

# Wildlife Corridor Management Plan

Residential Subdivision  
Lot 23, Boomerang Drive,  
Blueys Beach, NSW



Prepared for: W T Malouf Pty Ltd

4 May 2022

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Revision: 00



## Document Control

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<b>Client Name</b>	Addenbrooke Pty Ltd
<b>AEP Project Team</b>	Craig Anderson Dennis Neader Frances O'Brien Warwick Muir Darcy Kilvert Natalie Black Stevie Kay Kelly Drysdale Elli Emanuel Thomas Stephens Kathleen Bushell

## Revision

Revision	Date	Author/s	Reviewed	Approved
00 - Draft	8 August 2022	Dennis Neader Kathleen Bushell	Frances O'Brien	
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## Distribution

Revision	Date	Name	Organisation
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## 1.0 Wildlife Corridor Management Plan

### 1.1 Introduction

A residential subdivision is proposed within land known as 23 Boomerang Drive, Blueys Beach NSW. At the request of W T Malouf (the Proponent), Anderson Environment & Planning (AEP) have undertaken the necessary investigations to inform the production of a Wildlife Corridor Management Plan (WCMP) supporting the development application for a proposed residential subdivision and associated ancillary infrastructure.

The WCMP is a requirement of Mid Coast Council (Council) Development Control Plan (DCP) for Great Lakes region – S 16 Site Specific Controls - s 16.22.1.3 – “*Specific Controls for Wildlife Corridors*” which covers the Blueys Beach area, including the Development Lot 23 (the Subject Site).

Compliance of the WCMP with the DCP schedule is provided in **Appendix A**.

### 1.2 The Proposal

The proposed development involves land subdivision for residential purposes, which will require the clearance of approx. 2.88ha of native vegetation. The site currently contains previously grazed grassland (currently slashed) and remnant native vegetation.

Riparian and other retained lands within the Subject Site are proposed to be managed under a Biodiversity Management Plan being developed by AEP with the DA assessment.

### 1.3 Information Sources

Information and spatial data provided within this WCMP have been compiled from various sources including:

- Field surveys conducted within Lot 23 and wider Blueys Beach locality by AEP (2016-2022);
- State and federal survey guidelines (DEC 2004, SEWPaC 2011, DPIE 2020a and 2020b, OEH 2016, OEH 2018, OEH 2020);
- PlantNet NSW (<https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/>);
- Aerial Photograph Interpretation (API) of the site and surrounding locality;
- Review of regional mapping for the site (EcoLogical 2006, DPIE 2012, BoM 2021 and AEP 2021-2);
- NSW Threatened Biodiversity Profiles <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/>;
- Collective knowledge gained from previous ecological survey and assessment in the MidCoast Council area over the past 25 years;
- Anecdotal records;
- In addition, database searches were carried out, namely:
- Review of flora and fauna records held by DPIE BioNet Atlas of NSW Wildlife within a 10km search of the site (December 2021);
- Review of records held by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) Protected Matters Search within a 5km radius of the site (December 2021); and
- Review of DPIE Important Area Maps (January 2022).



## 1.4 Subject Site Details

**Table 1 – Site Particulars**

Detail	Comments
Client	Addenbrooke Pty Ltd.
Address	23 Boomerang Drive, Blueys Beach NSW.
Title	Lot 23 DP 537919 (the Parent Lot).
LGA	Mid-Coast Council.
Zoning	Under the Great Lakes Local Environment Plan 2014 (the LEP), the Subject Site is zoned; B1 – Neighbourhood Centre, R2 – Low Density Residential, and C4 – Environmental Living. The Parent Lot also includes RU2 – Rural Landscape and C2 – Environmental Conservation.
Parent Lot Area	Comprises 35.08ha
Subject Site Area	Approx. 8.88ha in the east of the Parent Lot is proposed to be developed (see <b>Figure 1</b> ).
Wildlife Corridor	The whole of the Parent Lot is mapped Wildlife Corridor Control (WCC) under the DCP. The WCC extends to the northeast of the Parent Lot across Boomerang Drive (see <b>Figure 1</b> ).
Other Ecological Management Plans	A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) is being developed at time of writing to guide rehabilitation of retained vegetation within the proposed development footprint.
Current Land Use	The Parent lot comprises 35.08ha, of which the western 34.2ha comprises mostly remnant native vegetation in varying degrees of structural health. The development footprint comprises approx. 8.88ha. and approx. 6.26ha of this in the east of the Subject Site has been historically grazed and otherwise managed. The western upslope area of the Subject Site includes approx. 2.62ha of disturbed native vegetation and a mosaic of ecotones has developed with regeneration and continued past disturbance. The Subject Site is currently unoccupied and contains a mosaic of improved pasture, derived native grassland, two constructed dams within drainage lines and remnant native vegetation ecotones in condition varying from poor to moderate quality.
Surrounding Land Use	The Site is bounded by residential and commercial development to the north and east, cleared land and vegetation to the south and remnant naïve vegetation to the west.

**Figure 1** depicts the Subject Site within Parent Lot 23 and Council Wildlife Corridor Controls Mapping extent.

## 1.5 The Proposal

The proposed development involves the subdivision of the eastern portion of the Parent Lot for residential purposes (the Subject Site), which requires the clearance of approx. 8.88ha of disturbed and native vegetation and managed non-native grassland. Remnant riparian, asset protection zones and conservation land are proposed to be managed under a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP).

The proposed development plan is shown in **Figure 2**.



Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

## Legend

- Parent Lot
- Subject Site
- Cadastral
- Wildlife Corridor
- Hydroarea
- Hydroline



