



<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaf Wilsonia	V	This species of perennial matted shrub grows to less than 15 cm tall. It occurs on the margins of salt marshes and lakes, both coastal and inland. Flowering occurs in spring and summer. In NSW this species is found on the coast between Mimosas Rocks National Park and Wamberal north of Sydney (DECC 2008)	Unlikely This species was not recorded on the site during current surveys. Suitable habitat for this species was absent from the site.
FAUNA				
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V	This species inhabits eucalypt woodlands, open forest, swamp woodlands, and, especially in inland areas, timber along watercourses. During the day they roost along creek lines, usually in tall understorey trees with dense foliage such as Acacia and Casuarina species, or in dense clumps of canopy leaves in large eucalypts. The Barking owl feeds on a variety of prey, with invertebrates predominant for most of the year, and birds and mammals such as smaller gliders, possums, rodents and rabbits important during breeding. This species lives alone or in a pair with territories ranging from 30 to 200 hectares. Nests are built in hollows of large, old eucalypts including River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camandulensis</i>), White Box (<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>), Red Box (<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>), and Blakely's Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>). Breeding occurs during late winter and early spring (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists on the site and within adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V	Inhabits terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation. This species may roost by day in trees or within reeds on the ground. Nests are located in branches overhanging water and breeding takes place from December to March (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable habitat was largely absent from the site and immediate surrounding areas, however suitable habitat may exist within the study area. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	V	This species occupies mostly upper levels of drier open forest or woodlands dominated by Box and Ironbark eucalypts, as well as open forests of smooth-barked gums, stringybarks, ironbarks and tea-trees. This species usually occurs in pairs or is nomadic. It forages along twigs, branches, and trunks probing for insects. Nectar is taken from flowers and honeydew is gleaned from foliage. The Black-chinned Honeyeater nests high in the crown of a tree in the uppermost lateral branches (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists within adjacent woodland to the north of the site, however only limited habitat for this species was found to occur in the far north east of the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	V	This species is an uncommon, small, stint-like sandpiper reaching 18 cm in length, and favours sheltered parts of the coast such as estuarine sandflats and mudflats, harbours, embayments, lagoons, salt marshes, and reefs as feeding and roosting habitat. Occasionally, individuals may be recorded in sewage farms or within shallow fresh-water lagoons. Broad-billed Sandpipers roost on banks on sheltered sand, shell or shingle beaches. This species is an active forager, typically feeding by rapidly and repeatedly jabbing its bill into soft wet mud. Feeding also occurs while wading, often in water so deep that they have to submerge their heads and necks in order to probe the underlying mud. Their diet includes insects, crustaceans, molluscs, worms, and seeds (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable habitat was largely absent from the site and immediate surrounding areas, however suitable habitat may exist within the study area. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Land Snail	E	This species of snail has a 25 - 30 mm diameter shell, which may be any shade of brown, is always uniform in colour, and is more flattened and very thin and fragile than the common exotic garden snail. It is found primarily under litter of bark, leaves and logs, or in loose soil around grass clumps within Cumberland Plain Woodland - a grassy, open woodland with occasional dense patches of shrubs. It has also been found under rubbish. It occurs within a small area on the Cumberland Plain, from Richmond and Windsor to Picton and from Liverpool to the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers. It feeds on fungus, and does not eat green plants. During periods of drought this species can burrow into the soil to escape the dry conditions. (DECC 2008)	Unlikely Potential habitat may exist within adjacent woodland to the north of the site, however only limited habitat for this species was found to occur in the far north east of the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	This species is known to occur in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands, and Snow Gum (<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>) Woodlands, riparian areas (rivers and creeks), and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland (DECC 2008).	Potential Potential habitat for this species exists on the site and within adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	V	This species is essentially a cave bat, but also utilises man-made habitats such as road culverts, storm-water tunnels and other man-made structures. It is known from a variety of habitats along the east coast including rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, monsoon forest, open woodland, paperbark forests and open grasslands (Churchill 1998, DECC 2008). In forested areas, it flies above the canopy to hunt, while in open grassland areas, flight may be within 6 m of the ground. Moths form the major component of their diet and breeding takes place from October to April (Churchill 1998).	