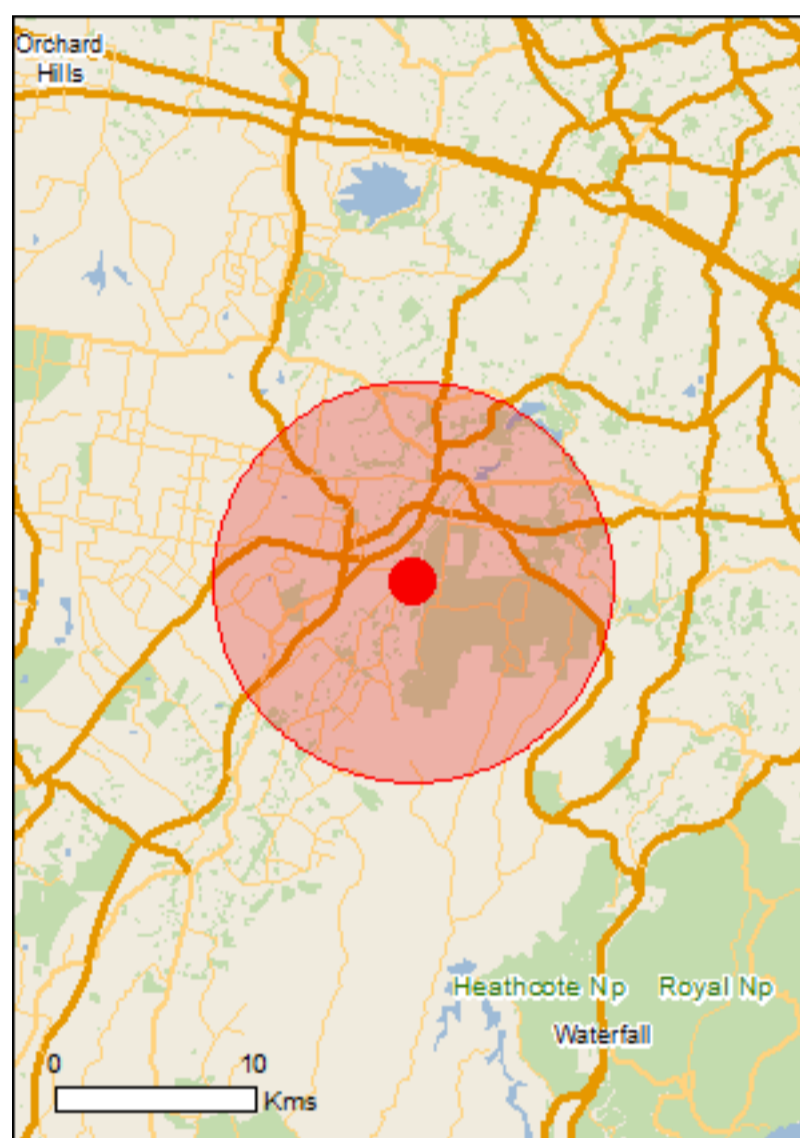
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

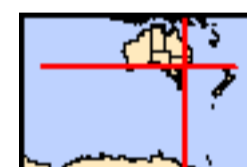
[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are ©Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2010

[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 10.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental 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:	1
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	66
Listed Migratory Species:	34

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 and the heritage values of a place on the Register of the National Estate.

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.

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 Land:	17
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	3
Listed Marine Species:	34
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Marine	None

Extra Information

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

Place on the RNE:	27
State and Territory Reserves:	3
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	55
Nationally Important Wetlands:	2
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

National Heritage Properties [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State	Status
Historic		
Vietnam War Comradeship Memorial	NSW	Nominated place

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.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Cumberland Plain Shale Woodlands and Shale-Gravel Transition Forest	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [25996]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea epomophora sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [82331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Diomedea exulans antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [82269]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans exulans Tristan Albatross [82337]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82271]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [82345]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta salvini Salvin's Albatross [82343]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta steadi White-capped Albatross [82344]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris impavida Campbell Albatross [82449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Fish		
Epinephelus daemeli Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod [68449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macquaria australasica Macquarie Perch [66632]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence area
Prototroctes maraena Australian Grayling [26179]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Frogs		
Heleioporus australiacus Giant Burrowing Frog [1973]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Litoria aurea Green and Golden Bell Frog [1870]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Litoria littlejohni Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog [64733]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Litoria raniformis Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog [1828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Mixophyes balbus Stuttering Frog, Southern Barred Frog (in Victoria) [1942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Isoodon obesulus obesulus Southern Brown Bandicoot (Eastern) [68050]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to 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]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (SE mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Plants		
Acacia pubescens Downy Wattle, Hairy Stemmed Wattle [18800]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Allocasuarina glareicola [21932]	Endangered	Migration route known to occur within area
Asterolasia elegans [56780]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia tessellata Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs [2119]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cynanchum elegans White-flowered Wax Plant [12533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus camfieldii Camfield's Stringybark [15460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Grevillea parviflora subsp. parviflora Small-flower Grevillea [64910]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hibbertia puberula subsp. glabrescens [86645]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Leucopogon exolasius Woronora Beard-heath [14251]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Melaleuca biconvexa Biconvex Paperbark [5583]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Melaleuca deanei Deane's Melaleuca [5818]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pelargonium sp. Striatellum (G.W.Carr 10345) Omeo Stork's-bill [84065]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Persoonia hirsuta Hairy Persoonia [19006]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Persoonia nutans Nodding Geebung [18119]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora [4182]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pimelea spicata Spiked Rice-flower [20834]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pomaderris brunnea Rufous Pomaderris [16845]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pterostylis gibbosa Illawarra Greenhood, Rufa Greenhood, Pouched Greenhood [4562]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pterostylis saxicola Sydney Plains Greenhood [64537]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pultenaea parviflora [19380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streblus pendulinus Siah's Backbone, Sia's Backbone, Isaac Wood [21618]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Thelymitra sp. Kangaloon (D.L.Jones 18108) Kangaloon Sun-orchid [81971]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Reptiles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hoplocephalus bungaroides Broad-headed Snake [1182]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.		
Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea epomophora (sensu stricto) Southern Royal Albatross [1072]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence area
Thalassarche cauta (sensu stricto) Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [64697]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		habitat known to occur within area
Xanthomyza phrygia Regent Honeyeater [430]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [\[Resource Information \]](#)

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Commonwealth Land -
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Commission
Commonwealth Land - Australian Postal Corporation
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Commission
Commonwealth Land - Australian Telecommunications Corporation
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Land - Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Land - Defence Housing Authority
Commonwealth Land - Defence Service Homes Corporation
Commonwealth Land - Director of War Service Homes
Commonwealth Land - Telstra Corporation Limited
Defence - CAMP SAPPER-EAST HILLS (Lot 2) : CAMP SAPPER TRAINING AREA (Lot 1)
Defence - EAST HILLS BARRACKS - OP SAFE HAVEN
Defence - INGLEBURN AREA (Bardia Barracks)
Defence - MOOREBANK AREA INC SME
Defence - Suite 8, Library Plaza
Defence - WET BRIDGING SITE - CASULA

Commonwealth Heritage Places [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State	Status
Indigenous		
Cubbitch Barta National Estate Area	NSW	Listed place
Historic		
Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre	NSW	Listed place
Old Army / Internment Camp Group Holsworthy	NSW	Listed place

Listed Marine Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea epomophora (sensu stricto) Southern Royal Albatross [1072]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross [64460]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta (sensu stricto) Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [64697]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Extra Information

Places on the RNE [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.

Name	State	Status
Natural		
Georges River Wetlands	NSW	Indicative Place
Voyager Point	NSW	Registered
Indigenous		
Cubbitch Barta National Estate Area	NSW	Registered
Historic		
Bankstown Airport	NSW	Indicative Place
Liverpool Fire Station	NSW	Indicative Place
The 13th Jyotirlinga (icon)	NSW	Indicative Place
Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre	NSW	Interim List
Bernera including Site and Knoll	NSW	Registered
Collingwood	NSW	Registered
Denham Court and St Marys Anglican Chapel	NSW	Registered
Glenfield Farm	NSW	Registered
Horningsea Park	NSW	Registered
Hoxton Park Airport	NSW	Registered
Ingleburn Army Camp	NSW	Registered
Kitchener House	NSW	Registered
Liverpool Courthouse (former)	NSW	Registered
Liverpool Dam	NSW	Registered
Liverpool Hospital (former)	NSW	Registered
Macquarie Field Garden	NSW	Registered
Macquarie Field House	NSW	Registered
Old Army / Internment Camp Group Holsworthy	NSW	Registered
Prefabricated Cottages Ingleburn Village	NSW	Registered
Robin Hood Farm	NSW	Registered
St Lukes Anglican Church	NSW	Registered
The Homestead	NSW	Registered
The Homestead	NSW	Registered
Varro Ville	NSW	Registered

State and Territory Reserves [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State
Gandangara	NSW
Georges River	NSW
Leacock	NSW

Invasive Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Alauda arvensis Skylark [656]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Carduelis chloris European Greenfinch [404]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer montanus Eurasian Tree Sparrow [406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Pycnonotus jocosus Red-whiskered Bulbul [631]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Turdus merula Common Blackbird, Eurasian Blackbird [596]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Bufo marinus Cane Toad [1772]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Feral deer Feral deer species in Australia [85733]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Alternanthera philoxeroides Alligator Weed [11620]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anredera cordifolia Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine [2643]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus aethiopicus Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus [62425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus plumosus Climbing Asparagus-fern [48993]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus scandens Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern [23255]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cabomba caroliniana Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera Boneseed [16905]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata Bitou Bush [16332]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cytisus scoparius Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom [5934]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dolichandra unguis-cati Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper [85119]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eichhornia crassipes Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily [13466]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista linifolia Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom [2800]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence
[20126] Genista sp. X Genista monspessulana		within area
Broom [67538] Lantana camara		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892] Lycium ferocissimum		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
African Boxthorn, Boxthorn [19235] Nassella neesiana		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chilean Needle grass [67699] Nassella trichotoma		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Serrated Tussock, Yass River Tussock, Yass Tussock, Nassella Tussock (NZ) [18884] Opuntia spp.		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Prickly Pears [82753] Pinus radiata		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Radiata Pine Monterey Pine, Insignis Pine, Wilding Pine [20780] Protasparagus plumosus		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Climbing Asparagus-fern, Ferny Asparagus [11747] Rubus fruticosus aggregate		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406] Sagittaria platyphylla		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead [68483] Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497] Salvinia molesta		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665] Senecio madagascariensis		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624] Ulex europaeus		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gorse, Furze [7693]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus		
Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Nationally Important Wetlands		[Resource Information]
Name		State
Liverpool Military Training Area		NSW
Voyager Point		NSW

Coordinates

-33.9661 150.90721

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World Heritage and Register of National Estate properties, Wetlands of International Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

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.

For species where the distributions are well known, maps are digitised from sources such as recovery plans and detailed habitat studies. Where appropriate, core breeding, foraging and roosting areas are indicated under 'type of presence'. For species whose distributions are less well known, point locations are collated from government wildlife authorities, museums, and non-government organisations; bioclimatic distribution models are generated and these validated by experts. In some cases, the distribution maps are based solely on expert knowledge.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

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

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

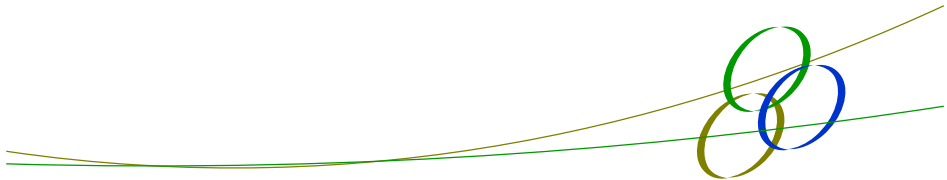
Acknowledgements

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

- [-Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia](#)
- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
- [-Birds Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-SA 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, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [-State Forests of NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- Other groups and individuals

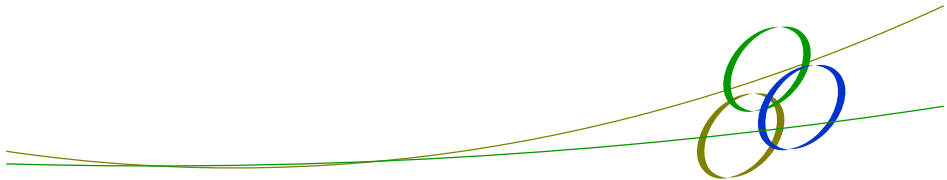
The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.



