

Appendix E Habitat Evaluation Tables

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i> Bynoe's Wattle	E	V	Occurs in heath or dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils. Seems to prefer open, sometimes slightly disturbed sites such as trail margins, edges of roadside spoil mounds and in recently burnt patches. Associated overstorey species include Red Bloodwood, Scribbly Gum, Parramatta Red Gum, Saw Banksia and Narrow-leaved Apple.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heath or dry sclerophyll forest present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Acacia clunies-rossiae</i> Kanangra Wattle	V	Not Listed	Grows in dry sclerophyll forest on skeletal soils on rocky slopes, or on alluvium along creeks.	One record on 01/07/2010	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry sclerophyll forest	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Acacia pubescens</i> Downy Wattle	V	V	Occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones. The soils are characteristically gravelly soils, often with ironstone. Occurs in open woodland and forest, in a variety of plant communities, including Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, Shale/Gravel Transition Forest and Cumberland Plain Woodland.	569 records ranging from 03/09/1887 - 28/04/2024	Absent – suitable habitat absent. No open woodland or forest present	Low	Low
<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. <i>Eastern</i> Sydney Sunshine wattle	E	E	Coastal scrub and dry sclerophyll woodland on sandy soils . Habitat is generally sparse and scattered. Most areas of habitat or potential habitat are small and isolated. Most sites are highly modified or disturbed due to surrounding urban development. Flowers in autumn but may be through to early winter. Small birds and bees are natural pollinators. Seeds mature in November and are dispersed by ants. Seed viability is high and recruitment occurs mainly after fire. A fire temperature of 60 degrees is	13 records ranging from 19/03/2010 – 26/04/2020	Absent – suitable habitat absent. No Coastal scrub or dry sclerophyll woodland on sandy soils	Unlikely	Low

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			required for optimum germination. Although plants are killed by fire, they have been recorded sprouting from the base.				
<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>	E	E	Grows in Castlereagh woodland on lateritic soil. Found in open woodland with <i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>Angophora bakeri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> and <i>Melaleuca decora</i> . Common associated understorey species include <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> , <i>Hakea dactyloides</i> , <i>Hakea sericea</i> , <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> , <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i> , <i>Acacia elongata</i> , <i>Acacia brownei</i> , <i>Themeda australis</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> . Not killed outright by fire but resprouts from the rootstock. Spreads by vegetative means, such that clumps of up to 100s of stems may be a single individual. The time taken for the plants to flower and set seed is not known, but only those plants growing in areas unburnt for some time produced substantial numbers of fruit.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Castlereagh woodland or open woodland present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>	E	E	Occurs on Hawkesbury sandstone. Found in sheltered forests on mid- to lower slopes and valleys, e.g. in or adjacent to gullies which support sheltered forest. The canopy at known sites includes Turpentine (<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> subsp. <i>glomulifera</i>), Smooth-barked Apple (<i>Angophora costata</i>), Sydney Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>), Forest Oak (<i>Allocasuarina</i>	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No forests present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			<i>torulosa</i>) and Christmas Bush (<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>). Ecological knowledge about this species is very limited. The species is considered to be fire sensitive and reliant on seed germination after disturbance to maintain populations. A soil seedbank appears to be established by this species, so for a number of years following fire or other disturbance the species may not be apparent, but be present only as seed in the soil. The size of the seedbank depends not only on the amount of seed contributed by mature plants each season, but on the level of dormancy of the seed which can vary from year to year. The longevity of each crop of seed in the soil is probably relatively short (perhaps 5 - 10 years). Either heat or smoke or a combination of these factors may play a role in breaking soil-stored seed dormancy. Both the amount of smoke and the level of heating could influence germination success. A certain level of heat may be optimal for breaking seed dormancy (such that too little heat results in seeds staying dormant, while too much heat kills seeds).				

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Caladenia tessellata</i> Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs	V	V	Generally found in grassy sclerophyll woodland on clay loam or sandy soils, though the population near Braidwood is in low woodland with stony soil. The single leaf regrows each year. Flowers appear between September and November (but apparently generally late September or early October in extant southern populations).	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No grassy sclerophyll woodland	Unlikely	Low
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i> Netted Bottle Brush	V	Not listed	Grows in dry sclerophyll forest on the coast and adjacent ranges. Flowers spring – summer.	15 records ranging from 18/12/1899 – 07/07/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry sclerophyll forest present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i>	E	Not Listed	Its occurrence appears to be limited to the Lane Cove Bushland Park. Surveys in potentially suitable habitats elsewhere in the Sydney Basin Bioregion have failed to find <i>Camarophyllopsis kearneyi</i> . Does not produce basidiomes (above-ground fruiting structures) all year, but may be present only as non-reproductive hyphal structures below ground.	Two records recorded on 13/06/1998 and 15/06/2020	Absent – no suitable habitat present. Outside of Lane Cove Bushland Park	Unlikely	Low

<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i> Leafless Tongue-orchid	V	V	Does not appear to have well defined habitat preferences and is known from a range of communities, including swamp-heath and woodland. The larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum (<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>), Silvertop Ash (<i>E. sieberi</i>), Red Bloodwood (<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>) and Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>); 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>). Little is known about the ecology of the species; being leafless it is expected to have limited photosynthetic capability and probably depends upon a fungal associate to meet its nutritional requirements from either living or dead organic material. In addition to reproducing from seed, it is also capable of vegetative reproduction and thus forms colonies which can become more or less permanent at a site. On the Central Coast of NSW, populations have been recorded in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum (<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>), Brown Stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>), Red Bloodwood (<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>) and also associated with Large Tongue Orchid (<i>C. subulata</i>) and the Tartan Tongue Orchid (<i>C. erecta</i>).	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No swamp-heath or woodland present	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Cynanchum elegans</i> White-flowered Wax Plant	E	E	The White-flowered Wax Plant usually occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation. Other associated vegetation types include littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> – Coastal Banksia <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i> aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honeymyrtle <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> scrub to open scrub. Flowering occurs between August and May, with a peak in November. Flower abundance on individual plants varies from sparse to prolific. The fruit can take up to six months to mature. Seed production is variable and unreliable. Seeds are wind dispersed. It is considered to be unlikely that a soil seed bank for this species exists. Plants are capable of suckering from rootstock in response to occasional slashing or grazing. The fire response of the species is unknown although it has been known to reshoot following fire. Annual burning at one site has been shown to result in population decline.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry rainforest present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	V	V	Occurs on the edges of weathered shale-capped	449 records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			ridges, where these intergrade with Hawkesbury Sandstone. Associated overstorey species include <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> , <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> and/or <i>E. squamosa</i> . The vegetation structure is usually woodland, open forest or scrub-heath. Longevity is thought to be 15-20 years. Flowering occurs throughout the year but is concentrated in autumn, with mature fruits being produced from May to August. Self-pollination is the usual form of pollination. Flowers and fruit are produced 18 months after germination, though at this stage few reach maturity. Maturation rates are higher for plants older than 5 years. Seed viability is high (up to 99%). Fire is an important factor in the life cycle of this species. Fire kills all plants, but also produces a flush of germination from seed stored in the soil. The number of individuals at a site then declines with time since fire, as the surrounding vegetation develops.	ranging from 02/11/1982 – 22/09/2024	suitable habitat present. No shale-capped ridges		
<i>Darwinia peduncularis</i>	V	Not Listed	Usually grows on or near rocky outcrops on sandy, well drained, low nutrient soil over sandstone. Flowers in winter to early spring. Not likely to be capable of vegetative spread but may resprout after some disturbance. Likely to be killed by fire, based on the response of other <i>Darwinia</i> species. Pollinators are honeyeater birds.	One record on 22/07/1984	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No rocky outcrops present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Deyeuxia appressa</i>	E	E	Given that <i>D. appressa</i> hasn't been seen in over 60 years, almost nothing is known of the species'	0	Unlikely	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			habitat and ecology. Flowers spring to summer and is mesophytic (grows in moist conditions).				

