

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
FISH					
<i>Macquarie australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	E (under FM Act)	E	Habitat for the Macquarie perch is bottom or mid-water in slow-flowing rivers with deep holes, typically in the upper reaches of forested catchments with intact riparian vegetation. Macquarie perch also do well in some upper catchment lakes. In some parts of its range, the species is reduced to taking refuge in small pools which persist in midland-upland areas through the drier summer periods.	U
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	-	V	Historically, this species occurred in coastal streams from the Grose River southwards through NSW, VIC and TAS. On mainland Australia, this species has been recorded from rivers flowing east and south of the main dividing ranges. This species spends only part of its lifecycle in freshwater, mainly inhabiting clear, gravel-bottomed streams with alternating pools and riffles, and granite outcrops but has also been found in muddy-bottomed, heavily silted habitat. Grayling migrate between freshwater streams and the ocean and as such it is generally accepted to be a diadromous (migratory between fresh and salt waters) species.	U
FROGS					
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V	V	Forages in woodlands, wet heath, dry and wet sclerophyll forest (Ehmann 1997). Associated with semi-permanent to ephemeral sand or rock based streams (Ehmann 1997), where the soil is soft and sandy so that burrows can be constructed (Environment Australia 2000).	U

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<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	This species has been observed utilising a variety of natural and man-made waterbodies (Pyke and White 1996) such as coastal swamps, marshes, dune swales, lagoons, lakes, other estuary wetlands, riverine floodplain wetlands and billabongs, stormwater detention basins, farm dams, bunded areas, drains, ditches and any other structure capable of storing water (DEC 2007). Fast flowing streams are not utilised for breeding purposes by this species (Mahony 1999). Preferable habitat for this species includes attributes such as shallow, still or slow flowing, permanent and/or widely fluctuating water bodies that are unpolluted and without heavy shading (DEC 2007). Large permanent swamps and ponds exhibiting well-established fringing vegetation (especially bulrushes— <i>Typha</i> sp. and spikerushes— <i>Eleocharis</i> sp.) adjacent to open grassland areas for foraging are preferable (Ehmann 1997; Robinson 1993). Ponds that are typically inhabited tend to be free from predatory fish such as <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> (Mosquito Fish) (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog	V	V	Littlejohn's Tree Frog has a distribution that includes the plateaus and eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range from Watagan State Forest (90 km north of Sydney) south to Buchan in Victoria (DEC 2007). It occurs along permanent rocky streams with thick fringing vegetation associated with eucalypt woodlands and heaths among sandstone outcrops. It appears to be restricted to sandstone woodland and heath communities at mid to high altitude (NSW Scientific Committee 2000). It forages both in the tree canopy and on the ground, and it has been observed sheltering under rocks on high exposed ridges during summer (NSW Scientific Committee 2000). It hunts either in shrubs or on the ground. Breeding is triggered by heavy rain and can occur from late winter to autumn, but is most likely to occur in spring when conditions are favourable. Males call from low vegetation close to slow flowing pools. Eggs and tadpoles are mostly found in slow flowing pools that receive extended exposure to sunlight, but will also use temporary isolated pools (DEC 2007).	U

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<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog	E	V	A variety of forest habitats from rainforest through wet and moist sclerophyll forest to riparian habitat in dry sclerophyll forest (DEC 2007) that are generally characterised by deep leaf litter or thick cover from understorey vegetation (Ehmann 1997). Breeding habitats are streams and occasionally springs. Not known from streams disturbed by humans (Ehmann 1997) or still water environments (NSW Scientific Committee 2002).	N
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Giant Barred Frog	E	E	Found on forested slopes of the escarpment and adjacent ranges in riparian vegetation, subtropical and dry rainforest, wet sclerophyll forests and swamp sclerophyll forest (DEC 2007; Ehmann 1997). This species is associated with flowing streams with high water quality, though habitats may contain weed species (Ehmann 1997). This species is not known from riparian vegetation disturbed by humans (NSW Scientific Committee 1999). During breeding eggs are kicked up onto an overhanging bank or the streams edge (DEC 2007).	N
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet	V	-	Red-crowned Toadlets are found in steep escarpment areas and plateaus, as well as low undulating ranges with benched outcroppings on Triassic sandstones of the Sydney Basin (DEC 2007). Within these geological formations, this species mainly occupies the upper parts of ridges, usually being restricted to within about 100 metres of the ridgetop. However they may also occur on plateaus or more level rock platforms along the ridgetop (DEC 2007). Associated with open forest to coastal heath (Ehmann 1997). Utilises small ephemeral drainage lines which feed water from the top of the ridge to the perennial creeks below for breeding, and are not usually found in the vicinity of permanent water (Ehmann 1997). Breeding sites are often characterised by clay-derived soils and generally found below the first sandstone escarpment in the talus slope (NPWS 1997).	U

REPTILES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	E	V	Typical sites consist of exposed sandstone outcrops and benching where the vegetation is predominantly woodland, open woodland and/or heath on Triassic sandstone of the Sydney Basin (DEC 2007). They utilise rock crevices and exfoliating sheets of weathered sandstone during the cooler months and tree hollows during summer (Webb and Shine 1998). Some of the canopy tree species found to regularly co-occur at known sites include <i>Corymbia eximia</i> , <i>C. gummifera</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> and <i>E. piperita</i> (DEC 2007).	N
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Monitor	V	-	Associated with Sydney sandstone woodland and heath land. Rocks, hollow logs and burrows are utilised for shelter (Environment Australia 2000). Terrestrial temitaria are required for reproduction.	U
DIURNAL BIRDS					
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i> (aka <i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>)	Regent Honeyeater	E	E and M	Associated with temperate eucalypt woodland and open forest including forest edges, wooded farmland and urban areas with mature eucalypts, and riparian forests of River Oak (<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>) (Garnett 1993). Areas containing Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>) in coastal areas have been observed to be utilised (NPWS 1997). The Regent Honeyeater primarily feeds on nectar from box and ironbark eucalypts and occasionally from banksias and mistletoes (NPWS 1995). As such it is reliant on locally abundant nectar sources with different flowering times to provide reliable supply of nectar (Environment Australia 2000).	P
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	V	-	Terrestrial wetlands with tall dense vegetation, occasionally estuarine habitats (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Reedbeds, swamps, streams, estuaries (Simpson and Day 1999).	U
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	V	-	Inhabits a wide range of treed and treeless inland habitats, always within easy reach of water.	U
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo (population in Hornsby and Ku-ring-gai LGAs)	V-E2	-	During summer in dense, tall, wet forests of mountains and gullies, alpine woodlands (Morcombe 2004). In winter they occur at lower altitudes in drier open forests and woodlands, particularly box-ironbark assemblages (Shields and Chrome 1992). They sometimes inhabit woodland, farms and suburbs in autumn/winter (Simpson and Day 2004).	P