0 185 370 m

Note:  
1. Boundaries are not survey accurate  
2. Do not scale off the plan



# AEP

Figure 1 - Site Location and Wildlife Corridor Mapping

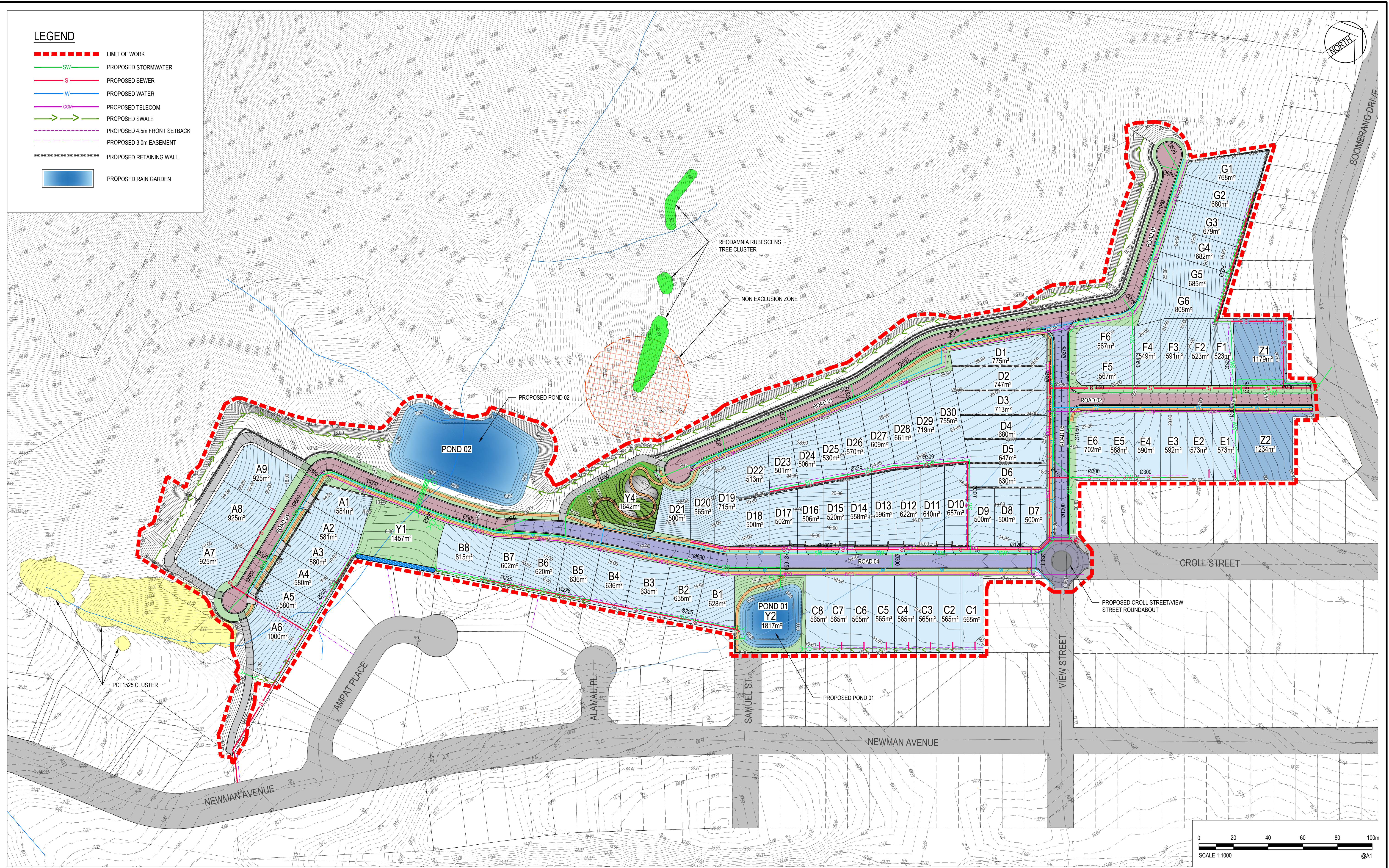
Date: August 2022

Location: Lot 23 Boomerang Dr, Blueys Beach

Client: Addenbrooke Pty Ltd  
ref: 2506 06

AEP





C	18/08/2022	FOR DA SUBMISSION		TMML	GZ JS
B	17/05/2022	FOR DA SUBMISSION		TMML	GZ JS
A	09/05/2022	FOR DA SUBMISSION		TMML	GZ JS
Rev.	Date	Description	Des.	Verif.	Appd.

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AS/TM	09/05/2022
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TM/ML	09/05/2022
Verified	Date
GZ	09/05/2022
Approved	
JS	09/05/2022

Client	BLUEYS BEACH ESTATE
Project	BLUEYS BEACH DEVELOPMENT BOOMERANG DRIVE, BLUEYS BEACH, NEW SOUTH WALES
Title	OVERALL GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN

Status			
<b>FOR APPROVAL</b>			
<b>NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES</b>			
Date	Datum	Scale	Size
09/05/2022	AHD	1:1000	A1
Drawing Number			Revision
50522033-C-1004			C



## 2.0 Flora and Vegetation Community Impacts

### 2.1 Flora Assemblages

Previous vegetation datasets consulted include assessments for the Proposal by EcoLogical (2006), DPIE (2012) and DPE (2022). These datasets within the Subject Site were further developed by AEP in 2021-2022 surveys to identify constraints and opportunities.

While four (4) threatened vegetation communities (EECs) were identified within the Subject Site and would be impacted to different degrees by the proposal (see **Table 2**), they exist in a highly disturbed state and degraded from historic grazing and management practises. One (1) specimen of the threatened flora species (*Rhodamnia rubescens*) would be impacted by the Proposal. The specimen is affected by *Austropuccinia psidii* (Myrtle Rust) to a large degree making it unlikely to be viable and unable to reproduce in the future. Proposed management actions are discussed in the VMP.

The vegetation communities mapped and their extent within the Subject Site are provided in **Table 2** and shown in **Figure 3**.

The Parent Lot has seven (7) PCTs in varying vegetation conditions from poor to moderate:

- PCT 1215 – Spotted Gum – Grey Ironbark open forest of the Macleay Valley lowlands;
- PCT 1235 - Swamp Oak swamp forest of the coastal lowlands of the NSW North Coast Bioregion, commensurate with EEC Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions;
- PCT 1262 Tallowwood – Small-fruited Grey Gum dry grassy open forest of the foothills of the NSW North Coast;
- PCT 1525 - Sandpaper Fig - Whalebone Tree warm temperate rainforest, commensurate with EEC Lowland Rainforest in NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions;
- PCT 1537 - Tuckeroo - Yellow Tulipwood - Red fruited Olive Plum Littoral Rainforest of the lower North Coast, commensurate with EEC Littoral Rainforest in NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions;
- PCT 1556 Tallowwood – Smooth-barked Apple – Blackbutt grass tall open forest of the Central and lower North Coast, commensurate with EEC River-flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions; and
- 1737 - Typha rushland, commensurate with EEC Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions.

The remaining vegetation within the Parent Lot is classed as non-native grassland / cleared.

The proposed development will impact on five (5) of the PCTs. However, vegetation within the Subject Site is of lower condition than vegetation in the remainder of the Study Area.