<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> Sieber ex D.C. in the Baulkham Hills local government area	V	Not Listed	In western Sydney, may be locally abundant particularly within scrubby/dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays. May also be common in transitional areas where these communities adjoin Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland. At Yengo, is reported to occur in disturbed escarpment woodland on Narrabeen sandstone. <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> is usually the dominant canopy species. <i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>, <i>E. longifolia</i>, <i>E. parramattensis</i>, <i>E. sclerophylla</i> and <i>E. sideroxylon</i> may also be present or codominant, with <i>Melaleuca decora</i> frequently forming a secondary canopy layer. Associated species may include <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>, <i>Angophora bakeri</i>, <i>Aristida</i> spp. <i>Banksia spinulosa</i>, <i>Cryptandra</i> spp. <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>, <i>Entolasia stricta</i>, <i>Hakea sericea</i>, <i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>, <i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>, <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> and <i>Themeda australis</i>. <i>D. tenuifolia</i> is often found in association with other threatened species such as <i>Dodonaea falcata</i>, <i>Grevillea juniperina</i>, <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>, <i>Pultenaea parviflora</i> and <i>Styphelia laeta</i>. At Yengo <i>D. tenuifolia</i> is reported to occur in disturbed escarpment woodland on Narrabeen sandstone. Associated tree species include <i>Eucalyptus eximia</i>, <i>E. punctata</i>, <i>E. sparsifolia</i> and <i>Callitris endlicheri</i>.	Four records ranging from 26/10/2005 – 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Castlereagh Ironbark Forests or Shale Gravel Transition Forest	Unlikely	Low
<i>Epacris</i>	V	Not	Found in a range of habitat types, most of which	215 records	Absent no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>		Listed	have a strong shale soil influence. Lifespan is recorded to be 5-20 years, requiring 2-4 years before seed is produced in the wild. Killed by fire and re-establishes from soil-stored seed.	ranging from 05/01/1989 - 01/08/2023	suitable habitat present. No strong shale soil present		
<i>Epacris sparsa</i> Sparse Heath	V	E	Grows in Riparian Sandstone Scrub, where it is found on the base of cliffs or rock faces, on rock ledges or among rocks in the riparian flood zone. Grows in small pockets of damp clay soil, chiefly on south-west facing slopes. In rocky sites the scrub vegetation is dominated by <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> , <i>Leptospermum trinervium</i> , <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> , <i>Acacia longifolia</i> , <i>Grevillea sericea</i> and <i>Lomandra fluvialis</i> . In wetter, more sheltered sites typical species include <i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> , <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> , <i>Austromyrtus tenuifolia</i> , <i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> , <i>Lomandra montana</i> , <i>Todea barbara</i> , <i>Sticherus flabellatus</i> and <i>Dracophyllum secundum</i> . Flowering occurs from April to June, with pollinators unknown. Young plants start flowering when 20–30cm high. Flowers are often plentiful, with flower tubes dropping readily and exposing the developing fruit. Appears to be killed by fire. There is no evidence of vegetative spread in <i>E. sparsa</i> , however, plants appear to resprout readily from lignotubers at the woody base after disturbance.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Riparian Sandstone Scrub present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	V	V	Poor coastal country in shallow sandy soils	0	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>camfieldii</i> Camfield's Stringybark			overlying Hawkesbury sandstone. Coastal heath mostly on exposed sandy ridges. Occurs mostly in small scattered stands near the boundary of tall coastal heaths and low open woodland of the slightly more fertile inland areas. Associated species frequently include stunted species of <i>E. oblonga</i> Narrow-leaved Stringybark, <i>E. capitellata</i> Brown Stringybark and <i>E. haemastoma</i> Scribbly Gum. Population sizes are difficult to estimate because its extensive lignotubers may be 20 m across. A number of stems arise from these lignotubers giving the impression of individual plants. Flowering period is irregular, flowers recorded throughout the year. Poor response to too frequent fires.		suitable habitat present. No coastal country in shallow sandy soils or coastal heath present.		
<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. Tends to grow on lower slopes in the landscape.	11 records ranging from 20/07/1994 – 15/04/2009	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry grassy woodland on shallow soils of slopes and ridges present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i> Wallangarra White Gum	E	V	Found in open eucalypt forest, woodland and heaths on well-drained granite/rhyolite hilltops, slopes and rocky outcrops, typically at high altitudes. At lower elevations can occur in less rocky soils in damp situations.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open eucalypt forest, woodland or heath present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Genoplesium baueri</i> Bauer's Midge Orchid	E	E	Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and moss gardens over sandstone. Flowers February to March.	8 recorded ranging from 31/12/1881 – 01/01/1887	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry sclerophyll forest or moss gardens present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Grammitis stenophylla</i> Narrow-leaf Finger Fern	E	Not Listed	Moist places, usually near streams, on rocks in rainforest and dry and moist eucalypt forest.	5 records ranging from 01/04/1884 – 03/02/2015	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No streams, rainforests or dry and moist eucalypt forest.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Grevillea beadleana</i> Beadle's Grevillea	E	E	Open eucalypt forest and woodland with a shrubby understorey on granite. Growing on rocks on a sandstone cliff line and escarpment at	One record on 15/03/2002	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			Chambigne Nature Reserve		eucalypt forest or woodland present		
<i>Haloragodendron lucasii</i>	E	E	Associated with dry sclerophyll forest. Reported to grow in moist sandy loam soils in sheltered aspects, and on gentle slopes below cliff-lines near creeks in low open woodland. Associated with high soil moisture and relatively high soil-phosphorus levels. Highly clonal, which implies the true population size may be considerably smaller than expected. Flowering occurs from August to November with fruits appearing from October to December. Has demonstrated an ability to resprout from its rootstock.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry sclerophyll forest present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Hibbertia spanantha</i> Julian's Hibbertia	CE	CE	Grows in forest with canopy species including <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , <i>E. resinifera</i> , <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> and <i>Angophora costata</i> . The understorey is open with species of Poaceae, Orchidaceae, Fabaceae and Liliaceae. Flowering in October and November, but with an odd flower throughout the year. The soil is identified as a light clay occurring on a shale sandstone soil transition.	32 records ranging from 29/10/2013 - 02/04/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No forests present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Hibbertia superans</i>	E	Not Listed	Flowering time is July to December. The species occurs on sandstone ridgetops often near the shale/sandstone boundary. Occurs in both open woodland and heathland, and appears to prefer open disturbed areas, such as tracksides. The	48 records ranging from 03/10/2022	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open woodland or heathland	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			fruit is dehiscent and the seed has a fleshy aril which attracts ants and encourages them to disperse the seeds. The soil seedbank is persistent. Highly sensitive to both frequent and infrequent fire and other disturbance regimes. The recommended minimum fire interval is unknown, however the recommended maximum fire interval is 25 years. An obligate seeder, it is usually killed by fire, sometimes resprouting from the base. Flowers first appear from resprouting material about 2 years after fire.		present		
<i>Isotoma fluviatilis subsp. fluviatilis</i>	Not Listed	Extinct					
<i>Kunzea rupestris</i>	V	V	Grows in shallow depressions on large flat sandstone rock outcrops. Characteristically found in short to tall shrubland or heathland. Flowering occurs in spring. It has indehiscent fruits which resist soil entrapment and so may disperse many metres per week. Resprouts from the base after fire or mechanical damage. Seedlings have also been observed after fire.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sandstone rock outcrops present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	V	V	Grows in heath on sandstone.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heath on sandstone	Unlikely	Low
<i>Leptospermum</i>	V	V	Woodland on lower hill slopes or near creeks.	Nine records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>deanei</i>			Sandy alluvial soil or sand over sandstone. Occurs in Riparian Scrub - e.g. <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> , <i>Baechea myrtifolia</i> ; Woodland - e.g. <i>Eucalyptus haemstoma</i> ; and Open Forest - e.g. <i>Angophora costata</i> , <i>Leptospermum trinervium</i> , <i>Banksia ericifolia</i> .	ranging from 17/08/1982 – 22/11/1992	suitable habitat present. No woodlands on lower hill slopes or near creeks present		
<i>Leucopogon exolasius</i> Woronora Beard-heath	V	V	The plant occurs in woodland on sandstone. Flowering occurs in August and September.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No woodland on sandstone present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> Macadamia Nut	Not Listed	V	Macadamia Nut occurs from Mt Bauple, near Gympie, to Currumbin Valley in the Gold Coast hinterland, south-east Queensland. The species was known to occur in north-east New South Wales; was described from 1850-60 specimens collected from Camden Haven, and there are specimens also from Lismore. It occurs as a scattered rare to occasional tree, and population sizes are difficult to estimate	19 records ranging from 21/05/2002 – 04/07/2023	Absent – outside of native distribution	Unlikely	Low
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i> Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	V	Found in subtropical rainforest, usually near the coast.	One record on 31/05/2001	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No subtropical rainforest present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	V	V	Biconvex Paperbark generally grows in damp places, often near streams or low-lying areas on	0	Absent – no suitable habitat	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
Biconvex Paperbark			alluvial soils of low slopes or sheltered aspects. Flowering occurs over just 3-4 weeks in September and October. Resprouts following fire.		present. No streams or low lying areas on alluvial soils of low slopes or sheltered aspects.		
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i> Deane's Paperbark	V	V	The species occurs mostly in ridgetop woodland, with only 5% of sites in heath on sandstone. Flowers appear in summer but seed production appears to be small and consequently the species exhibits a limited capacity to regenerate.	22 records ranging from 19/02/1985 – 22/03/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No ridgetop woodland present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Micromyrtus blakelyi</i>	V	V	Typically occurs within heathlands in shallow sandy soil in cracks and depressions of sandstone rock platforms. Flowers in Spring from September to November and produces fruit (an indehiscent nut) October to November. Fire sensitive, with adults killed by fire and recruitment occurring from a soil seed bank. It is not known whether germination occurs in the absence of disturbance.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heathlands present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Persicaria elatior</i> Tall Knotweed	V	V	This species normally grows in damp places, especially beside streams and lakes. Occasionally in swamp forest or associated with disturbance.	One record recorded on 15/11/2022	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No streams or lakes present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Hairy Geebung	E	E	The Hairy Geebung is found in clayey and sandy soils in dry sclerophyll open forest, woodland and heath, primarily on the Mittagong Formation and on the upper Hawkesbury Sandstone. It is usually present as isolated individuals or very small populations. Plants are generally killed by all but the lowest intensity fire or partial burning. Fire may promote germination of soil-stored seed, although it may also kill some of the seedbank if it is of high severity. Extreme wet-dry weather cycles may also promote germination of soil-stored seed.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry sclerophyll open forest, wood	Unlikely	Low
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> <i>subsp. maxima</i>	E	E	Occurs in sheltered aspects of deep gullies or on the steep upper hillsides of narrow gullies on Hawkesbury Sandstone. These habitats support	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No deep	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			relatively moist, tall forest vegetation communities, often with warm temperate rainforest influences. Associated species: Smooth Barked Apple <i>Angophora costata</i>, Sydney Peppermint <i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>, Red Bloodwood <i>Corymbia gummifera</i>, Turpentine <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>, Coachwood <i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> and Black Wattle <i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>. Flowers late December – March. Flowers are likely to be pollinated predominantly by native bees. Self-pollination is usually unsuccessful. Long-lived, with the oldest individuals approximately 20 years of age. Age structure varies across the populations according to fire history, however, a large proportion of the population is reproductively immature.		gullies or steep upper hillsides or narrow gullies present		

<i>Persoonia nutans</i> Nodding Geebung	E	E	Northern populations are confined to aeolian and alluvial sediments and occur in a range of sclerophyll forest and woodland vegetation communities, with the majority of individuals occurring within Agnes Banks Woodland or Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland and some in Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forests. Southern populations also occupy tertiary alluvium, but extend onto shale sandstone transition communities and into Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest. Peak flowering is from November to March with sporadic flowering all year round. An obligate seed regenerator. Seed germination is promoted by fire and also by physical disturbance. Although listed as a short-lived species much of the ecology is poorly known. Maturity is expected in about 10 years. Plants appear to set abundant fruit. Seed is likely to be dispersed, after consumption of the fruit, by large birds such as currawongs and large mammals such as wallabies, kangaroos and possums. Abundance at a site appears to be related to disturbance history. Sites with higher abundance also appear to be more disturbed.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sclerophyll forest or woodland present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	V	V	Occurs on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone	16 records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>var. curviflora</i>			and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes amongst woodlands. Also recorded in Illawarra Lowland Grassy Woodland habitat at Albion Park on the Illawarra coastal plain. Flowers October to May. Has an inconspicuous cryptic habit as it is fine and scraggly and often grows amongst dense grasses and sedges. It may not always be visible at a site as it appears to survive for some time without any foliage after fire or grazing, relying on energy reserves in its tuberous roots. Likely to be fire tolerant species capable of resprouting following fire due to the presence of a tap root. Seedlings have been observed following fire.	ranging from 20/12/1992 – 22/08/2022	suitable habitat present. No ridgetops or upper slopes of woodlands present		

<i>Pimelea spicata</i> Spiked Rice- flower	E	E	In both the Cumberland Plain and Illawarra environments this species is found on well-structured clay soils. On the Cumberland Plain sites it is associated with Grey Box communities (particularly Cumberland Plain Woodland variants and Moist Shale Woodland) and in areas of ironbark. The co-occurring species in the Cumberland Plain sites are grey box (<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>), forest red gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>) and narrow-leaved ironbark (<i>E. crebra</i>). Blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>) is often present at sites (and may be important in protection from grazing) and kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>) is usually present in the groundcover (also indicative of a less intense grazing history). In the coastal Illawarra it occurs commonly in Coast Banksia open woodland with a better developed shrub and grass understorey. Coastal headlands and hilltops are the favoured sites. the Illawarra populations usually occur in one of two communities - a woodland or a coastal grassland. Woodland sites are dominated by forest red gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>) and stringybark (<i>E. eugenioides</i>), with a groundcover dominated by kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>) and matrush (<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>). The grassland sites are dominated by kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>) and matrush (<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>), with blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>). A shrubby layer, where present, is dominated by coastal wattle (<i>Acacia sophorae</i>) and coast rosemary (<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>) with coast banksia (<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>). Mature plants	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Grey Box communities or ironbark present	Unlikely	Low
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			spread over short distances through underground rhizomes, and this can assist them to recover from disturbances like fire and irregular grazing. However, the age plants must be, and what proportion recover, is largely unknown. Flowers may be self-pollinating, although fruit production is variable. Fruit are not dispersed well, with most seedlings germinating close to the adult (within 30cm or so according to P. Hogbin). A soil seedbank develops and is maintained in the presence of a suitable disturbance regime.				
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i> Rufous Pomaderris, Brown Pomaderris	E	V	Brown Pomaderris grows in moist woodland or forest on clay and alluvial soils of flood plains and creek lines. Flowers appear in September and October. The species is expected to live for 10 - 20 years, while the minimum time to produce seed is estimated to be 4 - 6 years. The species has been found in association with <i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i> , <i>Angophora floribunda</i> , <i>Acacia parramattensis</i> , <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> and <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> .	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No moist woodlands or forests present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Pomaderris prunifolia</i> <i>P. prunifolia</i> in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	E	Not Listed	At Rydalmere it occurs along a road reserve near a creek, among grass species on sandstone. At Rookwood Cemetery it occurs in a small gully of degraded Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest on shale soils. Does not appear to spread vegetatively. The longevity is thought to be 10-25 years. Buds are present for many months before flowers open. Probably killed by fire.	18 records ranging from 01/08/1997 – 10/08/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No small gully of degraded Cooks River / Castlereagh Ironbark Forest on shale soils present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Prostanthera densa</i> Villous Mintbush	V	V	<i>Prostanthera densa</i> generally grows in sclerophyll forest and shrubland on coastal headlands and near coastal ranges, chiefly on sandstone, and rocky slopes near the sea. Plants regenerate from rootstock after fire and flower within the first year or two.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sclerophyll forest or shrublands present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Prostanthera junonis</i> Somersby Mintbush	E	E	The species is restricted to the Somersby Plateau. It occurs on both the Somersby and Sydney Town soil landscapes on gently undulating country over weathered Hawkesbury sandstone within open forest/low woodland/open scrub. It occurs in both disturbed and undisturbed sites. The dominant flowering period for this species is October to mid-December depending on weather/site conditions. The plant is very difficult to identify outside of this time. While mature plants appear to be incapable of resprouting after fire, it may trigger seed germination.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. Outside of Somersby Plateau	Unlikely	Low
<i>Prostanthera marifolia</i> Seaforth Mintbush	CE	CE	Occurs in localised patches in or in close proximity to the endangered Duffys Forest ecological community. Located on deeply weathered clay-loam soils associated with ironstone and scattered shale lenses, a soil type which only occurs on ridge tops and has been extensively urbanised.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. Not in proximity to the endangered Duffys Forest ecological community	Unlikely	Low

