

Appendix A Terrestrial Threatened Flora and Fauna Likelihood of Occurrence Table

An assessment of likelihood of occurrence was made for threatened species identified from the NSW Wildlife Atlas and the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool database searches. A 5km radial search of the EPBC database was conducted on the 2 November 2011 and a 10km buffer zone search around the study area of the Wildlife Atlas data was conducted on 17 November 2011.

Five terms for the likelihood of occurrence of species are used in the table provided. The assessment of likelihood was based on database or other records, presence or absence of suitable habitat, features of the study area, results of the field survey and professional judgement. The terms for likelihood of occurrence are defined below:

- Y = yes; the species was or has been observed within the study area
- L = likely; a medium to high probability that a species uses the study area
- P = potential; suitable habitat for a species occurs within the study area, but there is insufficient information to categorise the species as likely to occur, or unlikely to occur
- U = unlikely; a very low to low probability that a species uses the study area
- N = no; habitat within the study area and in the vicinity is unsuitable for the species.

ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
Blue Gum High Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	CEEC	CEEC	A moist, tall open forest community, with dominant canopy trees of <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum) and <i>E. pilularis</i> (Blackbutt). <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (Forest Oak) and <i>Angophora costata</i> (Sydney Red Gum) also occur. Species adapted to moist habitat such as <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Lilypilly), <i>Ficus coronata</i> (Sandpaper Fig), <i>Calochleana dubia</i> (Soft Bracken) and <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> (Maiden Hair) may also occur. Originally restricted to the ridgelines in Sydney's north from Crow's Nest to Hornsby, and extending west along the ridges between Castle Hill and Eastwood. Occurs only in areas where rainfall is high (above 1100 millimetres per year) and the soils are relatively fertile and derived from Wianamatta shale. In lower rainfall areas, it grades into Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest.	TSC – Yes EPBC – Yes
Turpentine-Ironbark Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	EEC	CEEC	Open forest, with dominant canopy trees including <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> (Turpentine), <i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> (Grey Gum), <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Grey Ironbark) and <i>E. eugenioides</i> (Thin-leaved Stringybark). In areas of high rainfall (over 1050 mm per annum) <i>E. saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum) is more dominant. The shrub stratum is usually sparse and may contain mesic species such as <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum) and <i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> (Elderberry Panax). 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 plateaux. A transitional community, between Cumberland Plain Woodland in drier areas and Blue Gum High Forest on adjacent higher rainfall ridges.	TSC – Yes EPBC – Yes
Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest	EEC	EEC	Occurs at the edges of the Cumberland Plain, where clay soils from the shale rock intergrade with soils from sandstone, or where shale caps overlay sandstone. The main tree species include <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum), (<i>E. punctata</i>) Grey Gum, <i>E. globoidea</i> , <i>E. eugenioides</i> (Thin-leaved Stringybark) and <i>E. fibrosa</i> (Broad-leaved Ironbark) and <i>E. crebra</i> (Narrow-leaved Ironbark). Areas of low sandstone influence have an understorey that is closer to Cumberland Plain Woodland. High sandstone influence sites have poor rocky soils.	TSC – Yes EPBC – Yes
Cumberland Plain Woodland	CEEC	CEEC	Occurs on soils derived from Wianamatta Shale, and throughout the driest part of the Sydney Basin. Good examples can be seen at Scheyville National Park and Mulgoa Nature Reserve. The dominant canopy trees of Cumberland Plain Woodland are <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> (Grey Box) and <i>E. tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum), with <i>E. crebra</i> (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), <i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum) and <i>E. eugenioides</i> (Thin-leaved Stringybark) occurring less frequently. The shrub layer is dominated by <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> (Blackthorn), and it is common to find abundant grasses such as <i>Themeda australis</i> (Kangaroo Grass) and <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i> (Weeping Meadow Grass) (DECC 2005).	TSC - Yes EPBC - Yes

SCIENTIFIC NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions	EEC	-	Occurs on the river flats of the coastal floodplains. It has a tall open tree layer of eucalypts, which may exceed 40 m in height, 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 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest red gum), <i>E. amplifolia</i> (Cabbage gum), <i>Angophora floribunda</i> (Rough-barked Apple) and <i>A. subvelutina</i> (Broad-leaved Apple). <i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i> (Blue Box), <i>E. botryoides</i> (Bangalay) and <i>E. elata</i> (River Peppermint) may be common south from Sydney. <i>E. ovata</i> (Swamp Gum) occurs on the far south coast, <i>E. saligna</i> (Sydney Blue Gum) and <i>E. grandis</i> (Flooded Gum) may occur north of Sydney, while <i>E. benthamii</i> is restricted to the Hawkesbury floodplain. A layer of small trees may be present, including <i>Melaleuca decora</i> , <i>M. styphelioides</i> (Prickly-leaved Teatree), <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle), <i>Melia azedarach</i> (White Cedar), <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (River Oak) and <i>C. glauca</i> (Swamp Oak). Scattered shrubs include <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> , <i>Solanum prinophyllum</i> , <i>Rubus parvifolius</i> , <i>Breytia oblongifolia</i> , <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> , <i>Hymenanthera dentata</i> , <i>Acacia floribunda</i> and <i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i> . The groundcover is composed of abundant forbs, scramblers and grasses including <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> , <i>Dichondra repens</i> , <i>Glycine clandestina</i> , <i>Oplismenus aemulus</i> , <i>Desmodium gunnii</i> , <i>Pratia purpurascens</i> , <i>Entolasia marginata</i> , <i>Oxalis perennans</i> and <i>Veronica plebeia</i> . The composition and structure of the understorey is influenced by grazing and fire history, changes to hydrology and soil salinity and other disturbance, and may have a substantial component of exotic shrubs, grasses, vines and forbs.	TSC - Yes EPBC - N/A