**Table 2 – Ground-truthed Vegetation (TECs in bold)**

Vegetation Community	Condition	Approx. area impacted by development (ha)	Remaining area in Parent Lot (ha)
<b>PCT 1235 - Swamp Oak swamp forest of the coastal lowlands of the NSW North Coast Bioregion EEC</b>	poor	1.58	1.01
PCT 1262 - Tallowwood – Small-fruited Grey Gum dry grassy open forest of the foothills of the NSW North Coast	poor	0.55	1.71
<b>PCT1525 - Sandpaper Fig - Whalebone Tree warm temperate rainforest EEC</b>	poor	<0.01	0.33
<b>PCT 1537 - Tuckeroo - Yellow Tulipwood - Red fruited Olive Plum EEC</b>	moderate	0.13	5.68
<b>PCT 1556 - Tallowwood – Smooth-barked Apple – Blackbutt grassy tall open forest of the Central and lower North Coast EEC</b>	poor	0.1	2.22
<b>PCT 1737 - Typha rushland EEC</b>	moderate	0.17	0.1
Non-native grassland and cleared (Not a PCT)	poor	6.2	N/A



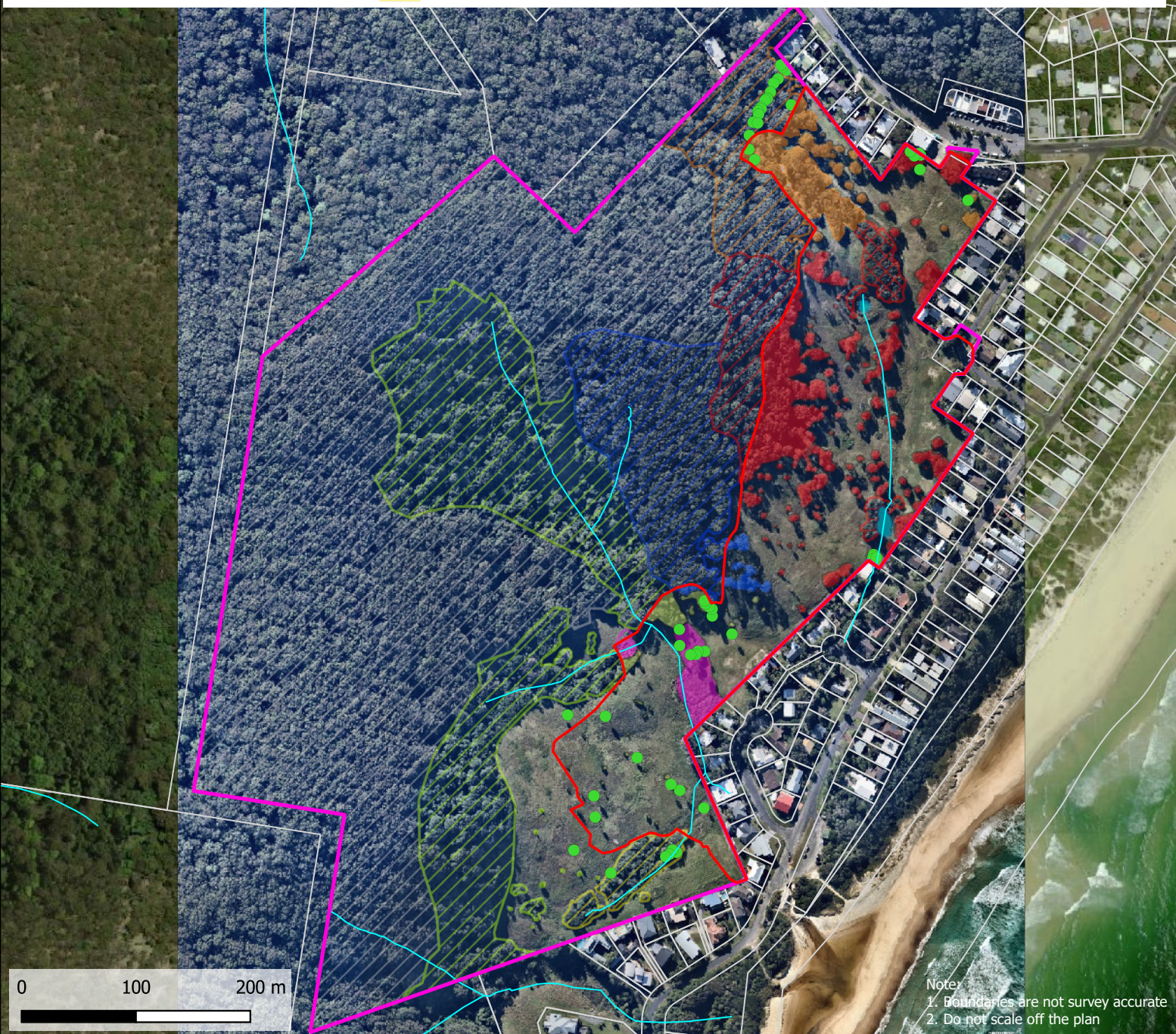
Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

### Legend

- Legend:**

  - Study Area
  - Subject Site
  - Hydroline
  - Cadastre
  - Livistona australis*
  - 1215 - Spotted Gum - Grey Ironbark open forest of the Macleay Valley lowlands (retained lands)
  - 1235 - Swamp Oak swamp forest of the coastal lowlands (Subject Site)
  - 1235 (retained lands)
  - 1235 Melaleuca-dominated (Subject Site)
  - 1235 dam (Subject Site)
  - 1262 - Tallowwood - Small-fruited Grey Gum dry grassy open forest of the foothills of NSW North Coast (Subject Site)
  - 1262 (retained lands)
  - 1525 - Sandpaper Fig - Whalebone Tree warm temperate rainforest (Subject Site)
  - 1525 (retained lands)
  - 1537 - Tuckeroo - Yellow Tulipwood - Red-fruited Olive Plum Littoral Rainforest of the lower North Coast (Subject Site)
  - 1537 (retained lands)
  - 1556 - Tallowwood - Smooth-barked Apple - Blackbutt grass tall open forest of the Central and lower North Coast (Subject Site)
  - 1556 (retained lands)
  - 1737 - Typha rushland (Subject Site)
  - 1737 (retained lands)
  - dam

**Ground-truthed Vegetation**



Notes:

1. Boundaries are not survey accurate
2. Do not scale off the plan



# AEP

Figure 3 - Ground-truthed Vegetation and *Livistona* locations Date: August 2022

Location: Lot 23 Boomerang Dr, Blueys Beach

BOAMS: 00030048

Client: Addenbrooke Pty Ltd

AEP ref: 2506.03



## 2.2 Threatened Flora Species and Communities

While the majority of the proposed development footprint is cleared land, some remnant pockets of native vegetation would be impacted by the Proposal.

Potential for presence of threatened species was recently undertaken by AEP for assessment under the BAM and full assessment provided in the BDAR (AEP 2022). A summary of the potential for impacts upon threatened flora species and corridor integrity by the Proposal is provided below in **Tables 3 - 4**.