<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i> Sydney Plains Greenhood	E	E	Occurs primarily on the Cumberland Plain along an ecological gradient from clay soils derived from Ashfield Shale to thin accumulations of humus rich sandy soils on Hawkesbury Sandstone sheets and rock shelves. Habitat ranges from grassy woodland on flat to gently sloping landscapes on shale soils, to open-forest on hilly landscapes on transitional soils, and woodland on the rims and steep sides of river valleys on sandstone soils. The species has also been recorded outside the Cumberland Plain in grassy woodland on Devonian slate. All species of <i>Pterostylis</i> are deciduous and die back to fleshy, rounded underground tuberoids. Rosettes start to emerge around March/April for this species, with flowering from late September to November. Flowering time and abundance may vary due to climatic conditions. The above ground parts of the plant wither and die following seed dispersal and the plant persists as a tuberoid until the next year. Typically occurs as scattered individuals or in small groups.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No grassy woodlands.	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Rhizanthella slateri</i> Eastern Australian Underground Orchid	V	E	Habitat requirements are poorly understood and no particular vegetation type has been associated with the species, although it is known to occur in sclerophyll forest. Highly cryptic given that it grows almost completely below the soil surface, with flowers being the only part of the plant that can occur above ground. Therefore, usually located only when the soil is disturbed. Flowers September to November.	One record on 18/08/2020	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sclerophyll forest present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> Scrub Turpentine	CE	CE	Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils. This species is characterised as highly to extremely susceptible to infection by Myrtle Rust. Myrtle Rust affects all plant parts.	12 records ranging from 05/11/1985 – 20/02/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No subtropical rainfore or wet sclerophyll forest present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> Native Guava	CE	CE	Pioneer species found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest often near creeks and drainage lines. This species is characterised being extremely susceptible to infection by Myrtle Rust. Myrtle Rust affects all plant parts.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No rainforest or sclerophyll forests present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> Magenta Lilly Pilly	V	V	On the south coast the Magenta Lilly Pilly occurs on grey soils over sandstone, restricted mainly to remnant stands of littoral (coastal) rainforest. On the central coast Magenta Lilly Pilly occurs on gravels, sands, silts and clays in riverside gallery rainforests and remnant littoral rainforest communities.	48 records between 15/03/2002 – 06/03/2024	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No littoral rainforest	Unlikely	Low
<i>Tetradlea glandulosa</i>	V	Not Listed	Associated with shale-sandstone transition habitat where shale-cappings occur over sandstone, with associated soil landscapes such as Lucas Heights, Gynea, Lambert and Faulconbridge. Topographically, the plant occupies ridgetops, upper-slopes and to a lesser extent mid-slope sandstone benches. Soils are generally shallow, consisting of a yellow, clayey/sandy loam. Stony lateritic fragments are also common in the soil profile on many of these ridgetops. Vegetation structure varies from heaths and scrub to woodlands/open woodlands, and open forest. Vegetation communities correspond broadly to Benson & Howell's Sydney Sandstone	33 records between 02/11/1982 – 21/03/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No ridgetops or upper-slopes or mid-slope sandstone benches	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			Ridgetop Woodland (Map Unit 10ar). Common woodland tree species include: <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> , <i>C. eximia</i> , <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> , and/or <i>E. sparsifolia</i> , with an understorey dominated by species from the families Proteaceae, Fabaceae, and Epacridaceae.				
<i>Tetradlea juncea</i> Black-eyed Susan	V	V	It is usually found in low open forest/woodland with a mixed shrub understorey and grassy groundcover. However, it has also been recorded in heathland and moist forest. The majority of populations occur on low nutrient soils associated with the Awaba Soil Landscape. While some studies show the species has a preference for cooler southerly aspects, it has been found on slopes with a variety of aspects.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No low open forest/woodland	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Thesium australe</i> Austral Toadflax, Toadflax	V	V	Occurs in grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast. Often found in association with Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>). A root parasite that takes water and some nutrient from other plants, especially Kangaroo Grass.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No grasslands or grassy woodlands	Unlikely	Low
<i>Triplarina imbricata</i> Creek Triplarina	E	E	Occurs along watercourses in low open forest with Water Gum (<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i>) or in montane bogs, often with <i>Baekea amissa</i> .	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No watercourses present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i> Tadgell's Bluebell in the local government areas of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Canterbury,	E	Not Listed	In Western Sydney most sites are closely aligned with the Villawood Soil Series, which is a poorly drained, yellow podsolic extensively permeated with fine, concretionary ironstone (laterite). However, the sites in Hornsby LGA are on the 'Hawkesbury' soil landscape. Found in disturbed sites and grows in a variety of habitats including forest, woodland, scrub, grassland and the edges of watercourses and wetlands. Typically occurs in	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No forest, woodland, scrub, grassland and the edges of watercourses and wetlands	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield			damp, disturbed sites (with natural or human disturbance of various forms), typically amongst other herbs rather than in the open. In Hornsby LGA it occurs in or adjacent to sandstone gully forest. In Western Sydney it is found in remnants of Cooks River/ Castlereagh Ironbark Forest.				
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V	Not Listed	This is a species of the margins of salt marshes and lakes. Flowering occurs in spring and summer.	144 records ranging from 24/10/1993 – 24/10/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No salt marshes or lakes	Unlikely	Low
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	E	Not Listed	Grows in fresh or slightly saline stationary or slowly flowing water.	6 records ranging from 14/02/2011 – 01/06/2020	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No water courses present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Fungi</i>							
<i>Hygrocybe anomala</i> var. <i>ianthinomarginata</i>	V	Not Listed	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round.	Two records recorded on 13/06/1998 and 21/06/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No warm temperate forest present.	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.				
<i>Hygrocybe aurantipes</i>	V	Not Listed	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round. Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.	Three records recorded on 17/06/1990, 18/05/2020, 21/06/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No warm temperate forest present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Hygrocybe austropratensis</i>	E	Not Listed	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round. Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.	Three records recorded on 07/06/1998, 18/05/2020 and 21/06/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No warm temperate forest present.	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Hygrocybe collucera</i>	E	Not Listed	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round. Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.	One record recorded on 12/06/1999	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No warm temperate forest present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Hygrocybe griseoramosa</i>	E	Not Listed	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round. Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.	One record recorded on 29/05/1999	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No warm temperate forest present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Hygrocybe</i>	E	Not	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests	33 records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>lanecovens</i>		Listed	dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round. Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.	ranging from 23/08/1998 - 25/05/2021	suitable habitat present. No warm temperate forest present.		
<i>Hygrocybe reesia</i>	V	Not Listed	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree (<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round. Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.	Eight records ranging from 07/06/1998 – 21/06/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No warm temperate forest present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Hygrocybe rubronivea</i>	V	Not Listed	Occurs in gallery warm temperate forests dominated by Lilly Pilly (<i>Acmena smithii</i>), Grey Myrtle (<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>), Cheese Tree	One record recorded on 07/06/1998	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No warm	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			(<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>) and Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>). Associated with alluvial sandy soils of the Hawkesbury Soil Landscapes with naturally low fertility and erodible. Occur as individuals or in groups, terrestrial rarely on wood and only if extremely rotten; substrates include soil, humus, or moss. Does not produce above ground fruiting bodies (fungus) all year round. Fruiting bodies begin appearing mid May to mid July sometimes to August.		temperate forest present.		
<i>Amphibians</i>							
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i> Giant Burrowing Frog	V	V	Found in heath, woodland and open dry sclerophyll forest on a variety of soil types except those that are clay based. Spends more than 95% of its time in non-breeding habitat in areas up to 300 m from breeding sites. Whilst in non-breeding habitat it burrows below the soil surface or in the leaf litter. Individual frogs occupy a series of burrow sites, some of which are used repeatedly. The home ranges of both sexes appear to be non-overlapping suggesting exclusivity of non-breeding habitat. Home ranges are approximately 0.04 ha in size. Individuals move into the breeding site either immediately before or following heavy rain and occupy these sites for up to 10 days. Most individuals will not attempt to breed every year.	Three records recorded on 02/09/2012, 02/09/2012 and 21/07/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heath, woodland or open dry sclerophyll forest	Unlikely	Low

<i>Litoria aurea</i> Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	Inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) or spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.). Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish such as Plague Minnow (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>), have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available. Some sites, particularly in the Greater Sydney region occur in highly disturbed areas. The species is active by day and usually breeds in summer when conditions are warm and wet. Males call while floating in water and females produce a raft of eggs that initially float before settling to the bottom, often amongst vegetation. Tadpoles feed on algae and other plant-matter; adults eat mainly insects, but also other frogs. Preyed upon by various wading birds and snakes.	17114 records ranging from 01/09/1988 - 14/06/2024	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No marshes, dams or stream-sides present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Pseudophryne</i>	V	Not	Occurs in open forests, mostly on Hawkesbury	83 records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>australis</i> Red-crowned Toadlet		Listed	and Narrabeen Sandstones. Inhabits periodically wet drainage lines below sandstone ridges that often have shale lenses or cappings. Shelters under rocks and amongst masses of dense vegetation or thick piles of leaf litter. Breeding congregations occur in dense vegetation and debris beside ephemeral creeks and gutters. Red-crowned Toadlets have not been recorded breeding in waters that are even mildly polluted or with a pH outside the range 5.5 to 6.5.	ranging from 20/11/1993 - 13/10/2024	suitable habitat present. No open forests or wet drainage lines below sandstone ridges present.		
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i> Stuttering Frog, Southern Barred Frog (in Victoria)	E	V	Found in rainforest and wet, tall open forest in the foothills and escarpment on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range. Outside the breeding season adults live in deep leaf litter and thick understorey vegetation on the forest floor. Feed on insects and smaller frogs. Breed in streams during summer after heavy rain.	0	Absent. No suitable habitat present. No rainforests or tall open forests	Unlikely	Low
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Common Sandpiper	Not Listed	M	The species utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats.	159 records ranging from 05/01/1984 - 17/11/2019	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present.	Unlikely	Low

<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	The Regent Honeyeater is a flagship threatened woodland bird whose conservation will benefit a large suite of other threatened and declining woodland fauna. The species inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River Sheoak. Regent Honeyeaters inhabit woodlands that support a significantly high abundance and species richness of bird species. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. Every few years non-breeding flocks are seen foraging in flowering coastal Swamp Mahogany and Spotted Gum forests, particularly on the central coast and occasionally on the upper north coast. Birds are occasionally seen on the south coast. In the last 10 years Regent Honeyeaters have been recorded in urban areas around Albury where woodlands tree species such as Mugga Ironbark and Yellow Box were planted 20 years ago. The Regent Honeyeater is a generalist forager, although it feeds mainly on the nectar from a relatively small number of eucalypts that produce high volumes of nectar. Key eucalypt species include Mugga Ironbark, Yellow Box, White Box and Swamp Mahogany. Other tree species may be regionally important. For example the Lower Hunter Spotted Gum forests have recently been demonstrated to support regular breeding events. Flowering of associated species such as Thin-leaved Stringybark <i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> and other Stringybark species, and	Four records ranging from 20/08/1987 – 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry open forests or woodlands	Unlikely	Low
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			Broad-leaved Ironbark <i>E. fibrosa</i> can also contribute important nectar flows at times. Nectar and fruit from the mistletoes <i>Amyema miquelii</i>, <i>A. pendula</i> and <i>A. cambagei</i> are also utilised. When nectar is scarce lerp and honeydew can comprise a large proportion of the diet. Insects make up about 15% of the total diet and are important components of the diet of nestlings. Colour-banding of Regent Honeyeater has shown that the species can undertake large-scale nomadic movements in the order of hundreds of kilometres. However, the exact nature of these movements is still poorly understood. It is likely that movements are dependent on spatial and temporal flowering and other resource patterns. To successfully manage the recovery of this species a full understanding of the habitats used in the non-breeding season is critical. There are several known key breeding areas, four of them in NSW - Capertee Valley, Lower Hunter Valley, Mudgee/Wollar and Bundarra-Barraba regions. The species breeds between July and January in Box-Ironbark and other temperate woodlands and riparian gallery forest. Regent Honeyeaters usually nest in horizontal branches or forks in tall mature eucalypts and Sheoaks. Also nest in mistletoe haustoria. An open cup-shaped nest is constructed of bark, grass, twigs and wool by the female. Two or three eggs are laid and incubated by the female for 14 days. Nestlings are brooded and fed by both parents at an average rate of 23 times per hour and fledge after 16 days.				
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			Fledglings fed by both parents 29 times per hour.				
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> Southern Whiteface	V	V	Occurs across southern and central Australia, from the Great Victorian Desert and Nullarbor Plain, and across most of SA, VIC and NSW, extending into southern QLD, generally avoiding coastal areas in the higher rainfall zones. Inhabits open woodlands from near arid habitats, such as Acacia scrub and hummock grassland, through to the wetter grassy woodlands of south-eastern Australia, where Eucalypts dominate	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open woodlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Apus pacificus</i> Fork-tailed Swift	Not Listed	M	They mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas. They often occur over cliffs and beaches and also over islands and sometimes well out to sea. They also occur over settled areas, including towns, urban areas and cities. They mostly occur over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or	10 records ranging from 01/03/1985 – 23/02/2023	Absent - no suitable habitat present. No riparian woodland, tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			saltmarsh. They are also found at treeless grassland and sandplains covered with spinifex, open farmland and inland and coastal sand-dunes. The sometimes occur above rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest or open forest or plantations of pines				
<i>Arenaria interpres</i> Ruddy Turnstone	Not Listed	M	Mainly found on coastal regions with exposed rock coast lines or coral reefs. It also lives near platforms and shelves, often with shallow tidal pools and rocky, shingle or gravel beaches. It can, however, be found on sand, coral or shell beaches, shoals, cays and dry ridges of sand or coral. It has occasionally been sighted in estuaries, harbours, bays and coastal lagoons, among low saltmarsh or on exposed beds of seagrass, around sewage ponds and on mudflats.	14 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 01/10/2013	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No rock coast lines or coral reefs present.	Unlikely	Low