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<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	-	Associated with a variety of forest types containing Allocasuarina species, usually reflecting the poor nutrient status of underlying soils (Environment Australia 2000; NPWS 1997; DEC 2007). Intact drier forest types with less rugged landscapes are preferred (DEC 2007). Nests in large trees with large hollows (Environment Australia 2000).	P
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V	-	Occurs mostly commonly in native grassland, but also in grassy open woodland including acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland, and foraging at the edges of inland wetlands. Can also forage over agricultural land for prey such as rabbits, but most native prey require ground cover. Builds a stick nest in a tree and lays eggs in spring (or sometimes autumn).	P
<i>Daphoenositta chrysopleura</i>	Varied Sittella	V	-	Distribution includes most of mainland Australia except deserts and open grasslands. Prefers eucalypt forests and woodlands with rough-barked species, or mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland. Feeds on arthropods from bark, dead branches, or small branches and twigs.	P
<i>Climacteris picumnus victorinae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V	- -	Distributed through central NSW on the western side of the Great Dividing Range and sparsely scattered to the east of the Divide in drier areas such as the Cumberland Plain of Western Sydney, and in parts of the Hunter, Clarence, Richmond and Snowy River valleys. The Brown Treecreeper occupies eucalypt woodlands, particularly open woodland lacking a dense understorey. It is sedentary and nests in tree hollows within permanent territories. (NSW Scientific Committee 2001).	U
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	E	E	Habitat is characterised by dense, low vegetation including heath and open woodland with a healthy understorey; in northern NSW occurs in open forest with tussocky grass understorey; all of these vegetation types are fire prone. Age of habitat since fires (fire-age) is of paramount importance to this species; Illawarra and southern populations reach maximum densities in habitat that has not been burnt for at least 15 years; however, in the northern NSW population a lack of fire in grassy forest may be detrimental as grassy tussock nesting habitat becomes unsuitable after long periods without fire; northern NSW birds are usually found in habitats burnt five to 10 years previously.	N

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<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V		Regularly observed in the saltmarsh of Newington Nature Reserve (with occasional sightings from other parts of Sydney Olympic Park and in grassland on the northern bank of the Parramatta River). Current estimates suggest this population consists of 8 individuals. Regularly observed in the saltmarsh and on the sandy shoreline of a small island of Towra Point Nature Reserve. This population is estimated to comprise 19-50 individuals. Have been observed breeding from late July through to early March, with 'open-cup' nests built in low vegetation. Nests in the Sydney region have also been seen in low isolated mangroves. Gregarious species, usually found foraging on bare or grassy ground in wetland areas, singly or in pairs. They are insectivorous, feeding mainly on flies and beetles caught from or close to the ground (DEC 2007).	N
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E	-	Associated with tropical and warm temperate terrestrial wetlands, estuarine and littoral habitats, and occasionally woodlands and grasslands floodplains (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Forages in fresh or saline waters up to 0.5m deep, mainly in open fresh waters, extensive sheets of shallow water over grasslands or sedgeland, mangroves, mudflats, shallow swamps with short emergent vegetation and permanent billabongs and pools on floodplains (Marchant and Higgins 1993; DEC 2007).	U
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V	-	Utilises open eucalypt, sheoak and acacia forest, woodland or open woodland. Uses tall trees for nesting, with a large stick nest being built. Lays eggs in spring, and young fledge in early summer. Preys on birds, reptiles and mammals, and occasionally feeds on large insects or carrion.	P

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<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V	-	In New South Wales Little Lorikeets are distributed in forests and woodlands from the coast to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, extending westwards to the vicinity of Albury, Parkes, Dubbo and Narrabri. Little Lorikeets mostly occur in dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands. They have been recorded from both old-growth and logged forests in the eastern part of their range, and in remnant woodland patches and roadside vegetation on the western slopes. They feed primarily on nectar and pollen in the tree canopy, particularly on profusely-flowering eucalypts, but also on a variety of other species including melaleucas and mistletoes. On the western slopes and tablelands White Box <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> and Yellow Box <i>E. melliodora</i> are particularly important food sources for pollen and nectar respectively.	P
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana	V	-	Freshwater wetlands, such as lagoons, billabongs, swamps, lakes and reservoirs, generally with abundant floating aquatic vegetation (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	U
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V	-	Occurs in both terrestrial and estuarine wetlands generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation (DEC 2007). In areas with permanent water it may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest and mangroves (DEC 2007).	U
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	E	Breeds in Tasmania between September and January. Migrates to mainland in autumn, where it forages on profuse flowering Eucalypts (Blakers <i>et al.</i> 1984; Schodde and Tidemann 1986). Hence, in this region, autumn and winter flowering eucalypts are important for this species. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>), Spotted Gum (<i>Corymbia maculata</i>), Red Bloodwood (<i>C. gummifera</i>), Mugga Ironbark (<i>E. sideroxylon</i>), and White Box (<i>E. albens</i>) (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V	-	Primarily found along the coast on sandspits, lagoons and mudflats (DEC 2007). The species has also been found to occur inland on mudflats or shallow receding waters of portions of large muddy swamps or lakes (Pizzey and Knight 1997; Higgins and Davies 1996).	U

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<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V	-	In coastal areas associated tropical and temperate forests and woodlands on fertile soils with an abundance of passerine birds (Marchant and Higgins 1993, DEC 2007). May be recorded inland along timbered watercourses (DEC 2007). In NSW it is commonly associated with ridge or gully forests dominated by Woollybutt (<i>Eucalyptus longiflora</i>), Spotted Gum (<i>E. maculata</i>), or Peppermint Gum (<i>E. elata</i> , <i>E. smithii</i>) (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> <i>cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin Hooded Robin (southeastern subspecies)	V	-	Associated with a wide range of Eucalypt woodlands, Acacia shrubland and open forests (Blakers <i>et al.</i> 1984). In temperate woodlands, the species favours open areas adjoining large woodland blocks, with areas of dead timber and sparse shrub cover (NSW Scientific Committee 2001). Hooded Robin home ranges are relatively large, averaging 18ha for birds from the New England Tableland (NSW Scientific Committee 2001).	P
<i>Meliphreptus gularis</i> <i>gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V	-	Predominantly associated with box-ironbark association woodlands and River Red Gum (NSW Scientific Committee 2001). Also associated with drier coastal woodlands of the Cumberland Plain and the Hunter, Richmond and Clarence Valleys (NSW Scientific Committee 2001).	P
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V	-	Steep rocky ridges and gullies, rolling hills, valleys and river flats and the plains of the Great Dividing Range comprise the topography inhabited by this species (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Spends much of the time on the ground foraging on seed and grasses (DEC 2007). It is associated with coastal scrubland, open forest and timbered grassland, especially low shrub ecotones between dry hardwood forests and grasslands with high proportion of native grasses and forbs (Environment Australia 2000).	U
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	V	-	The Blue-billed Duck prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with dense aquatic vegetation (DEC 2007). The species is completely aquatic, swimming low in the water along the edge of dense cover (DEC 2007). It will fly if disturbed, but prefers to dive if approached (DEC 2007). Blue-billed Ducks are partly migratory, with short-distance movements between breeding swamps and over-wintering lakes with some long-distance dispersal to breed during spring and early summer (DEC 2007). 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 (DEC 2007).	U