**Table 3 – Threatened Flora**

Species	Likelihood of Impact on Wildlife Corridor
Trailing Woodruff <i>Asperula asthenes</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species in drainage lines would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in assessment despite targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the proposal.
Leafless Tongue Orchid <i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species is present, the species was not identified in targeted survey, hence Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
White-flowered Wax Plant <i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species in drainage lines would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in assessment despite targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor is unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Rough Doubletail <i>Diuris praecox</i>	While potential habitat for <i>D. praecox</i> would be impacted by the development, the Wildlife Corridor is unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Slaty Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species was found in the Subject Site the species was not identified in targeted survey. Better habitat in retained vegetation in Parent Lot. Habitat for <i>E. glaucina</i> will be improved within retained vegetation within Lot 23 under various management plans including the VMP, hence viability of the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted.
Noah's False Chickweed <i>Lindernia alsinoides</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species in drainage lines would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in assessment despite targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
<i>Maundia triglochinoides</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species in drainage lines would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in assessment despite targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Biconvex Paperbark <i>Melaleuca biconvexa</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species near drainage lines would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Grove's Paperbark <i>Melaleuca groveana</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species in the Subject Site would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Tall Knotweed <i>Persicaria elatior</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species near drainage lines would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Scant Pomaderris <i>Pomaderris queenslandica</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species near drainage lines would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Eastern Australian Underground Orchid <i>Rhizanthella slateri</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Scrub Turpentine <i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species would be impacted by the development, the species was identified in adjacent retained conservation lands. Four specimens recorded in surveys in adjoining retained lands. While one specimen severely impacted by Myrtle Rust would be removed, it is considered unlikely the Proposal would cause serious impact on the local population.
Native Guava <i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor is considered unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Rainforest Cassia <i>Senna acclinis</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor is considered unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.



Species	Likelihood of Impact on Wildlife Corridor
Magenta Lilly Pilly <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	While albeit marginal potential habitat for the species would be impacted by the development, the species was not identified in targeted survey and the Wildlife Corridor is considered unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.

**Table 4 - Threatened Ecological Communities**

Endangered Ecological Communities	
PCT 1235 - Swamp Oak swamp forest of the coastal lowlands of the NSW North Coast Bioregion	1.58ha impacted, albeit highly disturbed. Habitat for the community will be improved within retained vegetation within Lot 23 under various management plans including the VMP, hence overall viability of the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted.
PCT 1537 - Tuckeroo - Yellow Tulipwood - Red fruited Olive Plum Littoral Rainforest of the lower North Coast	0.13ha impacted, albeit highly disturbed. Habitat for the community will be improved within retained vegetation within Lot 23 under various management plans including the VMP, hence overall viability of the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted.
PCT1525 - Sandpaper Fig - Whalebone Tree warm temperate rainforest	Less than 0.01ha impacted. The majority of this PCT will be retained under a proposed biodiversity stewardship site.
PCT 1556 Tallowwood – Smooth-barked Apple – Blackbutt grass tall open forest of the Central and lower North Coast	0.1ha impacted, albeit highly disturbed. Habitat for the community will be improved within retained vegetation within Lot 23 under various management plans including the VMP, hence overall viability of the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted.
1737 - Typha rushland	0.26ha of highly disturbed and weedy community removed. Habitat for the community will be improved within retained vegetation in Lot 23 under various management plans including the VMP, hence overall viability of the Wildlife Corridor unlikely to be impacted.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.07ha</b>

## 2.3 Non-native Flora and High Threat Weeds

Approx. 6.7ha of the Subject Site has been identified as non-native vegetation and cleared land containing previously grazed paddocks and several dams. It is almost entirely devoid of native species and is dominated by non-native grasses such as *Cenchrus clandestinus* (Kikuyu), and *Setaria* spp. (Pigeon Grass) likely introduced in the scope of pasture improvement for cattle grazing. Other non-native species present include *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed), *Hypochaeris radicata* (Catsear), *Trifolium repens* (White Clover), *Paspalum* spp. and *Lysimachia arvensis* (Scarlet Pimpernel).

In cleared areas, *Cynodon dactylon* (Couch) is co-dominant with *C. clandestinus*. Although native, this species is considered non-endemic and potentially invasive in locations east of the Great Dividing Range in NSW.

The remaining 2.62ha in the Subject Site consists of patches of native ecotone consisting of immature trees, with native shrubs and trees. These patches have various numbers of non-native species including *Senna pendula* (Cassia), *Lantana camara* (Lantana), *Asparagus aethiopicus* (Ground Asparagus), *Rubus anglocandicans* (Blackberry), *Ochna serrulata* (Mickey Mouse Plant), *Sida rhombifolia* (Paddy's Lucerne), *Conyza sumatrensis* (Fleabane) and *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *rotundata* (Bitou Bush).

*C. monilifera*, *S. madagascariensis* and *A. aethiopicus* are noted as priority weeds for the Hunter (NSW DPI). The control of these and other weeds in construction activities and rehabilitation areas is scheduled in the VMP.



## 3.0 Threatened Fauna Species and Populations Impacts

### 3.1 Habitat for Native Fauna

While the Subject Site would offer marginal habitat for some mobile threatened species, the quality thereof is impacted by residential and commercial development in adjoining lands to the east and north. The Subject Site has no hollow-bearing trees (HBTs) and few mature eucalypts.

Full assessment of impacts against threatened species is provided in the BDAR (AEP 2022).

### 3.2 Threatened Species and Populations

**Table 5 - Threatened Fauna Considerations**

Species	Likelihood of Impact on Wildlife Corridor
Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	The species has a strong preference for habitats with extensive fallen/standing dead timber including logs of which there is little in the Subject Site. While habitat would be removed by the Proposal, habitat in retained adjoining lands would be improved under the VMP.
Eastern Pygmy-possum <i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	The species has a strong preference for habitats with extensive fallen/standing dead timber including logs of which there is little in the Subject Site. While some marginal habitat would be removed by the Proposal, habitat in retained adjoining lands would be improved under the VMP.
Wallum Froglet <i>Crinia tinnula</i>	The species has a strong preference for habitats with extensive fallen/standing dead timber including logs of which there is little in the Subject Site. While some marginal habitat would be removed by the Proposal, habitat in retained adjoining lands would be improved under the VMP.
White-bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	No mature trees for nesting, or foraging habitat impacted. Unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Little Eagle <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	No mature trees for nesting. Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Better habitat in retained adjoining vegetation. Unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Pale-headed Snake <i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	No habitat impacted. Unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Green and Golden Bell Frog <i>Litoria aurea</i>	While some marginal habitat would be removed by the Proposal, habitat in retained adjoining lands would be improved under the VMP.
Green-thighed Frog <i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	While some marginal habitat would be removed by the Proposal, habitat in retained adjoining lands would be improved under the VMP.
Square-tailed Kite <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	No mature trees for nesting. Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Better habitat in retained adjoining vegetation. Unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Giant Barred Frog <i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	No roosting / nesting habitat in Subject Site. Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Better habitat in retained adjoining vegetation. Unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal.
Southern Myotis <i>Myotis macropus</i>	No HBTs impacted. Foraging habitat (two dams) impacted. Unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal.
Eastern Osprey <i>Pandion cristatus</i>	No mature trees for nesting. Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Better habitat in retained adjoining vegetation. Unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.
Giant Dragonfly <i>Petalura gigantea</i>	Foraging habitat (two dams) impacted. Unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal
Squirrel Glider <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	No HBTs impacted. Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal.