<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i> Dusky Woodswallow	V	Not Listed	Primarily inhabit dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands, including mallee associations, with an open or sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs, and ground-cover of grasses or sedges and fallen woody debris. It has also been recorded in shrublands, heathlands and very occasionally in moist forest or rainforest. Also found in farmland, usually at the edges of forest or woodland. Primarily eats invertebrates, mainly insects, which are captured whilst hovering or sallying above the canopy or over water. Also frequently hovers, sallies and pounces under the canopy, primarily over leaf litter and dead timber. Also occasionally take nectar, fruit and seed. Depending on location and local climatic conditions (primarily temperature and rainfall), the Dusky Woodswallow can be resident year-round or migratory. In NSW, after breeding, birds migrate to the north of the state and to southeastern Queensland, while Tasmanian birds migrate to southeastern NSW after breeding. Migrants generally depart between March and May, heading south to breed again in spring. There is some evidence of site fidelity for breeding. Although dusky woodswallows generally breed as solitary pairs or occasionally in small flocks, large flocks may form around abundant food sources in winter. Large flocks may also form before migration, which is often undertaken with other species. Nest is an open, cup-shape, made of twigs, grass, fibrous rootlets and occasionally casuarina needles, and may be	45 records ranging from 13/09/1980 – 14/01/2022	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands, including mallee associations, with an open or sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs, and ground-cover of grasses or sedges and fallen woody debris.	Unlikely	Low
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			lined with grass, rootlets or infrequently horsehair, occasionally unlined. Nest sites vary greatly, but generally occur in shrubs or low trees, living or dead, horizontal or upright forks in branches, spouts, hollow stumps or logs, behind loose bark or in a hollow in the top of a wooden fence post. Nest sites may be exposed or well concealed by foliage.				
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<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> Australasian Bittern	E	E	Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) and spike rushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.). Hides during the day amongst dense reeds or rushes and feed mainly at night on frogs, fish, yabbies, spiders, insects and snails. Feeding platforms may be constructed over deeper water from reeds trampled by the bird; platforms are often littered with prey remains. Breeding occurs in summer from October to January; nests are built in secluded places in densely vegetated wetlands on a platform of reeds; there are usually six olive-brown eggs to a clutch.	17 records ranging from 15/02/1981 – 09/12/2023	Absent- no suitable habitat present. No freshwater wetlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	E	Not Listed	Inhabits open forests and woodlands with a sparse grassy groundlayer and fallen timber.	Five records ranging from	Absent. No suitable habitat	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
Bush Stone-curlew			Largely nocturnal, being especially active on moonlit nights.	11/03/1998 – 15/09/2020	present. No open forests and woodlands present		
<i>Calidris acuminata</i> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Not Listed	V,M	The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper spends the non-breeding season in Australia. Most of the population migrates to Australia, mostly to the south-east and are widespread in both inland and coastal locations and in both freshwater and saline habitats. The species utilises fresh and hypersaline environments, feeding along the edge of water on mudflats, coastal and inland wetlands, and sewage ponds. On migration, the species forages and roosts on rocky and sandy beaches, freshwater habitats, and inland saltwater habitats.	1521 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 01/04/2023	Absent. No suitable habitat present. No freshwater or saline habitats present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Calidris alba</i> Sanderling	V	Not Listed	Often found in coastal areas on low beaches of firm sand, near reefs and inlets, along tidal mudflats and bare open coastal lagoons; individuals are rarely recorded in near-coastal wetlands. Generally occurs in small flocks, however may associate freely with other waders. Individuals run behind receding waves, darting after insects, larvae and other small invertebrates in the sand, then dart back up the beach as each wave breaks. Roosts on bare sand, behind clumps of beach-cast kelp or in coastal dunes	One record on 08/09/2004	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No coastal areas, tidal mudflats or open coastal lagoons	Unlikely	Low
<i>Calidris canutus</i> Red Knot	Not Listed	E	In NSW the Red Knot mainly occurs in small numbers on intertidal mudflats, estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons, harbours and sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts. It is occasionally found on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms and is a rare visitor to terrestrial saline wetlands and freshwater swamps. It usually forages near the water's edge, with feeding activity regulated by the tide as birds closely follow the tide-edge.	29 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No on intertidal mudflats, estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons, harbours and sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts	Unlikely	Low

<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	CE	CE	It generally occupies littoral and estuarine habitats, and in New South Wales is mainly found in intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It also occurs in non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons on the coast and sometimes inland. It forages in or at the edge of shallow water, occasionally on exposed algal mats or waterweed, or on banks of beach-cast seagrass or seaweed. It roosts on shingle, shell or sand beaches; spits or islets on the coast or in wetlands; or sometimes in salt marsh, among beach-cast seaweed, or on rocky shores. Curlew Sandpipers are omnivorous, feeding on worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and some seeds. Birds breed at 2 years of age and the oldest recorded bird is 19 years old. Most birds caught in Australia are between 3 and 5 years old.	697 records ranging 22/03/1983 - 10/10/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No littoral or estuarine habitats present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Calidris melanotos</i> Pectoral Sandpiper	Not Listed	M	In New South Wales (NSW), the Pectoral Sandpiper is widespread but scattered. Records exist east of the Great Divide, from Casino and Ballina, south to Ulladulla. West of the Great Divide, the species is widespread in the Riverina and Lower Western regions. prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands.	73 records ranging from 17/02/1988 – 14/03/2008	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i> Red-necked Stint	Not Listed	M	Mostly found in coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores. Occasionally they have been	90 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 29/10/2019	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			recorded on exposed or ocean beaches, and sometimes on stony or rocky shores, reefs or shoals. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms; saltmarsh; ephemeral or permanent shallow wetlands near the coast or inland, including lagoons, lakes, swamps, riverbanks, waterholes, bore drains, dams, soaks and pools in saltflats. They sometimes use flooded paddocks or damp grasslands.		estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks		
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> Great Knot	Not Listed	M	The species typically prefers sheltered coastal habitats, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. This includes inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons. They are occasionally found on exposed reefs or rock platforms, shorelines with mangrove vegetation, ponds in saltworks, at swamps near the coast, saltlakes and non-tidal lagoons.	One record on 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No intertidal mudflats or sandflats	Unlikely	Low

<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> Gang-gang Cockatoo	E	E	In spring and summer, generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In autumn and winter, the species often moves to lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly box-gum and box-ironbark assemblages, or in dry forest in coastal areas and often found in urban areas. May also occur in sub-alpine Snow Gum (<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>) woodland and occasionally in temperate rainforests. Favours old growth forest and woodland attributes for nesting and roosting. Nests are located in hollows that are 7 cm in diameter or larger in eucalypts and 3 metres or more above the ground.	71 records ranging from 16/07/1981 – 23/04/2020	Marginal – small patch of trees present	Low	Low
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<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i> South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	V	Inhabits open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>) and Forest Sheoak (<i>A. torulosa</i>) are important foods. Inland populations feed on a wide range of sheoaks, including Drooping Sheoak, <i>Allocasuarina diminuta</i> , and <i>A. gymnathera</i> . Belah is also utilised and may be a critical food source for some populations. In the Riverina, birds are associated with hills and rocky rises supporting Drooping Sheoak, but also recorded in open woodlands dominated by Belah (<i>Casuarina cristata</i>). Feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of several species of she-oak (<i>Casuarina</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> species), shredding the cones with the massive bill. Dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for nest sites. A single egg is laid between March and May.	12 records ranging from 01/08/1992 – 12/12/2020	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sheoak stands present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Greater Sand-plover	V	V	Almost entirely restricted to coastal areas in NSW, occurring mainly on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches or estuaries with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks. Roosts during high tide on sandy beaches and rocky shores; begin foraging activity on wet ground at low tide, usually away from the edge of the water; individuals may forage and roost with other waders. Diet includes insects, crustaceans, polychaete worms and molluscs. Prey is detected visually by running a short distance, stopping to look, then running to collect the prey.	One record on 24/01/1991	Absent – no suitable habitat present no coastal areas present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Charadrius</i>	V	E	Almost entirely coastal in NSW, favouring the	0	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>mongolus</i> Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover			beaches of sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal sandflats or mudflats; occasionally occurs on sandy beaches, coral reefs and rock platforms. Highly gregarious, frequently seen in flocks exceeding 100 individuals; also often seen foraging and roosting with other wader species.		suitable habitat present. No beaches of sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal sandflats or mudflats		
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> White-winged Black Tern	Not Listed	M	The species mostly inhabits fresh, brackish or saline, and coastal or subcoastal wetlands. White-winged Black Terns frequent tidal wetlands, such as harbours, bays, estuaries and lagoons, and their associated tidal sandflats and mudflats. Terrestrial wetlands, including swamps, lakes, billabongs, rivers, floodplains, reservoirs, saltworks, sewage ponds and outfalls are also inhabited. Wetlands may be open, or with floating emergent or marginal vegetation. They rarely occur on inland wetlands in Australia.	One record on 17/02/1990	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i> Speckled Warbler	V	Not Listed	The Speckled Warbler lives in a wide range of <i>Eucalyptus</i> dominated communities that have a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies. Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy. Large, relatively undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area.	Two records recorded on 16/01/2013 and 01/04/2013	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No eucalypt dominated communities on rocky ridges or in gullies present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Circus assimilis</i> Spotted Harrier	V	Not Listed	Occurs in grassy open woodland including Acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland, grassland and shrub steppe. Most commonly in native grassland, but also occurs in agricultural land, foraging over open habitats including edges of inland wetlands. Builds a stick nest in a tree and lays eggs in spring (or sometimes autumn), with young remaining in the nest for several months. Preys on terrestrial mammals (eg bandicoots, bettongs, and rodents), birds and reptile, occasionally insects and rarely carrion.	12 records ranging from 06/11/2007 – 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No grassy open woodlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Climacteris</i>	V	V	Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum	Four records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>picumnus victoriae</i> Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)			Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) Forest bordering wetlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses; usually not found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer; fallen timber is an important habitat component for foraging; also recorded, though less commonly, in similar woodland habitats on the coastal ranges and plains.	ranging from 30/09/2012 – 27/10/2018	suitable habitat present. No dry open forests or eucalypt woodlands present		

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Cuculus optatus</i> Oriental Cuckoo	Not Listed	M	It mainly inhabits forests, occurring in coniferous, deciduous and mixed forest. It feeds mainly on insects and their larvae, foraging for them in trees and bushes as well as on the ground. It is usually secretive and hard to see. It usually arrives later (end of April) to the breeding grounds in southern Russia than sympatric common cuckoo.	Four records ranging from 10/04/1982 – 06/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No forests present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> Varied Sittella	V	Not Listed	Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those containing rough-barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland. Feeds on arthropods gleaned from crevices in rough or decorticating bark, dead branches, standing dead trees and small branches and twigs in the tree canopy. Builds a cup-shaped nest of plant fibres and cobwebs in an upright tree fork high in the living tree canopy, and often re-uses the same fork or tree in successive years. Generation length is estimated to be 5 years.	11 records ranging from 01/04/1983 – 31/08/2020	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No eucalypt forests or woodlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i> Eastern	E	E	Habitat for central and southern populations is characterised by dense, low vegetation including heath and open woodland with a heathy	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heath	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
Bristlebird			understorey. In northern NSW the habitat occurs in open forest with dense tussocky grass understorey and sparse mid-storey near rainforest ecotone; all of these vegetation types are fire prone. Age of habitat since fires (fire-age) is of paramount importance to this species. The Illawarra and southern populations reach maximum densities in habitat that has not been burnt for at least 15 years; however, habitat in northern NSW requires frequent fires to maintain habitat condition and suitability. The northern fire regimes is between 3-6 years and of variable intensity depending on the habitat condition.		or open woodland present		

<i>Epthianura albifrons</i> White-fronted Chat	V	Not Listed	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. 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. Nests are usually built about 23 cm above the ground (but have been found up to 2.5 m above the ground). Two to three eggs are laid in each clutch, and the complete nesting cycle from nest-building to independent young is approximately 50 days. Birds can breed at one year of age and are estimated to live for five years.	878 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 26/09/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Epthianura albifrons</i> White-fronted Chat population in the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Area	E	Not listed	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. The Newington and Towra Point populations are thought to be disjunct from each other (and from the nearest populations outside Sydney Metropolitan CMA). 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. 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. Nests are usually built about 23 cm above the ground (but have been found up to 2.5 m above the ground). Two to three eggs are laid in each clutch, and the complete nesting cycle from nest-building to independent young is approximately 50 days. Birds can breed at one year of age and are estimated to live for five years.	439 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 26/09/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present. Outside of known population extent	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i> Red Goshawk	E	E	Red Goshawks inhabit open woodland and forest, preferring a mosaic of vegetation types, a large population of birds as a source of food, and permanent water, and are often found in riparian habitats along or near watercourses or wetlands. In NSW, preferred habitats include mixed subtropical rainforest, Melaleuca swamp forest and riparian Eucalyptus forest of coastal rivers. Adults appear to occupy territories throughout the year and breeding territories are traditionally used from year to year. Adults have large home-ranges, estimated in the Northern Territory to be as great as about 120 km² for females and 200 km² for males. Red Goshawks mainly eat medium to large birds, including species as large as Australian Brush-turkeys, Kookaburras, Tawny Frogmouths, Sulphur-crested Cockatoos and Rainbow Lorikeets, but they also take mammals, reptiles and insects. Red Goshawks usually hunt from concealed or, less often, exposed perches, but also fly close above or through forest or woodland searching for prey. They often hunt from perches early in the morning and late in the day and tend to hunt more on the wing at other times of the day. The breeding behaviour of Red Goshawks is not well known. Breeding is likely to be in spring and summer in southern Queensland and NSW. The birds lay clutches of 1-2 eggs between July and September, in a stick nest in a tall tree (>20 m tall) within 1 km of a watercourse or wetland. Young fledge around November and December. In winter in eastern Australia, the birds appear to move	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open woodland or forest present	Unlikely	Low
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			from nesting sites in the ranges to coastal plains, where they are associated with permanent wetlands. The age at which Red Goshawks first breed is not known, nor is the life expectancy. Young remain with their parents for at least 70-80 days after they leave the nest and may remain with their parents for 4-5 months.				
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey Falcon	V	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. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey. Preys primarily on birds, especially parrots and pigeons, using high-speed chases and stoops; reptiles and mammals are also taken. Like other falcons it utilises old nests of other birds of prey and ravens, usually high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse; peak laying season is in late winter and early spring; two or three eggs are laid.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No shrubland, grassland or wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Falco subniger</i> Black Falcon	V	Not Listed	The Black Falcon is widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions. Some reports of 'Black Falcons' on the tablelands and coast of New South Wales are likely to be referable to the Brown Falcon. In New South Wales there is assumed to be a single population that is continuous with a broader continental population, given that falcons are highly mobile, commonly travelling hundreds of kilometres. The Black Falcon is found along tree-lined watercourses and in isolated woodlands, mainly in arid and semi-arid areas. It roosts in trees at night and often on power poles by day.	Two records recorded on 01/01/1990 and 30/03/2012	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No tree-lined watercourse or isolated woodlands present	Unlikely	Low