FLORA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E	V	<i>Acacia bynoeana</i> is found in central eastern NSW, from the Hunter District (Morisset) south to the Southern Highlands and west to the Blue Mountains, and has recently been found in the Colymea and Parma Creek areas west of Nowra. It is found in heath and dry sclerophyll forest, typically on a sand or sandy clay substrate, often with ironstone gravels (DECC 2005).	No. Only marginal habitat present in dry sclerophyll woodland at Castle Hill Station and Epping. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Acacia gordonii</i>		E	E	<i>Acacia gordonii</i> is restricted to the north-west of Sydney, occurring in the lower Blue Mountains in the west, and in the Maroota/Glenorie area in the east, within the Hawkesbury, Blue Mountains and The Hills local government areas. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and heathlands amongst or within rock platforms on sandstone outcrops (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>		V	V	<i>Acacia pubescens</i> occurs on the NSW Central Coast in Western Sydney, mainly in the Bankstown-Fairfield-Rookwood area and the Pitt Town area, with outliers occurring at Barden Ridge, Oakdale and Mountain Lagoon. It is associated with Cumberland Plains Woodlands, Shale / Gravel Forest and Shale / Sandstone Transition Forest growing on clay soils, often with ironstone gravel (NPWS 1997; Benson and McDougall 1996). Also located at Castle Hill along the creek line (2003).	Unlikely Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. <i>terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	E	E	<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. <i>terminalis</i> has a very limited distribution, mainly in near-coastal areas from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour south to Botany Bay, with most records from the Port Jackson area and the eastern suburbs of Sydney. It occurs in coastal scrub and dry sclerophyll woodland on sandy soils (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>		E	E	<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i> is primarily restricted to the Richmond district on the north-west Cumberland Plain, with an outlier population found at Voyager Point. It grows in Castlereagh woodland on lateritic soil (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	E	V	<i>Caladenia tessellata</i> has been recorded from the Sydney Area however these are old records (DECC 2005). The species is thought to be extinct in many of the former recorded population areas. Flower between September and November and found in grassy sclerophyll woodland on clay loam or sandy soils (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Potentially locally extinct. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottlebrush	V	-	<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i> has been recorded from the Georges River to Hawkesbury River in the Sydney area, and north to the Nelson Bay area of NSW, growing in dry sclerophyll forest (DECC 2005). For the Sydney area, recent records are limited to the Hornsby Plateau area near the Hawkesbury River (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Marginal habitat present.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue Orchid	V	V	<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i> is known from a range of vegetation communities including swamp-heath and woodland (DECC 2005). The larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> (Scribbly Gum), <i>E. sieberi</i> (Silvertop Ash), <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> (Red Bloodwood) and <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Black Sheoak); where it appears to prefer open areas in the understorey of this community and is often found in association with the Large Tongue Orchid (<i>C. subulata</i>) and the Tartan Tongue Orchid (<i>C. erecta</i>) (DECC 2005). Bell (2001) has identified Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland and Coastal Plains Smoothed-barked Apple Woodland as potential habitat on the Central Coast. Flowers between November and February, although may not flower regularly (DECC 2005; Bell 2001).	Unlikely. Last recorded in 1954, approximately 8km north east of the study area in 1954. No habitat as identified by Bell (2001) within the study area.
<i>Darwinia biflora</i>		V	V	<i>Darwinia biflora</i> is an erect or spreading shrub to 80cm high associated with habitats where weathered shale capped ridges intergrade with Hawkesbury Sandstone, where soils have a high clay content (NPWS 1997).	No. Marginal habitat available at Epping, Castle Hill Station and Cheltenham sites. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Darwinia peduncularis</i>		V	-	<i>Darwinia peduncularis</i> occurs as local disjunct populations in coastal NSW in the Blue Mountains, Brooklyn, Berowra, Galston Gorge, Hornsby, Bargo River, Glen Davis, Mount Boonbourwa and Kings Tableland, and usually grows on or near rocky outcrops on sandy, well drained, low nutrient soil over sandstone (DECC 2005).	No. Recorded 5km northwest of the study area at Westleigh. No potential habitat within the study area.
<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>		E	E	Almost nothing is known of the habitat and ecology of this highly restricted NSW endemic known only from two records in the Sydney area; first collected in 1930 at Herne Bay, Saltpan Creek, off the Georges River, south of Bankstown; then collected in 1941 from Killara, near Hornsby (DECC 2005).	No. Presumed extinct. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>		V	V	<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> has a core distribution within the Cumberland Plain, where it may be locally abundant within scrubby, dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale/Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays (DECC 2005). It may also be common in the ecotone between these areas and Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present in the study area. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>		V	-	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i> has been recorded between Gosford in the north to Avon Dam in the south, in a range of habitats, but most have a strong shale soil influence (DECC 2005).	Yes. Known to occur to east of Cheltenham oval, but not detected within proposed construction footprint.
<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Heart-leaved Stringybark	V	V	<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i> is associated with shallow sandy soils bordering coastal heath with other stunted or mallee eucalypts, often in areas with restricted drainage and in areas with laterite influenced soils, thought to be associated with proximity to shale (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present in the study area.
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Peppermint Black	V	V	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> naturally occurs in the New England Tablelands of NSW, where it occurs from Nundle to north of Tenterfield. Grows in dry grassy woodland, on shallow and infertile soils, mainly on granite (DECC 2005). This species is widely planted as an urban street tree and in gardens but is quite rare in the wild (DECC 2005). Plantings undertaken for horticultural and aesthetic purposes are not considered threatened species under the TSC Act.	No. No habitat present in the study area.
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	Wallangarra White Gum	E	-	Known in NSW only from the Tenterfield district where it is very uncommon. Grows on rocky hillsides in shrubby woodland close to granite outcrops (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present in the study area.
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Cattai</i>		E	-	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Cattai</i> occurs in the area between Colo Heights and Castle Hill, north western Sydney. It occurs as a rare emergent in scrub, heath and low woodland on sandy soils, usually as isolated individuals or occasionally in small groups. The sites at which it occurs are generally flat and on ridge tops and associated soils are laterised clays overlying sandstone (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present in the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw	E	-	<i>Galium australe</i> is known from the Towamba Valley near Bega, Lake Yarrunga near Kangaroo Valley, Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve near Batemans Bay, Conjola National Park, Swan Lake near Swanhaven, and the Big Hole in Deua National Park. Tangled Bedstraw was recorded historically from the Clyde River near Batemans Bay and the Mongarlowe area near Braidwood (DECC 2005). The species also occurs beside Lake Windemere in Jervis Bay, is widespread in Victoria and is also found in South Australia and Tasmania (DECC 2005). In NSW <i>Galium australe</i> has been found in moist gullies of tall forest, <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> forest, coastal Banksia shrubland, and <i>Allocasuarina nana</i> heathland, while in other states the species is found in a range of near-coastal habitats, including sand dunes, sand spits, shrubland and woodland.	No. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Genoplesium baueri</i>	Bauer's Midge Orchid	V	-	Known from coastal areas from northern Sydney south to the Nowra district. Previous records from the Hunter Valley and Nelson Bay are now thought to be erroneous. Grows in shrubby woodland in open forest on shallow sandy soils and flowers from December to March (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. No recent records within locality. Epping and Cheltenham sites likely to differ from habitat preferred by this species.
<i>Genoplesium plumosum</i>	Tallong Midge Orchid	E	E	<i>Genoplesium plumosum</i> occurs on very shallow soils overlying flat to gently sloping sheets of sandstone, with low scrub/heath dominated by <i>Kunzea parvifolia</i> (Violet Kunzea), <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> , Common Fringe-myrtle and <i>Dillwynia</i> sp. (Eggs and Bacon), with scattered shrubs of <i>Banksia spinulosa</i> (Hairpin Banksia), <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> (Black She-oak), <i>Cryptandra amara</i> (Bitter Cryptandra), <i>Acacia elongata</i> (Slender Wattle), <i>Persoonia linearis</i> (Narrow-leaf Geebung), <i>Epacris microphylla</i> (Coral Heath) and a <i>Leucopogon</i> sp. (Beard Heath) (NPWS 2002a). The habitat is surrounded by <i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> (Brittle Gum) and <i>E. rossii</i> (Scribbly Gum) low woodland, with <i>E. cinerea</i> (Argyle Apple) present at some sites (NPWS 2002a).	No. No habitat present within the study area.
<i>Grammitis stenophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Finger Fern	E	-	In NSW, <i>Grammitis stenophylla</i> has been found on the south, central and north coasts, and as far west as Mount Kaputar National Park near Narrabri, in moist places, usually near streams, on rocks or in trees, in rainforest and moist eucalypt forest (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present within the study area. Not detected during surveys.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	Caley's Grevillea	E	E	<i>Grevillea caleyi</i> is restricted to an 8 km square area around Terrey Hills, approximately 20 km north of Sydney. It occurs in three major areas of suitable habitat, namely Belrose, Ingleside and Terrey Hills / Duffys Forest within the Ku-ring-gai, Pittwater and Warringah LGAs. It occurs on ridgetops between elevations of 170 to 240 m, on laterite soils in open or low open forests, generally dominated by <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> , <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> and <i>E. haemastoma</i> (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present in the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	V	-	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i> is endemic to Western Sydney, centred on an area bounded by Blacktown, Erskine Park, Londonderry and Windsor with outlier populations at Kemps Creek and Pitt Town. It grows on reddish clay to sandy soils derived from Wianamatta Shale and Tertiary alluvium, typically containing lateritic gravels (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	V	V	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i> is sporadically distributed throughout the Sydney Basin mainly around Picton, Appin and Bargo. Separate populations are also known further north from Putty to Wyong and Lake Macquarie and Cessnock and Kurri Kurri. It grows in sandy or light clay soils over thin shales, often with lateritic ironstone gravels. It often occurs in open, slightly disturbed sites such as tracks (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>		E	E	Known locations of this species are confined to a very narrow distribution on the north shore of Sydney. <i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i> is associated with low woodland on sheltered slopes near creeks on moist loamy sand on bench below small sandstone cliff lines, with continuous seepage (Benson and McDougall 1994).	No. No habitat present within the study area.
<i>Hibbertia superans</i>		E	-	<i>Hibbertia superans</i> mainly occurs in the north west Sydney region between Baulkham Hills and Wisemans Ferry, with a disjunct occurrence near Mt Boss (inland from Kempsey) on the Mid North Coast of NSW. In the Sydney region it occurs in dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone ridgetops while the northern occurrence is on granite (DECC 2005).	No. Marginal habitat present at Epping, Castle Hill Station and Cheltenham. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Hypsela sessiliflora</i>		E	Extinct	<i>Hypsela sessiliflora</i> is currently known from only two adjacent sites at Erskine Park in the Penrith LGA, while previous sightings are all from western Sydney, at Homebush and at Agnes Banks (DECC 2005). This species is 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 (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>		V	V	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i> grows in ridgetop woodland, heath, woodland or open scrub, often with a clay influence (NPWS 1997).	No. No habitat present within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Leptospermum deanei</i>		V	V	<i>Leptospermum deanei</i> has been recorded in Hornsby, Warringah, Ku-ring-gai and Ryde LGAs, in woodland on lower hill slopes or near creeks, at sites with sandy alluvial soil or sand over sandstone (DECC 2005). It has also been recorded in riparian scrub dominated by <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> and <i>Baeckea myrtifolia</i> , woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> ; and open forest dominated by <i>Angophora costata</i> , <i>Leptospermum trinervium</i> and <i>Banksia ericifolia</i> (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> subsp. <i>fletcheri</i>		E	-	<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> subsp. <i>fletcheri</i> is restricted to north-western Sydney between St Albans in the north and Annangrove in the south, within the local government areas of Hawkesbury, Baulkham Hills and Blue Mountains. It occurs in dry eucalypt woodland or in shrubland on clayey lateritic soils, generally on flat to gently sloping terrain along ridges and spurs (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. <i>viridiflora</i>	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. population in the Blacktown, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Holroyd, Liverpool and Penrith local government areas	E2	-	This Endangered Population of <i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> subsp. <i>viridiflora</i> occurs in the Prospect, Bankstown, Smithfield, Cabramatta Creek and St Marys areas of western Sydney. It grows in vine thickets and open shale woodland (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.