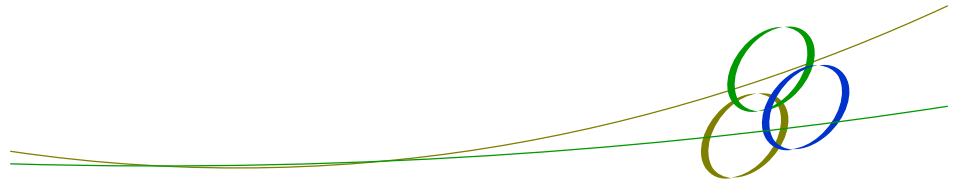
Appendix 3

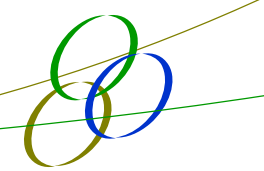
Threatened Flora and Fauna Assessment – Species Assessment Table



Appendix 3

Threatened Flora and Fauna Assessment – Species Assessment Table



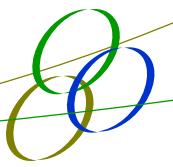


Species, populations and communities with a likelihood of occurrence of Moderate or greater have had potential impacts formally assessed using a 7-part test under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* or EPBC Assessment (see Appendix 7).

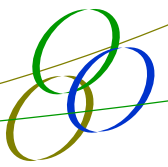
Species recorded on the site during surveys are denoted by bold text.

E1 - Endangered; E2 - Endangered Population; E3 - Endangered ecological community; E4 Critically endangered; P - Protected; K - Known occurrence; PR - Predicted occurrence; V - Vulnerable; E4 critically endangered

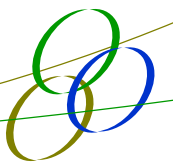
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Amphibians							
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V, P	V	Distributed in south eastern NSW and Victoria, a northern population largely confined to the sandstone geology of the Sydney Basin and extending as far south as Ulladulla Found in heath, woodland and open dry sclerophyll forest on a variety of soil types except clay based. With a preference to Ridgetop, headwater and slow-flowing or intermittent streams. They have also been observed occupying artificial ponded structures that are still surrounded by other undisturbed habitat. Breeding habitat is generally soaks or pools within first or second order streams.	25	Low. Site is highly disturbed No headwaters or permanent water/streams in close proximity to the subject site.	Low.



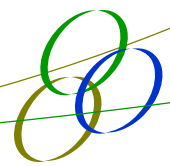
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog, Southern Barred Frog	E1, P, 2	V	Stuttering Frogs occur along the east coast of Australia from southern Qld to north-eastern Victoria. Found in rainforest and wet, tall open forest in the foothills and escarpment on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range. Outside the breeding season adults live in deep leaf litter and thick understorey vegetation on the forest floor.	P	Low. No wet forests or streams.	Low.
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V,P	-	Occurs in open forests, mostly on Hawkesbury and Narrabeen Sandstones. Inhabits periodically wet drainage lines below sandstone ridges that often have shale lenses or cappings. Shelters under rocks and amongst masses of dense vegetation or thick piles of leaf litter.	27	Low. Site is highly disturbed with an absence of low growing dense vegetation, leaf litter or rocky shelter.	Low.
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E1, P	V	Distributed from NSW north coast near Brunswick Heads, southwards along NSW coast to Victoria where it extends into east Gippsland. Inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bulrushes or spikerushes. Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish such as Plague Minnow (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>), have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available. Some sites, particularly in the Greater Sydney region occur in highly disturbed areas.	14	Moderate. Site may provide limited suitable habitat for this species.	Low. Extensive targeted seasonal surveys indicated that it is unlikely that this species is actually present on the site.



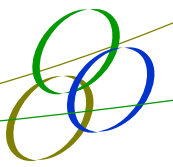
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog	V, P	V	Distribution includes the plateaus and eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range from Watagan State Forest south to Buchan in Victoria. This species breeds in the upper reaches of permanent streams and in perched swamps. Non-breeding habitat is heath based forests and woodlands where it shelters under leaf litter and low vegetation.	K	Low. No permanent streams, swamps or heath-based forests within the subject site. Site is highly disturbed with an absence of low growing dense vegetation or leaf litter.	Low.
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	E	V	Currently, the species is known to exist only in isolated populations in the Coleambally Irrigation Area, the Lowbidgee floodplain and around Lake Victoria. Found mostly amongst emergent vegetation, including Typha sp. (bullrush), Phragmites sp. (reeds) and Eleocharis sp. (sedges), in or at the edges of still or slow-flowing water bodies such as lagoons, swamps, lakes, ponds and farm dams.	-	Low. Subject site is not within the known range for this species. Site is highly disturbed with little suitable habitat for this species. This species was not identified during targeted amphibian surveys.	Low.
Reptiles							
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	E1,P	E	Occur in coral reefs, bays and estuaries in tropical and warm temperate waters off the coast of Queensland, Northern Territory, Western Australia and New South Wales.	P	Low. Subject site is not suitable for this species.	Low.



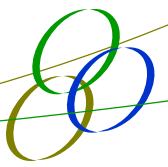
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	E1,P	E	Most commonly reported feeding in coastal waters in central eastern Australia.	P	Low. Subject site is not suitable for this species.	Low.
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V,P	-	Occurs on the Sydney Sandstone in Wollemi National Park to the north-west of Sydney, in the Goulburn and ACT regions and near Cooma in the south. Found in heath, open forest and woodland.	4	Low. Generally known from sandstone environments. Subject site is highly disturbed and fragmented from larger tracts of vegetation. This species was not observed on site during surveys nor was any visual signs of this species observed.	Low.
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E1, P, 2	V	The Broad-headed Snake is largely confined to Triassic and Permian sandstones. Shelters in rock crevices and under flat sandstone rocks on exposed cliff edges. Moves from the sandstone rocks to shelters in hollows in large trees within 200m of escarpments in summer.	7	Low. Generally known from sandstone environments. Subject site is not suitable for the presence of this species. No rocky shelters available on site.	Low.



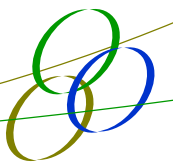
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Birds							
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V,P	-	Found primarily in south-eastern and south-western Australia. Prefer permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. During drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds.	K	Low. The site does not provide suitable habitat requirements for the presence of this species. This species was not observed on site.	Low.
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	V, P		Occurs primarily from north-eastern Qld to north-eastern NSW. It is much less common further south. Inhabits rainforest and similar closed forests where it forages high in the canopy, eating the fruits of many tree species. It may also forage in eucalypt or acacia woodland where there are fruit-bearing trees.	K	Low. The site does not provide suitable habitat requirements for the presence of this species. This species was not observed on site.	Low.



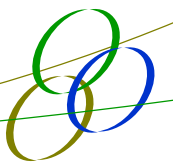
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E1, P	-	Widespread in coastal and sub-coastal northern and eastern Australia, south to central-eastern NSW. Mainly found on shallow, permanent, freshwater terrestrial wetlands, and surrounding marginal vegetation, including swamps, floodplains, watercourses and billabongs, freshwater meadows, wet heathland, farm dams and shallow floodwaters, as well as extending into adjacent grasslands, paddocks and open savannah woodlands.	1	Low-moderate. Site does contain a small artificial dam that may provide suitable habitat conditions as part of a larger home range. It is unlikely that this dam provides significant habitat value to this species.	Low.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E1, P	E	Inhabits terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally where there is permanent water. The species prefers wetlands with dense vegetation, including sedges, rushes and reeds.	K	Low. No wetlands or permanent water/wetlands suitable for this species. Little to no vegetation surrounds this artificial dam.	Low.
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V, P	-	Inhabits both terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation. Where permanent water is present, the species may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest and mangroves.	K	Low. No wetlands or permanent water/wetlands suitable for this species. Little to no vegetation surrounds this artificial dam.	Low.



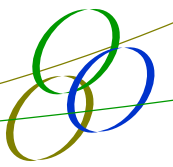
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V,P	-	Grassy open woodland, inland riparian woodland, grassland and shrub steppe. Most commonly found in native grassland but also in agricultural areas.	2	Low. The site may form part of a larger home range however is highly disturbed with very little to no native grasses present.	Low.
<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P	-	Found throughout the Australian mainland excepting the most densely forested parts of the Dividing Range escarpment. Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. Sheoak or Acacia woodlands and riparian woodlands of interior NSW are also used	23	Low-Moderate. Suitable habitat for the presence of this species. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed with little foraging potential. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V,P,3	-	Timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Prefers timbered watercourses. Specialist hunter of passerines and insects.	2	Low-Moderate. Suitable habitat for the presence of this species. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed with little foraging potential. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.



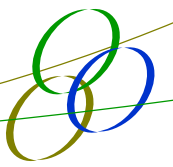
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	V,P,3	-	Favour coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	V,P	-	Widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions.	2	Low-moderate. Suitable habitat for the presence of this species. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed with little foraging potential. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Burhinus grillarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E1,P	-	Wader-like bird that can be difficult to see in its lightly timbered, open forest or woodland habitat. Dry, open grassland and cropland, with cover nearby, may also provide habitat for the species.	3	Low-moderate. Site may provide some suitable habitat requirements for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed with only one artificial dam available for use. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Esacus magirostris</i>	Beach Stone-curlew	E4A,P	-	Found exclusively along the coast, on a wide range of beaches, islands, reefs and in estuaries, and may often be seen at the edges of or near mangroves.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.



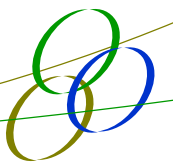
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	V, P	-	Sooty Oystercatchers are found around the entire Australian coast. Favours rocky headlands, rocky shelves, exposed reefs with rock pools, beaches and muddy estuaries.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	E1, P	-	The species is distributed around the entire Australian coastline. Favours intertidal flats of inlets and bays, open beaches and sandbanks. Nests mostly on coastal or estuarine beaches although occasionally they use saltmarsh or grassy areas.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana	V,P	-	Occurs on freshwater wetlands in northern and eastern Australia, mainly in coastal and subcoastal regions. Inhabit permanent freshwater wetlands, either still or slow-flowing, with a good surface cover of floating vegetation, especially water-lilies, or fringing and aquatic vegetation.	K	Low. Site may provide some suitable habitat requirements for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed with only one artificial dam available for use. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.



Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Rostratula Australia</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E	Restricted to Australia. Most records are from the south east, particularly the Murray Darling Basin. In NSW many records are from the Murray-Darling Basin. Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed with only one artificial dam available for use. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E1, P	C, J, K	This species is distributed around most of the coastline of Australia. Generally occupies littoral and estuarine habitats, and in NSW is mainly found in intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It also occurs in non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons on the coast and sometimes the inland.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	V, P	C, J, K	Occurs in sheltered coastal areas, favouring estuarine mudflats and occasionally saltmarshes, shallow freshwater lagoons, saltworks and sewage farms, and in areas with large soft intertidal mudflats, which may have shell or sandbanks nearby.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.



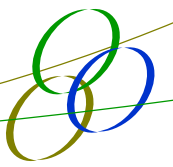
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V, P	C, J, K	This species is a migratory wading bird that breeds in Mongolia and Eastern Siberia and flies to Australia for the southern summer. Usually found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats and/or sandflats. Further inland, can be found on mudflats and in water less than 10cm deep, around muddy lakes and swamps.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	E1, P	C, J, K	Found on the north, east and south-east Australian coasts. Almost exclusively coastal, preferring sheltered environments; however may occur several kilometres from the sea in harbours, inlets and rivers. Nests in low dunes or on sandy beaches just above high tide mark near estuary mouths or adjacent to coastal lakes and islands.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V, P, 3	-	Distributed from southern Victoria through south- and central-eastern New South Wales. In summer, 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	10	Low-Moderate. Site may provide suitable habitat and may be used as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed very open woodland. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.



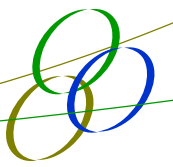
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2	-	Feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of Casuarina sp. and Allocasuarina sp. Open forest and woodlands up to 1000m with feed trees present.	15	Low. No mature feed trees suitable on the site. Site is highly disturbed very open woodland. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P	-	Forages in flowering eucalypts and Melaleuca sp. Riparian habitats are particularly used, due to higher soil fertility and greater productivity. Nests in tree hollows.	22	Low-Moderate. This highly mobile species may forage on flowering Eucalyptus sp. within the subject site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed very open woodland. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E1,P,3	E	Migrates to south-eastern mainland Mar-Oct. Winter-flowering trees such as Eucalyptus robusta, Corymbia maculata, C. gummifera, E. sideroxylon and E. albens are important. Breeds in Tasmania.	9	Low-moderate. Preferred winter-flowering tree species absent from the site. This species may use the site as part of a larger home foraging range. Site is highly disturbed very open woodland. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.