<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> Latham's Snipe	V	V,M	Usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies). However, they can also occur in habitat with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial wetlands, and in areas located close to humans or human activity. Latham's snipe feed in soft mudflats or shallow water. They shelter during the day in small wetlands including urban water bodies, saltmarshes, as well as creek edges, where there is adequate shallow flooded or inundated substrate. They also use crops and pasture. They mostly are found among dense cover comprising sedges, grasses, lignum, reeds, and rushes. Known to occur in the upland wetlands of the New England Tablelands and Monaro Plateau. Breeds in Japan.	2014 records ranging from 01/10/1983 - 17/02/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open, freshwater wetlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Gelochelidon</i>	Not	M	Gull-billed Terns are found in freshwater swamps,	15 records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>nilotica</i> Gull-billed Tern	Listed		brackish and salt lakes, beaches and estuarine mudflats, floodwaters, sewage farms, irrigated croplands and grasslands. They are only rarely found over the ocean. Isolated flowering trees in open country, e.g. paddocks, roadside remnants and urban trees also help sustain viable populations of the species.	ranging from 05/06/1997 – 08/07/2000	suitable habitat present. No freshwater swamps, brackish and salt lakes, beaches, estuarine mudflats, floodwaters, sewage farms, irrigated croplands or grasslands present.		
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i> Little Lorikeet	V	Not listed	Forages primarily in the canopy of open <i>Eucalyptus</i> forest and woodland, yet also finds food in <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> and other tree species. Riparian habitats are particularly used, due to higher soil fertility and hence greater productivity.	41 records 17/03/1985 – 21/11/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open forest or woodland present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Grantiella picta</i> Painted Honeyeater	V	V	Inhabits Boree/ Weeping Myall (<i>Acacia pendula</i>), Brigalow (<i>A. harpophylla</i>) and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. A specialist feeder on the fruits of mistletoes growing on woodland eucalypts and acacias. Prefers mistletoes of the genus <i>Amyema</i> . Insects and nectar from mistletoe or eucalypts are occasionally eaten. Nest from spring to autumn in a small, delicate nest hanging within the outer canopy of drooping eucalypts, she-oak, paperbark or mistletoe branches.	One record on 08/09/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Weeping Myall, Box-gum woodland or Box-Ironbark Forests present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i> Pied Oystercatcher	E	Not Listed	Favours intertidal flats of inlets and bays, open beaches and sandbanks. Forages on exposed sand, mud and rock at low tide, for molluscs, worms, crabs and small fish. The chisel-like bill is used to pry open or break into shells of oysters	15 records ranging from 01/01/1985 – 01/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Favours intertidal flats of inlets and	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			and other shellfish.		bays, open beaches and sandbanks		

<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V	Not Listed	Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea. Occurs at sites near the sea or sea-shore, such as around bays and inlets, beaches, reefs, lagoons, estuaries and mangroves; and at, or in the vicinity of freshwater swamps, lakes, reservoirs, billabongs and saltmarsh. Terrestrial habitats include coastal dunes, tidal flats, grassland, heathland, woodland, and forest (including rainforest). Breeding habitat consists of mature tall open forest, open forest, tall woodland, and swamp sclerophyll forest close to foraging habitat. Nest trees are typically large emergent eucalypts and often have emergent dead branches or large dead trees nearby which are used as 'guard roosts'. Nests are large structures built from sticks and lined with leaves or grass. Feed mainly on fish and freshwater turtles, but also waterbirds, reptiles, mammals and carrion. Hunts its prey from a perch or whilst in flight (by circling slowly, or by sailing along 10–20 m above the shore). Prey is usually carried to a feeding platform or (if small) consumed in flight, but some items are eaten on the ground. May be solitary, or live in pairs or small family groups consisting of a pair of adults and dependent young. Typically lays two eggs between June and September with young birds remaining in the nest for 65-70 days.	813 records ranging from 18/08/1984 - 01/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open water for foraging present and no tall open forest, open forest, tall woodland, swamp sclerophyll forest present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> Little Eagle	V	Not Listed	Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. Sheoak or Acacia woodlands and riparian woodlands of interior NSW are also used. Nests in tall living trees within a remnant patch, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter. Lays two or three eggs during spring, and young fledge in early summer. Preys on birds, reptiles and mammals, occasionally adding large insects and carrion.	28 records ranging from 11/08/1985 – 24/08/2022	Absent – no suitable habitat, no open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated Needletail	V	V, M	Arrive in Australia from their breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere in about October each year and leave somewhere between May and August. Are non-breeding migrants in Australia. Breeding takes place in northern Asia. In coastal areas, they have been observed flying over sandy beaches or mudflats and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts. They occur over most types of habitat, they are recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly below the canopy between trees or in clearings.	136 records ranging from 30/09/1981 - 19/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sandy beaches, mudflats or coastal cliffs present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian Tern	Not Listed	M	Mostly found in sheltered coastal embayments (harbours, lagoons, inlets, bays, estuaries and river deltas) and those with sandy or muddy margins are preferred. They also occur on near-coastal or inland terrestrial wetlands that are either fresh or saline, especially lakes (including ephemeral lakes), waterholes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks.	106 records ranging from 28/12/1981 – 08/10/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Coastal embayments present	Unlikely	Low

<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i> Black Bittern	V	Not Listed	Inhabits both terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation. Where permanent water is present, the species may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest and mangroves. Feeds on frogs, reptiles, fish and invertebrates, including snails, dragonflies, shrimps and crayfish, with most feeding done at dusk and at night. During the day, roosts in trees or on the ground amongst dense reeds. When disturbed, freezes in a characteristic bittern posture (stretched tall, bill pointing up, so that shape and streaked pattern blend with upright stems of reeds), or will fly up to a branch or flush for cover where it will freeze again. Generally solitary, but occurs in pairs during the breeding season, from December to March. Like other bitterns, but unlike most herons, nesting is solitary. Nests, built in spring are located on a branch overhanging water and consist of a bed of sticks and reeds on a base of larger sticks. Between three and five eggs are laid and both parents incubate and rear the young.	15 records ranging from 07/04/1997 – 02/03/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present.	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Lathamus discolor</i> Swift Parrot	E	CE	Migrates to the Australian south-east mainland between February and October. On the mainland they occur in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely or where there are abundant lerp (from sap-sucking bugs) infestations. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Spotted Gum <i>Corymbia maculata</i> , Red Bloodwood <i>C. gummifera</i> , Forest Red Gum <i>E. tereticornis</i> , Mugga Ironbark <i>E. sideroxylon</i> , and White Box <i>E. albens</i> . Commonly used lerp infested trees include Inland Grey Box <i>E. microcarpa</i> , Grey Box <i>E. moluccana</i> , Blackbutt <i>E. pilularis</i> , and Yellow Box <i>E. melliodora</i> . Return to some foraging sites on a cyclic basis depending on food availability. Following winter they return to Tasmania where they breed from September to January, nesting in old trees with hollows and feeding in forests dominated by Tasmanian Blue Gum <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> .	30 records ranging from 10/07/1982 – 19/11/2023	Marginal – records recorded in close proximity to site within recent years. May periodically return to area and use trees for foraging and roosting	Low	Low
<i>Limicola</i>	V	Not	Broad-billed Sandpipers favour sheltered parts of	One record	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>falcinellus</i> Broad-billed Sandpiper		Listed	the coast such as estuarine sandflats and mudflats, harbours, embayments, lagoons, saltmarshes and reefs as feeding and roosting habitat. Occasionally, individuals may be recorded in sewage farms or within shallow freshwater lagoons. Broad-billed Sandpipers roost on banks on sheltered sand, shell or shingle beaches.	recorded 15/02/2017	suitable habitat present. No sandflats, mudflats, harbours, embayments, lagoons, saltmarshes or reefs		
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit	E	V	It is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. Less frequently it occurs in salt lakes and brackish wetlands, sandy ocean beaches and rock platforms.	1828 records ranging from 01/10/1983 - 01/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons or bays	Unlikely	Low
<i>Limosa limosa</i> Black-tailed Godwit	Not Listed	M	The species is commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coasts or coral islets.	20 records ranging from 28/08/1982 – 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats present	Unlikely	Low

<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> Square-tailed Kite	V	Not Listed	Found in a variety of timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Shows a particular preference for timbered watercourses. In arid north-western NSW, has been observed in stony country with a ground cover of chenopods and grasses, open acacia scrub and patches of low open eucalypt woodland. Is a specialist hunter of passerines, especially honeyeaters, and most particularly nestlings, and insects in the tree canopy, picking most prey items from the outer foliage. Appears to occupy large hunting ranges of more than 100 square km. Breeding is from July to February, with nest sites generally located along or near watercourses, in a fork or on large horizontal limbs.	11 records ranging from 09/11/2012 – 19/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry woodlands or open forests	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> South-eastern Hooded Robin, Hooded Robin (south-eastern)	E	E	Prefers lightly wooded country, usually open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or near clearings or open areas. Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, some small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses. Often perches on low dead stumps and fallen timber or on low-hanging branches, using a perch-and-pounce method of hunting insect prey. Territories range from around 10 ha during the breeding season, to 30 ha in the non-breeding season. May breed any time between July and November, often rearing several broods. The nest is a small, neat cup of bark and grasses bound with webs, in a tree fork or crevice, from less than 1 m to 5 m above the ground. The nest is defended by both sexes with displays of injury-feigning, tumbling across the ground. A clutch of two to three is laid and incubated for fourteen days by the female. Two females often cooperate in brooding.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub or mallee	Unlikely	Low
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Melithreptus <i>gularis gularis</i> Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V	Not Listed	Occupies mostly upper levels of drier open forests or woodlands dominated by box and ironbark eucalypts, especially Mugga Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>), White Box (<i>E. albens</i>), Inland Grey Box (<i>E. microcarpa</i>), Yellow Box (<i>E. melliodora</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>) and Forest Red Gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>). Also inhabits open forests of smooth-barked gums, stringybarks, ironbarks, river sheoaks (nesting habitat) and tea-trees. A gregarious species usually seen in pairs and small groups of up to 12 birds. Feeding territories are large making the species locally nomadic. Recent studies have found that the Black-chinned Honeyeater tends to occur in the largest woodland patches in the landscape as birds forage over large home ranges of at least 5 hectares. Moves quickly from tree to tree, foraging rapidly along outer twigs, underside of branches and trunks, probing for insects. Nectar is taken from flowers, and honeydew is gleaned from foliage. Breeds solitarily or co-operatively, with up to five or six adults, from June to December. The nest is placed high in the crown of a tree, in the uppermost lateral branches, hidden by foliage. It is a compact, suspended, cup-shaped nest. Two or three eggs are laid and both parents and occasionally helpers feed the young.	One record recorded on 27/01/2024	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No drier open forests or woodlands present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Motacilla flava</i> Yellow Wagtail	Not Listed	M	Widespread wagtail, favoring wet meadows, marshland, grassy and muddy lakeshores. Occurs in fields and often near livestock during migration. Like other wagtails, walks on ground and pumps its long, white-sided tail up and down.	Three records recorded on 06/01/2023, 04/10/2016 and 04/10/2016	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wet meadows, marshland, or lakeshores present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> Orange-bellied Parrot	CE	CE	On the mainland, the Orange-bellied Parrot spends winter mostly within 3 km of the coast in sheltered coastal habitats including bays, lagoons, estuaries, coastal dunes and saltmarshes. The species also inhabits small islands and peninsulas and occasionally saltworks and golf courses. Birds forage in low samphire herb land or taller coastal shrubland.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No coastal habitats present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> Blue-winged Parrot	V	V	The Blue-winged Parrot inhabits a range of habitats from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, right through to semi-arid zones. Throughout their range, they favour grasslands and grassy woodlands. They are often found near wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones. While on the mainland, mobile flocks feed in saltmarsh and rough pasture in coastal Victoria. Blue-winged Parrots can also be seen in altered environments such as airfields, golf courses and paddocks. Breed in Tasmania. Recent records from unexpected places, including Shellharbour and Maroubra suggest that the species may be expanding their selection of habitats and foraging plant species. Birds seen in NSW in 2003 were foraging on weed species several hundred metres from the coast.	0	Absent – no suitable present. No coastal, sub-coastal habitat present. No grasslands or grassy woodlands present	Unlikely	Low