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<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	Biconvex Paperbark	V	V	<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i> occurs in coastal districts and adjacent tablelands from Jervis Bay north to the Port Macquarie district. It grows in damp places often near streams (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	V	V	Found in heath on sandstone (DECC 2005), and also associated with woodland on broad ridge tops and slopes on sandy loam and lateritic soils (Benson and McDougall 1998).	No. No habitat present within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>		E		<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i> is restricted to the area between Richmond and Penrith in western Sydney on the Central Coast. It grows in Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland, Ironbark Forest, Shale/Gravel Transition Forest, and open forest on tertiary alluvium and consolidated river sediments (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E	E	<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> occurs from Singleton in the north, south to Bargo and the Blue Mountains to the west (DECC 2005). It grows in dry sclerophyll eucalypt woodland and forest on sandstone (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i>	E	E	Deep gullies or on the steep upper hillsides of narrow gullies incised from Hawkesbury Sandstone, characterised by steep sideslopes, rocky benches and broken scarps, with creeks fed by small streams and intermittent drainage depressions. Occurrences of this plant have been recorded on the dry upper-hillsides of gullies and in more exposed aspects <i>E. haemastoma</i> (Scribbly Gum), <i>E. punctata</i> (Grey Gum) (NPWS 1997).	No. No habitat within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Persoonia nutans</i>	Nodding Geebung	E	E	Associated with dry woodland, Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland, Agnes Banks Woodland and sandy soils associated with tertiary alluvium, occasionally poorly drained (Benson and McDougall 2000). Endemic to the Western Sydney (Benson and McDougall 2000).	No. No habitat within the study area. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Pitularia novae-hollandiae</i>	Austral Pillwort	E	E	<i>Pitularia novae-hollandiae</i> has been recorded in southern NSW from a number of widely separated coastal and inland localities. It 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 (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>		V	V	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i> is confined to the coastal area of Sydney between northern Sydney in the south and Maroota in the north-west. It grows on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and Shale/Sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes amongst woodlands (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E	E	In western Sydney, <i>Pimelea spicata</i> occurs on an undulating topography of well-structured clay soils, derived from Wianamatta shale (DEC 2004). It is associated with Cumberland Plains Woodland, in open woodland and grassland often in moist depressions or near creek lines (DEC 2004). Has been located in disturbed areas that would have previously supported CPW (DEC 2004).	No. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i>	<i>P. prunifolia</i> in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	E2	-	This Endangered Population of <i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i> is only known from three sites in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown LGAs (at Rydalmere, within Rookwood Cemetery and at The Crest of Bankstown) in Western Sydney. It grows in disturbed areas on sandstone or shale soils (DECC 2005).	No. These populations do not occur within the study area.
<i>Prostanthera marifolia</i>	Seaforth Mintbush	CE	CE	<i>Prostanthera marifolia</i> is currently only known from the northern Sydney suburb of Seaforth and has a very highly restricted distribution. It occurs in localised patches in or in close proximity to the Duffys Forest EEC. It grows on deeply weathered clay-loam soils associated with ironstone and scattered shale lenses (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.
<i>Pterostylis gibbosa</i>	Illawarra Greenhood	E	E	Known from a small number of populations in the upper Hunter Valley (Milbrodale), the Illawarra region (Albion Park and Yallah) and near Nowra (DECC 2005). Plants grow in a variety of woodland and open forest communities with shallow rocky soils.	No. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Pterostylis nigricans</i>	Dark Greenhood	V	-	Known in NSW from a small number of populations on the North Coast north from about Coffs Harbour. A recently discovered population at Kurnell also appears to be this species which extends its range considerably to the south. Plants grow in coastal heath either in deep sandy soils or rarely in rocky areas with sandstone outcrops (Sydney/Kurnell population).	No. No habitat within the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Greenhood Plains	E	E	Terrestrial orchid predominantly found in Hawkesbury Sandstone Gully Forest growing in small pockets of soil that have formed in depressions in sandstone rock shelves (NPWS 1997). Known from Georges River National Park, Ingleburn, Holsworthy, Peter Meadows Creek, St Marys Tower (NSW Scientific Committee 2011).	No. No habitat within the study area.
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E	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 (DECC 2005). May also be common in ecotone between these communities and Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (ibid.). <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> is usually the dominant canopy species (ibid.). <i>E. globoidea</i> , <i>E. longifolia</i> , <i>E. parramattensis</i> , <i>E. sclerophylla</i> and <i>E. sideroxylon</i> may also be present or co-dominant, with <i>Melaleuca decora</i> frequently forming a secondary canopy layer (ibid.). Often found in association with other threatened species such as <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> , <i>Dodonaea falcata</i> , <i>Grevillea juniperina</i> , <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i> , <i>Persoonia nutans</i> and <i>Styphelia laeta</i> (DECC 2005). Flowering may occur between August and November (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during appropriate seasonal surveys.
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lillypilly	V	V	This species occupies a narrow coastal area between Bulahdelah and Conjola State Forests in NSW. On the Central Coast, it occurs on Quaternary gravels, sands, silts and clays, in riparian gallery rainforests and remnant littoral rainforest communities. In the Ourimbah Creek valley, <i>S. paniculatum</i> occurs within gallery rainforest with <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , <i>Acmena smithii</i> , <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Syzygium oleosum</i> with emergent <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> . At Wyrabalong NP, <i>S. paniculatum</i> occurs in littoral rainforest as a co-dominant with <i>Ficus fraseri</i> , <i>Syzygium oleosum</i> , <i>Acmena smithii</i> , <i>Cassine australe</i> , and <i>Endiandra sieberi</i> . Payne (1991) reports that the species appears absent from Terrigal formation shales, on which the gully rainforests occur. <i>S. paniculatum</i> is summer flowering (November-February), with the fruits maturing in May (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Tetradlea glandulosa</i>		V	V	Associated with ridgetop woodland habits on yellow earths also in sandy or rocky heath and scrub. Often associated with sandstone/shale interface where soils have a stronger clay influence (DECC 2011). Flowers July to November.	No. Marginal habitat available at Epping, Castle Hill Station and Cheltenham. Not detected during surveys within the appropriate season.
<i>Triplarina imbricata</i>	Creek Triplarina	E	E	Found only in a few locations in the ranges south-west of Glenreagh and near Tabulam in north-east NSW. Along watercourses in low open forest with Water Gum (<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>) (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgell's Bluebell in the local government areas of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Canterbury, Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield	E2	-	This Endangered Population of <i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i> occurs at a number of locations in western and northern Sydney on the Central Coast. It usually occurs in damp, disturbed sites and is found in a variety of habitats including forest, woodland, scrub, grassland and the edges of watercourses and wetlands (DECC 2005).	No. These populations do not occur within the study area.
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaved Wilsonia	V	-	In NSW, <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> is found on the coast between Mimosa Rocks National Park and Wamberal north of Sydney (Nelso's Lake, Potato Point, Sussex Inlet, Wowly Gully, Parramatta River at Ermington, Clovelly, Voyager Point, Wollongong, and Royal National Park). It grows on the margins of salt marshes and lakes (DECC 2005).	No. Not detected during surveys.