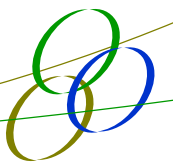
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V,P,3	-	Range extends from southern Queensland through to northern Victoria, from the coastal plains to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Lives on the edges of eucalypt woodland adjoining clearings, timbered ridges and creeks in farmland.	K	Low-Moderate. This highly mobile species may use the subject site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed very open woodland. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Eastern Ground Parrot	V, P, 3	-	This species inhabits south-eastern Australia from southern Queensland through NSW to western Victoria. The Ground Parrot occurs in high rainfall coastal and near coastal low heathlands and sedgeland, generally below one metre in height and very dense (up to 90% projected foliage cover).	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V,P,3	-	Woodland and open forest including fragmented remnants and partly cleared farmland. Preferentially hunts small arboreal mammals such as squirrel gliders and ringtail possums. But as prey decreases becomes reliant on birds, invertebrates and terrestrial mammals such as rodents and rabbits. Large tree hollows are used for nesting.	1	Low-Moderate. Potential foraging habitat is present. This is a highly mobile species. Hollow trees are present on site but not of a size required by this species. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed with little potential for prey to forage on.	Low.



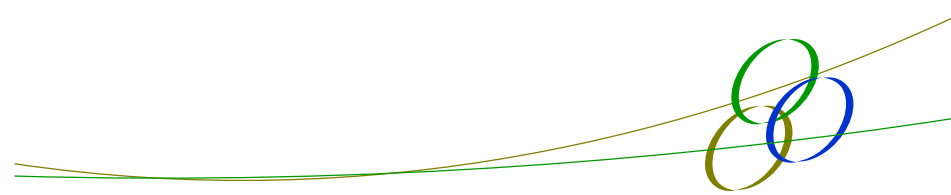
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V,P,3	-	Endemic to eastern and south-eastern Australia, mainly on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range. Inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest.	26	Low-Moderate. Potential foraging habitat is present. This is a highly mobile species. Hollow trees are present on site but not of a size required by this species. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed with little potential for prey to forage on.	Low.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V,P,3	-	Extends from the coast where it is most abundant to the western plains. Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1100m.	K	Low-Moderate. Potential foraging habitat is present. This is a highly mobile species. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed with little potential for prey to forage on.	Low.



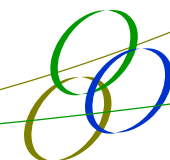
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	V, P, 3	-	Occurring on the coast, coastal escarpment and eastern tablelands. There is no seasonal variation in its distribution. Occurs in rainforest, including dry rainforest, subtropical and warm temperate rainforest, as well as moist eucalypt forests. Roosts by day in the hollow of a tall forest tree or in heavy vegetation.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P	-	Eucalypt forests and woodlands of inland plains and slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by rough-barked eucalypts, usually with a grassy or sparse shrub understorey. Fallen timber is an important habitat component for foraging. Nests in tree hollows.	5	Low-Moderate. Site may provide suitable habitat for the presence of this species. This is a highly mobile species. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range, although it is considered unlikely.	Low.
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	E1, P	E	Habitat is characterised by dense, low vegetation including heath and open woodland with a heathy understorey. Age of habitat since fires (fire-age) is of paramount importance to this species; Illawarra and southern populations reach maximum densities in habitat that has not been burnt for at least 15 years.	P	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.



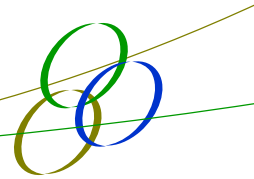
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P	-	Lives in a wide range of Eucalyptus dominated communities that have a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies. Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy.	6	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed with little native grass/shrub understorey.	Low.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P	E	Dry open forest and woodland. Particularly box-ironbark woodland and riparian forests of river sheoak. Feeds on the nectar from a wide range of eucalypts and mistletoes.	8	Low-Moderate. Potential foraging habitat occurs within the subject site. Site is highly disturbed with a degraded riparian habitat. This species may use the site as part of a larger home foraging range. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat population in the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Area	E2,V,P	-	In NSW, it occurs mostly in the southern half of the state, in damp open habitats along the coast, and near waterways in the western part of the state. Along the coastline, it is found predominantly in saltmarsh vegetation but also in open grasslands and sometimes in low shrubs bordering wetland areas.	1	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.



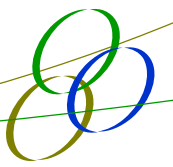
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White Fronted chat	V,P	-	In NSW, it occurs mostly in the southern half of the state, in damp open habitats along the coast, and near waterways in the western part of the state. Along the coastline, it is found predominantly in saltmarsh vegetation but also in open grasslands and sometimes in low shrubs bordering wetland areas.	1	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V,P	-	Inhabits Boree, Brigalow and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. Feeds on fruits of mistletoes growing on woodland eucalypts and acacias. Prefers mistletoes of the genus Amyema. Nest from spring to autumn in a small, delicate nest hanging within the outer canopy of drooping eucalypts, she-oak, paperbark or mistletoe branches.	K	Low-Moderate. Site may provide some suitable foraging habitat. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented from larger tracks of vegetation. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.



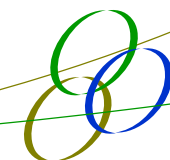
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V,P	-	Occupies mostly upper levels of drier open forests or woodlands dominated by box and ironbark eucalypts, especially Mugga Ironbark, White Box, Inland Grey Box, Yellow Box, Blakely's Red Gum and Forest Red Gum. Also inhabits open forests of smooth-barked gums, stringybarks, ironbarks, river sheoaks (nesting habitat) and tea-trees.	7	Low-Moderate. Site may provide some suitable foraging habitat. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented from larger tracks of vegetation. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P	-	Eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly those with rough-barked species, mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland.	72	Low-Moderate. Site may provide some suitable foraging habitat. This species may use the site as part of a larger home range for foraging. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented from larger tracks of vegetation. This species was not identified during field surveys.	Low.



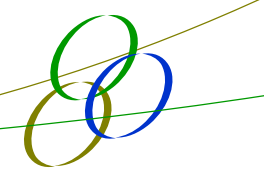
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	V,P	-	<p>Prefers lightly wooded country, usually open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or near clearings or open areas.</p> <p>Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, some small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses.</p> <p>Often perches on low dead stumps and fallen timber or on low-hanging branches.</p>	2	Low. The site does not provide the structural diversity of shrubs/native grasses required for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V,P	-	<p>Dry eucalypt forests and woodland with open grassy understorey with few scattered shrubs. Occurs in both mature and regrowth forests and occasionally occurs in mallee, wet forests, wetlands and tea-tree swamps.</p>	12	Low. The site does not provide the structural diversity of shrubs/native grasses required for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.



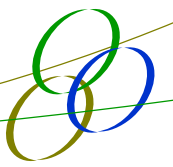
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V,P	-	Prefers clearings or areas with open understorey. Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. In winter birds migrate to drier more open habitats in the lowlands (valleys and western slopes and plains).	3	Low-Moderate. Suitable habitat for the presence of this species. The site may provide certain habitat components for the presence of this species as part of a larger home range. This species was not observed during field surveys.	Low.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P	-	Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum Eucalyptus pauciflora Woodlands. Also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland. Often found in riparian areas and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland. Feeds exclusively on the ground, on ripe and partly-ripe grass and herb seeds and green leaves, and on insects.	K	Low. The site is highly disturbed with little native grass cover required for feeding.	Low.



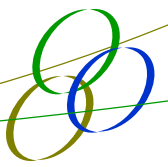
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Sternula nereis</i>	Australian Fairy Tern	-	V	Occurs along the coasts of Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA. The subspecies has been known from NSW in the past, but it is unknown if it persists there. Nests on sheltered sandy beaches, spits and banks above the high tide line and below vegetation. Has been found in embayments including offshore, estuarine or lacustrine (lake) islands, wetlands and mainland coastline.	-	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	-	Migratory Marine	In NSW, the species is recorded in all regions. Many records occur east of the Great Divide. The Fork-tailed Swift is almost exclusively aerial with them foraging and roosting aerially.	Likely to occur within the area	Low-moderate. This species may use the site occasionally as part of a larger home foraging range. Site is highly disturbed with limited foraging potential.	Low
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret, White Egret	-	Migratory Wetland	The Eastern Great Egret has been reported in a wide range of wetland habitats. The species usually frequents shallow waters. May potentially occur at wetlands that also support a range of other waterbirds or shorebirds, such as the Australian Painted Snipe	Known to occur within the area	Low-moderate. The site does contain an artificial dam that may provide some suitable habitat for this species. However, the dam is not of a size that is likely to support any population of this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.



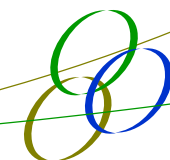
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	-	Migratory Wetland	Two major distributions have been located; from north-east WA to the Top End of the Northern Territory and around south-east Australia. The Cattle Egret occurs in tropical and temperate grasslands, wooded lands and terrestrial wetlands. Observed in moist, low-lying poorly drained pastures with an abundance of high grass; it avoids low grass pastures.	Likely to occur within the area	Low-moderate. The site does contain an artificial dam that may provide some suitable habitat for this species. However, the dam is not of a size that is likely to support any population of this species. Site is not the preferred grassland habitat. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snip, Japanese Snipe	-	Migratory Wetland	Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia. This species occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000m above sea-level. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation.	May occur within the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted Snipe	-	E Migratory Wetland	Generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains.	Likely to occur within the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.



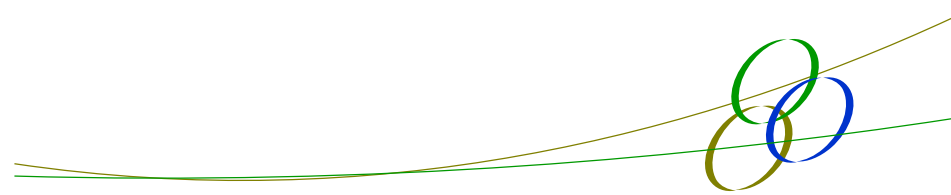
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	-	Migratory Terrestrial	Distributed along the coastline of Australia, also extending inland along some larger waterways. Habitat includes large areas of open water. Terrestrial habitats include coastal dunes, tidal flats, grassland, heathland, woodland, forest. Breeding territories are close to water, mainly in tall open forest or woodland, although nests are sometimes located in other habitats such as dense forest, closed scrub or in remnant trees on cleared land.	Known to occur in the area	Low-moderate. Site may provide some suitable habitat for the presence of this species. The site may form part of a larger home foraging range, however is unlikely to form a critical component of habitat for this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	-	Migratory Terrestrial	Recorded in all coastal regions of Qld and NSW. In Australia, this species is almost exclusively aerial, almost always foraging aerially. Although it has been recorded roosting in trees in forests and woodlands, both among dense foliage in the canopy or in hollows. Probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest.	Known to occur in the area	Low-moderate. Site may provide some suitable habitat for the presence of this species. The site may form part of a larger home foraging range, however is unlikely to form a critical component of habitat for this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.



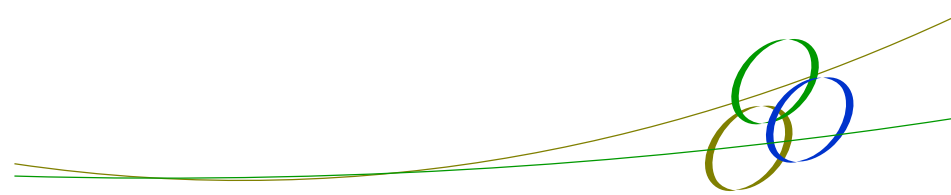
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	-	Migratory Terrestrial	The Rainbow Bee-eater is distributed across much of mainland Australia occurring mainly in open forests (usually dominated by eucalypts) and woodlands, shrublands, and in various cleared or semi-cleared habitats.	May occur within the area	Low-moderate. Site may provide some suitable habitat for the presence of this species. The site may form part of a larger home foraging range, however is unlikely to form a critical component of habitat for this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	-	Migratory Terrestrial	The Black-faced Monarch is widespread in eastern Australia. Mainly occurs in rainforest ecosystems although it can be found in gullies in mountain areas or coastal foothills, softwood scrub dominated by Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), coastal scrub dominated by Coast Banksia (<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>) and Southern Mahogany.	Known to occur in the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented.	Low.
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	-	Migratory Terrestrial	Occurs in dense rainforests and moist eucalypt forests of eastern and north-eastern Australia, the Spectacled Monarch sometimes also inhabits mangroves and other densely vegetated habitats.	Known to occur in the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed open woodland.	Low.