Likely This species was recorded as occurring on the site during previous surveys (Abel Ecology 2005). Potential habitat exists on the site and within adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	This species of bat inhabits moist forest generally with trees larger than 20 m and roosts in eucalypt hollows, underneath bark or in buildings. Diet consists of moths, beetles and other insects, which it collects within or just below the tree canopy. This species hibernates during winter and breeding takes place in late spring (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists on the site and within adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat	V	This species occurs in dry sclerophyll forest and woodland east of the Great Dividing Range and roosts primarily in tree hollows but also in man-made structures or under bark. This species is solitary and probably insectivorous (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Potential habitat may exist within adjacent woodland to the north of the site, however only limited habitat for this species was found to occur in the far north east of the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V	This species is nomadic, spending summer in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests and winter at lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forest and woodlands, particularly in coastal areas. This species nests in hollow-bearing trees close to water with breeding taking place between October and January. Breeding usually occurs in tall mature sclerophyll forests that have a dense understorey, and occasionally in coastal forests (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists on the site and within adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo Population, Hornsby and Kurrungai LGA's	EP	This endangered population is found in the Ku-ring-gai and Hornsby LGA's. It is known to inhabit areas of Lane Cove National Park, Pennant Hills Park and other forested gullies in the area (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists on the site and within adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	E	This species is highly specialised, feeding almost exclusively on the seeds extracted from the wooden cones of <i>Allocasuarina</i> species including Black She-oak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>), Forest She-oak (<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>) or Drooping She-oak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>). This species needs suitable hollows in living and dead trees for nesting and breeds between March and August (DECC 2008).	Unlikely	Suitable habitat may exist within the study area in adjacent woodland areas, however suitable habitat for this species was largely absent from the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V		This species is a large and robust bat that feed on slow-flying prey such as large moths and beetles. It hunts from above rows of trees lining creeks and the edges of woodland in otherwise cleared paddocks, roosting in hollow tree trunks and branches as well as the roofs of old buildings (Churchill 1998). It inhabits a variety of habitats ranging from moist and dry eucalypt forest and rainforest to tall wet forest, however tends to prefer moist gullies in mature coastal forest or rainforest from the Atherton Tablelands in north QLD, along the coastal regions to southern NSW. The species is only found at low altitudes (below 500 m) (Churchill 1998; DECC 2008). Reproduction takes place in January at maternal roosting sites (DECC 2008).	Potential	Suitable habitat exists within the site and adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	This species inhabits marshes, natural and artificial freshwater to brackish wetlands, dams and in stream wetlands. It prefers sites containing bullrushes (<i>Typha</i> spp.) or spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.), which are unshaded and have a grassy area and/or rubble as shelter/refuge habitat nearby. They are active by day and breed during the summer months (DECC 2008). Plague Minnow (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>) is a key threatening process as they feed on green and Golden Bell Frog eggs and tadpoles. DECC have a recovery plan for this species.	Unlikely	Potential habitat may exist within adjacent waterways and wetland areas occurring within the study area, however only limited habitat for this species was found to occur along the creek lines within the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V	These medium sized birds of prey inhabits shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, and occasionally open coastal woodlands within the Murray-Darling Basin, with the occasional vagrant east of the Great Dividing Range. Breeding only occurs within arid areas of the Great Dividing Range. Its diet consists of other birds, especially parrots and pigeons, reptiles and small mammals. Nesting occurs in disused nests of other birds of prey and ravens, high in a living eucalypt near water or a watercourse. Breeding occurs in late winter and early spring. (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Potential marginal habitat for this species exists on the site and within adjacent woodland areas. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	This species roosts in camps generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water and in vegetation with a dense canopy. This species is known to forage in areas supporting subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps on the nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular eucalypts, melaleucas and banksias. Grey-headed Flying-fox show a regular pattern of seasonal movement with much of the population moving to northern NSW and QLD during May and June where they exploit the winter flowering trees such as Swamp Mahogany, Forest red gum and Paperbark (NSW Scientific Committee 2004). This species will also forage in urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops (DECC 2008).	Occurs This species was recorded flying over and utilising the site during current surveys. Suitable habitat exists within the site and in adjacent woodland areas.