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FUNGI

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>		E	-	A small, pale, gilled agaric fungus known only from its type locality in Lane Cove Bushland Park in the Lane Cove local government area in the Sydney metropolitan region (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.
<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>		V	-	A small gilled fungus whose type locality is in Lane Cove Bushland Park and which has also been found in the Blue Mountains and Royal National Park. It occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly), <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle), <i>Glochidialan ferdinandii</i> (Cheese Tree), and <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum). It is associated with alluvial sands of the Hawkesbury River (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.
<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>		V	-	A small gilled fungus whose type locality is in Lane Cove Bushland Park and which has also been found in the Blue Mountains (Mt Wilson and Hazelbrook). It occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly), <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle), <i>Glochidialan ferdinandii</i> (Cheese Tree), and <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum). It is associated with alluvial sands of the Hawkesbury River (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.
<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>		E	-	A small gilled fungus known only from the type locality in Lane Cove Bushland Park. It occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly), <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle), <i>Glochidialan ferdinandii</i> (Cheese Tree), and <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum) (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.
<i>Hygrocybe lanecovensisi</i>		E	-	A small gilled fungus known only from the type locality in Lane Cove Bushland Park. It occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly), <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle), <i>Glochidialan ferdinandii</i> (Cheese Tree), and <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum) (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Hygrocybe reesiae</i>		V	-	A small gilled fungus whose type locality is in Lane Cove Bushland Park and which has also been found in the Blue Mountains (Hazelbrook) and Tasmania. It occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly), <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle), <i>Glochidial ferdinandi</i> (Cheese Tree), and <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum). It is associated with alluvial sands of the Hawkesbury River (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.
<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>		V	-	A small gilled fungus whose type locality is in Lane Cove Bushland Park and which has also been found in the Blue Mountains and south-east Queensland. It occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by <i>Acmena smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly), <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle), <i>Glochidial ferdinandi</i> (Cheese Tree), and <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> (Sweet Pittosporum). It is associated with alluvial sands of the Hawkesbury River (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat within the study area.

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FAUNA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Macquarie australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	-	E	Habitat for the Macquarie perch is bottom or mid-water in slow-flowing rivers with deep holes, typically in the upper reaches of forested catchments with intact riparian vegetation. Macquarie perch also do well in some upper catchment lakes. In some parts of its range, the species is reduced to taking refuge in small pools which persist in midland-upland areas through the drier summer periods.	No

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	-	V	Historically, this species occurred in coastal streams from the Grose River southwards through NSW, VIC and TAS. On mainland Australia, this species has been recorded from rivers flowing east and south of the main dividing ranges. This species spends only part of its lifecycle in freshwater, mainly inhabiting clear, gravel-bottomed streams with alternating pools and riffles, and granite outcrops but has also been found in muddy-bottomed, heavily silted habitat. Grayling migrate between freshwater streams and the ocean and as such it is generally accepted to be a diadromous (migratory between fresh and salt waters) species.	No
FROGS					
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V	V	Forages in woodlands, wet heath, dry and wet sclerophyll forest (Ehmann 1997). Associated with semi-permanent to ephemeral sand or rock based streams (Ehmann 1997), where the soil is soft and sandy so that burrows can be constructed (Environment Australia 2000).	No. No habitat within or downstream of the study area.
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	This species has been observed utilising a variety of natural and man-made water bodies (Pyke & White 1996) such as coastal swamps, marshes, dune swales, lagoons, lakes, other estuary wetlands, riverine floodplain wetlands and billabongs, stormwater detention basins, farm dams, bunded areas, drains, ditches and any other structure capable of storing water (DECC 2005). Fast flowing streams are not utilised for breeding purposes by this species (Mahony 1999). Preferable habitat for this species includes attributes such as shallow, still or slow flowing, permanent and/or widely fluctuating water bodies that are unpolluted and without heavy shading (DECC 2005). Large permanent swamps and ponds exhibiting well-established fringing vegetation (especially bulrushes – <i>Typha</i> sp. and spikerushes – <i>Eleocharis</i> sp.) adjacent to open grassland areas for foraging are preferable (Ehmann 1997; Robinson 1993). Ponds that are typically inhabited tend to be free from predatory fish such as Mosquito Fish (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>) (DECC 2005).	Potential. Not observed during field survey.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	Littlejohn's Tree Heath Frog,	V	V	Littlejohn's Tree Frog has a distribution that includes the plateau and eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range from Wategan State Forest (90 km north of Sydney) south to Buchan in Victoria (DECC 2005). It occurs along permanent rocky streams with thick fringing vegetation associated with eucalypt woodlands and heaths among sandstone outcrops. It appears to be restricted to sandstone woodland and heath communities at mid to high altitude (NSW Scientific Committee 2011). It forages both in the tree canopy and on the ground, and it has been observed sheltering under rocks on high exposed ridges during summer (NSW Scientific Committee 2011). It hunts either in shrubs or on the ground. Breeding is triggered by heavy rain and can occur from late winter to autumn, but is most likely to occur in spring when conditions are favourable. Males call from low vegetation close to slow flowing pools. Eggs and tadpoles are mostly found in slow flowing pools that receive extended exposure to sunlight, but will also use temporary isolated pools (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present within the study area.
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog	E	V	A variety of forest habitats from rainforest through wet and moist sclerophyll forest to riparian habitat in dry sclerophyll forest (DECC 2005) that are generally characterised by deep leaf litter or thick cover from understorey vegetation (Ehmann 1997). Breeding habitats are streams and occasionally springs. Not known from streams disturbed by humans (Ehmann 1997) or still water environments (NSW Scientific Committee 2011).	No. No habitat present within the study area.
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Giant Barred Frog	E	E	Found on forested slopes of the escarpment and adjacent ranges in riparian vegetation, subtropical and dry rainforest, wet sclerophyll forests and swamp sclerophyll forest (DECC 2005; Ehmann 1997). This species is associated with flowing streams with high water quality, though habitats may contain weed species (Ehmann 1997). This species is not known from riparian vegetation disturbed by humans (NSW Scientific Committee 2011). During breeding eggs are kicked up onto an overhanging bank or the streams edge (DECC 2005).	No. No habitat present within the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V	-	Red-crowned Toadlets are found in steep escarpment areas and plateaus, as well as low undulating ranges with benched outcroppings on Triassic sandstones of the Sydney Basin (DECC 2005). Within these geological formations, this species mainly occupies the upper parts of ridges, usually being restricted to within about 100 metres of the ridgetop. However they may also occur on plateaus or more level rock platforms along the ridgetop (DECC 2005). Associated with open forest to coastal heath (Ehmann 1997). Utilises small ephemeral drainage lines which feed water from the top of the ridge to the perennial creeks below for breeding, and are not usually found in the vicinity of permanent water (Ehmann 1997). Breeding sites are often characterised by clay-derived soils and generally found below the first sandstone escarpment in the talus slope (NPWS 1997).	Unlikely. Epping and Cheltenham sites differ from habitat preferred by this species.