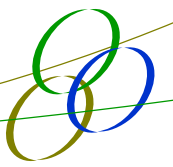
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	-	Migratory Terrestrial	The Satin Flycatcher is widespread in eastern Australia. Satin Flycatchers inhabit heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt-dominated forests and taller woodlands, and on migration, occur in coastal forests, woodlands, mangroves and drier woodlands and open forests.	Known to occur in the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed open woodland.	Low.
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	-	Migratory Terrestrial	The Rufous Fantail occurs in coastal and near coastal districts of northern and eastern Australia. In east and south-east Australia, this species mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts such as Tallow-wood, Mountain Grey Gum, Narrow-leaved Peppermint, Mountain Ash, Alpine Ash, Blackbutt or Red Mahogany; usually with a dense shrubby understorey often including ferns. They also occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests; for example near Bega in south-east NSW, where they are recorded in temperate Lilly Pilly rainforest, with Grey Myrtle, Sassafras and Sweet Pittosporum subdominants.	Known to occur in the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed open woodland with no shrub understorey.	Low.



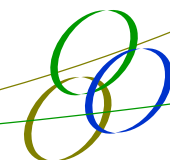
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Mammals							
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V,P	E	A variety of vegetation such as rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath, inland riparian forest. Have home ranges 750 - 3500 ha. Den sites may be located in hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, small caves, rock crevices, boulder fields and rocky cliffs.	7	Low-Moderate. Due to the highly disturbed and fragmented nature of the site, it is unlikely that this species would use the site as part of a larger home range. No evidence of den or latrine sites were found within the subject site. Hollow bearing trees were present but not suitable for this species	Low.
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	E1,P	E	Species is largely crepuscular (active mainly after dusk and/or before dawn). They are generally only found in heath or open forest with a heathy understorey on sandy or friable soils.	K	Low-Moderate. Due to the highly disturbed and fragmented nature of the site, it is unlikely that this species would use the site as part of a larger home range. No shrub understorey is present. No evidence of this species was observed within the subject site.	Low.



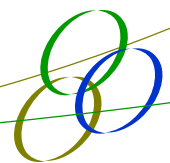
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V,P	V	Found in eucalypt woodlands and forest foraging on preferred food trees.	985	Moderate. Records of koalas within close proximity to the subject site, koala may potentially be present as part of a larger home range. The fragmentation of the site, adjoining rail lines, river & roadways indicate an unlikely use of this site by this species. There was no evidence of this species observed during the field surveys, despite targeted surveys.	Low. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed in Appendix 7
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V,P	-	Variety of habitats from rainforest to dry sclerophyll forest and woodland to heath. In most areas they prefer woodlands and heath. Feeds on nectar and pollen from banksias, eucalypts and Callistemon sp., with insects also taken.	7	Low. The exposed, isolated and disturbed nature of the site means that it is unlikely that this species occurs on the site. There was no evidence of this species observed during the field surveys.	Low.



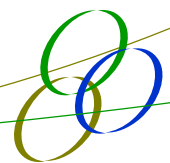
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V,P	-	Tall mature eucalypt forest, generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Feed primarily on nectar, sap, honeydew and manna with pollen and insects also taken. Often leave a distinctive V-shaped feeding scar on tree trunks. Den in tree hollows of large trees.	3	Low. Site is generally not suitable habitat for the presence of this species. Site is a highly disturbed fragmented open woodland. No evidence of feeding scars were recorded.	Low.
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P	-	Inhabits mature or old growth box, box-ironbark woodlands and river red gum forest west of the Great Dividing Range. Prefers mixed species stands with a shrub or Acacia midstorey. Uses tree hollows as den sites.	4	Low. Site is generally not suitable habitat for the presence of this species. Site is a highly disturbed fragmented open woodland with no shrub understorey.	Low.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	E1, P	V	Rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges often facing north.	1	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V, P	V	This species is generally found within 200 km of Australia's eastern coast. Generally occurs in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy.	77	High (recorded on-site). Site provides some foraging potential as part of a much larger home range. The site does not contain any known or identifiable permanent roosting sites (camps).	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed in Appendix 7



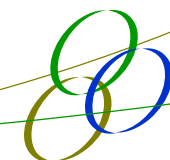
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	V,P	-	Wide-ranging species found across northern and eastern Australia. Roosts singly or in groups of up to six, in tree hollows and buildings; in treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows	5	High (recorded on-site). Highly mobile species that has been recorded foraging within the subject site. Site may provide suitable habitat in the form of tree hollows.	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	East-coast Freetail-bat	V, P	-	The Eastern Freetail-bat is found along the east coast from south QLD to southern NSW. Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests east of the Great Dividing Range. Roost mainly in tree hollows but will also roost under bark.	37	High (recorded on-site). Highly mobile species that has been recorded foraging within the subject site. Site may provide suitable habitat in the form of tree hollows.	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7



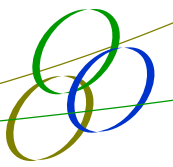
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat	V, P	V	Roosts in caves (near their entrances), crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin, frequenting low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodland close to these features. Also found in well-timbered areas containing gullies.	8	Low. Site may provide some foraging potential as part of a much larger home range. The site does not contain any caves for roost sites.	Low.
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle Eastern falsistrelle	V,P	-	Found on the south-east coast and ranges of Australia, from southern Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania. Prefers moist habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Generally roosts in eucalypt hollows, but has also been found under loose bark on trees or in buildings.	10	Moderate. Highly mobile species that may forage within the subject site at some stage. Site may provide suitable habitat in the form of tree hollows. There was no evidence of this species observed during the field surveys.	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7
<i>Kerivoula papuensis</i>	Golden-tipped Bat	V, P	-	Found in rainforest and adjacent wet and dry sclerophyll forest up to 1000m. Also recorded in tall open forest, Casuarina-dominated riparian forest and coastal Melaleuca forests. Roost mainly in abandoned hanging Yellow-throated Scrubwren and Brown Gerygone nests, also in tree hollows, dense foliage and epiphytes; located in rainforest gullies on small first- and second-order streams.	K	Low. Site is not suitable habitat for the presence of this species. Site is open degraded woodland.	Low.



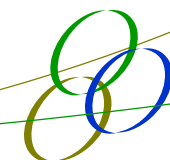
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing-bat	V,P	-	Moist eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests and banksia scrub. Generally found in well-timbered areas. Little Bentwing-bats roost in caves, tunnels, tree hollows, abandoned mines, stormwater drains, culverts, bridges and sometimes buildings during the day, and at night forage for small insects beneath the canopy of densely vegetated habitats.	K	High (recorded on-site). Highly mobile species that has been recorded foraging within the subject site. Site may provide suitable habitat in the form of tree hollows.	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	V,P	-	Forages in a range of habitat types. Roosts in caves, derelict mines, culverts and other man-made structures. Form maternity colonies that are faithful to particular caves.	39	High (recorded on-site). Highly mobile species that has been recorded foraging within the subject site. Site may provide suitable habitat in the form of tree hollows.	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7



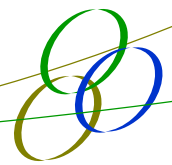
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis, Large footed Myotis	V,P	-	Forages over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface. Roost close to water in caves, mine shafts, tree hollows and man-made structures.	311	Moderate. Highly mobile species that may forage within the subject site at some stage. Site may provide suitable habitat in the form of tree hollows. There was no evidence of this species observed during the field surveys.	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V, P	-	Utilises a variety of habitats from woodland through to moist and dry eucalypt forest and rainforest, though it is most commonly found in tall wet forest. This species usually roosts in tree hollows.	29	Moderate. Highly mobile species that may forage within the subject site at some stage. Site may provide suitable habitat in the form of tree hollows. There was no evidence of this species observed during the field surveys.	Moderate. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (SE mainland)	V, P	V	Inhabits coastal heaths and dry and wet sclerophyll forests. Dense understorey with occasional open areas is an essential part of habitat, and may consist of grass-trees, sedges, ferns or heath, or of low shrubs of tea-trees or melaleucas. A sandy loam soil is also a common feature.	May occur within the area	Low. Site does not provide the required habitat features for the presence of this species. Site is heavily degraded cleared open woodland with no shrub understorey present.	Low.



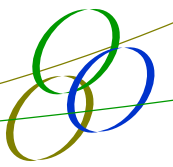
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse, Pookila	P	V	The New Holland Mouse has a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes.	K	Low. Site does not provide the required habitat features for the presence of this species. Site is heavily degraded cleared open woodland with no shrub understorey present.	Low.
<i>Menippus darcyi</i>	Menippus darcyi population in the Sutherland Shire	E2	-	Confined to Grays Point Reserves, Grays Point, and Sutherland Shire. This species has been recorded from only three locations in Australia: Lord Howe Island, coastal North Queensland and Grays Point Reserve. Little is known of ecology. Larvae graze on <i>Celtis paniculata</i> , which grow in littoral rainforest.	K	Low. Site does not provide the required conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.



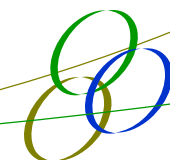
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail	E1	-	Primarily inhabits Cumberland Plain Woodland. This community is a grassy, open woodland with occasional dense patches of shrubs. It is also known from Shale Gravel Transition Forests, Castlereagh Swamp Woodlands and the margins of River-flat Eucalypt Forest, which are also listed communities. Lives under litter of bark, leaves and logs, or shelters in loose soil around grass clumps. Occasionally shelters under rubbish.	273	Moderate. Site is highly disturbed and fragmented, however, may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. There was no evidence of this species observed during the field surveys.	Low. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7
Plants							
<i>Caesia parviflora var. minor</i>	Small Pale Grass-lily	E1,P	-	Found in damp places in open forest on sandstone.	K	Low. Site is not suitable for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and modified. This species was not identified at the site.	Low.



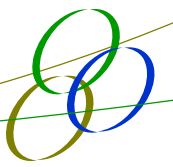
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E1,P	E	Occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation. Other associated vegetation types include littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> – Coastal Banksia <i>integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i> aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honey myrtle <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> scrub to open scrub. Flowering occurs between August and May, with a peak in November. Flower abundance on individual plants varies from sparse to prolific.	1	Low. Site is not suitable for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and modified. This species was not identified at the site.	Low.



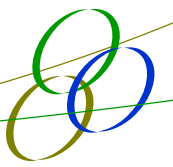
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. <i>viridiflora</i>	Marsdenia viridiflora R. Br. subsp. viridiflora population in the Bankstown, Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith local government areas	E2	-	Grows in vine thickets and open shale woodland.	6	Low. Site is not suitable for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and modified. This species was not identified at the site.	Low.
<i>Astrotricha crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaf Star-hair	V,P	V	Occurs in dry sclerophyll woodland on sandstone.	1	Low-moderate. Site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. However, site is highly disturbed. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



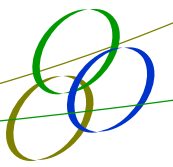
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgell's Bluebell in the local government areas of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Canterbury, Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield	E2	-	Found in disturbed sites and grows in a variety of habitats including forest, woodland, scrub, grassland and the edges of watercourses and wetlands. Typically occurs in damp, disturbed sites (with natural or human disturbance of various forms), typically amongst other herbs rather than in the open. Usually flowers throughout the year, although a late spring/early summer peak has been observed at some locations Creek.	K	Low-moderate. Site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this endangered population, however Campbelltown LGA is not included in the listing. Site is generally a dry environment. This species was not identified on site during surveys.	Low.
<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>	-	E1,P	E	Found in open woodland with Eucalyptus parramattensis, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Angophora bakeri, Eucalyptus sclerophylla and Melaleuca decora. Common associated understorey species include Melaleuca nodosa, Hakea dactyloides, Hakea sericea, Dillwynia tenuifolia, Micromyrtus minutiflora, Acacia elongata, Acacia brownei, Themeda australis and Xanthorrhoea minor.	1	Low. This tree species was not identified on site. Associated species are generally absent from the site.	Low.
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V,P	-	Found on the coast between Mimosa Rocks National Park and Wamberal north of Sydney This is a species of the margins of salt marshes and lakes.	K	Low. Site is not suitable for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and modified. This species was not identified at the site.	Low.