<i>Neophema pulchella</i> Turquoise Parrot	V	Not Listed	Lives on the edges of eucalypt woodland adjoining clearings, timbered ridges and creeks in farmland. Usually seen in pairs or small, possibly family, groups and have also been reported in flocks of up to thirty individuals. Prefers to feed in the shade of a tree and spends most of the day on the ground searching for the seeds or grasses and herbaceous plants or browsing on vegetable matter. Forages quietly and may be quite tolerant of disturbance. However, if flushed it will fly to a nearby tree and then return to the ground to browse as soon as the danger has passed. Nests in tree hollows, logs or posts, from August to December. It lays four or five white, rounded eggs on a nest of decayed wood dust.	Five records ranging from 24/01/2005 – 26/03/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No eucalypt woodland, timbered ridges or creeks in farmland present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Nettapus</i>	E	Not	Freshwater lakes, lagoons, swamps and dams,	Four records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>coromandelianus</i> Cotton Pygmy-Goose		Listed	particularly those vegetated with waterlilies and other floating and submerged aquatic vegetation. The Cotton Pygmy-goose uses tall standing dead trees with hollows located close to water for roosting and breeding.	ranging from 06/12/1991 – 5/11/1992	suitable present. No aquatic vegetation present		

<i>Ninox connivens</i> Barking Owl	V	Not Listed	Inhabits woodland and open forest, including fragmented remnants and partly cleared farmland. It is flexible in its habitat use, and hunting can extend in to closed forest and more open areas. Sometimes able to successfully breed along timbered watercourses in heavily cleared habitats (e.g. western NSW) due to the higher density of prey found on these fertile riparian soils. Roost in shaded portions of tree canopies, including tall midstorey trees with dense foliage such as Acacia and Casuarina species. During nesting season, the male perches in a nearby tree overlooking the hollow entrance. Preferentially hunts small arboreal mammals such as Squirrel Gliders and Common Ringtail Possums, but when loss of tree hollows decreases these prey populations the owl becomes more reliant on birds, invertebrates and terrestrial mammals such as rodents and rabbits. Can catch bats and moths on the wing, but typically hunts by sallying from a tall perch. Requires very large permanent territories in most habitats due to sparse prey densities. Monogamous pairs hunt over as much as 6000 hectares, with 2000 hectares being more typical in NSW habitats. Two or three eggs are laid in hollows of large, old trees. Living eucalypts are preferred though dead trees are also used. Nest sites are used repeatedly over years by a pair, but they may switch sites if disturbed by predators (e.g. goannas). Nesting occurs during mid-winter and spring, being variable between pairs and	43 records ranging from 04/08/1990 – 10/04/2020	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No woodlands or open forests present	Unlikely	Low
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			among years. As a rule of thumb, laying occurs during August and fledging in November. The female incubates for 5 weeks, roosts outside the hollow when chicks are 4 weeks old, then fledging occurs 2-3 weeks later. Young are dependent on their parents for several months. Territorial pairs respond strongly to recordings of Barking Owl calls from up to 6 km away, though humans rarely hear this response farther than 1.5 km. Because disturbance reduces the pair's foraging time, and can pull the female off her eggs even on cold nights, recordings should not be broadcast unnecessarily nor during the nesting season.				
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<i>Ninox strenua</i> Powerful Owl	V	Not Listed	The Powerful Owl inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. The Powerful Owl requires large tracts of forest or woodland habitat but can occur in fragmented landscapes as well. The species breeds and hunts in open or closed sclerophyll forest or woodlands and occasionally hunts in open habitats. It roosts by day in dense vegetation comprising species such as Turpentine <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>, Black She-oak <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>, Blackwood <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>, Rough-barked Apple <i>Angophora floribunda</i>, Cherry Ballart <i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i> and a number of eucalypt species. The main prey items are medium-sized arboreal marsupials, particularly the Greater Glider, Common Ringtail Possum and Sugar Glider. There may be marked regional differences in the prey taken by Powerful Owls. For example in southern NSW, Ringtail Possum make up the bulk of prey in the lowland or coastal habitat. At higher elevations, such as the tableland forests, the Greater Glider may constitute almost all of the prey for a pair of Powerful Owls. Flying-foxes are important prey in some areas; birds comprise about 10-50% of the diet depending on the availability of preferred mammals. As most prey species require hollows and a shrub layer, these are important habitat components for the owl. Pairs of Powerful Owls demonstrate high fidelity to a large territory, the size of which varies with habitat quality and thus	2578 records ranging from 01/08/1981 - 21/11/2024	Marginal – recent records within close proximity to site. ground truthing require to determine if suitable hollows are present	Moderate	Low
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			prey densities. In good habitats a mere 400 ha can support a pair when prey are dense. Where hollow trees and prey have been depleted, the owls need up to 4000 ha. Powerful Owls nest in large tree hollows (at least 0.5 m deep), in large eucalypts (diameter at breast height of 80-240 cm) that are at least 150 years old. While the female and young are in the nest hollow the male Powerful Owl roosts nearby (10-200 m) guarding them, often choosing a dense "grove" of trees that provide concealment from other birds that harass him. Powerful Owls are monogamous and mate for life. Nesting typically occurs from May to October, being variable between pairs and among years. Fledging can occur as late as December if a pair re-nests after a failed first attempt. Clutches consist of two dull white eggs and incubation lasts approximately 38 days.				
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<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> Eastern Curlew	CE	CE	It generally occupies coastal lakes, inlets, bays and estuarine habitats, and in New South Wales is mainly found in intertidal mudflats and sometimes saltmarsh of sheltered coasts. Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets It forages in or at the edge of shallow water, occasionally on exposed algal mats or waterweed, or on banks of beach-cast seagrass or seaweed. It roosts on sandy spits and islets, especially on dry beach sand near the high-water mark, and among coastal vegetation including low saltmarsh or mangroves. May also roost on wooden oyster leases or other similar structures The Eastern Curlew is carnivorous, mainly eating crustaceans (including crabs, shrimps and prawns), small molluscs, as well as some insects. The birds may delay breeding until three to four years of age. Within Australia, immature birds, which do not migrate, move northward in winter.	42 records ranging from 26/02/1984 – 13/09/2022	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No coastal lakes, inlets, bays or estuarine habitats present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Numenius</i>	Not	M	Congregates around pools, river beds and water-	0	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>minutus</i> Little Curlew	Listed		filled tidal channels, and shallow water at edges of billabongs. The species prefers pools with bare dry mud (including mudbanks in shallow water) and they do not use pools if they are totally dry, flooded or heavily vegetated. Often found feeding in short, dry grassland and sedgeland, including dry floodplains and blacksoil plains, which have scattered, shallow freshwater pools or areas seasonally inundated. Open woodlands with a grassy or burnt understorey, dry saltmarshes, coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats of estuaries or beaches on sheltered coasts, mown lawns, gardens, recreational areas, ovals, racecourses and verges of roads and airstrips are also used		suitable habitat present. No pools, river beds or tidal channels present.		
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> Whimbrel	Not Listed	M	Often found on the intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It is also found in harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas, often those with mangroves, but also open, unvegetated mudflats. It is occasionally found on sandy or rocky beaches, on coral or rocky islets, or on intertidal reefs and platforms. It has been infrequently recorded using saline or brackish lakes near coastal areas. It also used Salt flats with saltmarsh, or saline grasslands with standing water left after high spring-tides, and in similar habitats in sewage farms and salt fields	Two records recorded on 22/09/1984 and 27/01/1991	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No intertidal mudflats or sheltered coasts present	Unlikely	Low

<i>Oxyura australis</i> Blue-billed Duck	V	Not Listed	The Blue-billed Duck prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with dense aquatic vegetation. The species is completely aquatic, swimming low in the water along the edge of dense cover. It will fly if disturbed, but prefers to dive if approached. Blue-billed Ducks will feed by day far from the shore, particularly if dense cover is available in the central parts of the wetland. They feed on the bottom of swamps eating seeds, buds, stems, leaves, fruit and small aquatic insects such as the larvae of midges, caddisflies and dragonflies. 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. Blue-billed Ducks usually nest solitarily in Cumbungi over deep water between September and February. They will also nest in trampled vegetation in Lignum, sedges or Spike-rushes, where a bowl-shaped nest is constructed. The most common clutch size is five or six. Males take no part in nest-building or incubation. 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.	Two records recorded on 04/09/2012 and 27/01/1991	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands or swamps present.	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Pandion cristatus</i> Eastern Osprey	V	Not Listed	Favour coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes. Feed on fish over clear, open water. Breed from July to September in NSW. Nests are made high up in dead trees or in dead crowns of live trees, usually within one kilometre of the sea. Incubation of 2-3 eggs, usually by the female, is about 40 days. Female remains with young almost until they fly, usually after about nine weeks in the nest.	32 records ranging from 11/01/1988 - 01/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No	Unlikely	Low

<i>Petroica boodang</i> Scarlet Robin	V	Not Listed	The Scarlet Robin lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands. The understorey is usually open and grassy with few scattered shrubs. This species lives in both mature and regrowth vegetation. It occasionally occurs in mallee or wet forest communities, or in wetlands and tea-tree swamps. Scarlet Robin habitat usually contains abundant logs and fallen timber: these are important components of its habitat. The Scarlet Robin breeds on ridges, hills and foothills of the western slopes, the Great Dividing Range and eastern coastal regions; this species is occasionally found up to 1000 metres in altitude. The Scarlet Robin is primarily a resident in forests and woodlands, but some adults and young birds disperse to more open habitats after breeding. In autumn and winter many Scarlet Robins live in open grassy woodlands, and grasslands or grazed paddocks with scattered trees. The Scarlet Robin is a quiet and unobtrusive species which is often quite tame and easily approached. Birds forage from low perches, fence-posts or on the ground, from where they pounce on small insects and other invertebrates which are taken from the ground, or off tree trunks and logs; they sometimes forage in the shrub or canopy layer. Scarlet Robin pairs defend a breeding territory and mainly breed between the months of July and January; they may raise two or three broods in each season. This species' nest is an open cup made of plant fibres and cobwebs and is built in the fork of tree usually more than 2 metres above	10 records ranging from 16/08/1984 – 10/08/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry eucalypt forests or woodland present	Unlikely	Low
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			the ground; nests are often found in a dead branch in a live tree, or in a dead tree or shrub.				
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<i>Petroica phoenicea</i> Flame Robin	V	Not Listed	Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys. The groundlayer of the breeding habitat is dominated by native grasses and the shrub layer may be either sparse or dense. Occasionally occurs in temperate rainforest, and also in herbfields, heathlands, shrublands and sedgelands at high altitudes. In winter, birds migrate to drier more open habitats in the lowlands (i.e. valleys below the ranges, and to the western slopes and plains). Often occurs in recently burnt areas; however, habitat becomes unsuitable as vegetation closes up following regeneration. In winter lives in dry forests, open woodlands and in pastures and native grasslands, with or without scattered trees. In winter, occasionally seen in heathland or other shrublands in coastal areas. Birds forage from low perches, from which they sally or pounce onto small invertebrates which they take from the ground or off tree trunks, logs and other coarse woody debris. Flying insects are often taken in the air and sometimes gleans for invertebrates from foliage and bark.	Three records recorded on 02/11/1995, 21/05/2017 and 21/05/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No tall moist eucalypt forests or woodlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Philomachus</i>	Not	M	In Australia the Ruff is found on generally fresh,	Five records	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>pugnax</i> Ruff	Listed		brackish of saline wetlands with exposed mudflats at the edges. It is found in terrestrial wetlands including lakes, swamps, pools, lagoons, tidal rivers, swampy fields and floodlands. They are occasionally seen on sheltered coasts, in harbours, estuaries, seashores and are known to visit sewage farms and saltworks. They are sometimes found on wetlands surrounded by dense vegetation including grass, sedges, saltmarsh and reeds. They have been observed on sand spits and other sandy habitats including shingles. The Ruff forages on exposed mudflats, in shallow water and occasionally on dry mud. They have been observed foraging in dry waterside plants and in swampy areas next to aeration tanks in sewage farms.	ranging from 19/02/1990 – 03/12/2009	suitable habitat present. No wetlands or mudflats present		
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> Pacific Golden Plover	Not listed	M	This species usually inhabits coastal habitats, though it occasionally occurs around inland wetlands. Pacific Golden Plovers usually occur on beaches, mudflats and sandflats (sometimes in vegetation such as mangroves, low saltmarsh such as <i>Sarcocornia</i> , or beds of seagrass) in sheltered areas including harbours, estuaries and lagoons, and also in evaporation ponds in saltworks. The species is also sometimes recorded on islands, sand and coral cays and exposed reefs and rocks.	643 records ranging from 01/10/1983 - 24/09/2019	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No coastal habitats or inland wetlands present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> Grey Plover	P	M	The species is only occasionally recorded along the coast of NSW. They occur almost entirely in coastal areas, where they usually inhabit sheltered embayments, estuaries and lagoons with mudflats and sandflats, and occasionally on rocky coasts with wave-cut platforms or reef-flats, or on reefs within muddy lagoons.	11 records ranging from 03/02/1989 – 27/10/2021	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No coastal areas present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i> Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	V	Not Listed	Rose-crowned Fruit-doves occur mainly in sub-tropical and dry rainforest and occasionally in moist eucalypt forest and swamp forest, where fruit is plentiful. They are shy pigeons, not easy to see amongst the foliage, and are more often heard than seen. They feed entirely on fruit from vines, shrubs, large trees and palms, and are thought to be locally nomadic as they follow the ripening of fruits. Some populations are migratory in response to food availability - numbers in north-east NSW increase during spring and summer	One record recorded on 16/01/2014	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sub-tropical or dry rainforest present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			then decline in April or May.				
<i>Ptilinopus superb</i> Superb Fruit-Dove	V	Not Listed	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. It may also forage in eucalypt or acacia woodland where there are fruit-bearing trees. Part of the population is migratory or nomadic. There are records of single birds flying into lighted windows and lighthouses, indicating that birds travel at night. At least some of the population, particularly young birds, moves south through Sydney, especially in autumn. Breeding takes place from September to January. The nest is a structure of fine interlocked forked twigs, giving a stronger structure than its flimsy appearance would suggest, and is usually 5-30 metres up in rainforest and rainforest edge tree and shrub species. The male incubates the single egg by day, the female incubates at night.	Eight records ranging from 28/04/2021 – 02/06/2014	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No rainforests or closed forests present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i> Pilotbird	V	V	Pilotbirds are strictly terrestrial, living on the ground in dense forests with heavy undergrowth.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dense forests with heavy undergrowth present.	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Rostratula australis</i> Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber. Nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds. The nest consists of a scrape in the ground, lined with grasses and leaves. Breeding is often in response to local conditions; generally occurs from September to December. Incubation and care of young is all undertaken by the male only. Forages nocturnally on mud-flats and in shallow water. Feeds on worms, molluscs, insects and some plant-matter.	Ten records ranging from 03/03/1999 – 17/01/2018	Absent – no suitable habitat Present. No swamps, dams or nearby marshy areas	Unlikely	Low