REPTILES

<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Monitor	V	-	Associated with Sydney sandstone woodland and heath land. Rocks, hollow logs and burrows are utilised for shelter (Environment Australia 2000). Terrestrial termitaria are required for reproduction (King and Green 1999).	Unlikely. Epping and Cheltenham sites differ from habitat preferred by this species.
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E	V	Typical sites consist of exposed sandstone outcrops and benching where the vegetation is predominantly woodland, open woodland and/or heath on Triassic sandstone of the Sydney Basin (DECC 2005). They utilise rock crevices and exfoliating sheets of weathered sandstone during the cooler months and tree hollows during summer (Webb & Shine 1998). Some of the canopy tree species found to regularly co-occur at known sites include <i>Corymbia eximia</i> , <i>C. gummitera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> and <i>E. piperita</i> (DECC-2005).	No. No habitat present within the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
DIURNAL BIRDS					
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E	E & M	Associated with temperate eucalypt woodland and open forest including forest edges, wooded farmland and urban areas with mature eucalypts, and riparian forests of <i>Casuarina cunningghamiana</i> (River Oak) (Garnett 1993). Areas containing <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Swamp Mahogany) in coastal areas have been observed to be utilised (NPWS 1997). The Regent Honeyeater primarily feeds on nectar from box and ironbark eucalypts and occasionally from banksias and mistletoes. As such it is reliant on locally abundant nectar sources with different flowering times to provide reliable supply of nectar (Environment Australia 2000).	Potential. Highly mobile species that has been previously recorded within the study area (Wildlife Atlas records).
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	V	-	Terrestrial wetlands with tall dense vegetation, occasionally estuarine habitats (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Reedbeds, swamps, streams, estuaries (Simpson & Day 2004).	Unlikely. Sites differ from habitat preferred by this species.
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	V	M	Sheltered coastal habitats containing large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, including inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons (DECC 2005). Often recorded on sandy beaches with mudflats nearby, sandy spits and inlets, or exposed reefs or rock platforms (Morris 1989; Higgins & Davies 1996).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V, E2	-	During summer in dense, tall, wet forests of mountains and gullies, alpine woodlands (Morcombe 2004). In winter they occur at lower altitudes in drier more open forests and woodlands, particularly box-ironbark assemblages (Shields & Chrome 1992). They sometimes inhabit woodland, farms and suburbs in autumn/winter (Simpson & Day 2004).	Likely. Previously recorded within and near the study area.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	-	Associated with a variety of forest types containing <i>Allocasuarina</i> species, usually reflecting the poor nutrient status of underlying soils (Environment Australia 2000; NPWS 1997; DECC 2005). Intact drier forest types with less rugged landscapes are preferred (DECC 2005). Nests in large trees with large hollows (Environment Australia 2000).	Likely. Previously recorded near the study area.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	V	M	Entirely coastal in NSW, foraging on intertidal sand and mudflats in estuaries, roosting during high tide on sandy beaches or rocky shores (DECC 2005)	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V	-	Distributed through central NSW on the western side of the Great Dividing Range and sparsely scattered to the east of the Divide in drier areas such as the Cumberland Plain of Western Sydney, and in parts of the Hunter, Clarence, Richmond and Snowy River valleys. The Brown Treecreeper occupies eucalypt woodlands, particularly open woodland lacking a dense understorey. It is sedentary and nests in tree hollows within permanent territories. (NSW Scientific Committee 2011).	Potential. Recorded near to study area and marginal habitat present in the study area.
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V	-	Distribution includes most of mainland Australia except deserts and open grasslands. It's a sedentary bird that prefers eucalypt forests and woodlands with rough-barked species, or mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland. Feeds on arthropods from bark, dead branches, or small branches and twigs (NSW Scientific Committee 2011).	Potential. Recorded near the study area and marginal habitat present area.
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V	-	Regularly observed in the saltmarsh of Newington Nature Reserve (with occasional sightings from other parts of Sydney Olympic Park and in grassland on the northern bank of the Parramatta River). Current estimates suggest this population consists of 8 individuals. Regularly observed in the saltmarsh and on the sandy shoreline of a small island of Towra Point Nature Reserve. This population is estimated to comprise 19-50 individuals. Have been observed breeding from late July through to early March, with 'open-cup' nests built in low vegetation. Nests in the Sydney region have also been seen in low isolated mangroves. Gregarious species, usually found foraging on bare or grassy ground in wetland areas, singly or in pairs. They are insectivorous, feeding mainly on flies and beetles caught from or close to the ground (DECC 2005).	No. No suitable habitat within the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
White-fronted Chat <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> in the Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority area	White-fronted Chat	E2	-	As above. Two isolated sub-populations of White-fronted Chats are currently known from the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority (CMA) area; one at Newington Nature Reserve on the Parramatta River and one at Towra Point Nature Reserve in Botany Bay. These sub-populations are separated from each other by 25 km of urbanised land, across which the Chats are unlikely to fly. Therefore, the Newington and Towra Point populations are thought to be disjunct from each other (and from the nearest populations outside Sydney Metropolitan CMA).	No. No suitable habitat within the study area.
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E	-	Associated with tropical and warm temperate terrestrial wetlands, estuarine and littoral habitats, and occasionally woodlands and grasslands floodplains (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Forages in fresh or saline waters up to 0.5m deep, mainly in open fresh waters, extensive sheets of shallow water over grasslands or sedgeland, mangroves, mudflats, shallow swamps with short emergent vegetation and permanent billabongs and pools on floodplains (Marchant & Higgins 1993; DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Low quality habitat present within the study area. One Wildlife Atlas record 4 km south-east of the study area.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V	-	Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Marginal habitat present within the study area. Main habitat is semi-arid and arid regions. One Wildlife Atlas record from 1960 north of Tile 13.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V	-	In New South Wales Little Lorikeets are distributed in forests and woodlands from the coast to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, extending westwards to the vicinity of Albury, Parkes, Dubbo and Narrabri. Little Lorikeets mostly occur in dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands. They have been recorded from both old-growth and logged forests in the eastern part of their range, and in remnant woodland patches and roadside vegetation on the western slopes. They feed primarily on nectar and pollen in the tree canopy, particularly on profusely-flowering eucalypts, but also on a variety of other species including melaleucas and mistletoes. On the western slopes and tablelands White Box <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> and Yellow Box <i>E. melliodora</i> are particularly important food sources for pollen and nectar respectively (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Assessed as low probability of site utilisation by this species.
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	V	-	A coastal species that inhabits rock coastlines, coral cays, reefs and occasionally sandy beaches and Marchant and Higgins 1993; Simpson and Day 2004).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V	-	Utilises open eucalypt, sheoak and acacia forest, woodland or open woodland. Uses tall trees for nesting, with a large stick nest being built. Lays eggs in spring, and young fledge in early summer. Preys on birds, reptiles and mammals, and occasionally feeds on large insects or carrion (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Nearest records are some distance from the site in different habitat. Conspicuous species.