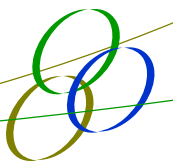
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	Round-leafed Wilsonia	E1,P	-	Known from several sites in the Jervis Bay area, Royal National Park, near Deniliquin and on the lakebeds of Lake George and Lake Bathurst when these are exposed during droughts. Grows in mud in coastal saltmarsh and inland saline or brackish lake beds.	K	Low. Site is not suitable for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed and modified. This species was not identified at the site.	Low.
<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine, Woronora Plateau population	E2	-	The population of <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> on Woronora Plateau, in the local government area of Wollongong, represents the coastal limit of the species' range and is disjunct from other known populations of the species. Throughout its range, the species is usually found on stony hills or ridges, common, from the plains to the coastal ranges.	K	Low. Site is not suitable for the presence of this species. This species was not identified at the site.	Low.
<i>Hibbertia puberula</i>	-	E1,P	-	Occurs on sandy soil often associated with sandstone, or on clay. Habitats are typically dry sclerophyll woodland communities, although heaths are also occupied.	K	Low-moderate. Site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Site is highly disturbed with a degraded groundcover assemblage. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



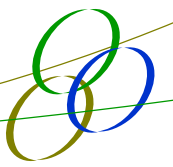
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Hibbertia sp. Bankstown</i>		E4A,P	CE	This species is endemic to New South Wales and is currently known to occur in only one population at Bankstown Airport in Sydney's southern suburbs, in the Bankstown local government area. The airport site is very heavily modified from the natural state, lacks canopy species and is currently a low grass/shrub association with many pasture grasses and other introduced herbaceous weeds.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Hibbertia stricta subsp. furcatula</i>		E1,P	-	Known to occur in two populations, one in the southern outskirts of Sydney, and one near Nowra on the mid-South Coast of NSW. Habitat of the South Coast population is poorly recorded, but appears to be dry sclerophyll forest or woodland associations in sandy soils over sandstone.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Hibbertia superans</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs on sandstone ridgetops often near the shale/sandstone boundary in both open woodland and heathland, and appears to prefer open disturbed areas, such as tracksides.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



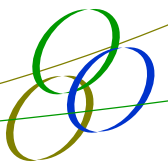
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i>		V,P	-	Associated with shale-sandstone transition habitats. Vegetation structure varies from heaths and scrub to woodlands/open woodlands, and open forest. Vegetation communities. Common woodland tree species include: <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>C. eximia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> , and/or <i>E. sparsifolia</i> , with an understorey dominated by species from the families Proteaceae, Fabaceae, and Epacridaceae.	K	Low. Associated shrub / groundcover species are absent from the site. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>		V,P	-	Found in a range of habitat types, most of which have a strong shale soil influence.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Leucopogon exolasius</i>	Woronora Beard-heath	V,P	V	Woronora Beard-heath is found along the upper Georges River area and in Heathcote National Park. The plant occurs in woodland on sandstone.	16	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



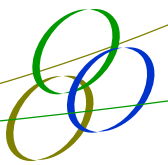
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Leucopogon fletcheri subsp. fletcheri</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs in dry eucalypt woodland or in shrubland on clayey lateritic soils, generally on flat to gently sloping terrain along ridges and spurs.	1	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Chamaesyce psammogeton</i>	Sand Spurge	E1,P		Grows on fore-dunes, pebbly strandlines and exposed headlands, often with Spinifex (<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>) and Prickly Couch (<i>Zoysia macrantha</i>).	P	Low. Site does not provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>	Dillwynia tenuifolia, Kemps Creek	E2,V,P	-	The endangered population occurs in the area bounded by Western Road, Elizabeth Drive, Devonshire Road and Cross Street, Kemps Creek in the Liverpool Local Government Area. The population occurs on a small outlier of the Berkshire Park Soil Landscape. The site supports a transition from Castlereagh Ironbark Forest to Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland. Portions of the site contain a form of Shale Gravel Transition Forest	18	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



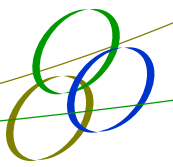
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>		V,P	-	May be locally abundant particularly within scrubby/dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays. May also be common in transitional areas where these communities adjoin Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland.	25	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Pultenaea aristata</i>	Prickly Bush-pea	V,P	V	The species occurs in either dry sclerophyll woodland or wet heath on sandstone.	40	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E1,P	V	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.	85	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



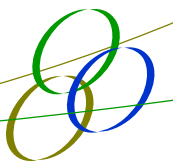
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	E1,P	-	The Matted Bush-pea occurs in a range of habitats. NSW populations are generally among woodland vegetation but plants have also been found on road batters and coastal cliffs. It is largely confined to loamy soils in dry gullies in populations in the Windellama area.	9	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Acacia baueri subsp. aspera</i>		V,P		Occurs in low, damp heathlands, often on exposed rocky outcrops over a wide range of climatic and topographical conditions.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E1,P	V	Occurs in heath or dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils. Prefer opens, sometimes slightly disturbed sites such as trail margins, edges of roadside spoil mounds and in recently burnt patches. Associated overstorey species include Red Bloodwood, Scribbly Gum, Parramatta Red Gum, Saw Banksia and Narrow-leaved Apple.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site. Associated overstorey species assemblage is not consistent with the canopy species present on the GWS Site.	Low.
<i>Acacia gordonii</i>		E1,P	E	Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and heathlands amongst or within rock platforms on sandstone outcrops.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.



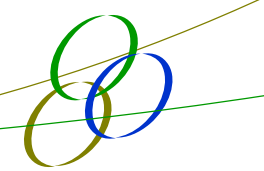
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V,P	V	Occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones. Occurs in open woodland and forest, in a variety of plant communities, including Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, Shale/Gravel Transition Forest and Cumberland Plain Woodland.	56	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Grammitis stenophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Finger Fern	E1,P,3	-	Moist places, usually near streams, on rocks or in trees, in rainforest and moist eucalypt forest.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>		E1,P,3	-	Only ever been recorded at three sites, to the west of Sydney, near the Colo, Georges and Nepean Rivers. Grows on hillsides and riverbanks and may be restricted to fine sandy soils.	31	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Haloragis exalata subsp. exalata</i>	Square Raspwort	V,P	V	Square Raspwort occurs in 4 widely scattered localities in eastern NSW, distributed in the Central Coast, South Coast and North Western Slopes botanical subdivisions of NSW. It appears to require protected and shaded damp situations in riparian habitats.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.



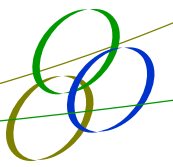
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>		E1,P	E	The known locations of this species are confined to a very narrow distribution on the north shore of Sydney. Associated with dry sclerophyll forest. Reported to grow in moist sandy loam soils in sheltered aspects, and on gentle slopes below cliff-lines near creeks in low open woodland.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>		E1,P	-	Its occurrence appears to be limited to the Lane Cove Bushland Park. Surveys in potentially suitable habitats elsewhere in the Sydney Basin Bioregion have failed to find <i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i> .	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though there is limited detail as to its specific requirements. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>		V,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.



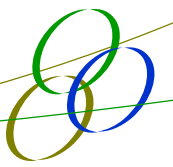
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>		V,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Hygrocybe collucera</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Hygrocybe griseoramosa</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.



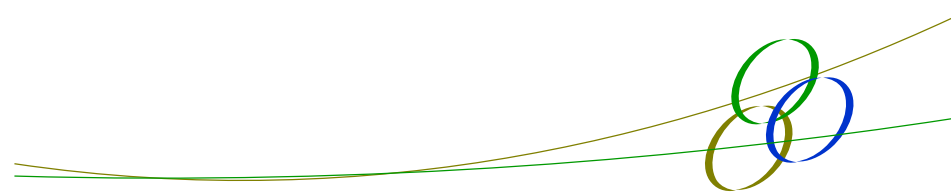
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Hygrocybe lanecovensis</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Hygrocybe reesiaae</i>		V,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>		V,P	-	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>).	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Maundia triglochinosides</i>		V,P	-	Grows in swamps, lagoons, dams, channels, creeks or shallow freshwater 30 - 60 cm deep on heavy clay, low nutrients.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Prostanthera densa</i>	Villous Mint-bush	V,P	V	Villous Mintbush is generally grows in sclerophyll forest and shrubland on coastal headlands and near coastal ranges, chiefly on sandstone, and rocky slopes near the sea.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.



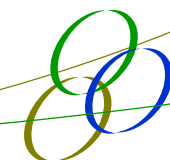
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Hypsela sessiliflora</i>		E1,P,3	X	Known to grow in damp places, on the Cumberland Plain, including freshwater wetland, grassland/alluvial woodland and an alluvial woodland/shale plains woodland (Cumberland Plain Woodland) ecotone	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species; however site is very dry with the exception of the small artificial dam. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Pilularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral Pillwort	E1,P,3	-	Grows in shallow swamps and waterways, often among grasses and sedges. It is most often recorded in drying mud as this is when it is most conspicuous.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species.	Low.
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottle Brush	V,P,3	-	Grows in dry sclerophyll forest on the coast and adjacent ranges.	5	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



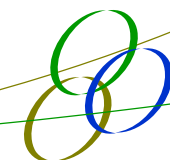
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Darwinia biflora</i>		V,P	V	Occurs on the edges of weathered shale-capped ridges, where these intergrade with Hawkesbury Sandstone. Associated overstorey species include <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> , <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> and/or <i>E. squamosa</i> . The vegetation structure is usually woodland, open forest or scrub-heath.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Darwinia peduncularis</i>		V,P		Usually grows on or near rocky outcrops on sandy, well drained, low nutrient soil over sandstone.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>	Camden White Gum	V,P	V	Requires a combination of deep alluvial sands and a flooding regime that permits seedling establishment. Recruitment of juveniles appears to be most successful on bare silt deposits in rivers and streams.	5	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. Excepting the Georges River location, a natural riverine environment and associated flooding regime required by this species does not occur. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



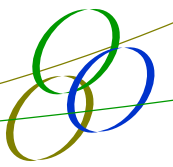
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Camfield's Stringybark	V,P	V	Poor coastal country in shallow sandy soils overlying Hawkesbury sandstone. Coastal heath mostly on exposed sandy ridges.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V,P	V	Typically grows in dry grassy woodland, on shallow soils of slopes and ridges. Found primarily on infertile soils derived from granite or metasedimentary rock.	1	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	E1,P	V	In NSW it is known from only three locations near Tenterfield, including Bald Rock National Park. In Queensland it is equally rare, occurring at three sites of which only one has more than a dozen trees. Found in open eucalypt forest and woodland on well-drained granite hilltops, slopes and rocky outcrops, typically at high altitudes.	1	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Eucalyptus sp. Cattai</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs as a rare emergent tree in scrub, heath and low woodland on sandy soils, usually as isolated individuals or occasionally in small clustered groups. The sites at which it occurs are generally flat and on ridge tops.	P	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



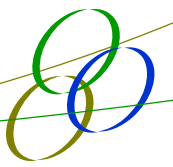
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	V, P	V	Biconvex Paperbark generally grows in damp places, often near streams or low-lying areas on alluvial soils of low slopes or sheltered aspects.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	V, P	V	Occurs in two distinct areas, in the Kuring-gai/Berowra and Holsworthy/Wedderburn areas respectively. There are also more isolated occurrences at Springwood (in the Blue Mountains), Wollemi National Park, Yalwal (west of Nowra) and Central Coast (Hawkesbury River) areas. The species grows in heath on sandstone.	26	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Pelargonium sp. Striatellum</i>	Omeo Stork's-bill	E	E	It has a narrow habitat that is usually just above the high-water level of irregularly inundated or ephemeral lakes, in the transition zone between surrounding grasslands or pasture and the wetland or aquatic communities.	May occur within area	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



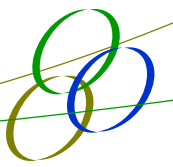
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>		E1,P	V	Grows in Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland, Ironbark Forest, Shale/Gravel Transition Forest, open forest on tertiary alluvium and consolidated river sediments.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E1, P	V	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.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	E1,P,2	V	Generally found in grassy sclerophyll woodland on clay loam or sandy soils, though the population near Braidwood is in low woodland with stony soil.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