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	This species is distributed between southeastern QLD to NSW from the coast to the western slopes of the divide. This species roosts in caves and mines and has been most commonly recorded from dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands. <i>C. dwyeri</i> is an insectivorous species that flies relatively slowly over the canopy or along creek beds (Churchill 1998).	Unlikely Suitable habitat may exist within the study area and in adjacent woodland areas, however only marginal foraging habitat for this species was found to occur on the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Myotis adversus</i>	Large-footed Myotis	V	Primarily a coastal species that forages over streams and watercourses feeding on fish and insects that it catches by raking its feet across the water surface, it will occur inland along large river systems. Breeding takes place during November or December, roosting in a variety of habitats including caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, stormwater channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage. (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists across the site and in adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V	This species occurs in dry eucalypt woodlands at altitudes from sea level to 1100 m and roosts and breeds in hollows and sometime caves in moist eucalypt forested gullies. It hunts along the edges of forests and roadsides and has a home range covering between 500 ha and 1000 ha. Prey for this species are principally terrestrial mammals but arboreal species may also be taken. Masked Owls are sparsely distributed from southern QLD to SA and WA. It has also been recorded on the Nullarbor plain. The southern subspecies occupies a home range of 5 to 10 square km. (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable habitat may exist within the study area and in adjacent woodland areas, however only marginal foraging habitat for this species was found to occur on the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	V	This species is a large, water-dependent bird of prey, distinctive in flight and when perched. Despite its wingspan of up to 1.7 m, it is noticeably smaller than the White-bellied Sea-eagle. It favours coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes. They feed on fish over clear, open water. Breeding takes place from July to September in NSW, with nests being built high up in dead trees or in dead crowns of live trees, usually within one kilometre of the sea. (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable habitat may exist within the study, however habitat for this species was largely absent from the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



Petroica rodingoaster	Pink Robin	V	This species of small robin inhabits tall, open eucalypt forest and rainforest, particularly in moist densely vegetated gullies in southeast NSW. The species disperses north and west into more open habitats throughout the winter months, being found as far north as the central coast of NSW. It feeds primarily on insects and spiders, with breeding occurring throughout October to January. Nesting occurs in thick undergrowth. (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat for this species exists within the site and adjacent woodland areas. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V	This species is a nocturnal, solitary and sedentary species. They occur in a number of vegetation types ranging from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. However, this species does prefer large tracts of vegetation. 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 with breeding taking place from late summer to late autumn. Pairs of Powerful Owls are believed to have high fidelity to a small number of hollow-bearing nest trees and will defend a large home range of 400 - 1,450 ha. It forages within open and closed woodlands as well as open areas (DECC 2008). This Owl has a variety of vocal calls and is known to 'dawn call' when returning from its night hunting activities to mark the position of its daytime roost (Parks Victoria 2003).	Potential This species was recorded calling from adjacent woodland areas during previous surveys (Abel Ecology 2005). Suitable foraging habitat exists within site and within the study area and adjacent woodland areas. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V	This species inhabits periodically wet drainage lines below sandstone ridges that often have shale lenses or capping, sheltering under rocks and amongst masses of dense vegetation or thick pile of leaf litter. Breeding congregations occur in dense vegetation and debris beside ephemeral creeks and gutters, and eggs are laid in moist leaf litter, from where they are washed by heavy rain. This species will disperse outside the breeding period, when they are found under rocks and logs on sandstone ridges and forage amongst leaf litter (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Potential habitat may exist within adjacent waterways and wetland areas occurring within the study area, however only limited habitat for this species was found to occur along the creek lines within the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E	This species is a semi-nomadic species that inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River She-oak where there are 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 (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable habitat may exist within the study area in adjacent woodland areas, however only marginal habitat for this species was found to occur within the subject site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	V	This species of large wader favours rocky headlands, rock shelves, exposed reefs with rock pools, beaches and muddy estuaries, where it forages on exposed rock or coral at low tide for limpets and mussels. Breeding occurs in spring and summer, almost exclusively on offshore islands, and occasionally on isolated promontories. The nest is a shallow scrape on the ground, or small mound of pebbles, shells, or seaweed. (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable habitat may exist within the study, however suitable habitat for this species was largely absent from the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	E	This species of carnivorous marsupial is largely nocturnal but opportunistically hunts prey during the day. It inhabits a range of environments including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline. Den sites are found in hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, small caves, rock crevices, boulder fields and rocky-cliff faces. Females occupy home ranges of up to 750 ha and males up to 3,500 ha, which are usually traversed along densely vegetated creek lines. (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists across the site and adjacent woodland areas, and likely occurs across the study area. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-dove	V	M	A small pigeon that 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. 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. (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists across the site and adjacent woodland areas, and likely occurs across the study area. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V	V	This species is a distinctive large, bright grass-green parrot with a long, narrow tail and sharply back-angled wings in flight. Generally inhabits Box-Gum, Box-Cypress-pine and Boree Woodlands and River Red Gum Forest. It nests in hollows in small colonies, often with more than one nest in a single tree. It forages up to 10 km from nesting sites, primarily in grassy box woodland, feeding mainly on grass seed and herbaceous plants, fruits, berries, nectar, buds, flowers, insects and grain. (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable habitat may exist within the study, however habitat for this species was largely absent from the site. This species was not recorded during current surveys.



<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	E	This species is migratory, travelling to the mainland from March to October to forage on winter flowering eucalypts and lerps. While on the mainland, it mostly occurs in the southeast, with records of the species spread approximately between Adelaide and Brisbane. Breeding takes place in Tasmania from September to January (DECC 2008).	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat may occur on the site and within the study area and adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V		This species of insectivorous bat forages across a range of habitats including those with and without trees, from wet and dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland, Acacia shrubland, mallee, grasslands and desert. This species roosts in tree hollows and buildings and in areas where trees are scarce or absent, and has been known to utilise mammal burrows. Breeding takes place between December and mid-March (DECC 2008).	Potential Suitable habitat exists across the site and in adjacent woodland areas. However, this species was not recorded during current surveys.