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<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V	-	Occurs from the coast to the inland slopes in NSW. After breeding (July-Jan), some disperse to the lower valleys and plains of the tablelands and slopes, and may appear as far west as the eastern edges of the inland plains in autumn and winter. Primarily resides in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands, with usually open and grassy understorey, with scattered shrubs. Abundant logs and fallen timber are important habitat components. In autumn and winter many Scarlet Robins live in open grassy woodlands, and grasslands or grazed paddocks with scattered trees, and may join mixed flocks of other small insectivorous birds.	P
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V	-	Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes, often on ridges and slopes, in NSW. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys, and grassy groundlayer for breeding habitat. Will often occur in recently burnt areas. Shrub density does not appear to be an important habitat factor. Many birds move to the inland slopes and plains in winter, or to drier more open habitats in the lowlands.	U
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	V	-	The Pink Robin is found in Tasmania and the uplands of eastern Victoria and far south-eastern NSW, almost as far north as Bombala. On the mainland, the species disperses north and west and into more open habitats in winter, regularly as far north as the ACT area, and sometimes being found as far north as the central coast of NSW. Inhabits rainforest and tall, open eucalypt forest, particularly in densely vegetated gullies. Breeds between October and January and can produce two clutches in a season.	U
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V	V	The Superb Parrot is found throughout eastern inland NSW. On the South-western Slopes their core breeding area is roughly bounded by Cowra and Yass in the east, and Grenfell, Cootamundra and Coolac in the west. Birds breeding in this region are mainly absent during winter, when they migrate north to the region of the upper Namoi and Gwydir Rivers. The other main breeding sites are in the Riverina along the corridors of the Murray, Edward and Murrumbidgee Rivers where birds are present all year round. Inhabit box-gum woodland and Box-Gum, Box-Cypress-pine and Boree Woodlands and River Red Gum Forest foraging at or near the ground. Nest in hollows.	U

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<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	V	-	Occupies a wide range of eucalypt dominated communities with a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies (DEC 2007). Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy (DEC 2007). Large, relatively undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area (DEC 2007). Pairs are sedentary and occupy a breeding territory of about ten hectares, with a slightly larger home-range when not breeding (DEC 2007).	U
<i>Rostratula australis</i> (a.k.a. <i>R. benghalensis</i>)	Painted Shrike (Australian subspecies)	E	V	Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber (DEC 2007). Nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds (ibid.). Breeding is often in response to local conditions; generally occurs from September to December (DEC 2007). Roosts during the day in dense vegetation (NSW Scientific Committee 2004). Forages nocturnally on mud-flats and in shallow water (DEC 2007). Feeds on worms, molluscs, insects and some plant-matter (ibid.).	U
<i>Stictanetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V	-	Associated with a variety of plankton-rich wetlands, such as heavily vegetated, large open lakes and their shores, creeks, farm dams, sewerage ponds and floodwaters (DEC 2007).	U
NOCTURNAL BIRDS					
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V	-	Associated with a variety of habitats such as savanna woodland, open eucalypt forests, wetland and riverine forest. The habitat is typically dominated by Eucalypts (often Redgum species), however often dominated by Melaleuca species in the tropics (DEC 2007). It usually roosts in dense foliage in large trees such as River She-oak (<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>), other Casuarina and Allocasuarina, eucalypts, Angophora, Acacia and rainforest species from streamside gallery forests. It usually nests near watercourses or wetlands in large tree hollows with entrances averaging 2-29 metres above ground, depending on the forest or woodland structure and the canopy height (Debus 1997).	P

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<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V	-	Powerful Owls are associated with a wide range of wet and dry forest types with a high density of prey, such as arboreal mammals, large birds and flying foxes (Environment Australia 2000, Debus and Chafer 1994). Large trees with hollows at least 0.5m deep are required for shelter and breeding (Environment Australia 2000).	P
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V	-	Associated with forest with sparse, open, understorey, typically dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (DEC 2007) and especially the ecotone between wet and dry forest, and non forest habitat (Environment Australia 2000). Known to utilise forest margins and isolated stands of trees within agricultural land (Hyem 1979) and heavily disturbed forest where its prey of small and medium sized mammals can be readily obtained (Kavanagh and Peake 1993).	P
<i>Tyto tenebriosa</i>	Sooty Owl	V	-	Sooty Owls are associated with tall wet old growth forest on fertile soil with a dense understorey and emergent tall Eucalyptus species (Environment Australia 2000, Debus 1994). Pairs roost in the daytime amongst dense vegetation, in tree hollows and sometimes in caves. The Sooty Owl is typically associated with an abundant and diverse supply of prey items and a selection of large tree hollows (Debus 1994, Garnett 1993, Hyem 1979).	P
MAMMALS (EXCLUDING BATS)					
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	-	The Spotted-tailed Quoll inhabits a range of forest communities including wet and dry sclerophyll forests, coastal heathlands and rainforests (Mansergh 1984; DEC 2007), more frequently recorded near the ecotones of closed and open forest. This species requires habitat features such as maternal den sites, an abundance of food (birds and small mammals) and large areas of relatively intact vegetation to forage in (DEC 2007). Maternal den sites are logs with cryptic entrances; rock outcrops; windrows; burrows (Environment Australia 2000).	U
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll (SE Mainland Population)	-	E		
<i>Isodon obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot	E	E	This species is associated with heath, coastal scrub, healthy forests (Menkhorst and Knight 2004), shrubland and woodland on well drained soils. This species is thought to display a preference for newly regenerating heathland and other areas prone to fire (Menkhorst and Seebeck 1990).	U

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<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V	-	This species is restricted to tall mature forests, preferring productive tall open sclerophyll forests with a mosaic of tree species including some that flower in winter (Environment Australia 2000, Braithwaite 1984, Davey 1984, Kavanagh 1984; DEC 2007). Large hollows within mature trees are required for shelter, nesting and breeding (Henry and Craig 1984; DEC 2007).	U
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	E	V	Rocky areas in a variety of habitats, typically north facing sites with numerous ledges, caves and crevices (Srahan 1998).	N
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V-E2	-	Associated with both wet and dry Eucalypt forest and woodland that contains a canopy cover of approximately 10 to 70% (Reed <i>et al.</i> 1990), with acceptable Eucalypt food trees. Some preferred Eucalyptus species are: <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. cypellocarpa</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i>	U
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	V	-	Associated with dry coastal heath and dry and wet sclerophyll forests (Srahan 1998) with dense cover for shelter and adjacent more open areas for foraging (Menkhorst and Knight 2004).	N
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland Population)	-	V		
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	-	V	A small burrowing native rodent with a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Inhabits open heathlands, open woodlands with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes. A social animal, living predominantly in burrows shared with other individuals. The home range of the New Holland Mouse ranges from 0.44 ha to 1.4 ha and the species peaks in abundance during early to mid stages of vegetation succession typically induced by fire	N
MAMMALS (BATS)					
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	The Large-eared Pied Bat has been recorded in a variety of habitats, including dry sclerophyll forests, woodland, sub-alpine woodland, edges of rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests (Churchill 1998; DEC 2007). This species roosts in caves, rock overhangs and disused mine shafts and as such is usually associated with rock outcrops and cliff faces (Churchill 1998; DEC 2007).	L

