

APPENDIX 16 – Likelihood of Occurrence Analysis

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	Inhabits a very wide range of water bodies including marshes, dams and streams, particularly those containing emergent vegetation such as bullrushes or spikerushes. It also inhabits numerous types of man-made water bodies including quarries and sand extraction sites. Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are un-shaded, free of predatory fish such as Plague Minnow, have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V	-	Most abundant in lightly timbered areas with open areas nearby. Often recorded foraging in grasslands, crops, treeless dune fields, and recently logged areas. May nest in farmland, woodland and forest in tall trees.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V	-	Typically inhabits coastal forested and wooded lands of tropical and temperate Australia. In NSW it is often associated with ridge and gully forests dominated by Eucalyptus longifolia, Corymbia maculata, E. elata or E. smithii. Individuals appear to occupy large hunting ranges of more than 100km ² . They require large living trees for breeding, particularly near water with surrounding woodland -forest close by for foraging habitat. Nest sites are generally located along or near watercourses, in a tree fork or on large horizontal limbs.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V	-	In summer, occupies tall montane forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. Also occur in subalpine snow gum woodland and occasionally in temperate or regenerating forest. In winter, occurs at lower altitudes in drier, more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly in box-ironbark assemblages, or in dry forest in coastal areas. It requires tree hollows in which to breed.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V	-	Distributed in forests and woodlands from the coast to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, extending westwards to the vicinity of Albury, Parkes, Dubbo and Narrabri. Mostly occur in dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands. They feed primarily on nectar and pollen in the tree canopy. Nest hollows are located at heights of between 2 m and 15 m, mostly in living, smooth-barked eucalypts. Most breeding records come from the western slopes.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	CE	The Swift Parrot occurs in woodlands and forests of NSW from May to August, where it feeds on eucalypt nectar, pollen and associated insects. The Swift Parrot is dependent on flowering resources across a wide range of habitats in its wintering grounds in NSW. This species is migratory, breeding in Tasmania and also nomadic, moving about in response to changing food availability.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V	-	Inhabits a diverse range of wooded habitat that provide tall or dense mature trees with hollows suitable for nesting and roosting. Mostly recorded in open forest and woodlands adjacent to cleared lands. Nest in hollows, in trunks and in near vertical spouts or large trees, usually living but sometimes dead. Nest hollows are usually located within dense forests or woodlands. Masked owls prey upon hollow-dependent arboreal marsupials,	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.

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				but terrestrial mammals make up the largest proportion of the diet.	
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	The Regent Honeyeater mainly inhabits temperate woodlands and open forests of the inland slopes of south-east Australia. Birds are also found in drier coastal woodlands and forests in some years. The distribution of the species has contracted dramatically in the last 30 years to between north-eastern Victoria and south-eastern Queensland. There are only three known key breeding regions remaining: north-east Victoria (Chiltern-Albury), and in NSW at Capertee Valley and the Bundarra-Barraba region. In NSW the distribution is very patchy and mainly confined to the two main breeding areas and surrounding fragmented woodlands. In some years flocks converge on flowering coastal woodlands and forests.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V	-	Inhabits wide variety of dry eucalypt forests and woodlands, usually with either shrubby under storey or grassy ground cover or both, in all climatic zones of Australia. Usually in areas with rough-barked trees, such as stringybarks or ironbarks, but also in paperbarks or mature Eucalypts with hollows.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	This species is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore of rainforests, open forests, woodlands, melaleuca swamps and banksia woodlands. Bats commute daily to foraging areas, usually within 15 km of the day roost although some individuals may travel up to 70 km.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat	V	-	Most records are from dry eucalypt forests and woodlands to the east of the Great Dividing Range. Appears to roost in trees, but little is known of this species' habits.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	-	Inhabit sclerophyll forests, preferring wet habitats where trees are more than 20 m high. Two observations have been made of roosts in stem holes of living eucalypts. There is debate about whether or not this species moves to lower altitudes during winter, or whether they remain sedentary but enter torpor. This species also appears to be highly mobile and records showing movements of up to 12 km between roosting and foraging sites.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	V	-	Eastern Bent-wing Bats occur along the east and north-west coasts of Australia. Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures. Form discrete populations centred on a maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of young.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V	-	The Large-footed Myotis is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. Generally roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-	V	-	Prefer moist gullies in mature coastal forests and rainforests, between the Great Dividing	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat

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	nosed Bat			Range and the coast. They are only found at low altitudes below 500 m. In dense environments they utilise natural and human-made opening in the forest for flight paths. Creeks and small rivers are favoured foraging habitat. This species roosts in hollow tree trunks and branches.	conditions conducive for foraging are present within the site. While not observed the species <u>may</u> infrequently occur as a vagrant.
<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Plain Land Snail	E	-	Primarily inhabits Cumberland Plain woodland (an EEC). This community is a grassy, open woodland with occasional dense patches of shrubs. Lives under litter of bark, leaves and logs, or shelters in loose soil around grass clumps. Occasionally shelters under rubbish.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Micro-habitat conditions for this species are present within the site. Targeted survey completed and was not observed. Unlikely to occur.
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E	E	Recorded from rainforest gullies scrub and scree slopes from the Gloucester district to the Wollongong area and inland to Mt Dangar.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<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	EP	-	Grows in vine thickets and open shale woodland.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>		E	-	Pultenaea pedunculata 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.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>		V	V	Concentrated around the Bankstown-Fairfield-Rookwood area and the Pitt Town area, with outliers occurring at Barden Ridge, Oakdale and Mountain Lagoon. Occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones. The soils are characteristically gravelly soils, often with ironstone. Grows in open woodland and forest, in a variety of plant communities, including Cooks River-Castlereagh Ironbark forest, Shale-Gravel Transition forest and Cumberland Plain woodland.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>		V	-	Recorded from the Georges River to Hawkesbury River in the Sydney area, and north to the Nelson Bay area of NSW. Recorded in 2000 at Coalcliff in the northern Illawarra. For the Sydney area, recent records are limited to the Hornsby Plateau area near the Hawkesbury River. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest on the coast and adjacent ranges.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V	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. Seedling recruitment is common, even in disturbed soils, if protected from grazing and fire.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	E	E	Restricted to western Sydney between Freemans Reach in the north and Picton in the south. 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 Pterostylis saxicola occurs are sclerophyll forest or woodland on shale-sandstone	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.

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				transition soils or shale soils.	
<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E	E	Confined to aeolian and alluvial sediments and occurs in a range of sclerophyll forest and woodland vegetation communities, with the majority of individuals occurring within Agnes Banks woodland or Castlereagh Scribbly Gum woodland. Restricted to the Cumberland Plain in western Sydney, between Richmond in the north and Macquarie Fields in the south.	The habitat of this species does not exist within the site. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E	E	Once widespread on the Cumberland Plain, the Spiked Rice-flower occurs in two disjunct areas; the Cumberland Plain (Narellan, Marayong, Prospect Reservoir areas) and the Illawarra (Landsdowne to Shellharbour to northern Kiama). In both the Cumberland Plain and Illawarra environments this species is found on well-structured clay soils. On the inland Cumberland Plain sites it is associated with grey box and Ironbark. In the coastal Illawarra it occurs commonly in Coast Banksia open woodland with a better developed shrub and grass understorey.	Habitat at a PCT level exists. Not observed and <u>unlikely</u> to occur.