<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> Diamond Firetail	V	V	Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum Eucalyptus pauciflora Woodlands. Also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities. Often found in riparian areas (rivers and creeks), and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland. Feeds exclusively on the ground, on ripe and partly-ripe grass and herb seeds and green leaves, and on insects (especially in the breeding season). Usually encountered in flocks of between 5 to 40 birds, occasionally more. Groups separate into small colonies to breed, between August and January. Nests are globular structures built either in the shrubby understorey, or higher up, especially under hawk's or raven's nests. Birds roost in dense shrubs or in smaller nests built especially for roosting. Appears to be sedentary, though some populations move locally, especially those in the south. Has been recorded in some towns and near farm houses.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. no grassy eucalypt woodlands, open forests, mallee or temperate grasslands present.	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> Freckled Duck	V	Not Listed	Prefer permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. During drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds. Generally rest in dense cover during the day, usually in deep water. Feed at dawn and dusk and at night on algae, seeds and vegetative parts of aquatic grasses and sedges and small invertebrates. Nesting usually occurs between October and December but can take place at other times when conditions are favourable. Nests are usually located in dense vegetation at or near water level.	Three records recorded on 03/11/1985, 01/07/2014 and 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No freshwater swamps or creeks present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i> Crested Tern	P	M	The Crested Tern prefers coastlines and islands in the tropics and subtropics.	93 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 01/12/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No coastlines or islands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Tringa brevipes</i> Grey-tailed Tattler	Not Listed	M	Often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide. It has been found around shores of rock, shingle, gravel or shells and also on intertidal mudflats in embayments, estuaries and coastal lagoons, especially fringed with mangroves. In Moreton Bay, Queensland, it is most abundant in areas with dense beds of seagrass. In Tasmania it is also abundant in areas with seagrass beds. It is less often on open flat sandy beaches or sandbanks, especially around accumulated seaweed or isolated clumps of dead coral. It is occasionally found around near-coastal wetlands, such as lagoons and lakes and ponds in sewage farms and saltworks. Inland records for the species are rare with sightings on river banks and the edges of rock pools	Five records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 25/11/2014	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sheltered coasts present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Tringa glareola</i> Wood Sandpiper	Not Listed	M	well-vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, billabongs, lakes, pools and waterholes. They are typically associated with	Three records recorded on 04/10/1982,	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			emergent, aquatic plants or grass, and dominated by taller fringing vegetation, such as dense stands of rushes or reeds, shrubs, or dead or live trees, especially <i>Melaleuca</i> and River Red Gums <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> and often with fallen timber. They also frequent inundated grasslands, short herbage or wooded floodplains, where floodwaters are temporary or receding, and irrigated crops. They are also found at some small wetlands only when they are drying. They are rarely found using brackish wetlands, or dry stunted saltmarsh. Typically, they do not use coastal flats but are occasionally recorded in stony wetlands. This species uses artificial wetlands, including open sewage ponds, reservoirs, large farm dams, and bore drains	04/01/1991 and 21/10/2018	wetlands present		

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank	E	E	The common greenshank forages at the edge of wetlands, in soft mud on mudflats, in channels, or within shallows around the edge of waterbodies. These locations are often situated near or among mangroves or other sparse, emergent or fringing vegetation such as sedges or saltmarsh. The bird occasionally feeds amongst seagrass beds.	339 records ranging from 01/10/1983 – 10/11/2009	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> Marsh Sandpiper	P	M	Marsh Sandpipers are commonly seen singly, or in small to large flocks in fresh or brackish (slightly salty) wetlands such as rivers, water meadows, sewage farms, drains, lagoons and swamps.	74 records ranging from 20/11/1982 – 04/01/2009	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No wetlands present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Tyto longimembris</i> Eastern Grass Owl	V	Not Listed	Eastern Grass Owls are found in areas of tall grass, including grass tussocks, in swampy areas, grassy plains, swampy heath, and in cane grass or	Two records recorded on 04/10/1982	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No areas	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			sedges on flood plains. They rest by day in a 'form' - a trampled platform in a large tussock or other heavy vegetative growth. If disturbed they burst out of cover, flying low and slowly, before dropping straight down again into cover. Always breeds on the ground. Nests are found in trodden grass and often accessed by tunnels through vegetation. Breeding season is highly variable and dependent on environmental conditions, but in NSW nesting most typically occurs in autumn or winter.	and 15/02/2017	of tall grass, including grass tussocks, swampy areas, grassy plains, swampy heath, cane grass or sedges on flood plains.		

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> Masked Owl	V	Not Listed	Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1100 m. A forest owl, but often hunts along the edges of forests, including roadsides. The typical diet consists of tree-dwelling and ground mammals, especially rats. Pairs have a large home-range of 1000 hectares or more, depending on prey availability. Roosts and breeds in moist eucalypt forested gullies, using large tree hollows or sometimes caves for nesting.	Two records recorded on 04/10/1982 and 15/02/2017	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No dry eucalypt forests or woodlands	Unlikely	Low
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i> Sooty Owl	V	Not Listed	Occurs in rainforest, including dry rainforest, subtropical and warm temperate rainforest, as well as moist eucalypt forests. Roosts by day in the hollow of a tall forest tree or in heavy vegetation; hunts by night for small ground mammals or tree-dwelling mammals such as the Common Ringtail Possum (<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>) or Sugar Glider (<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>).	One record on 22/09/2009	Absent – no suitable habitat present.	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			Nests in very large tree-hollows.				
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> Terek Sandpiper	V	V,M	In Australia, has been recorded on coastal mudflats, lagoons, creeks and estuaries. 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. Generally roosts communally amongst mangroves or dead trees, often with related wader species. Breaks up into smaller flocks or even solitary birds when feeding in open intertidal mudflats. The diet includes worms, crabs and other crustaceans, small shellfish and the adults and larvae of various flies, beetles and water-bugs. Feeding is undertaken by moving rapidly and erratically over soft, wet mud, pecking or probing at the surface.	One record recorded on 06/02/2010	Absent – no suitable habitat present.	Unlikely	Low

<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i> Cumberland Plain Land Snail	E	Not Listed	Primarily inhabits Cumberland Plain Woodland (a critically endangered ecological community). This community is a grassy, open woodland with occasional dense patches of shrubs. It is also known from Shale Gravel Transition Forests, Castlereagh Swamp Woodlands and the margins of River-flat Eucalypt Forest, which are also listed communities. Lives under litter of bark, leaves and logs, or shelters in loose soil around grass clumps. Occasionally shelters under rubbish. Can dig several centimetres into soil to escape drought. Is a fungus specialist. Unlike the Garden Snail, does not eat green plants. It is generally active at night. Little is known of its biology, including breeding biology. It is known to be hermaphroditic, laying clutches of 20-25 small, round, white eggs in moist, dark areas (such as under logs), with the eggs taking 2-3 weeks to hatch. There is a suggestion that the species breeds throughout the year when conditions are suitable.	Two records recorded on 12/07/2007 and 26/01/2012	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No Cumberland Plain Woodland present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Petalura gigantea</i> Giant Dragonfly	E	Not Listed	Live in permanent swamps and bogs with some free water and open vegetation. Adults emerge from late October and are short-lived, surviving for one summer after emergence. Adults spend most of their time settled on low vegetation on or adjacent to the swamp. They hunt for flying insects over the swamp and along its margins. Adults fly over the swamp and along its margins hunting for flying insects. Males sometimes congregate waiting for females to mate with. Females lay eggs into moss, under other soft ground layer vegetation, and into moist litter and humic soils, often associated with groundwater seepage areas within appropriate swamp and bog habitats. The species does not utilise areas of standing water wetland, although it may utilise suitable boggy areas adjacent to open water wetlands. Larvae dig long branching burrows under the swamp. Larvae are slow growing and the larval stage may last 10 years or more. It is thought that larvae leave their burrows at night and feed on insects and other invertebrates on the surface and also use underwater entrances to hunt for food in the aquatic vegetation.	One record on 01/03/2018	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No permanent swamps or bogs present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Pommerhelix duralensis</i> Dural Land Snail	E	E	The species has a strong affinity for communities in the interface region between shale-derived and sandstone-derived soils, with forested habitats that have good native cover and woody debris. It	57 records ranging from 29/04/2002 – 05/12/2022	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No forested habitats	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			favours sheltering under rocks or inside curled-up bark. It does not burrow nor climb. The species has also been observed resting in exposed areas, such as on exposed rock or leaf litter, however it will also shelter beneath leaves, rocks and light woody debris. Migration and dispersal is limited, with overnight straight-line distances of under 1 metre identified in the literature and studies. The species is active from approximately one hour after dusk until dawn and no confirmed diurnal activity is reported. It exhibits no roost-site behaviour. The species is known to aestivate, and secretes an epiphragm to protect against dessication. The main food sources are hyphae and fruiting bodies of native fungi. It is possible other detritus may be consumed. Reproduction rates are very low, with few eggs (about 32) per season. Mortality is 90% in the first year, and 99.8% within four-five years.		with good native cover and woody debris		
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i> Eastern Pygmy-possum	V	Not Listed	Found in a broad range of habitats from rainforest through sclerophyll (including Box-Ironbark) forest and woodland to heath, but in most areas woodlands and heath appear to be preferred, except in north-eastern NSW where they are most frequently encountered in rainforest. They may occupy small patches of vegetation in fragmented landscapes and although the species prefers habitat with a rich shrub understory, they are	Three records recorded on 15/10/2004, 03/07/2014 and 30/03/2024	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No rainforest, sclerophyll forest, woodland or heath present	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			known to occur in grassy woodlands and the presence of Eucalypts alone is sufficient to support populations in low densities. Feeds largely on nectar and pollen collected from banksias, eucalypts and bottlebrushes; an important pollinator of heathland plants such as banksias; soft fruits are eaten when flowers are unavailable. Also feeds on insects throughout the year; this feed source may be more important in habitats where flowers are less abundant such as wet forests. Shelters in tree hollows, rotten stumps, holes in the ground, abandoned bird-nests, Ringtail Possum (<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>) dreys or thickets of vegetation, (e.g. grass-tree skirts); nest-building appears to be restricted to breeding females; tree hollows are favoured but spherical nests have been found under the bark of eucalypts and in shredded bark in tree forks. Appear to be mainly solitary, each individual using several nests, with males having non-exclusive home-ranges of about 0.68 hectares and females about 0.35 hectares. Young can be born whenever food sources are available, however most births occur between late spring and early autumn. Agile climbers, but can be caught on the ground in traps, pitfalls or postholes; generally nocturnal. Frequently spends time in torpor especially in winter, with body curled, ears folded and internal temperature				

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			close to the surroundings.				