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<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V	-	Prefers moist habitats with trees taller than 20m (DEC 2007). Roosts in tree hollows but has also been found roosting in buildings or under loose bark (DEC 2007).	Y, Recorded by Travers Environmental (2008) and Hayes Environmental (2007)
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-wing Bat	V	-	Prefers well-timbered areas including rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forests, Melaleuca swamps and coastal forests (Churchill 1998). This species shelter in a range of structures including culverts, drains, mines and caves (Environment Australia 2000). Relatively large areas of dense vegetation of either wet sclerophyll forest, rainforest or dense coastal banksia scrub are usually found adjacent to caves in which this species is found (DEC 2007). Breeding occurs in caves, usually in association with <i>M. schreibersii</i> (Environment Australia 2000, DEC 2007).	L
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bent-wing Bat	V	-	Associated with a range of habitats such as rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, monsoon forest, open woodland, paperbark forests and open grassland (Churchill 1998). It forages above and below the tree canopy on small insects (AMBS 1995, Dwyer 1981, 1995). Will utilise caves, old mines, and stormwater channels, under bridges and occasionally buildings for shelter (Environment Australia 2000, Dwyer 1995).	L
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	East Coast Freetail Bat	V	-	Most records of this species are from dry eucalypt forest and woodland east of the Great Dividing Range (Churchill 1998). Individuals have, however, been recorded flying low over a rocky river in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest and foraging in clearings at forest edges (Environment Australia 2000; Allison and Hoyer 1998). Primarily roosts in hollows or behind loose bark in mature eucalypts, but have been observed roosting in the roof of a hut (Environment Australia 2000; Allison and Hoyer 1998).	L

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Myotis macropus</i> (formerly <i>M. adversus</i>)	Southern Myotis, Large-footed Myotis	V	-	The Large-footed Myotis is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. It is rarely found more than 100 km inland, except along major rivers. Will occupy most habitat types such as mangroves, paperbark swamps, riverine monsoon forest, rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland and River Red Gum woodland, as long as they are close to water (Churchill 1998). While roosting (in groups of 10-15) is most commonly associated with caves, this species has been observed to roost in tree hollows, amongst vegetation, in clumps of Pandanus, under bridges, in mines, tunnels and stormwater drains (Churchill 1998). However the species apparently has specific roost requirements, and only a small percentage of available caves, mines, tunnels and culverts are used (Richards 1998). Forages over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface. In NSW females have one young each year usually in November or December (DEC 2007)	Recorded by Travers Environmental (2008) and Hayes Environmental (2007)
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-Fox	V	V	Inhabits a wide range of habitats including rainforest, mangroves, paperbark forests, wet and dry sclerophyll forests and cultivated areas (Churchill 1998, Eby 1998). Camps are often located in gullies, typically close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy (Churchill 1998).	Recorded by Travers Environmental (2008)
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V	-	Found in almost all habitats, from wet and dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland (Churchill 1998), open country, mallee, rainforests, heathland and waterbodies. Roosts in tree hollows, may also use caves; has also been recorded in a tree hollow in a paddock (Environment Australia 2000) and in abandoned sugar glider nests (Churchill 1998). The Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat is dependent on suitable hollow-bearing trees to provide roost sites, which may be a limiting factor on populations in cleared or fragmented habitats (Environment Australia 2000).	Recorded by Hayes Environmental (2007)
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V	-	Associated with moist gullies in mature coastal forest, or rainforest, east of the Great Dividing Range (Churchill 1998), tending to be more frequently located in more productive forests (Hoye and Richards 1998). Within denser vegetation types use is made of natural and man-made openings such as roads, creeks and small rivers, where it hawks backwards and forwards for prey (Hoye and Richards 1998).	L
INVERTEBRATES					

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland Land Snail (Large)	E	-	Associated with open eucalypt forests, particularly Cumberland Plain Woodland. Found under fallen logs, debris and in bark and leaf litter around the trunk of gum trees or burrowing in loose soil around clumps of grass (NPWS 1997). Urban waste may also form suitable habitat (NSW NPWS 1997).	P
MIGRATORY TERRESTRIAL SPECIES LISTED UNDER EPBC ACT					
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	-	M	Sometimes travels with Needle-tails. Varied habitat with a possible tendency to more arid areas but also over coasts and urban areas (Simpson and Day 1999).	P
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	-	M	Forages over large open fresh or saline waterbodies, coastal seas and open terrestrial areas (Marchant and Higgins 1993, Simpson and Day 1999). Breeding habitat consists of tall trees, mangroves, cliffs, rocky outcrops, silts, caves and crevices and is located along the coast or major rivers. Breeding habitat is usually in or close to water, but may occur up to a kilometre away (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	U
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needle-tail	-	M	Forages aerially over a variety of habitats usually over coastal and mountain areas, most likely with a preference for wooded areas (Marchant and Higgins 1993; Simpson and Day 1999). Has been observed roosting in dense foliage of canopy trees, and may seek refuge in tree hollows in inclement weather (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	P
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	-	M	Resident in coastal and subcoastal northern Australia; regular breeding migrant in southern Australia, arriving September to October, departing February to March, some occasionally present April to May. Occurs in open country, chiefly at suitable breeding places in areas of sandy or loamy soil: sand-ridges, riverbanks, road-cuttings, sand-pits, occasionally coastal cliffs (ibid). Nest is a chamber at the end of a burrow, up to 1.6 m long, tunnelled in flat or sloping ground, sandy back or cutting.	P
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	-	M	Rainforest and eucalypt forests, feeding in tangled understorey (Blakers <i>et al.</i> 1984).	P
<i>Myiagra cyandoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	-	M	Wetter, denser forest, often at high elevations (Simpson and Day 2004).	P

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	-	M	The Rufous Fantail is a summer breeding migrant to southeastern Australia (Morcombe 2004). The Rufous Fantail is found in rainforest, dense wet eucalypt and monsoon forests, paperbark and mangrove swamps and riverside vegetation (Morcombe 2004). Open country may be used by the Rufous Fantail during migration (Morcombe 2004).	P
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E	E, M	SEE DIURNAL BIRDS ABOVE	SEE DIURNAL BIRDS ABOVE

MIGRATORY WETLAND SPECIES LISTED UNDER EPBC ACT

<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	-	M	The Great Egret is common and widespread in Australia (McKiligan 2005). The Eastern Great Egret has been reported in a wide range of wetland habitats (for example inland and coastal, freshwater and saline, permanent and ephemeral, open and vegetated, large and small, natural and artificial). These include swamps and marshes; margins of rivers and lakes; damp or flooded grasslands; pastures or agricultural lands; reservoirs; sewage treatment ponds; drainage channels; salt pans and salt lakes; salt marshes; estuarine mudflats, tidal streams; mangrove swamps; coastal lagoons; and offshore reefs (Kushlan and Hancock 2005; Marchant and Higgins 1993; Martinez-Vilalta and Motis 1992). The species usually frequents shallow waters. It forages in a wide range of wet and dry habitats including permanent and ephemeral freshwaters, wet pasture and estuarine mangroves and mudflats (McKiligan 2005).	U
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	-	M	Cattle Egrets forage on pasture, marsh, grassy road verges, rain puddles and croplands, but not usually in the open water of streams or lakes and they avoid marine environments (McKiligan 2005). Some individuals stay close to the natal heronry from one nesting season to the next, but the majority leave the district in autumn and return the next spring. Cattle Egrets are likely to spend the winter dispersed along the coastal plain and only a small number have been recovered west of the Great Dividing Range (McKiligan 2005).	U
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E	M	Intertidal mudflats of estuaries, lagoons, mangrove channels; around lakes, dams, floodwaters, flooded saltbush surrounds of inland lakes (Morcombe 2004).	U