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V	-	Occurs in both terrestrial and estuarine wetlands generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation (DECC 2005). In areas with permanent water it may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest and mangroves (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Sites differ from habitat preferred by this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	E	Breeds in Tasmania between September and January. Migrates to mainland in autumn, where it forages on profuse flowering Eucalypts (Blakers <i>et al.</i> 1984; Schodde and Tidemann 1986). Hence, in this region, autumn and winter flowering eucalypts are important for this species. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Swamp Mahogany), <i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum), <i>C. gummifera</i> (Red Bloodwood), <i>E. sideroxylon</i> (Mugga Ironbark) and <i>E. albens</i> White Box (DECC 2005).	Likely. Highly mobile species that has been previously recorded within the study area (Wildlife Atlas records).
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	V	M	The eastern form of the Broad-billed Sandpiper breeds in northern Siberia before migrating southwards in winter to Australia (DECC 2005). In Australia, Broad-billed Sandpipers over-winter on the northern coast, particularly in the north-west, with birds located occasionally on the southern coast (DECC 2005). In NSW, the main site for the species is the Hunter River estuary, with birds occasionally reaching the Shoalhaven estuary (DECC 2005). There are few records for inland NSW (DECC 2005). Broad-billed Sandpipers favour sheltered parts of the coast such as estuarine sandflats and mudflats, harbours, embayments, lagoons, saltmarshes and reefs as feeding and roosting habitat (DECC 2005). Occasionally, individuals may be recorded in sewage farms or within shallow freshwater lagoons (DECC 2005). Broad-billed Sandpipers roost on banks on sheltered sand, shell or shingle beaches.	No. No suitable habitat in the study area.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V	-	Associated with the coast and usually found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats and/or sandflats. It can also be found on mudflats and in water less than 10 cm deep, around muddy lakes and swamps further inland. Individuals have been recorded in wet fields and sewerage treatment works. Forages for insects, crustaceans, molluscs, worms, larvae, spiders, fish eggs, frog eggs and tadpoles in soft mud or shallow water. Roosts and loafs on low banks of mud, sand and shell bars. Frequently recorded in mixed flocks with Bar-tailed Godwits (DECC 2005).	No. No suitable habitat in the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V	-	In coastal areas associated tropical and temperate forests and woodlands on fertile soils with an abundance of passerine birds (Marchant & Higgins 1993, DECC 2005). May be recorded inland along timbered watercourses (DECC 2005). In NSW it is commonly associated with ridge or gully forests dominated by <i>Eucalyptus longiflora</i> (Woollybutt), <i>E. maculata</i> (Spotted Gum), or <i>E. elata</i> (Peppermint Gum) and <i>E. smithii</i> (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Assessed as low probability of site utilisation. Conspicuous species.
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded (southeastern subspecies) Robin	V	-	Associated with a wide range of Eucalypt woodlands, Acacia shrubland and open forests (Blakers <i>et al.</i> 1984). In temperate woodlands, the species favours open areas adjoining large woodland blocks, with areas of dead timber and sparse shrub cover (NSW Scientific Committee 2011). Hooded Robin home ranges are relatively large, averaging 18ha for birds from the New England Tableland (NSW Scientific Committee 2011).	Unlikely. Assessed as low probability of site utilisation.
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V	-	Predominantly associated with box-ironbark association woodlands and River Red Gum (NSW Scientific Committee, 2011). Also associated with drier coastal woodlands of the Cumberland Plain and the Hunter, Richmond and Clarence Valleys (NSW Scientific Committee, 2011).	Potential. Marginal habitat within the study area and Wildlife Atlas Record near the study area.
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V	-	Steep rocky ridges and gullies, rolling hills, valleys and river flats and the plains of the Great Dividing Range comprise the topography inhabited by this species (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Spends much of the time on the ground foraging on seed and grasses (DECC 2005). It is associated with coastal scrubland, open forest and timbered grassland, especially low shrub ecotones between dry hardwood forests and grasslands with high proportion of native grasses and forbs (Environment Australia 2000).	Potential. Marginal habitat within the study area and Wildlife Atlas Record near the study area.
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-Goose	E	-	Freshwater lakes, lagoons, swamps and dams, particularly those vegetated with waterlilies and other floating and submerged aquatic vegetation. The Cotton Pygmy-goose uses standing dead trees with hollows close to water for roosting and breeding.	No. No suitable habitat within the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	V	-	The Blue-billed Duck prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with dense aquatic vegetation (DECC 2005). The species is completely aquatic, swimming low in the water along the edge of dense cover (DECC 2005). It will fly if disturbed, but prefers to dive if approached (DECC 2005). Blue-billed Ducks are partly migratory, with short-distance movements between breeding swamps and overwintering lakes with some long-distance dispersal to breed during spring and early summer (DECC 2005). Young birds disperse in April-May from their breeding swamps in inland NSW to non-breeding areas on the Murray River system and coastal lakes (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Marginal farm dam habitat within the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V	-	Occurs from the coast to the inland slopes in NSW. After breeding (July-Jan), some disperse to the lower valleys and plains of the tablelands and slopes, and may appear as far west as the eastern edges of the inland plains in autumn and winter. Primarily resides in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands, with usually open and grassy understorey, with scattered shrubs. Abundant logs and fallen timber are important habitat components. In autumn and winter many Scarlet Robins live in open grassy woodlands, and grasslands or grazed paddocks with scattered trees, and may join mixed flocks of other small insectivorous birds.	Potential. Marginal habitat within the study area and Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V	-	Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes, often on ridges and slopes, in NSW. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys, and grassy groundlayer for breeding habitat. Will often occur in recently burnt areas. Shrub density does not appear to be an important habitat factor. Many birds move to the inland slopes and plains in winter, or to drier more open habitats in the lowlands.	Unlikely. Assessed as low probability of site utilisation.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	V	-	<p>The Pink Robin is found in Tasmania and the uplands of eastern Victoria and far south-eastern NSW, almost as far north as Bombala. On the mainland, the species disperses north and west and into more open habitats in winter, regularly as far north as the ACT area, and sometimes being found as far north as the central coast of NSW.</p> <p>Inhabits rainforest and tall, open eucalypt forest, particularly in densely vegetated gullies. Breeds between October and January and can produce two clutches in a season.</p>	<p>Unlikely.</p> <p>Assessed as low probability of site utilisation.</p>
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V	-	<p>The Superb Parrot is found throughout eastern inland NSW. On the South-western Slopes their core breeding area is roughly bounded by Cowra and Yass in the east, and Grenfell, Cootamundra and Coolac in the west. Birds breeding in this region are mainly absent during winter, when they migrate north to the region of the upper Namoi and Gwydir Rivers. The other main breeding sites are in the Riverina along the corridors of the Murray, Edward and Murrumbidgee Rivers where birds are present all year round. Inhabit box-gum woodland and Box-Gum, Box-Cypress-pine and Boree Woodlands and River Red Gum Forest foraging at or near the ground. Nest in hollows.</p>	<p>Unlikely.</p> <p>No suitable habitat present.</p>
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	V	-	<p>Inhabits rainforest and similar closed forests where it forages high in the canopy, eating the fruits of many tree species such as figs and palms (DECC 2005). It may also forage in eucalypt or acacia woodland where there are fruit-bearing trees. Part of the population is migratory or nomadic. At least some of the population, particularly young birds, moves south through Sydney, especially in autumn. Breeding takes place from September to January. Will feed in adjacent mangroves or eucalypt forests (Blakers <i>et al.</i> 1984).</p>	<p>Potential</p> <p>Marginal habitat present. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.</p>