Species	Likelihood of Impact on Wildlife Corridor
Brush-tailed Phascogale <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	No HBTs impacted. Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal
Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Development footprint adjoins residential lots, so unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal.
Common Planigale <i>Planigale maculata</i>	Inhabit rainforest, eucalypt forest, heathland, marshland, grassland and rocky areas where there is surface cover, and usually close to water. They are active at night and during the day shelter in saucer-shaped nests built in crevices, hollow logs, beneath bark or under rocks.
Grey-headed Flying-fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Marginal foraging habitat impacted. Highly mobile, it is unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal.
Red-backed Button-quail <i>Turnix maculosus</i>	Marginal foraging habitat impacted. It is unlikely to be seriously impacted by the Proposal.
Mahony's Toadlet <i>Uperoleia mahonyi</i>	Marginal habitat impacted. Better habitat in retained adjoining vegetation. Unlikely to be impacted by the Proposal.



## 4.0 Mitigation of Impacts on the Wildlife Corridor

### 4.1 Project Design - Avoidance Measures

The Subject Site has been mostly sited within R2 zoned land, which coincides with the lowest quality native vegetation and the majority of non-native non-native grassland in the Parent Lot. Indirect impacts may occur to the west of the development footprint and these have conservatively been included within the total Subject Site. Presence of large areas of less-disturbed remnant vegetation to the west demonstrates continued habitat connectivity that is not incompatible with the proposed development footprint at the Subject Site. The retained vegetation in the Parent Lot is also contiguous with other mapped WCC land (see **Figure 3**).

While all trees within the development footprint are likely to be removed, detailed design has largely avoided mature trees with potential for roosting and nesting habitat for arboreal fauna, which occur to the west of the Subject Site.

### 4.2 Biodiversity Management Plan

Avoid and minimise principles have been considered and implemented throughout the assessment and design process, and the latest iteration of the proposed development plan has sought to restrict development to R2 zoned lands, with retained drainage lines being rehabilitated under an approved VMP.

The focus of the VMP land is to protect retained lands and manage native fauna welfare issues against construction impacts. The VMP considers:

- Weed management and habitat and corridor supplementary tree planting in retained lands (**Figure 4**);
- The use of locally occurring and grown native species suitable for the vegetation community being replanted; and
- Mitigation management of native fauna welfare against impacts from clearing and construction works.

The VMP details the appointment of a Project Ecologist (the PE) prior to commencement of construction. The PE will be responsible for adherence to methods scheduled in the VMP.

### 4.3 Clearing Works

The PE will conduct pre-clearance works to ensure the ecological structural integrity of retained lands and native fauna welfare are protected during clearing works.

Measures are fully scheduled in the VMP.

### 4.4 Fencing and Tracks

Temporary fencing will be utilised in construction to prevent machinery access to retained lands.

On completion of construction permanent rural-style fencing of post and rail construction will be erected to prevent machinery and limit public access but to allow for movement of fauna. Barbed wire is NOT to be used anywhere in the Subject Site.

Signage will be installed along fencing to advise residents of the need to protect retained lands

The PE will conduct survey to ensure the fully scheduled measures in the VMP are maintained during clearing works and final fencing and signage is installed.



#### **4.5 Water Quality and Hydrology**

An Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (ESCP) should be prepared for the Proposal following guidelines from *Landcom* (2004) and best practice measures implemented for the construction phase. Measures should be checked weekly and especially after rain events.

Under the VMP, retained riparian zones would be rehabilitated, improving quality of stormwater and runoff and providing habitat for native species.



Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

**Legend**

- Subject Site
- Study Area
- VMP Lands
- Cadastre
- MidCoast Hydroline

**Management Zones**

- 1
- 2



Note:  
1. Boundaries are not survey accurate  
2. Do not scale off the plan



**AEP**

Figure 4 - Management Zones

Date: August 2022

Location: Lot 23 Boomerang Dr, Blueys Beach

Client: Addenbrooke Pty Ltd

AEP ref: 2506.05



## 5.0 Bushfire Protection in the Wildlife Corridor

### 5.1 Section 88 Covenants

Legal mechanisms, such as Community Title subdivision or s88B or s88E covenants/restrictions under the Conveyancing Act are to be put in place to prevent the following activities within the recognised wildlife corridors and core habitat areas. Such measures would be scheduled in the Bushfire Threat Assessment for the Proposal.

Asset Protection Zones (APZ) are to function as transitional zones and buffers between development and recognised wildlife corridors and core habitat areas. As such, APZs shall be managed to meet the APZ formation and management requirements of *Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP 2019)*. APZs are scheduled in **Figure 5**.

Within the APZ, removal of native trees shall be minimised. Tree removal for APZ purposes shall be designed to achieve preferential retention of important trees for fauna. Prior to construction, the PE will survey and clearly mark trees for retention.

### 5.2 No Timber Removal

While the WCC specifies no timber is to be removed from APZs, PBP 2019 requires the reduction of combustible material in the ground layer. As such, fallen timber would be relocated into adjacent, upslope conservation lands to facilitate habitat for terrestrial fauna.

### 5.3 Retention of Valuable Habitat Trees in APZs

Within the APZ, removal of native trees shall be minimised. Tree removal for APZ purposes shall be designed to achieve preferential retention of the more important habitat tree species and features (such as Koala food trees, Glossy-black Cockatoo food trees, HBTs, old-growth trees and nectar trees).

### 5.4 Groundcover Management

Regular reduction and suppression of groundcover vegetation in the APZ shall be conducted in a manner that protects retained tree cover while keeping understorey species <100mm height.