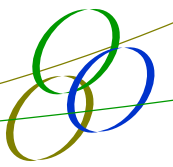
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Diuris aequalis</i>	Buttercup Doubletail	E1,P,2	V	Recorded in forest, low open woodland with grassy understorey and secondary grassland on the higher parts of the Southern and Central Tablelands (especially on the Great Dividing Range).	1	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly degraded open woodland with little shrub/native grass cover. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Genoplesium baueri</i>	Bauer's Midge Orchid	E1,P,2	-	The species has been recorded at locations now likely to be within the following conservation reserves: Berowra Valley Regional Park, Royal National Park and Lane Cove National Park. May occur in the Woronora, O'Hares, Metropolitan and Warragamba Catchments. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and moss gardens over sandstone.	1	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Pterostylis nigricans</i>	Dark Greenhood	V,P,2	-	Coastal heathland with Heath Banksia (<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>), and lower-growing heath with lichen-encrusted and relatively undisturbed soil surfaces, on sandy soils.	1	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



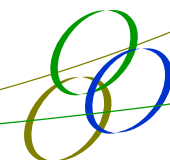
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	E1,P,2	E	Most commonly found growing in small pockets of shallow soil in depressions on sandstone rock shelves above cliff lines. The vegetation communities above the shelves where <i>Pterostylis saxicola</i> occurs are sclerophyll forest or woodland on shale/sandstone transition soils or shale soils.	7	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>		E1,P	E	A highly restricted NSW endemic known only from two pre-1942 records in the Sydney area. Was first collected in 1930 at Herne Bay, Saltpan Creek, off the Georges River, south of Bankstown. Was then collected in 1941 from Killara, near Hornsby. Given that <i>D. appressa</i> hasn't been seen in over 60 years, almost nothing is known of the species' habitat and ecology.	P	Low. As the conditions for the presence of this species are highly unknown it is difficult to assess whether the site is suitable habitat This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Persicaria elatior</i>	Tall Knotweed	V,P	V	This species normally grows in damp places, especially beside streams and lakes. Occasionally in swamp forest or associated with disturbance.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



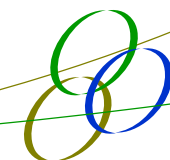
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	V,P	-	Recorded from Cumberland Plain Woodland, Castlereagh Ironbark Woodland, Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland and Shale/Gravel Transition Forest. Associated canopy species within Cumberland Plain Woodland and Shale/Gravel Transition Forest include <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> and <i>E. eugenioides</i> . Understorey species include <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> , <i>Dillwynia sieberi</i> , <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> , <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> , <i>Acacia falcata</i> , <i>Acacia parramattensis</i> , <i>Themeda australis</i> , <i>Aristida ramosa</i> , <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> , <i>Eragrostis brownii</i> , <i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> , <i>Dianella revoluta</i> and <i>Goodenia hederacea</i> .	1	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



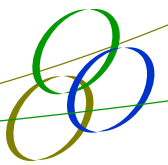
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	V,P	V	Occurs in a range of vegetation types from heath and shrubby woodland to open forest. In Sydney it has been recorded from Shale Sandstone Transition Forest and in the Hunter in Kurri Sand Swamp Woodland. However, other communities occupied include <i>Corymbia maculata</i> - <i>Angophora costata</i> open forest in the Dooralong area, in Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland at Wedderburn and in Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest at Kemps Creek.	30	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Hibbertia puberula</i> subsp. <i>glabrescens</i>		CE	CE	Known only from Tertiary alluvial soil along Airport Creek on Bankstown Airport. The plant assemblage is attributable to Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion.	Likely to occur within area	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



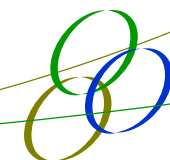
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Grevillea parviflora subsp. supplicans</i>		E1,P	-	Occurs in heathy woodland associations on skeletal sandy soils over massive sandstones. Has a very restricted known distribution (approximately 8 by 10 km) and is confined to the north-west of Sydney near Arcadia and the Maroota–Marramarra Creek area, in Hornsby and Baulkham Hills local government areas	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Persoonia bargoensis</i>	Bargo Geebung	E1,P	V	Occurs in woodland or dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone and on heavier, well drained, loamy, gravelly soils of the Wianamatta Shale and .Hawkesbury Sandstone. Restricted to a small area south-west of Sydney on the western edge of the Woronora Plateau and the northern edge of the Southern Highlands.	K	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Persoonia glaucescens</i>	Mittagong Geebung	E1,P	V	Grows in woodland to dry sclerophyll forest on clayey and gravelly laterite. The preferred topography is ridge-tops, plateaux and upper slopes.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



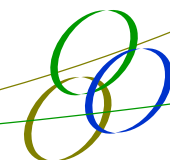
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E1,P,3	E	Found in sandy soils in dry sclerophyll open forest, woodland and heath on sandstone.	8	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. The site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Persoonia mollis subsp. maxima</i>		E1,P	E	Occurs in sheltered aspects of deep gullies or on the steep upper hillsides of narrow gullies on Hawkesbury Sandstone. These habitats support relatively moist, tall forest vegetation communities, often with warm temperate rainforest influences.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E1,P	E	Northern populations are confined to aeolian and alluvial sediments and occur 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 and some in Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forests. Southern populations also occupy tertiary alluvium, but extend onto shale sandstone transition communities and into Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest.	27	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



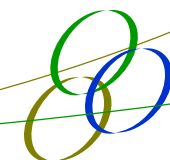
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	V,P	V	Grows in moist woodland or forest on clay and alluvial soils of flood plains and creek lines. Flowers appear in September and October. Has been found in association with <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> , <i>Angophora floribunda</i> , <i>Acacia parramattensis</i> , <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> and <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> .	2	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	P. prunifolia in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	E2	-	Known from only three sites within the listed local government areas, at Rydalmere, within Rookwood Cemetery and at The Crest of Bankstown. At Rydalmere it occurs along a road reserve near a creek, among grass species on sandstone. At Rookwood Cemetery it occurs in a small gully of degraded Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest on shale soils.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw	E1,P	-	In NSW (and ACT Territory in Jervis Bay), Tangled Bedstraw has been recorded in Turpentine forest and coastal Acacia shrubland.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



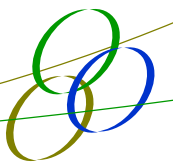
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Zieria involucreta</i>		E1,P	V	<p>Occurs primarily on Hawkesbury sandstone. Also occurs on Narrabeen Group sandstone and on Quaternary alluvium.</p> <p>Found primarily in sheltered forests on mid- to lower slopes and valleys, e.g. in or adjacent to gullies which support sheltered forest, although some populations extend upslope into drier vegetation. The canopy typically includes Turpentine, Smooth-barked Apple, Blue-leaved Stringybark and Forest Oak.</p>	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V,P	V	<p>Found in very small populations scattered across eastern NSW, along the coast, and from the Northern to Southern Tablelands. Occurs in grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast. Grows in association with <i>Themeda australis</i>.</p>	K	Low-moderate. <i>Thesium australe</i> is a parasitic plant that grows in association with <i>Themeda australis</i> . <i>T. australis</i> was identified within a small portion of the site. However, the area and condition of <i>T. australis</i> was not sufficient to support a population of this parasitic species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



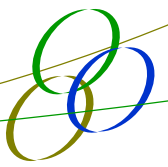
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>		V,P	V	Has a restricted range occurring on lateritic to shaley ridgetops on the Hornsby Plateau south of the Hawkesbury River. Grows in heath on sandstone.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Rulingia prostrata</i>	Dwarf Kerrawang	E1,P	E	Occurs on sandy, sometimes peaty soils in a wide variety of habitats: Snow Gum Woodland and Ephemeral Wetland floor at Rows Lagoon; Blue leaved Stringybark Open Forest at Tallong; and in Brittle Gum Low Open Woodland at Penrose; Scribbly Gum/ Swamp Mahogany Ecotonal Forest at Tomago. Associated native species may include <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Empodisma minus</i> and <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> .	P	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>		V,P	V	Occurs on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes amongst woodlands. Also recorded in Illawarra Lowland Grassy Woodland habitat at Albion Park on the Illawaraa coastal plain. Flowers October to May. Often grows amongst dense grasses and sedges. It can survive for some time without any foliage after fire or grazing.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



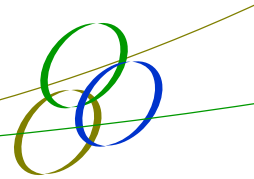
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E1,P	E	<p>Found on well-structured clay soils. On the Cumberland Plain sites it is associated with Grey Box communities (particularly Cumberland Plain Woodland variants and Moist Shale Woodland) and in areas of ironbark.</p> <p>The co-occurring species in the Cumberland Plain sites are grey box, forest red gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Blackthorn is often present at sites (and may be important in protection from grazing) and kangaroo grass is usually present in the groundcover.</p>	19	Moderate. Site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species. Notwithstanding the targeted meander survey, there was no evidence of this species observed during the field surveys.	Low – not recorded on-site. The potential for impact on this species is further assessed through a seven part test in Appendix 7 See Appendix 8 for full species target report.
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Rufous Pomaderris		V	<p>Grows in open forest. Has been found in association with <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>, <i>Angophora floribunda</i>, <i>Acacia parramattensis</i>, <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> and <i>Kunzea ambigua</i>.</p> <p>In the Sydney region this species is found typically near the coast, on Sydney Sandstones. In this area it grows in woodland and semi-cleared scrub, on clay and alluvial soils of floodplains and creek lines.</p>	Likely to occur within area	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.



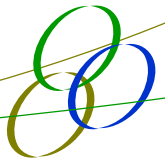
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>		E1,P	-	Known from the lower Hunter and in Sydney Olympic Park. Grows in fresh or slightly saline stationary or slowly flowing water. Flowers during warmer months. NSW populations behave as annuals, dying back completely every summer.	K	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>		E	-	Occurs on Hawkesbury sandstone. Found in sheltered forests on mid- to lower slopes and valleys, e.g. in or adjacent to gullies which support sheltered forest. The canopy at known sites includes Turpentine, Smooth-barked Apple), Sydney Peppermint, Forest Oak and Christmas Bush.	Likely to occur within area	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Caladenia tessellate</i>	Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs	E1, P, 2	V	This species is endemic to mainland south-east Australia. Favours low, dry sclerophyll woodland with a heathy or sometimes grassy understorey on clay loams or sandy soils.	May occur within area	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered with very little shrub/native grass understorey. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue-orchid	V, P, 2	V	Does not appear to have well defined habitat preferences and is known from a range of communities, including swamp-heath and woodland. The larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum, Silvertop Ash, Red Bloodwood and Black Sheoak; appears to prefer open areas in the understorey and is often found in association with the Large Tongue Orchid and the Tartan Tongue Orchid.	May occur within area	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site.	Low.
<i>Pterostylis gibbosa</i>	Illawarra Greenhood, Rufa Greenhood, Pouched Greenhood	E1, P, 2	E	In the Illawarra region, grows in woodland dominated by Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Woollybutt <i>E. longifolia</i> and White Feather Honey-myrtle <i>Melaleuca decora</i> . Near Nowra, grows in an open forest of Spotted Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i> , Forest Red Gum and Grey Ironbark <i>E. paniculata</i> . In the Hunter region, grows in open woodland dominated by Narrow-leaved Ironbark <i>E. crebra</i> , Forest Red Gum and Black Cypress Pine <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> .	Known to occur within area	Low-moderate. The site may provide suitable conditions for the presence of this species though the site is highly disturbed and vegetation greatly altered. This species was not identified on site	Low.
<i>Streblus pendulinus</i>	Siah's Backbone, Isaac Wood	-	E	On the Australian mainland, this species is found in warmer rainforests, primarily along watercourses. From near sea level to 800m above sea level. The species grows in well-developed rainforest, gallery forest and drier, more seasonal rainforests.	Likely to occur in the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.