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	-	M	A variety of permanent and ephemeral wetlands, preferring open fresh water wetlands with nearby cover (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Occupies a variety of vegetation around wetlands (Marchant and Higgins 1993) including wetland grasses and open wooded swamps (Simpson and Day 1999). Latham's Snipe sometimes occur in habitats that have saline or brackish water, such as saltmarsh, mangrove creeks, around bays and beaches, and at tidal rivers (Frith <i>et al.</i> 1977; Naarding 1983; Patterson 1991). These habitats are most commonly used when the birds are on migration (Frith <i>et al.</i> 1977). They are regularly recorded in or around modified or artificial habitats including pasture, ploughed paddocks, irrigation channels and drainage ditches, ricefields, orchards, saltworks, and sewage and dairy farms (Fielding 1979; Frith <i>et al.</i> 1977; Lane and Jessop 1985; Naarding 1982, 1983). They can also occur in various sites close to humans or human activity (e.g. near roads, railways, airfields, commercial or industrial complexes) (Frith <i>et al.</i> 1977; Naarding 1983).	U
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (a.k.a. <i>R. australis</i>)	Painted Snipe	-	M	See: <i>Rostratula australis</i>	U
FLORA SPECIES					
<i>Acacia bakeri</i>	Marblewood	V		In NSW <i>Acacia bakeri</i> is restricted to far North Coast north from near Mullumbimby. It occurs in or near lowland subtropical rainforest, in adjacent eucalypt forest and in regrowth of both. Usually occurs in the understorey but may occur as a large canopy tree (DEC 2007).	N
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E	V	<i>Acacia bynoeana</i> is found in central eastern NSW, from the Hunter District (Morisset) south to the Southern Highlands and west to the Blue Mountains, and has recently been found in the Colymea and Parma Creek areas west of Nowra. It is found in heath and dry sclerophyll forest, typically on a sand or sandy clay substrate, often with ironstone gravels (DEC 2007).	P

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Acacia gordonii</i>		E	E	<i>Acacia gordonii</i> is restricted to the north-west of Sydney, occurring in the lower Blue Mountains in the west, and in the Maroota/Glenorie area in the east, within the Hawkesbury, Blue Mountains and Baulkham Hills local government areas. Grows in dry sclerophyll forest and heathlands amongst or within rock platforms on sandstone outcrops (DEC 2007).	U
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	V	V	<i>Acacia pubescens</i> occurs on the NSW Central Coast in Western Sydney, mainly in the Bankstown-Fairfield-Rookwood area and the Pitt Town area, with outliers occurring at Barden Ridge, Oakdale and Mountain Lagoon. It is associated with Cumberland Plains Woodlands, Shale / Gravel Forest and Shale / Sandstone Transition Forest growing on clay soils, often with ironstone gravel (NPWS 1997; Benson and McDougall 1994).	P
<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>	<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>	E	E	<i>Asterolasia elegans</i> is restricted to a few localities on the NSW Central Coast north of Sydney, in the Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury and Hornsby LGAs. It is found in sheltered forests on mid- to lower slopes and valleys, in or adjacent to gullies (DEC 2007).	U
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue Orchid	V	V	<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i> is known from a range of vegetation communities including swamp-heath and woodland (DEC 2007). 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>); where it appears to prefer open areas in the understorey of this community and is often found in association with the Large Tongue Orchid (<i>C. subulata</i>) and the Tartan Tongue Orchid (<i>C. erecta</i>) (DEC 2007). Bell (2001) has identified Coastal Plains Scribbly Gum Woodland and Coastal Plains Smoothed-barked Apple Woodland as potential habitat on the Central Coast. Flowers between November and February, although may not flower regularly (DEC 2007; Bell 2001).	U
<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	V	V	<i>Darwinia biflora</i> is an erect or spreading shrub to 80cm high associated with habitats where weathered shale capped ridges intergrade with Hawkesbury Sandstone, where soils have a high clay content (NPWS 1997).	P

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>	<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>	V	V	<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> has a core distribution within the Cumberland Plain, where it may be locally abundant within scrubby, dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale/Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays (DEC 2007). It may also be common in the ecotone between these areas and Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	V		<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i> has been recorded between Gosford in the north to Avon Dam in the south, in a range of habitats, but most have a strong shale soil influence (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V	V	<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> naturally occurs in the New England Tablelands of NSW, where it occurs from Nundle to north of Tenterfield. Grows in dry grassy woodland, on shallow and infertile soils, mainly on granite (DEC 2007). This species is widely planted as an urban street tree and in gardens but is quite rare in the wild (DEC 2007). Plantings undertaken for horticultural and aesthetic purposes are not considered threatened species under the TSC Act.	Recorded by Hayes Environmental (2007)
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. Cattai	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. Cattai	E		<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. Cattai occurs in the area between Colo Heights and Castle Hill, north western Sydney. It occurs as a rare emergent in scrub, heath and low woodland on sandy soils, usually as isolated individuals or occasionally in small groups. The sites at which it occurs are generally flat and on ridge tops and associated soils are laterised clays overlying sandstone (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea	V		<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i> is endemic to Western Sydney, centred on an area bounded by Blacktown, Erskine Park, Londonderry and Windsor with outlier populations at Kemps Creek and Pitt Town. It grows on reddish clay to sandy soils derived from Wianamatta Shale and Tertiary alluvium, typically containing lateritic gravels (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	V	V	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i> is sporadically distributed throughout the Sydney Basin mainly around Picton, Appin and Bargo. Separate populations are also known further north from Putty to Wyong and Lake Macquarie and Cessnock and Kurri Kurri. It grows in sandy or light clay soils over thin shales, often with lateritic ironstone gravels. It often occurs in open, slightly disturbed sites such as tracks (DEC 2007).	U

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>supplicans</i>	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>supplicans</i>	E		<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>supplicans</i> occurs in heathy woodland associations in skeletal sandy soils over massive sandstones (NSW Scientific Committee 1999). The species is confined to the north-west of Sydney near Arcadia and the Maroota-Marramara Creek area, in Hornsby and Baulkham Hills local government areas, where it has a preference for yellow clays with periodically impeded drainage (DEC 2007).	U
<i>Hibbertia superans</i>	<i>Hibbertia superans</i>	E		<i>Hibbertia superans</i> mainly occurs in the north west Sydney region between Baulkham Hills and Wisemans Ferry, with a disjunct occurrence near Mt Boss (inland from Kempsey) on the Mid North Coast of NSW. In the Sydney region it occurs in dry sclerophyll forest on sandstone ridgetops while the northern occurrence is on granite (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	V	V	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i> grows in ridgetop woodland, heath, woodland or open scrub, often with a clay influence (NPWS 1997).	P
<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> subsp. <i>fletcheri</i>	<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> subsp. <i>fletcheri</i>	E		<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> subsp. <i>fletcheri</i> is restricted to north-western Sydney between St Albans in the north and Annangrove in the south, within the local government areas of Hawkesbury, Baulkham Hills and Blue Mountains. It occurs in dry eucalypt woodland or in shrubland on clayey lateritic soils, generally on flat to gently sloping terrain along ridges and spurs (DEC 2007).	P
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	V	V	Found in heath on sandstone (DEC 2007), and also associated with woodland on broad ridge tops and slopes on sandy loam and lateritic soils (Benson and McDougall 1998).	U
<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>	<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>	E		<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i> is restricted to the area between Richmond and Penrith in western Sydney on the Central Coast. It grows in Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland, Ironbark Forest, Shale/Gravel Transition Forest, and open forest on tertiary alluvium and consolidated river sediments (DEC 2007).	U