<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i> Large-eared Pied Bat	E	E	Roosts in caves (near their entrances), crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin (<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>), frequenting low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodland close to these features. Females have been recorded raising young in maternity roosts (c. 20-40 females) from November through to January in roof domes in caves, overhangs, mine adits and concrete structures such as derelict buildings. They remain loyal to the same cave over many years. Found in well-timbered areas containing gullies. The relatively short, broad wing combined with the low weight per unit area of wing indicates manoeuvrable flight. This species probably forages for small, flying insects below the forest canopy. Likely to hibernate through the coolest months. It is uncertain whether mating occurs early in winter or in spring.	11 records ranging from 22/03/2019 – 22/05/2023	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No caves, low to mid-elevation dry open forest or woodland	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	E	Recorded across a range of habitat types, including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline. Quolls use hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, other animal burrows, small caves and rock outcrops as den sites. Mostly nocturnal, although will hunt during the day; spend most of the time on the ground, although also an excellent climber and will hunt possums and gliders in tree hollows and prey on roosting birds. Use communal 'latrine sites', often on flat rocks among boulder fields, rocky cliff-faces or along rocky stream beds or banks. Such sites may be visited by multiple individuals and can be recognised by the accumulation of the sometimes characteristic 'twisty-shaped' faeces deposited by animals. A generalist predator with a preference for medium-sized (500g-5kg) mammals. Consumes a variety of prey, including gliders, possums, small wallabies, rats, birds, bandicoots, rabbits, reptiles and insects. Also eats carrion and takes domestic fowl. Females occupy home ranges of 200-500 hectares, while males occupy very large home ranges from 500 to over 4000 hectares. Are known to traverse their home ranges along densely vegetated creeklines. Average litter size is five; both sexes mature at about one year of age. Life expectancy in the wild is about 3-4 years.	Seven records ranging from 05/05/1993 – 01/07/2019	Absent – no suitable habitat. No rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath or inland riparian forest present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i> Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	Not Listed	Prefers moist habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Generally roosts in eucalypt hollows, but has also been found under loose bark on trees or in buildings. Hunts beetles, moths, weevils and other flying insects above or just below the tree canopy. Hibernates in winter. Females are pregnant in late spring to early summer.	43 records ranging from 01/02/2005 – 14/03/2024	Marginal – ground truthing required to determine presence of roost habitat	Low	Low
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern)	E	E	Southern Brown Bandicoots are largely crepuscular (active mainly after dusk and/or before dawn). They are generally only found in heath or open forest with a heathy understorey on sandy or friable soils. They feed on a variety of ground-dwelling invertebrates and the fruit-bodies of hypogeous (underground-fruited) fungi. Their searches for food often create distinctive conical holes in the soil. Males have a home range of approximately 5-20 hectares whilst females forage over smaller areas of about 2-3 hectares. Nest during the day in a shallow depression in the ground covered by leaf litter,	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heath, or open forest with heathy understorey	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			grass or other plant material. Nests may be located under Grass trees <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp., blackberry bushes and other shrubs, or in rabbit burrows. The upper surface of the nest may be mixed with earth to waterproof the inside of the nest. Mating occurs any time of the year, usually following heavy rain. Two or three litters of 2-4 young may be produced annually. The gestation period of 11-12 days is the shortest known of any marsupial while young remarkably become independent around 60 days after being born.				
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i> Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V	Not Listed	Occur in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests east of the Great Dividing Range. Roost mainly in tree hollows but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures. Usually solitary but also recorded roosting communally, probably insectivorous.	49 records ranging from 12/05/2000 – 14/03/2024	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests or mangrove forests present.	Unlikely	Low

<i>Miniopterus australis</i> Little Bent-winged Bat	V	Not Listed	Moist eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests and banksia scrub. Generally found in well-timbered areas. Little Bentwing-bats roost in caves, tunnels, tree hollows, abandoned mines, stormwater drains, culverts, bridges and sometimes buildings during the day, and at night forage for small insects beneath the canopy of densely vegetated habitats. They often share roosting sites with the Common Bentwing-bat and, in winter, the two species may form mixed clusters. In NSW the largest maternity colony is in close association with a large maternity colony of Eastern Bentwing-bats (<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>) and appears to depend on the large colony to provide the high temperatures needed to rear its young. Maternity colonies form in spring and birthing occurs in early summer. Males and juveniles disperse in summer. Only five nursery sites /maternity colonies are known in Australia.	258 records ranging from 20/07/1994 – 14/03/2024	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No moist eucalypt forest, rainforest, vine thicket, wet or dry sclerophyll forest, Melaleuca swamps, dense coastal forests or banksia scrub	Unlikely	Low
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<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i> Large Bent-winged Bat	V	Not Listed	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. Maternity caves have very specific temperature and humidity regimes. At other times of the year, populations disperse within about 300 km range of maternity caves. Cold caves are used for hibernation in southern Australia. Breeding or roosting colonies can number from 100 to 150,000 individuals. Hunt in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insects above the treetops.	258 records ranging from 20/07/1994 - 13/06/2024	Marginal – no primary roosting habitat but local records indicate suitable foraging habitat	Low	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Myotis macropus</i> Southern Myotis	V	Not Listed	Generally roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, wharves, bridges and in dense foliage. Forage 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.	112 records ranging from 02/11/2011 - 14/03/2024	Absent – no suitable habitat present. caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, wharves, bridges or dense foliage close to water.	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Notamacropus parma</i> Parma Wallaby	V	V	Preferred habitat is moist eucalypt forest with thick, shrubby understorey, often with nearby grassy areas, rainforest margins and occasionally drier eucalypt forest. Typically feed at night on grasses and herbs in more open eucalypt forest and the edges of nearby grassy areas. During the day they shelter in dense cover.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No moist eucalypt forest with thick, shrubby understorey, rainforests or dry eucalypt forest present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Perameles nasuta</i> Long-nosed Bandicoot population in inner western Sydney	E	Not Listed	Shelter mostly under older houses and buildings. Forage in parkland and back-yards. There are apparently no large blocks of suitable habitat, likely to support a large source population, on the Cooks River to the south, or along the southern foreshore of Parramatta River and Sydney Harbour to the north.	14 records ranging from 05/03/2007 – 27/01/2018	Absent – outside of inner western Sydney region	Unlikely	Low

<i>Petauroides volans</i> Southern Greater Glider	E	E	Feeds exclusively on eucalypt leaves, buds, flowers and mistletoe. Shelter during the day in tree hollows and will use up to 18 hollows in their home range. Recorded using hollows with a minimum diameter of 8 cm. Occupy a relatively small home range with an average size of 1 to 3 ha. Give birth to a single young in late autumn or early winter which remains in the pouch for approximately 4 months and is independent at 9 months of age. Usually solitary, though mated pairs and offspring will share a den during the breeding season and until the young are independent. Can glide up to a horizontal distance of 100m including changes of direction of as much as 90 degrees. Very loyal to their territory.	Three records recorded on 17/02/2004, 24/02/2004 and 08/03/2014	Absent – no hollow trees onsite and no forest habtiat.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	V	V	Occur in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in	One record	Absent – no	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
Yellow-bellied Glider			areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south. Feed primarily on plant and insect exudates, including nectar, sap, honeydew and manna with pollen and insects providing protein. Extract sap by incising (or biting into) the trunks and branches of favoured food trees, often leaving a distinctive 'V'-shaped scar. Live in small family groups of two - six individuals and are nocturnal. Den, often in family groups, in hollows of large trees. Very mobile and occupy large home ranges between 20 to 85 ha to encompass dispersed and seasonally variable food resources.	recorded on 20/01/1999	suitable habitat present. No tall mature eucalypt forest present.		
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> Squirrel Glider	V	Not Listed	Inhabits mature or old growth Box, Box-Ironbark woodlands and River Red Gum forest west of the Great Dividing Range and Blackbutt-Bloodwood forest with heath understorey in coastal areas. Prefers mixed species stands with a shrub or Acacia midstorey. Live in family groups of a single adult male one or more adult females and offspring. Require abundant tree hollows for refuge and nest sites. Diet varies seasonally and consists of <i>Acacia</i> gum, eucalypt sap, nectar, honeydew and manna, with invertebrates and pollen providing protein.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No tall mature eucalypt forest present.	Unlikely	Low

<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	E	V	Occupy rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges, often facing north. Shelter or bask during the day in rock crevices, caves and overhangs and are most active at night when foraging. Browse on vegetation in and adjacent to rocky areas eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees. Highly territorial and have strong site fidelity with an average home range size of about 15 ha. Males tend to have larger home ranges than females. The home range consists of a refuge area and a foraging range linked by habitually used commuting routes. Females settle in or near their mother's range, while males mainly disperse between female groups within colonies, and less commonly between colonies. Dominant males associate and breed with multiple females. Breeding occurs throughout the year with a peak in births between February and May, especially in the southern parts of the range and at higher altitudes.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No rocky escarpments, outcrops or cliffs present	Unlikely	Low
<i>Phascolarctos</i>	E	E	Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests. Feed on	20 records	Some eucalypt	Low	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>cinereus</i> Koala			the foliage of more than 70 eucalypt species and 30 non-eucalypt species, but in any one area will select preferred browse species. Inactive for most of the day, feeding and moving mostly at night. Spend most of their time in trees but will descend and traverse open ground to move between trees. Home range size varies with quality of habitat, ranging from less than two ha to several hundred hectares in size. Generally solitary but have complex social hierarchies based on a dominant male with a territory overlapping several females and sub-ordinate males on the periphery. Females breed at two years of age and produce one young per year.	ranging from 24/10/2012 – 06/08/2022	species present for foraging. Local scat records recently recorded		
<i>Pseudomys gracilicaudatus</i> Eastern Chestnut Mouse	V	Not Listed	In NSW the Eastern Chestnut Mouse is mostly found, in low numbers, in heathland and is most common in dense, wet heath and swamps. In the tropics it is more an animal of grassy woodlands. Optimal habitat appears to be in vigorously regenerating heathland burnt from 18 months to four years previously. By the time the heath is mature, the larger Swamp Rat becomes dominant, and Eastern Chestnut Mouse numbers drop again. Feeds at night via runways through the grassy and sedge understorey, within an area of less than half a hectare. It has a broad diet of grass stems, invertebrates, fungi and seeds, with the relative significance of each component	One record recorded on 07/01/2019	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heathland present.	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			varying seasonally. Up to three litters are produced from spring to autumn; this strategy allows rapid build-up of numbers in years following fire.				
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i> New Holland Mouse, Pookila	Not Listed	V	Known to inhabit open heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. It is a social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals. Distribution is patchy in time and space, with peaks in abundance during early to mid-stages of vegetation succession typically induced by fire	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No open heathlands, woodlands or forests with heathland understorey present.	Unlikely	Low

<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	Occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. Individual camps may have tens of thousands of animals and are used for mating, and for giving birth and rearing young. Annual mating commences in January and conception occurs in April or May; single young is born in October or November. Site fidelity to camps is high; some camps have been used for over a century. Can travel up to 50 km from the camp to forage; commuting distances are more often <20 km. Feed on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines. Also forage in cultivated gardens and fruit crops.	3510 records ranging from 26/03/1981 – 30/06/2024	Marginal – multiple records in Locality indicate foraging habitat present	Moderate	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i> Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	V	Not Listed	Roosts singly or in groups of up to six, in tree hollows and buildings; in treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows. When foraging for insects, flies high and fast over the forest canopy, but lower in more open country. Forages in most habitats across its very wide range, with and without trees; appears to defend an aerial territory. Breeding has been recorded from December to mid-March, single young is born. Seasonal movements are unknown; there is speculation about a migration to southern Australia in late summer and autumn.	36 records ranging from 01/01/2005 – 18/12/2023	Marginal – ground truthing of hollows present required to determine if suitable roosting habitat is present	Low	Low

<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i> Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V	Not Listed	Utilises a variety of habitats from woodland through to moist and dry eucalypt forest and rainforest, though it is most commonly found in tall wet forest. Although this species usually roosts in tree hollows, it has also been found in buildings. Forages after sunset, flying slowly and directly along creek and river corridors at an altitude of 3 - 6 m. Open woodland habitat and dry open forest suits the direct flight of this species as it searches for beetles and other large, slow-flying insects; this species has been known to eat other bat species. Little is known of its reproductive cycle, however single young is born in January; prior to birth, females congregate at maternity sites located in suitable trees, where they appear to exclude males during the birth and raising of the single young.	49 records ranging from 12/05/2000 – 14/03/2024	Absent – no woodland, dry eucalypt forest or rainforest present	Unlikely	Low
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Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i> Broad-headed Snake	E	E	Nocturnal. Shelters in rock crevices and under flat sandstone rocks on exposed cliff edges during autumn, winter and spring. Moves from the sandstone rocks to shelters in crevices or hollows in large trees within 500m of escarpments in summer. Feeds mostly on geckos and small skinks; will also eat frogs and small mammals occasionally. Females produce four to 12 live young from January to March, which is a relatively low level of fecundity.	0	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No rock crevices on exposed cliff edges present.	Unlikely	Low
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> Rosenberg's Goanna			Found in heath, open forest and woodland. Associated with termites, the mounds of which this species nests in; termite mounds are a critical habitat component. Individuals require large areas of habitat. Feeds on carrion, birds, eggs, reptiles and small mammals. Shelters in	Two records both recorded on 15/03/2001	Absent – no suitable habitat present. No heath, open forests or woodlands	Unlikely	Low

Species	BC Act	EPBC Act	Description of habitat	Bionet records (10 km)	Presence of habitat	Likelihood of occurrence	Possible Impact?
			hollow logs, rock crevices and in burrows, which they may dig for themselves, or they may use other species' burrows, such as rabbit warrens. Runs along the ground when pursued (as opposed to the Lace Monitor, which climbs trees). Lays up to 14 eggs in a termite mound; the hatchlings dig themselves out of the mounds. Generally slow moving; on the tablelands likely only to be seen on the hottest days.		present or termite mounds		