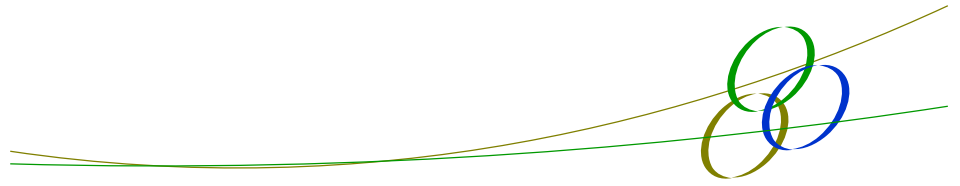


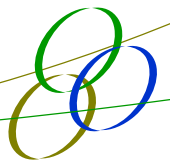
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
<i>Thelymitra sp. Kangaloon</i>	Kangaloon Sun-orchid	CE	CE	Only known to occur on the southern tablelands of NSW in the Moss Vale / Kangaloon / Fitzroy Falls area at 550-700 m above sea level. It is found in swamps in sedgelands over grey silty grey loam soils	May occur within the area	Low. Site does not provide suitable habitat conditions for the presence of this species. This species was not identified on site.	Low.



Appendix 4

Ecological Community Assessment



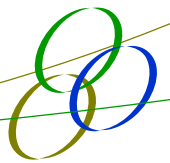


Communities with a likelihood of occurrence of Moderate or greater have had potential impacts formally assessed using a 7-part test under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and an EPBC Assessment where required (see Appendix 7).

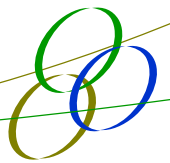
Ecological communities recorded on the site are denoted by bold text.

E1 - Endangered; E2 - Endangered Population; E3 - Endangered ecological community; E4 Critically endangered; P - Protected; K - Known occurrence; PR - Predicted occurrence; V - Vulnerable; E4 critically endangered

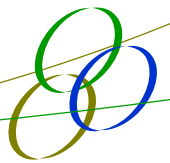
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Agnes Banks Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	-	Occurs in western Sydney, mostly near Agnes Banks on the east bank of the Hawkesbury River, in the Penrith local government area. Occurs on areas of wind-blown sand which overlay Tertiary Alluvium deposits from ancient river systems. Depending on drainage conditions, there is great variation within the community, from low woodland on higher ridges to sedge-type vegetation in low lying depressions.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



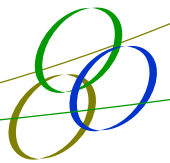
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions	E3	-	Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions typically has a dense to open tree canopy, approximately 5 - 20m tall. The most common tree species include Bangalay (<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>) and Coast Banksia (<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>), while Blackbutt (<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>) and Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>) may occur in more sheltered situations, and Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) may occur on dunes exposed to salt-bearing sea breezes or where Bangalay Sand Forest adjoins Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Blue Gum High Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E4B	CE	The remnants mainly occur in the Lane Cove, Willoughby, Ku-ring-gai, Hornsby, Baulkham Hills, Ryde and Parramatta LGAs. Occurs only in areas where rainfall is high (above 1100mm/year) and the soils are relatively fertile and derived from Wianamatta shale. In lower rainfall areas, it grades into Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest. The community also occurs on soils associated with localised volcanic intrusions, 'diatremes'.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



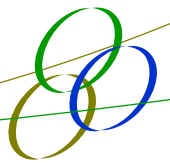
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Blue Mountains Shale Cap Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	<p>Found on deep fertile soils formed on Wianamatta Shale, on moist sheltered sites at lower to middle altitudes of the Blue Mountains and Wollemi areas. Extensive occurrences of shale are at Springwood, Berambing to Kurrajong Heights, Mountain Lagoon and Colo Heights. Includes vegetation that is part of Map Unit 9a Shale Cap Forest of the Royal Botanic Gardens' 1:100 000 vegetation maps and vegetation that is part of Smith and Smith's Eucalyptus deanei–Syncarpia glomulifera Tall Open Forest. Is a rich habitat for fauna. The Eucalyptus deanei trees are a major provider of nest hollows for owls, parrots, gliders and other hollow dependent fauna including the threatened species Powerful Owl and Glossy Black-Cockatoo.</p>	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



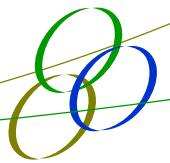
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	V2	-	Occurs almost exclusively on soils derived from Tertiary alluvium, or on sites located on adjoining shale or Holocene alluvium. The shrub understorey includes a number of listed threatened species including <i>Acacia bynoeana</i> , <i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i> , <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> , <i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i> , <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i> , <i>Persoonia nutans</i> and <i>Pultenaea parviflora</i> , and may also possibly contain <i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>Parviflora</i> .	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Castlereagh Swamp Woodland Community	E3	-	Occurs in western Sydney in the Castlereagh and Holsworthy areas, on deposits from ancient river systems along today's intermittent creeklines, often in poorly drained depressions. Highly adapted to seasonal fluctuations of wet and dry. Intergrades into Ironbark and Scribbly Gum woodland and is subject to periodic fires.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



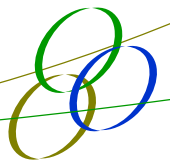
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	V	Coastal Saltmarsh occurs in the intertidal zone on the shores of estuaries and lagoons that are permanently or intermittently open to the sea. Characteristic plants include <i>Baumea juncea</i> , Sea Rush (<i>Juncus krausii</i> subsp. <i>australiensis</i>), Samphire (<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i>), Marine Couch (<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>), Streaked Arrowgrass (<i>Triglochin striata</i>), Knobby Club-rush (<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>), Creeping Brookweed (<i>Samolus repens</i>), Swamp Weed (<i>Selliera radicans</i>), Seablite (<i>Suaeda australis</i>) and Prickly Couch (<i>Zoysia macrantha</i>).	P	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Coastal Upland Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	-	The Coastal Upland Swamp is endemic to NSW and confined to the Sydney Basin Bioregion. Occurs primarily on impermeable sandstone plateaux with shallow groundwater aquifers in the headwaters and impeded drainage lines of streams, and on sandstone benches with abundant seepage moisture. Generally associated with soils that are acidic and vary from yellow to grey mineral sandy loams with a shallow organic horizon to highly organic spongy black peats with pallid subsoils.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



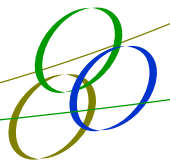
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	-	Has a very restricted natural distribution and mainly occurs on clay soils derived from the deposits of ancient river systems (alluvium), or on shale soils of the Wianamatta Shales. Can intergrade into Shale-Gravel Transition Forest (where the alluvium is shallow), Castlereagh Swamp Woodland (in moist depressions) and Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (on sandier soils).	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Cumberland Plain Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E4B	CE	Occurs on soils derived from Wianamatta Shale, and throughout the driest part of the Sydney Basin. Typically occurs on heavy clay soils derived from Wianamatta Shale. Cumberland Plain Woodland is habitat for threatened species such as the Cumberland land snail (<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>).	K	High. Site is suitable species composition for the presence of this EEC. This community occurs on the site in a modified form.	The potential for impact on this community is further assessed in Appendix 7. A separate community specific assessment report has been prepared by SLR Consulting (see Appendix 15).



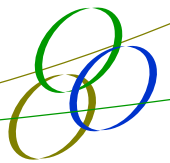
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Elderslie Banksia Scrub Forest	E3	-	Unique as includes plants, such as coastal Banksia and other sandstone region species, which do not occur in the surrounding Cumberland Plain communities. Occurs only on sand deposits on the old terraces deposited by ancient river systems of what is now the Nepean River, and requires deep sand soil to fully regenerate. Intergrades with Cumberland Plain Woodland and river-flat forest communities.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	-	Typically occurs on silts, muds or humic loams in low-lying parts of floodplains, alluvial flats, depressions, drainage lines, backswamps, and lagoons. They are dominated by herbaceous plants and have very few woody species. Generally occur below 20m elevation on level areas. Those that lack standing water most of the time are usually dominated by dense grassland or sedgeland vegetation, often forming a turf less than 0.5 metre tall and dominated by amphibious plants. Where they are subject to regular inundation and drying the vegetation may include large emergent sedges over 1 metre tall.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC. The constructed dam is not considered to form an example of this community as it is artificial in nature. Refer to Appendix 15 for additional explanation.	Low.



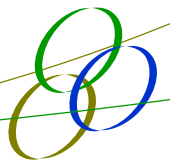
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Kurnell Dune Forest in the Sutherland Shire and City of Rockdale	E3	-	Occurs on coastal dune sand. Can be differentiated from the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub (ESBS) endangered ecological community by the following features: Kurnell Dune Forest (KDF) contains a considerable mesomorphic element in the flora, which is absent or less dominant in ESBS; KDF has a forest structure rather than the predominantly scrub structure of ESBS; and KDF occurs on younger sands than those of ESBS.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Littoral Rainforest in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	CE	The plant species of this community are predominantly rainforest species. Several species have compound leaves, and vines may be a major component of the canopy. These features differentiate littoral rainforest from forest or scrub, but while the canopy is dominated by rainforest species, scattered emergent individuals of sclerophyll species, such as <i>Angophora costata</i> , <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> occur in many stands. The Sutherland Shire Littoral Rainforest Endangered Ecological Community which was listed previously as an endangered ecological community is included within this community.	P	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC.	Low.



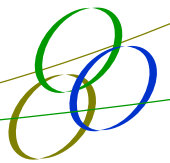
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Moist Shale Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	Usually occurs on soils derived from Wianamatta Shale on high country in the southern half of the Cumberland Plain, and occurs mainly in Wollondilly LGA. Also occurs in smaller amounts further north in the Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Liverpool and Penrith LGAs. Mainly occurs in the hilly country with higher elevations where there is increased rainfall. Occurs on clay soils derived from Wianamatta shale and is intermediate between Cumberland Plain Woodland on drier sites and Western Sydney Dry Rainforest on wetter sites.	K	Low-moderate. The site has characteristics of this EEC. However, field surveys and in-depth reporting have concluded that this EEC is not present on site.	Low.



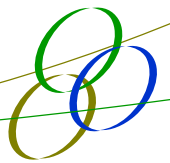
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
O'Hares Creek Shale Forest	E3	-	Forms part of a network of vegetation communities that occupy the remnant shales soils that lie above the sandstone plateau. The community is a component of the more broadly occurring Red Bloodwood - Smooth-barked Apple shrubby forest on shale or ironstone of coastal plateau, Sydney Basin community. Trees within the community are distinctively taller than those in the surrounding sandstone woodland vegetation. Locations on the Darkes Forest ridge typically have a more mesic understorey than sites on the smaller shale outcrops further west. The community persists within a narrow mean annual rainfall band of between 950mm and 1100mm and between elevations of 350 and 450 metres above sea level.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



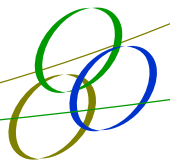
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3		Found on the river flats of the coastal floodplains. It has a tall open tree layer of eucalypts, (may exceed 40m), but can be considerably shorter in regrowth stands or under conditions of lower site quality. While the composition of the tree stratum varies considerably, the most widespread and abundant dominant trees include Eucalyptus tereticornis (forest red gum), E. amplifolia (cabbage gum), Angophora floribunda (rough-barked apple) and A. subvelutina (broad-leaved apple). Eucalyptus baueriana (blue box), E. botryoides (bangalay) and E. elata (river peppermint) may be common south from Sydney, E. ovata (swamp gum) occurs on the far south coast.	K	High – this community occurs on-site along the banks of the Georges River.	Low. The potential for impact on this community is further assessed through a seven part test due to its presence on the site.