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Olearia cordata</i>	<i>Olearia cordata</i>	V	V	The species' habitat is woodland on exposed Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges (DEC 2007). Soils are shallow or skeletal and are usually neutral to slightly acidic (DEC 2007). Shale-influence may be a habitat attribute (Benson and McDougall 1994). Associated soil landscapes are Gynea and Hawkesbury. The species tends to prefer the more sheltered easterly aspects (DEC 2007). Associated flora includes <i>Angophora costata</i> , <i>A. bakeri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> and <i>Corymbia eximia</i> with understorey species including <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , <i>Acacia linifolia</i> , <i>Persoonia linearis</i> and <i>Leucopogon multifidus</i> along with various grasses (Maryott-Brown & Wilks 1993). There have also been listings of <i>E. eugeniioides</i> as an associate; and <i>E. oblonga</i> , <i>E. notabilis</i> and <i>Leptospermum trinervium</i> as dominant species near Wollombi. Recent observation have noted <i>C. gummifera</i> and in northern areas, <i>Angophora euryphylla</i> as common canopy species (DEC 2007).	U
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E	E	<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> occurs from Singleton in the north, south to Bargo and the Blue Mountains to the west (DEC 2007). It grows in dry sclerophyll eucalypt woodland and forest on sandstone	P
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i>	E	E	Deep gullies or on the steep upper hillsides of narrow gullies incised from Hawkesbury Sandstone, characterised by steep sideslopes, rocky benches and broken scarps, with creeks fed by small streams and intermittent drainage depressions. Occurrences of this plant have been recorded on the dry upper-hillsides of gullies and in more exposed aspects (Scribbly Gum <i>E. haemastoma</i> , Grey Gum (<i>E. punctata</i>).	U
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	V	V	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i> is confined to the coastal area of Sydney between northern Sydney in the south and Maroota in the north-west. It grows on shaley/lateritic soils over sandstone and shale/sandstone transition soils on ridgetops and upper slopes amongst woodlands (DEC 2007). Associated with the Duffys Forest Community, shale lenses on ridges in Hawkesbury sandstone geology.	P

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	E	E	In western Sydney, <i>Pimelea spicata</i> occurs on an undulating topography of well-structured clay soils, derived from Wianamatta shale (DEC 2004). It is associated with Cumberland Plains Woodland (CPW), in open woodland and grassland often in moist depressions or near creek lines (ibid.). Has been located in disturbed areas that would have previously supported CPW (ibid.).	P
<i>Pterostylis gibbosa</i>	Illawarra Greenhood	E	E	Known from a small number of populations in the upper Hunter Valley (Milbrodale), the Illawarra region (Albion Park and Yallah) and near Nowra (DEC 2007). Plants grow in a variety of woodland and open forest communities with shallow rocky soils.	U
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	E	E	Terrestrial orchid predominantly found in Hawkesbury Sandstone Gully Forest growing in small pockets of soil that have formed in depressions in sandstone rock shelves (NPWS 1997). Known from Georges River National Park, Ingleburn, Holsworthy, Peter Meadows Creek, St Marys Tower (NSW Scientific Committee 1999).	U
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>	E	V	May be locally abundant, particularly within scrubby/dry heath areas within Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transition Forest on tertiary alluvium or laterised clays (DEC 2007). May also be common in ecotone between these communities and Castlereagh Scribbly Gum Woodland (ibid.). <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> is usually the dominant canopy species (ibid.). <i>E. globoides</i> , <i>E. longifolia</i> , <i>E. parramattensis</i> , <i>E. sclerophylla</i> and <i>E. sideroxylon</i> may also be present or co-dominant, with <i>Melaleuca decora</i> frequently forming a secondary canopy layer (ibid.). 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>M. nodosa</i> , <i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i> and <i>Themeda australis</i> (ibid.). Often found in association with other threatened species such as <i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i> , <i>Dodonaea falcata</i> , <i>Grevillea juniperina</i> , <i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i> , <i>Persoonia nutans</i> and <i>Styphelia laeta</i> (ibid.). Flowering may occur between August and November (ibid.).	U

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	V	V	This species occupies a narrow coastal area between Bulahdelah and Conjola State Forests in NSW. On the Central Coast, it occurs on Quaternary gravels, sands, silts and clays, in riparian gallery rainforests and remnant littoral rainforest communities (Payne 1997). In the Ourimbah Creek valley, <i>S. paniculatum</i> occurs within gallery rainforest with <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , <i>Acmena smithii</i> , <i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Syzygium oleosum</i> with emergent <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> . At Wyrabalong NP, <i>S. paniculatum</i> occurs in littoral rainforest as a co-dominant with <i>Ficus fraseri</i> , <i>Syzygium oleosum</i> , <i>Acmena smithii</i> , <i>Cassine australis</i> , and <i>Endiandra sieberi</i> . Payne (1991) reports that the species appears absent from Terrigal formation shales, on which the gully rainforests occur. <i>S. paniculatum</i> is summer flowering (November-February), with the fruits maturing in May (DEC 2007).	U
<i>Tetradlea glandulosa</i>	<i>Tetradlea glandulosa</i>	V	V	Associated with ridgetop woodland habits on yellow earths, also in sandy or rocky heath and scrub (NPWS 1997). Often associated with sandstone / shale interface where soils have a stronger clay influence (NPWS 1997). Flowers July to November.	P
<i>Zieria involucreta</i>	<i>Zieria involucreta</i>	E	V	<i>Zieria involucreta</i> has a disjunct distribution north and west of Sydney, in the Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Hornsby and Blue Mountains local government areas (DEC 2007). Associated with Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest on sheltered slopes and among gullies (NPWS 1997).	U

Disclaimer: Data extracted from the Atlas of NSW Wildlife and EPBC Protected Matters Report are only indicative and cannot be considered a comprehensive inventory. 'Migratory marine species' and 'listed marine species' listed on the EPBC Act (and listed on the protected matters report) have not been included in this table, since they are considered unlikely to occur within the study area due to the absence of marine habitat.