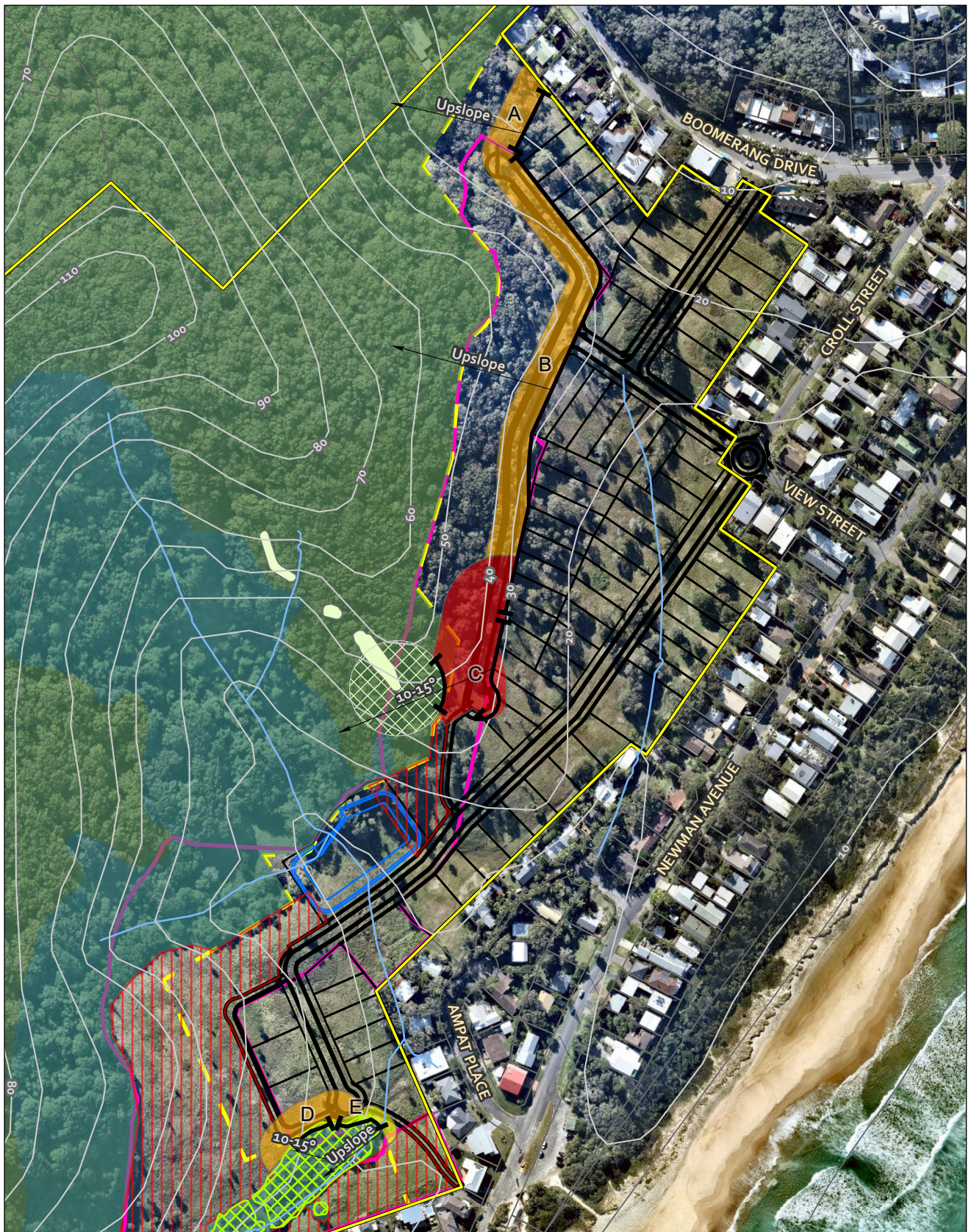
Other measures to protect the integrity of the Wildlife Corridor within APZs include:

- Rubbish is not to be allowed to accumulate;
- No stockpiling nor storage of any materials;
- Removal of soil or rocks;
- Introduction of foreign materials; and
- Clearing of native vegetation except to meet APZ standards in PBP 2019.

### 5.5 Define Limits of APZ

Fencing between limits of APZ and Conservation Lands will be installed and APZ limits shall be clearly identified on the land and maintained in accordance with the PBP 2019 for the life of the development.





Legend

- Contour - 10m
- Watercourse
- Development Area
- Subject Land
- Cadastral
- C2 / C4 Zone Boundary

#### Vegetation Formation

- Forest
- Rainforest

#### Asset Protection Zone (APZ)

- Asset Protection Zone - 9m
- Asset Protection Zone - 20m

- Asset Protection Zone - 39m
- C4 APZ

#### Ecological Constraints

- 2506 Rhodamnia
- EXCLUSION ZONE 2506 Rhodamnia
- PCT 1525



Date: 23/08/2022

0 25 50 100  
Metres

**Figure 5: Asset Protection Zone (APZ)**

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Imagery: © Nearmap



## 6.0 Conclusion

The Subject Site has no hollow-bearing trees, caves, rocky outcrops, or flyways, and the non-native grassland with small patches of native vegetation would provide little to no habitat for native flora and fauna. It has been determined suitable for the Subject Site to be developed.

The proposal will require the total removal of vegetation within the development footprint. Required offsets under the BC Act have been determined and scheduled in the BDAR (AEP, 2022).

In Asset Protection Zones, habitat trees for threatened fauna would be preferentially retained. Retained vegetation areas within the development will be rehabilitated under the Biodiversity Management Plan for the Proposal and will provide improved habitat for native flora and fauna.

Detail design of the development has limited impacts to the Wildlife Corridor to the more disturbed and less connected eastern side of the Subject Site and mitigation against native fauna issues during clearing has been addressed in the Biodiversity Management Plan.

The above demonstrates the minimisation and mitigation of impacts upon the Wildlife Corridor has been suitably addressed.