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	V	-	Occupies a wide range of eucalypt dominated communities with a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies (DECC 2005). Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy (DECC 2005). Large, relatively undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area (DECC 2005). Pairs are sedentary and occupy a breeding territory of about ten hectares, with a slightly larger home-range when not breeding (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. No suitable present in the study area.
<i>Rosiratala benghalensis (a.k.a. R. australis)</i>	Painted Snipe (Australian subspecies)	E	V, M	Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber (DECC 2005). Nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds. Breeding is often in response to local conditions; generally occurs from September to December (DECC 2005). Roosts during the day in dense vegetation (NSW Scientific Committee 2011). Forages nocturnally on mud-flats and in shallow water (DECC 2005). Feeds on worms, molluscs, insects and some plant-matter.	No. Marginal habitat present in the study area. No Wildlife Atlas records.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	-	Typically found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, but also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities (DECC 2005). It is often found in riparian areas and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland (DECC 2005). Appears to be sedentary, though some populations move locally, especially those in the south (DECC 2005).	Unlikely. Marginal habitat present. One Wildlife Atlas record from 1996 at Dural.
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	E	-	Almost exclusively coastal, preferring sheltered areas (DECC 2005), however may occur several kilometres inland in harbours, inlets and rivers (Smith 1990). Australian birds breed on sandy beaches and sand spits (Simpson & Day 2004).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V	-	Associated with a variety of plankton-rich wetlands, such as heavily vegetated, large open lakes and their shores, creeks, farm dams, sewerage ponds and floodwaters (DECC 2005).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	V	M	A rare migrant to the eastern and southern Australian coasts, being most common in northern Australia, and extending its distribution south to the NSW coast in the east (DECC 2005). The two main sites for the species in NSW are the Richmond River estuary and the Hunter River estuary (DECC 2005). In Australia, has been recorded on coastal mudflats, lagoons, creeks and estuaries (DECC 2005). Favours mudbanks and sandbanks located near mangroves, but may also be observed on rocky pools and reefs, and occasionally up to 10 km inland around brackish pools (DECC 2005). Generally roosts communally amongst mangroves on dead trees, often with related wader species (DECC 2005).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.

NOCTURNAL BIRDS

<i>Ninox corneovirens</i>	Barking Owl	V	-	Associated with a variety of habitats such as savannah woodland, open eucalypt forests, wetland and riverine forest. The habitat is typically dominated by Eucalypts (often Redgum species), however often dominated by <i>Melaleuca</i> species in the tropics (DECC 2005). It usually roosts in dense foliage in large trees such as River She-oak (<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>), other <i>Casuarina</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Acacia</i> and rainforest species from streamside gallery forests. It usually nests near watercourses or wetlands in large tree hollows with entrances averaging 2-29 metres above ground, depending on the forest or woodland structure and the canopy height (Debus 1997).	Potential. Marginal habitat present in the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V	-	Powerful Owls are associated with a wide range of wet and dry forest types with a high density of prey, such as arboreal mammals, large birds and flying foxes (Environment Australia 2000, Debus & Chafer 1994). Large trees with hollows at least 0.5m deep are required for shelter and breeding (Environment Australia 2000).	Likely. Potential habitat present in the study area. Wildlife atlas records near the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Tyto capensis</i>	Grass Owl	V	-	Reported habitats include tall grass, swampy, sometimes tidal areas, mangrove fringes, grassy plains, coastal heaths, grassy woodland, cane grass, lignum, sedges, cumbungi, cane fields and grain stubble (Pizzey and Knight, 2007). The Grass Owl nests on the ground within dense tall grass, sedges, reeds and even sugarcane plantations (Pizzey and Knight, 2007). The Grass Owl primarily feeds on rodents, hunting on the wing over heathland, grassland and sedgeland, as well as along the edge of sugar cane, crops and pastureland (Pizzey and Knight, 2007).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V	-	Associated with forest with sparse, open, understorey, typically dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (DECC 2005) and especially the ecotone between wet and dry forest, and non-forest habitat (Environment Australia 2000). Known to utilise forest margins and isolated stands of trees within agricultural land (Hyem 1979) and heavily disturbed forest where its prey of small and medium sized mammals can be readily obtained (Kavanagh & Peake 1993).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	V	-	Sooty Owls are associated with tall wet old growth forest on fertile soil with a dense understorey and emergent tall Eucalyptus species (Environment Australia 2000, Debus 1994). Pairs roost in the daytime amongst dense vegetation, in tree hollows and sometimes in caves. The Sooty Owl is typically associated with an abundant and diverse supply of prey items and a selection of large tree hollows (Debus 1994, Garnett 1993, Hyem 1979).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
MAMMALS (excluding bats)					
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V	-	Found in wet and dry eucalypt forest, subalpine woodland, coastal banksia woodland and wet heath (Menkhorst & Knight 2004). Pygmy-Possums feed mostly on the pollen and nectar from banksias, eucalypts and understory plants and will also eat insects, seeds and fruit (Turner & Ward 1995). The presence of Banksia sp. and Leptospermum sp. are an important habitat feature (DECC 2005). Small tree hollows are favoured as day nesting sites, but nests have also been found under bark, in old bird's nests and in the branch forks of tea-trees (Turner & Ward 1995).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll (SE Mainland Population)	V	E	The Spotted-tailed Quoll inhabits a range of forest communities including wet and dry sclerophyll forests, coastal heathlands and rainforests (Mansergh 1984; DECC 2005), more frequently recorded near the ecotones of closed and open forest. This species requires habitat features such as maternal den sites, an abundance of food (birds and small mammals) and large areas of relatively intact vegetation to forage in (DECC 2005). Maternal den sites are logs with cryptic entrances; rock outcrops; windrows; burrows (Environment Australia 2000).	Potential. Marginal habitat present in the study area. One Wildlife Atlas record from 2001 near Castle Hill.
<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot	E	E	This species is associated with heath, coastal scrub, heathy forests (Menkhorst & Knight 2004), shrubland and woodland on well drained soils. This species is thought to display a preference for newly regenerating heathland and other areas prone to fire (Menkhorst & Seebeck 1990).	Unlikely. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	E	V	Rocky areas in a variety of habitats, typically north facing sites with numerous ledges, caves and crevices (DECC 2005).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland Population)	V	V	Associated with dry coastal heath and dry and wet sclerophyll forests with dense cover for shelter and adjacent more open areas for foraging (Menkhorst & Knight 2004).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	-	V	A small burrowing native rodent with a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Inhabits open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. A social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals. The home range of the New Holland Mouse ranges from 0.44 ha to 1.4 ha and the species peaks in abundance during early to mid-stages of vegetation succession typically induced by fire	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V	-	This species is restricted to tall mature forests, preferring productive tall open sclerophyll forests with a mosaic of tree species including some that flower in winter (Environment Australia 2000, Braithwaite 1984, Davey 1984, Kavanagh 1984; DECC 2005). Large hollows within mature trees are required for shelter, nesting and breeding (Henry and Craig 1984; DECC 2005).	No. No suitable habitat present in the study area.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V-E2	-	Associated with both wet and dry <i>Eucalyptus</i> forest and woodland that contains a canopy cover of approximately 10 to 70% (Reed <i>et al.</i> 1990), with acceptable <i>Eucalypt</i> food trees. Some preferred <i>Eucalyptus</i> species are: <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. cypellocarpa</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> .	Unlikely. Marginal habitat in the study area.
MAMMALS (bats)					
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	The Large-eared Pied Bat has been recorded in a variety of habitats, including dry sclerophyll forests, woodland, sub-alpine woodland, edges of rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests (Churchill 1998; DECC 2005). This species roosts in caves, rock overhangs and disused mine shafts and as such is usually associated with rock outcrops and cliff faces (Churchill 1998; DECC 2005).	Potential. Marginal habitat present in the study area.
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	-	Prefers moist habitats with trees taller than 20m (DECC 2005). Roosts in tree hollows but has also been found roosting in buildings or under loose bark (DECC 2005).	Likely. Marginal habitat present in the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bent-wing Bat	V	-	Associated with a range of habitats such as rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, monsoon forest, open woodland, paperbark forests and open grassland (Churchill 1998). It forages above and below the tree canopy on small insects (AMBS 1995, Dwyer 1995, Dwyer 1981). Will utilise caves, old mines, and stormwater channels, under bridges and occasionally buildings for shelter (Environment Australia 2000, Dwyer 1995).	Likely. Known to occur outside the study area at Cheltenham, roosting in culvert under M2.
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	East Coast Freetail Bat	V	-	Most records of this species are from dry eucalypt forest and woodland east of the Great Dividing Range (Churchill 1998). Individuals have, however, been recorded flying low over a rocky river in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest and foraging in clearings at forest edges (Environment Australia 2000; Allison & Hoyer 1998). Primarily roosts in hollows or behind loose bark in mature eucalypts, but have been observed roosting in the roof of a hut (Environment Australia 2000; Allison & Hoyer 1998).	Likely. Marginal habitat present in the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.
<i>Myotis macropus</i> (formerly <i>M. adversus</i>)	Southern Myotis, Large-footed 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. It is rarely found more than 100 km inland, except along major rivers. Will occupy most habitat types such as mangroves, paperbark swamps, riverine monsoon forest, rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland and River Red Gum woodland, as long as they are close to water (Churchill 1998). While roosting (in groups of 10-15) is most commonly associated with caves, this species has been observed to roost in tree hollows, amongst vegetation, in clumps of Pandanus, under bridges, in mines, tunnels and stormwater drains (Churchill 1998). However the species apparently has specific roost requirements, and only a small percentage of available caves, mines, tunnels and culverts are used (Richards 1998). Forages over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface. In NSW females have one young each year usually in November or December (DECC 2005)	Potential. Marginal habitat in the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-Fox	V	V	Inhabits a wide range of habitats including rainforest, mangroves, paperbark forests, wet and dry sclerophyll forests and cultivated areas (Churchill 1998, Eby 1998). Camps are often located in gullies, typically close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy (Churchill 1998).	Yes. Suitable habitat in the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V	-	Found in almost all habitats, from wet and dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland (Churchill 1998), open country, mallee, rainforests, heathland and waterbodies. Roosts in tree hollows; may also use caves; has also been recorded in a tree hollow in a paddock (Environment Australia 2000) and in abandoned sugar glider nests (Churchill 1998). The Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat is dependent on suitable hollow-bearing trees to provide roost sites, which may be a limiting factor on populations in cleared or fragmented habitats (Environment Australia 2000).	Potential. Marginal habitat in the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V	-	Associated with moist gullies in mature coastal forest, or rainforest, east of the Great Dividing Range (Churchill, 1998), tending to be more frequently located in more productive forests (Hoye and Richards 1998). Within denser vegetation types, use is made of natural and man-made openings such as roads, creeks and small rivers, where it hawks backwards and forwards for prey (Hoye and Richards 1998).	Potential. Marginal habitat in the study area. Wildlife Atlas records near the study area.