Appendix B: BioBanking plot datasheets

Plot 1

Eco Logical Australia - Biobank plot data sheet Start a new sheet for each plot	Site Sheet No.
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Ref Site ID	Plot 1	Recorders	JP 2/11	Date	10/4/11
GPS datum	WGS84	Easting*	030 14 12	Northing*	6173 01

* Record from Easting and Northing from the end of the 50m transect which also has the 20m quadrat

(note corner) 50m towards the road

Vegetation Zone Identification	
Biometric Vegetation Type (Create a standard short version)	Shale Sandstone Transition Forest
Allelic Code (Usually condition description)	
Condition (Low or Mod Good)	Habitat Features (rocks etc)

20m x 20m Quadrat	Number of native plant species	Use species list over page (full list is not required) Write no. natives here: 40	
50m Transect - 10 Points	Native over-storey cover (%)	10, 5, 0, 20, 50, 30, 70, 50, 50	Sum / 10 25.5%
	Native mid-storey cover (%)	5, 20, 70, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 10	Sum / 10 11.0%
50m Transect - 50 Points	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - Grasses		Double score out of 50 to get % 22%
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - shrubs		Double score out of 50 to get % 2%
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - other		Double score out of 50 to get % 44%
50m Transect - 10 points + 50 points	Exotic plant cover - Sum exotic cover (%) from	Overstorey (10 points)	Sum / 10 Sum exotic / 1 % cover
	(a) overstorey + (b) midstorey + (c) ground cover	Midstorey (10 points)	Sum / 10 0
		Ground (50 points)	Double score 0%
20m x 20m Quadrat	Number of trees with hollows	10 3	
	Total length fallen logs > 10cm width (m)	31	
Whole Veg. Zone	Over-storey regeneration	Species	Regenerating (ie. saplings)? Proportion

1/100 1/100 1/100 1/100
1/100 1/100

Natives (20m Quadrat)		Exotics (20m Quadrat)
1	<i>C. punctata</i>	<i>African Olive</i>
2	<i>C. linearis</i>	<i>Small leaved privet</i>
3	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	
4	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
5	<i>Scilla maritima</i> (Gleichenia?)	
6	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
7	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
8	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
9	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
10	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
11	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
12	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
13	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
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22	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
23	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
24	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
25	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
26	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
27	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
28	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
29	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
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31	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
32	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
33	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
34	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
35	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
36	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
37	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
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39	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
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43	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
44	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
45	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
46	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
47	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
48	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
49	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
50	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
51	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
52	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	

Plot 2

Eco Logical Australia - Biobank plot data sheet

Start a new sheet for each plot

Site Sheet No.

Ref Site ID	Plot 2	Recorders	EL & SP	Date	12/1/12
GPS datum	WGA84	Easting *	0303035	Northing*	6213297

* Record from Easting and Northing from the end of the 50m transect which also has the 20m quadrat

Vegetation Zone Identification

Biometric Vegetation Type (Create a standard short version)	SS77
Auxiliary Code (Usually condition description)	
Condition (Lower Mod-Good)	
Habitat Features (rocks etc)	

20m x 20m Quadrat	Number of native plant species	Use species list over page (full id is not required) Write no. natives here: 46	
50m Transect - 10 Points	Native over-storey cover (%)	30, 10, 10, 10, 10, 5, 50, 10, 50, 10 Sum / 10	18 %
	Native mid-storey cover (%)	0, 50, 50, 0, 50, 50, 40, 0, 10, 0 Sum / 10	20 %
50m Transect - 50 Points	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - Grasses	11/11/11	Double score out of 50 to get % 20 %
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - shrubs		Double score out of 50 to get % 0 %
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - other	0/11/11	Double score out of 50 to get % 20 %
50m Transect - 10 points + 50 points	Exotic plant cover - Sum exotic cover (%) from (a) overstorey + (b) midstorey + (c) ground cover	Overstorey (10 points) Midstorey (10 points) 5, 50 Ground (50 points) Sum / 10 Sum / 10 Double score	Sum exotic (%) cover 5.5 0 %
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of trees with hollows		
	Total length fallen logs > 10cm width (m)	60	
Whole Veg. Zone	Over-storey regeneration	Species Regenerating (ie, saplings)? Proportion	

Other 10m 10m 10m 10m 10m 10m
Long to 10m 10m
10m 10m

Natives (20m Quadrat)		Exotics (20m Quadrat)
1	<i>L. maculata</i>	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
2	<i>L. maculata</i>	<i>Lupinus albus</i>
3	<i>L. maculata</i>	<i>Canapa sp.</i>
4	<i>Andropogon latifolius</i>	<i>Orinus</i>
5	<i>C. bursaria</i>	<i>Macaranga</i>
6	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	<i>Lantana camara</i>
7	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	<i>Hippocrepis retusa</i>
8	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	
9	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	
10	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	
11	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	
12	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	
13	<i>Styphelia pentandra</i>	
14	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	
15	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
16	<i>Adiantum humilimum</i>	
17	<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i>	
18	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	
19	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	
20	<i>Trachypogon dactyloides</i>	
21	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	
22	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	
23	<i>Acanthus sp.</i>	
24	<i>Desmodium illinoense</i>	
25	<i>Lepidocarpus latifolius</i>	
26	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	
27	<i>Adiantum humilimum</i>	
28	<i>Colubina sp. subsericea</i>	
29	<i>Aspidistra filix</i>	
30	<i>Thymus praecox</i>	
31	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	
32	<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	
33	<i>Leucaena leucophylla</i>	
34	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	
35	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	
36	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	
37	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	
38	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	
39	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
40	<i>Convolvulus</i>	
41	<i>Delonix regia</i>	
42	<i>Styphelia pentandra</i>	
43	<i>Adiantum humilimum</i>	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>
44	<i>Adiantum humilimum</i>	<i>Passiflora</i>
45	<i>Adiantum humilimum</i>	
46	<i>Convolvulus</i>	
47	<i>Utricularia</i>	
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		

Plot 3

Eco Logical Australia - Biobank plot data sheet

Start a new sheet for each plot

Site Sheet No.

Ref Site ID	Plot 3	Recorders	13/4/12	Date	13/4/12
GPS datum	020	Easting *	310721	Northing *	617834

* Record from Easting and Northing from the end of the 50m transect which also has the 20m quadrat

Vegetation Zone Identification

Biometric Vegetation Type (Create a standard short version)	1111		
Ancillary Code (Usually condition description)			
Concition (Lower Mod-Good)		Habitat Features (rocks etc)	

20m x 20m Quadrat	Number of native plant species	Use species list over page (full list is not required) Write no. natives here: 44	
50m Transect - 10 Points	Native over-storey cover (%)	40, 30, 20, 10, 20, 5, 0, 0, 0, 5	Sum / 10 13 %
	Native mid-storey cover (%)	80, 80, 90, 1, 40, 50, 20, 0, 50, 40	Sum / 10 72.1 %
50m Transect - 50 Points	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - Grasses		Double score out of 50 to get % 34 %
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - shrubs	1	Double score out of 50 to get % 9 %
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - other		Double score out of 50 to get % 38 %
50m Transect - 10 points + 50 points	Exotic plant cover - Sum exotic cover (%)	Overstorey (10 points)	Sum / 10 Sum exotic % cover
	from	Midstorey (10 points)	Sum / 10 0
	(a) overstorey + (b) midstorey + (c) ground cover	Ground (50 points)	Double score 12 %
20m x 20m Quadrat	Number of trees with hollows	0	
	Total length fallen logs > 10cm width (m)	15m	
Whole Veg. Zone	Over-storey regeneration	Species	Regenerating (ie. saplings)? Proportion