## 7.0 References

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## **Appendix A – Compliance with Mid Coast Council Controls for Wildlife Corridors**



## **Appendix B – Flora Species List**

Compiled from AEP Surveys 2021-2022



Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel Flower
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue Trumpet
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair
Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Swamp Pennywort
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i> *	Kurnell Curse / Pennywort
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i>	Pennywort
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus fruiticosus</i> *	Narrow Leaf Cotton Bush
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Common Silkpod
Araceae	<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Settlers Flax
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax
Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaf Star-hair
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celery Wood
Araliaceae	<i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i> *	Umbrella Tree
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Arecaceae	<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm
Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> *	Asparagus Fern
Asparagaceae	<i>Liriope sp.</i> *	
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	Flatweed
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sp.</i> *	A Fleabane
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> *	Crofton Weed
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Cobbler's Pegs
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i> *	Bitou Bush
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sp.</i>	A Cudweed
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sow-thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	Dandelion
Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis subsp. orientalis</i>	Indian Weed
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Blue Billy Goat Weed
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> *	Tall Fleabane
Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum var. cinereum</i> *	Purple Fleabane
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
Blechnaceae	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Prickly Rasp Fern
Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum sp.</i>	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed, Native Wandering Jew
Commelinaceae	<i>Polia crispata</i>	Polia
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	Bindweed
Cunoniaceae	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas Bush
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Saw Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i> *	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i>	Tall Spike-rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectiella mucronata</i>	River Clubrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Common Fringe-rush
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>	Black-fruit Saw-sedge
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's Wing Fern
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	Harsh Ground Fern
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Climbing Guinea Flower
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining Guinea Flower
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	Native Yam
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash



Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *	
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens</i> *	White Clover
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia elongata</i>	Swamp Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Grona varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Twining Glycine
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine
Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsparilla
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium brachypodium</i>	Large Tick-trefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var. <i>sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle
Flacourtiaceae	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	Flintwood
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia stelligera</i>	Spiked Goodenia
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	Raspwort
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium iridifolium</i> *	Blue Pigroot
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad Rush
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	Hairy Clerodendrum
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Cockspur Flower
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea australiensis</i>	Green Bolly Gum
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	White Bolly Gum, Hairy-leaved Bolly Gum
Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	Whiteroot
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiky-headed Mat-rush
Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush
Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i>	Mistletoe
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium</i> sp.	
Malaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> *	Indian Hawthorn
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Paddy's Lucerne
Meliaceae	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum</i>	Scentless Rosewood
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Snake vine
Menispermaceae	<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	Pearl Vine
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i> subsp. <i>zanzibarensis</i> *	Cape Waterlily
Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkia huegeliana</i>	Wilkia, Veiny Wilkiea
Monimiaceae	<i>Daphnandra apatela</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	Whalebone Tree
Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig
Moraceae	<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	Sandpaper Fig
Moraceae	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> *	Hill's Weeping Fig
Moraceae	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small-leaved Fig
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> sp.*	
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Muttonwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	Blue lillypilly
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Northern Grey Ironbark
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b><i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i></b>	<b>Scrub Turpentine</b>
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus canaliculata</i>	Large Fruited Grey Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Small Fruited Grey Gum



Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Myrtaceae	<i>Baloghia inophylla</i>	Brush Bloodwood
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowood
Myrtaceae	<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	Midgen Berry
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> *	Mickey Mouse Plant
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive, Large Mock-olive
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea ovata</i>	Mock Olive
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea sp.</i>	
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	Snake Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Epidendrum sp.</i> *	
Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes australis</i>	Ladies' Tresses
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perrenans</i>	Yellow-flowered Wood Sorrel
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i> *	Passionfruit
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora herbertiana</i>	Native Passionfruit
Philydraceae	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	Woolly Frogmouth
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>	Blue Flax Lily
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandii</i>	Cheese Tree
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Thyme Spurge
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>	Orange Thorn
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Yellow Pittosporum
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Hairy Appleberry
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Creeping Speedwell
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Ribwort
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus clandestinum</i> *	Kikuyu
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sp.</i> *	
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>	Bushy Hedgehog-grass
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i> *	Broadleaf Paspalum
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> *	Crab Grass
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Forest Hedgehog Grass
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria sp.</i> *	A Finger Grass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	Ditch Millet
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i> *	Quaking Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Short-hair Plume Grass
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	Panic Veldtgrass
Poaceae	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i> var. <i>caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	South African Pigeon Grass
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i> *	Rhodes Grass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis sp.</i> *	Lovegrass
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei</i> subsp. <i>nervosa</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass
Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris sp.</i> *	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbwire Grass
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> *	Buffalo Grass
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	Curled Dock
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria subsessilis</i>	Hairy Knotweed
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Elkhorn



Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel
Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i> *	Blue Pimpernel
Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Rock Fern
Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	Yellow Tulipwood
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Old Man's Beard
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus productus</i>	
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus inundatus</i>	River Buttercup
Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris ferruginea</i>	Rusty Pomaderris
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	Forest Bramble
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	Broad-leaf Bramble
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> *	Blackberry
Rubiaceae	<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>	Sweet Morinda
Rubiaceae	<i>Coprosma repens</i> *	New Zealand Laurel
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia humistrata</i> *	
Rubiaceae	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax
Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	Hairy Psychotria
Rutaceae	<i>Melicope micrococca</i>	White Euodia, Hairy-leaved Doughwood
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos</i> sp.	
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo
Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	Native Tamarind
Sapindaceae	<i>Guioa semiglauc</i>	Guioa
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Native Quince
Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella australis</i>	Black Apple
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Lawyer Vine
Smilacaceae	<i>Ripogonum album</i>	White Supplejack
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Sarsaparilla
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i> *	Whitetip Nightshade
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	Wild Tobacco
Sterculiaceae	<i>Commersonia fraseri</i>	Brush Kurrajong
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower
Typhaceae	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Cumbungi
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena</i> sp. *	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> *	Common Verbena
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena x brasiliensis</i> *	Gin Case
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena incompta</i> *	
Violaceae	<i>Viola</i> sp.	
Violaceae	<i>Viola banksii</i>	
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Violet
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water Vine
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo Vine
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Native Grape
Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Burrawang
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native Ginger

\* Denotes non-native species

**Threatened species in bold.**



## **Appendix C – Expected Fauna Species**



## EXPECTED FAUNA SPECIES LIST

The following list includes fauna species that could be reasonably expected to occur on or over the Study Area at some point, given site attributes and location.

Observations are denoted by the method of observation following the BioNet Atlas convention of recording, Survey: Observed (O), Heard (W), Scat (P), Miscellaneous (M), Track/scratchings (F), Nest (E), Burrow (FB)

Bat Records - Observed (O), Definitely (D) Possible or within Species Group (P) Likely (L)

Remote Equipment - Anabat (A), Songmeter (SM), Camera Trap (CT), Nest (N)\* - Introduced species

? - Unconfirmed record, anecdotal records, etc.

A - NSW Atlas of Wildlife record of threatened species for the site.

Additional notes are included as to whether equipment was used to obtain the observation.