INVERTEBRATES

<i>Meridolum carneovirens</i>	Cumberland (Large) Land Snail	E	-	Associated with open eucalypt forests, particularly Cumberland Plain Woodland described in Benson (1992). Found under fallen logs, debris and in bark and leaf litter around the trunk of gum trees or burrowing in loose soil around clumps of grass (NPWS 1997; Rudman 1998). Urban waste may also form suitable habitat (NSW NPWS 1997; Rudman 1998).	Potential. Potential habitat in the study area.
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MIGRATORY SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE EPBC ACT

<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	-	M	Sometimes travels with Needletails. Varied habitat with a possible tendency to more arid areas but also over coasts and urban areas (Simpson and Day 2004).	Potential. Highly mobile species.
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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	-	M	Forages over large open fresh or saline water bodies, coastal seas and open terrestrial areas (Marchant and Higgins 1993, Simpson and Day 2004). Breeding habitat consists of tall trees, mangroves, cliffs, rocky outcrops, silts, caves and crevices and is located along the coast or major rivers. Breeding habitat is usually in or close to water, but may occur up to a kilometre away (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely. No suitable habitat in the study area.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	-	M	Forages aerially over a variety of habitats usually over coastal and mountain areas, most likely with a preference for wooded areas (Marchant and Higgins 1993; Simpson and Day 2004). Has been observed roosting in dense foliage of canopy trees, and may seek refuge in tree hollows in inclement weather (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Potential. Highly mobile species.
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	-	M	Resident in coastal and sub-coastal northern Australia; regular breeding migrant in southern Australia, arriving September to October, departing February to March, some occasionally present April to May. Occurs in open country, chiefly at suitable breeding places in areas of sandy or loamy soil: sand-ridges, riverbanks, road-cuttings, sand-pits, occasionally coastal cliffs. Nest is a chamber at the end of a burrow, up to 1.6 m long, tunnelled in flat or sloping ground, sandy back or cutting.	Unlikely. Marginal habitat within the study area.
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	-	M	Rainforest and eucalypt forests, coastal scrubs, eucalypt woodlands, feeding in tangled understorey. Uses more open woodland when migrating (Blakers <i>et al.</i> 1984).	Potential. Marginal habitat in the study area.
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	-	M	Wetter, denser forest, often at high elevations. Heavily vegetated gullies, taller woodlands. Coast forests, woodlands, mangroves, trees in open country when migrating (Simpson & Day 2004).	Potential. Marginal habitat in the study area.
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	-	M	The Rufous Fantail is a summer breeding migrant to southeastern Australia (Morcombe, 2004). The Rufous Fantail is found in rainforest, dense wet eucalypt and monsoon forests, paperbark and mangrove swamps and riverside vegetation (Morcombe, 2004). Open country may be used by the Rufous Fantail during migration (Morcombe, 2004).	Potential. Marginal habitat in the study area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	-	M	The Great Egret is common and widespread in Australia (McKilligan, 2005). It forages in a wide range of wet and dry habitats including permanent and ephemeral freshwaters, wet pasture and estuarine mangroves and mudflats (McKilligan, 2005).	Potential. Marginal habitat in the study area.
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	-	M	Cattle Egrets forage on pasture, marsh, grassy road verges, rain puddles and croplands, but not usually in the open water of streams or lakes and they avoid marine environments (McKilligan, 2005). Some individuals stay close to the natal heronry from one nesting season to the next, but the majority leaves the district in autumn and return the next spring. Cattle Egrets are likely to spend the winter dispersed along the coastal plain and only a small number have been recovered west of the Great Dividing Range (McKilligan, 2005).	Yes. Ten birds identified within study area.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	-	M	A variety of permanent and ephemeral wetlands, preferring open fresh water wetlands with nearby cover (Marchant and Higgins 1999). Occupies a variety of vegetation around wetlands (Marchant and Higgins 1999) including wetland grasses and open wooded swamps (Simpson and Day 2004).	Yes. Two birds identified within study area

Appendix B Region Map