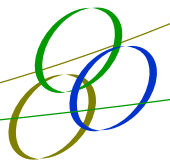
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Shale gravel Transition Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	Occurs primarily where shallow deposits from ancient river systems overlay shale soils, but also associated with localised concentrations of iron-hardened gravel. A transitional plant community which grades into Cumberland Plain Woodland where the influence of gravel soil declines, and grades into Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest or Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland where gravel deposits are thick. The shrub understorey includes a number of listed threatened species in the 'pea' flower group.	K	Low-moderate. The site has characteristics of this EEC. However, field surveys and in-depth reporting have concluded that this EEC is not present on site.	Low.
Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest	E3	E	Some species in areas with greater shale influence regenerate from profuse annual seeding and underground tubers. High-sandstone-influence sites have poor rocky soils, and many shrubs which rely on nitrogen-fixing root nodules and soil/root fungi to obtain nutrients. High-shale-influence sites often have a diverse and moderately dense groundcover stratum, with grasses a prominent and diverse component. Shrubs are usually less abundant and less diverse in shale sites.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



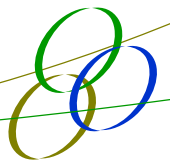
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Southern Sydney sheltered forest on transitional sandstone soils in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	-	The terrain is primarily gentle, with slopes not often exceeding 10°, and where sandstone outcrops occur infrequently. The community is typically associated with sheltered heads and upper slopes of gullies on transitional zones where sandstone outcrops may exist, but where soils are influenced by lateral movement of moisture, nutrients and sediment from more fertile substrates.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	-	This community is found on the coastal floodplains of NSW. It has a dense to sparse tree layer. Tree diversity decreases with latitude, and <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> is the only abundant tree in this community south of Bermagui. The understorey is characterised by frequent occurrences of vines, <i>Parsonsia straminea</i> , <i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i> and <i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i> , a sparse cover of shrubs, and a continuous groundcover of forbs, sedges, grasses and leaf litter.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



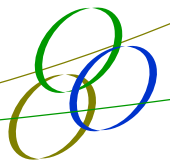
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	-	This swamp community has an open to dense tree layer of eucalypts and paperbarks although some remnants now only have scattered trees as a result of partial clearing. The community also includes some areas of fernland and tall reedland or sedgeland, where trees are very sparse or absent. The most widespread and abundant dominant trees include <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (swamp mahogany), <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (paperbark) and, south from Sydney, <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (bangalay) and <i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> (woollybutt).	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Sydney Freshwater Wetlands in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	-	Occurs on sand dunes and low-nutrient sandplains along coastal areas in the Sydney Basin bioregion. Largely restricted to freshwater swamps in swales and depressions on sand dunes and low nutrient sandplains such as those of the Warriewood and Tuggerah soil landscapes. Swampy areas on alluvium with a saline influence do not fall within this community.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



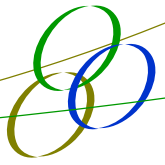
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest	E3	CE	Occurs in Sydney and is heavily fragmented. Occurs close to the shale/sandstone boundary on the more fertile shale influenced soils, in higher rainfall areas on the higher altitude margins of the Cumberland Plain, and on the shale ridge caps of sandstone plateaus. A transitional community, between Cumberland Plain Woodland in drier areas and Blue Gum High Forest on adjacent higher rainfall ridges.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.
Themeda grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	E3	-	Themeda australis is the dominant species in the Themeda Grassland on seacliffs and coastal headlands in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregion ecological community. Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia, Westringia fruticosa and Acacia sophorae occurs as an emergent shrub or as a dense cover where they have recruited over grasslands.	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	E3	CE	<p>Very restricted and occurs most commonly in the far southern section of the Cumberland Plain, in the Razorback Range near Picton. Occurring to a lesser extent in the Baulkham Hills, Camden, Hawkesbury, Parramatta and Ryde LGAs. Restricted to hilly country where it occurs on the sheltered lower slopes and in gullies. Generally found at higher elevation, in areas receiving higher rainfall than much of the Cumberland Plain Woodland. Occurs on clay soils derived from Wianamatta shale. Several species of plants (including <i>Spartothamnella juncea</i> and rare and threatened such as <i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i>) have their southern distribution limit within areas of Western Sydney Dry Rainforest.</p>	K	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.

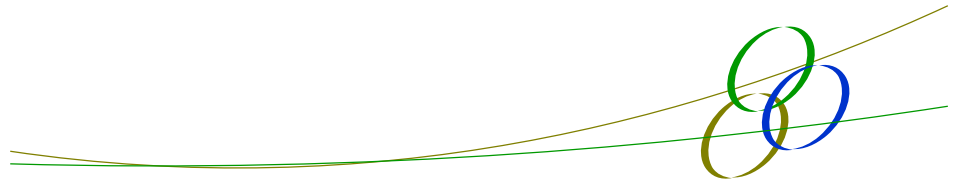


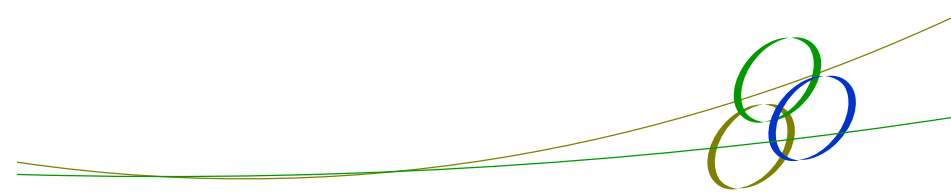
Community Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Habitat Description	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	-	E	Generally tall open eucalypt forests found on igneous rock (predominately Tertiary basalt and microsyenite) in, or adjacent to, the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The ecological community occurs in areas of high rainfall, generally ranging from 950 to 1600 mm/year. The ecological community typically occurs at elevations between 650 and 1050 m above sea level. The ecological community typically occurs as an open to tall open forest with a sparse to dense layer of shrubs and vines, and a diverse understorey of native grasses, forbs, twiners and ferns. However, the structure of the ecological community may vary from tall open forest with trees up to and above 30 m tall with a projected foliage cover of 30–70% to woodland with trees 10–30 m tall, with a projected foliage cover of 10–30%.	P	Low. This site is not representative of this EEC	Low.



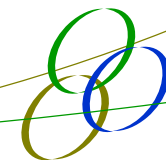
Appendix 5

Key Threatening Process (KTP) Assessment

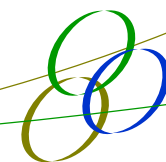




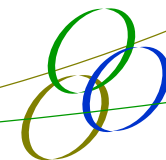
Key Threatening Process	NSW status	Comm. status	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Aggressive exclusion of birds from woodland and forest habitat by abundant Noisy Miners <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	KTP		Low. Proposal will not exacerbate this KTP further.	Low.
Alteration of habitat following subsidence due to longwall mining	KTP		Low. No longwall mining occurring	Low.
Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams and their floodplains and wetlands	KTP		Low. No alteration to natural hydrological regimes will occur.	Low.
Anthropogenic Climate Change	KTP	KTP	Low - Moderate. The project will have a minor contribution to overall greenhouse gas emission during construction. However, this will be quite small.	Low.
Bushrock removal	KTP		Low. No bushrock on site.	Low.
Clearing of native vegetation	KTP	KTP	Low-moderate. The project will result in a comparatively minor contribution to this KTP, with some clearing being unavoidable as part of the future development of the GWS site.	Moderate.
Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (L.)	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal will not exacerbate the competition and grazing by rabbits.	Low.
Competition and habitat degradation by Feral Goats, <i>Capra hircus</i> Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal will not exacerbate the competition and grazing by goats.	Low.



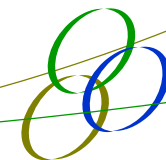
Key Threatening Process	NSW status	Comm. status	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Competition from feral honey bees, <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.	KTP		Low. The proposal will not exacerbate the competition by feral honeybees.	Low.
Forest eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and Bell Miners	KTP		Low. The proposal will not provide further habitat for Bell Miners.	Low
Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by feral deer	KTP		Low. The proposal will not exacerbate herbivory by feral deer.	Low.
High frequency fire resulting in the disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition	KTP		Low. The proposal will not include high frequency fire management.	Low.
Importation of Red Imported Fire Ants <i>Solenopsis invicta</i> Buren 1972	KTP		Low. The proposal does not include importing fire ants.	Low.
Infection by Psittacine Circoviral (beak and feather) Disease affecting endangered psittacine species and populations	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal does not expect to transmit bird diseases.	Low.
Infection of frogs by amphibian chytrid causing the disease chytridiomycosis	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal does not expect to transmit this disease.	Low.
Infection of native plants by <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	KTP	KTP	Low-moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant diseases through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.



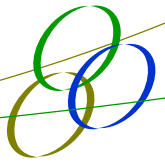
Key Threatening Process	NSW status	Comm. status	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Introduction of the Large Earth Bumblebee <i>Bombus terrestris</i> (L.)	KTP		Low. The proposal does not include importing bees or any associated activities that could cause introduction of bees.	Low.
Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers	KTP		Low - Moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant parts through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.
Invasion and establishment of Scotch Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	KTP		Low - Moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant parts through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.
Invasion and establishment of the Cane Toad (<i>Bufo marinus</i>)	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal will not involve the transportation of frogs.	Low.
Invasion of native plant communities by African Olive <i>Olea europaea</i> L. subsp. <i>cuspidata</i> (Wall ex G. Don Cirferri)	KTP		Low - Moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant parts through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.
Invasion of native plant communities by <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	KTP		Low - Moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant parts through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.
Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses	KTP		Low - Moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant parts through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.



Key Threatening Process	NSW status	Comm. status	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Invasion of the Yellow Crazy Ant, <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> (Fr. Smith) into NSW	KTP		Low. The proposal does not include importing fire ants or any associated activities that could lead to the invasion of yellow crazy ants.	Low.
Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i> L. sens. Lat)	KTP		Low - Moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant parts through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.
Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants	KTP	KTP	Low - Moderate. The proposal may facilitate the transmission of plant parts through machinery transportation during construction.	Low. Ensure equipment hygiene protocols are followed.
Loss of Hollow-bearing Trees	KTP		Moderate. Trees containing hollows will need to be removed. The amount to be removed will need to be considered in the overall site redevelopment.	Moderate. A hollow bearing tree assessment has been conducted on site revealing a total of 28 trunk hollows, 81 branch hollows and 1 old termite nest within the GWS site. Nest boxes are proposed to be erected at a 2:1 ratio for each individual hollow proposed for removal and to be placed within the riparian areas on the eastern portion of the site to provide potential nesting/breeding habitat for any common or threatened species likely to occur within the area, particularly threatened Microchiropteran bats.
Loss or degradation (or both) of sites used for hill-topping by butterflies	KTP		Low. The proposal will occupy only a small area and is unlikely to exacerbate this KTP.	Low.

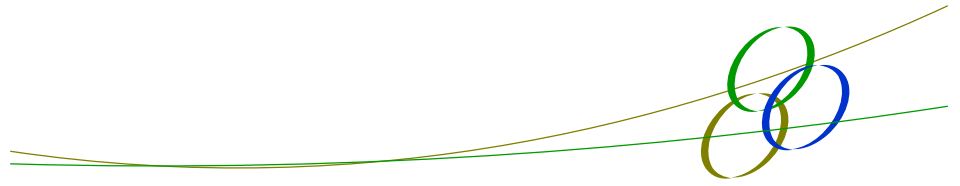


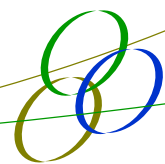
Key Threatening Process	NSW status	Comm. status	Likelihood of occurrence	Potential Impacts
Predation and hybridisation by Feral Dogs, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	KTP		Low. The proposal is unlikely to enhance this KTP.	Low.
Predation by <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> Girard, 1859 (Plague Minnow or Mosquito Fish)	KTP		Low. The subject site is not a waterway.	Low.
Predation by the European Red Fox <i>Vulpes Vulpes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal is unlikely to enhance this KTP.	Low.
Predation by the Feral Cat <i>Felis catus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal is unlikely to enhance this KTP.	Low.
Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by Feral Pigs, <i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus 1758	KTP	KTP	Low. The proposal is unlikely to enhance this KTP.	Low.
Removal of dead wood and dead trees	KTP		Low. A small number of trees (approx. 3) contain dead wood and may potentially require removal, however, this small amount is not considered to exacerbate this KTP.	Low.



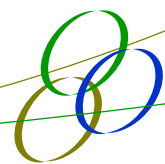
Appendix 6

Invasive Species Assessment

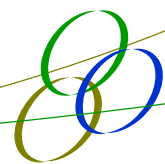




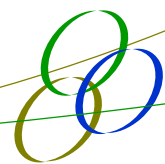
Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Assessment
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna, Indian Myna	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European Greenfinch	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock pigeon	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Nutmeg Mannikin	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Red-whiskered Bulbul	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Turtle-Dove	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common starling	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common blackbird	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Cane Toad	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane Toad	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Bos Taurus</i>	Domestic cattle	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Domestic Dog	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP



Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Assessment
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Feral Deer</i>	Deer	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Brown Hare	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Asian House Gecko	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Bitou Bush	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing Asparagus-fern	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabomba	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. Monilifera</i>	Boneseed	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i>	Bitou Bush	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP



Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Assessment
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Broom	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Genista sp. x Genista monspessulana</i>	Broom	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Cat's Claw Vine	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle Grass	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	Prickly Pears	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP



Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Assessment
<i>Protasparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing Asparagus-fern,	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Rubus fruticosus aggregate</i>	Blackberry	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Delta Arrowhead	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii</i>	Willows	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	-	Invasive Species	Recommended equipment wash-down and hygiene protocol and as such the proposed activity is considered unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse, Furze	-	Invasive Species	Proposed activity unlikely to exacerbate this KTP