Threatened species listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) are indicated in bold font.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Surveyed Observations	Survey Equipment
<b>Amphibia</b>			
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked Frog		
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet	O, W	
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Eastern Banjo Frog		
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Brown-striped Frog	O, W	
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grass Frog	O, W	
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog		
<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating Tree Frog		
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog	O, W	
<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	Freycinet's Frog		
<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	Dainty Green Tree Frog		
<i>Litoria jervisiensis</i>	Jervis Bay Tree Frog		
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog		
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog		
<i>Litoria revelata</i>	Revealed Frog		
<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	Tyler's Tree Frog		
<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	Ornate Burrowing Frog		
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Toadlet		
<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	Dusky Toadlet		
<i>Uperoleia laevigata</i>	Smooth Toadlet		
<b>Aves</b>			
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill		
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill		
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill		
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill		
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill	O	
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk		
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk		
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk		
<i>Acridotheres tristis*</i>	Common Myna		
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed-Warbler		
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar		
<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green Catbird		
<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	O	CT
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot		
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal		
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal		
<i>Anas platyrhynchos*</i>	Mallard		
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck		
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter		
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	O, W	CT, SM
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	O, W	SM
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	O	
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	O	
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron		
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow		
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza		
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead		
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret		
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron		
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella		
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	O	
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo		
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper		



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<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	O	
<i>Casmerodius modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret		
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	O, W	CT, SM
<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Azure Kingfisher	O	
<i>Chalcites basal</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo		
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo		
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove		
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover		
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover		
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle		
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck		
<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i>	Tawny Grassbird		
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier		
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola		
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)		
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush		
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon	O	
<i>Columba livia*</i>	Rock Dove		
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	O	
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike		
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough		
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper		
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	O, W	CT, SM
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow		
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven		
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	O, W	CT, SM
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	W	SM
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	O, W	CT, SM
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird		
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	O	
<i>Edolisoma tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret		
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron		
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Eastern Reef Egret		
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite		
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	O	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	W	SM
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	O	CT
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork		
<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Eastern Koel	O, W	SM
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar		
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	O	
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon		
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel		
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby		
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit		
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen		
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove		
<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone		
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone		
<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater		
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	O	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	O	
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	O, W	CT, SM



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<b><i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i></b>	<b>White-bellied Sea-Eagle</b>	O	
<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite		
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite		
<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo		
<b><i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i></b>	<b>Little Eagle</b>		
<b><i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i></b>	<b>White-throated Needletail</b>	O	
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	O	
<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail		
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon	O	
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		
<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Topknot Pigeon		
<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove		
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren	O	
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren		
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	O, W	SM
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater	O	CT
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater		
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater		
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter		
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch		
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet		
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher		
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher		
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater		
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	O	CT
<i>Neosericornis citreogularis</i>	Yellow-throated Scrubwren	O	CT
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook		
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron		
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	O	CT
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	O	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	O	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler		
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey		
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote		
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican		
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin		
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin		
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin		
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird		
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	O	
<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater	O	
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater		
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill		
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella		
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	O	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth		
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swampphen		
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird	O	CT
<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	Wompoo Fruit-Dove		
<b><i>Ptilinopus superbus</i></b>	<b>Superb Fruit-Dove</b>		
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird	O	CT
<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater		
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	O	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	O	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail		
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo		



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<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	O	CT
<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren		
<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	Regent Bowerbird		
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian Figbird	O	
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> *	Spotted Turtle-Dove		
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	Southern Emu-wren		
<i>Stizoptera bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch		
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	O, W	SM
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	Common Starling		
<i>Synoicus ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail		
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe		
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch		
<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Australian White Ibis		
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis		
<i>Todiramphus macleayi</i>	Forest Kingfisher		
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher		
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	W	SM
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	O	
<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl		
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	O,W	SM
<i>Zanda funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	W	
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye		
<b>Mammalia</b>			
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail Glider		
<b><i>Antechinus flavipes</i></b>	<b>Yellow-footed Antechinus</b>		
<i>Antechinus mimetes</i>	Mainland Dusky Antechinus		
<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Brown Antechinus	O	CT
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat		
<i>Bos taurus</i> *	European cattle		
<i>Canis familiaris</i> *	Dog		
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo		
<i>Cervus timorensis</i> *	Rusa Deer		
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	O	A
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat	O	A
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll		
<i>Equus caballus</i> *	Horse		
<b><i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i></b>	<b>Eastern False Pipistrelle</b>	O	A
<i>Felis catus</i> *	Cat		
<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot	O	CT
<i>Lepus capensis occidentalis</i> *	Hare		
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	O	
<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	Grassland Melomys		
<b><i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i></b>	<b>Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat</b>	O	A
<b><i>Miniopterus australis</i></b>	<b>Little Bent-winged Bat</b>	O	A
<b><i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i></b>	<b>Large Bent-winged Bat</b>		
<b><i>Myotis macropus</i></b>	<b>Large-footed Myotis</b>	P	
<i>Mus musculus</i> *	House Mouse		
<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby	O	
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	P	
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat	P	
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	Eastern Free-tailed Bat	L	
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot	O	CT
<b><i>Petauroides volans</i></b>	<b>Greater Glider</b>		
<b><i>Petaurus australis</i></b>	<b>Yellow-bellied Glider</b>		
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider		
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum		



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<i>Pseudomys gracilicaudatus</i>	Eastern Chestnut Mouse		
<b><i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i></b>	<b>Grey-headed Flying-fox</b>	O	
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat		
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat		
<i>Rattus rattus</i> *	Black Rat	O	CT
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat		
<b><i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i></b>	<b>Greater Broad-nosed Bat</b>	O	A
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	Eastern Broad-nosed Bat	P	
<i>Scotorepens sp 1</i>	Central-eastern Broad-nosed Bat		
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart		
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna		
<i>Thylogale thetis</i>	Red-necked Pademelon		
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Short-eared Possum		
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	O	CT
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large Forest Bat		
<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	Eastern Forest Bat	O	A
<b><i>Vespadelus trougtoni</i></b>	<b>Eastern Cave Bat</b>	P	
<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Little Forest Bat	P	
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat		
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> *	Fox		
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby	O	
<b>Reptilia</b>			
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Common Death Adder		
<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Jacky Lizard		
<i>Bellatorias major</i>	Land Mullet		
<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	Southern Dwarf Crowned Snake		
<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	Golden-crowned Snake		
<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	Eastern Small-eyed Snake		
<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	Pink-tongued Lizard		
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whip Snake		
<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Common Tree Snake	O	
<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	Black-bellied Swamp Snake		
<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephens' Banded Snake	Bionet Record	
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon		
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink	O	
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink		
<i>Morelia spilota spilota</i>	Diamond Python	O	
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon		
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake	O	
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake		
<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Common Scaly-foot		
<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Three-toed Skink		
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Eastern Blue-tongue		
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor	O	CT
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy-bandy		