Lili, |||||

Lili, 13/4/12

Lili, 13/4/12

Natives (20m Quadrat)		Exotics (20m Quadrat)
1	<i>E. multifida</i>	<i>Boerhaavia</i>
2	<i>E. parviflora</i>	<i>Sesuvium</i> sp.
3	<i>E. multifida</i>	<i>Boerhaavia</i> sp.
4	<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	<i>Conyza</i>
5	<i>Albisia (M. decora)</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
6	<i>Albisia decora</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
7	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
8	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
9	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
10	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
11	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
12	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
13	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
14	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
15	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
16	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
17	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
18	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
19	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
20	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
21	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
22	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
23	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
24	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
25	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
26	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
27	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
28	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
29	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
30	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
31	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
32	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
33	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
34	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
35	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
36	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
37	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
38	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
39	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
40	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
41	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
42	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
43	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
44	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>	<i>Conyza laurifolia</i>
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		

Plot 4

Eco Logical Australia - Biobank plot data sheet Start a new sheet for each plot	Site Sheet No.
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Ref Site ID	Plot 4	Recorders	LL & JF	Date	13/6/12
GPS datum	P 2	Easting *	8304791	Northing *	612107

* Record from Easting and Northing from the end of the 50m transect which also has the 20m quadrat

Vegetation Zone Identification			
Biometric Vegetation Type (Create a standard short version)	11-1		
Ancillary Code (Usually condition description)			
Condition (Low or Mod-Good)		Habitat Features (rocks etc)	

20m x 20m Quadrat	Number of native plant species	Use species list over page (full id is <u>not</u> required) Write no. natives here: 25		
50m Transect - 10 Points	Native over-storey cover (%)	10, 10, 20, 30, 40, 10, 10, 5, 5, 10	Sum / 10	19 %
	Native mid-storey cover (%)	5, 5, 50, 40, 1, 50, 10, 0, 0, 10	Sum / 10	23.1 %
50m Transect - 50 Points	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - Grasses		Double score out of 50 to get %	92 %
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - shrubs		Double score out of 50 to get %	0 %
	Native ground cover (hits/50 points) - other		Double score out of 50 to get %	17 %
50m Transect - 10 points + 50 points	Exotic plant cover - Sum exotic cover (%) from	Overstorey (10 points)	Sum / 10	Sum exotic % cover
	(a) overstorey +	Midstorey (10 points)	Sum / 10	
	(b) midstorey + (c) ground cover	Ground (50 points)	Double score	
20m x 50m Quadrat	Number of trees with hollows	()		
	Total length fallen logs > 10cm width (m)	39		
Whole Veg. Zone	Over-storey regeneration	Species	Regenerating (ie. saplings)?	Proportion

Natives (20m Quadrat)		Exotics (20m Quadrat)	
1	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i> subsp. <i>capitata</i>	
2	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
3	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
4	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
5	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
6	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
7	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
8	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
9	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
10	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
11	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
12	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
13	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
14	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
15	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
16	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
17	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
18	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
19	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
20	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
21	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
22	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
23	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
24	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
25	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
26	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
27	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
28	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
29	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
30	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
31	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
32	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
33	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
34	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
35	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
36	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
37	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
38	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
39	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
40	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
41	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
42	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
43	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
44	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
45	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
46	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
47	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
48	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
49	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
50	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
51	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	
52	<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>	

Appendix C: Likelihood of threatened and migratory flora and fauna occurrence within vegetation communities

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ROTAP	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	SHALE SANDSTONE TRANSITION FOREST	CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND	RIVER FLAT EUCALYPT FOREST
<i>Macquarie australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch		E (under FM Act)	E	U			
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling		-	V	U			
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog		V	V	U			
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog		E	V	P			
<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog		V	V	U			X
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog		E	V	N			
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	Giant Barred Frog		E	E	N			
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i>	Red-crowned Toadlet		V	-	U			
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake		E	V	N			
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Monitor		V	-	U			
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater		E	E and M	P	X	X	X
<i>Botaurus poeciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern		V	-	U			
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo		V	-	U			
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo (population in Hornsby and Ku-ring-gai LGAs)		V-E2	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo		V	-	P	X	X	X

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ROTAP	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	SHALE SANDSTONE TRANSITION FOREST	CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND	RIVER FLAT EUCALYPT FOREST
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella		V	-	P	X	X	
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)		V	-	U			
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird		E	E	N			
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat		V		N			
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork		E	-	U			
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana		V	-	U			
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern		V	-	U			
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot		E	E	P	X	X	X
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit		V	-	U			
<i>Lophoicinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (southeastern subspecies)		V	-	P	X	X	
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)		V	-	P		X	
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot		V	-	U			
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck		V	-	U			
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin		V	-	P	X	X	
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin		V	-	U			
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin		V	-	U			
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot		V	V	U			
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler		V	-	U			
<i>Rostratula australis</i> (a.k.a. <i>R. benghalensis</i>)	Painted Snipe (Australian subspecies)		E	V	U			

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ROTAP	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	SHALE SANDSTONE TRANSITION FOREST	CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND	RIVER FLAT EUCALYPT FOREST
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		V	-	U			
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl		V	-	P	X	X	X
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll		V	E	U			
<i>Isodon obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot		E	E	U			
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider		V	-	U			
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby		E	V	N			
<i>Phascogale cinereus</i>	Koala		V-E2	-	U			
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland Population)		V	V	N			
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse		-	V	N			
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat		V	V	L	X	X	X
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle		V	-	Y	X	X	X
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-wing Bat		V	-	L	X	X	X
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bent-wing Bat		V	-	L	X	X	X
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	East Coast Freetail Bat		V	-	L	X	X	X
<i>Myotis macropus (formerly M. adversus)</i>	Southern Myotis, Large-footed Myotis		V	-	Y	X	X	X
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-Fox		V	V	Y	X	X	X
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat		V	-	Y	X	X	X
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat		V	-	L	X	X	X
<i>Meridolum corneovirens</i>	Cumberland (Large) Land Snail		E	-	P		X	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift		-	M	P	X	X	X

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ROTAP	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	SHALE SANDSTONE TRANSITION FOREST	CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND	RIVER FLAT EUCALYPT FOREST
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle		-	M	U			
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail		-	M	P	X	X	X
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater		-	M	P	X	X	X
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch		-	M	P	X	X	X
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher		-	M	P			X
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail		-	M	P			X
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret		-	M	U			
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret		-	M	U			
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlow Sandpiper		E	M	U			
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe		-	M	U			
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> (a.k.a. <i>R. australis</i>)	Painted Snipe		-	M	U			
<i>Acacia bakeri</i>	Marblewood		V	-	N			
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	yes	E	V	P	X		
<i>Acacia gordonii</i>		yes	E	E	U			
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	Downy Wattle	yes	V	V	P		X	
<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>	<i>Asterolasia elegans</i>	yes	E	E	U			
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue Orchid		V	V	U			
<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	<i>Darwinia biflora</i>	yes	V	V	P	X		
<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>	<i>Dillwynia tenuifolia</i>	yes	V	V	P		X	
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>		V	-	P	X		
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint		V	V	Y			
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Cattai</i>	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. <i>Cattai</i>		E		P	X		
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Juniper-leaved Grevillea		V	-	P		X	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ROTAP	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	SHALE SANDSTONE TRANSITION FOREST	CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND	RIVER FLAT EUCALYPT FOREST
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flower Grevillea		V	V	U			
<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>supplicans</i>	<i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>supplicans</i>		E	-	U			
<i>Hibbertia superans</i>	<i>Hibbertia superans</i>		E	-	P	X		
<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>	<i>Lasiopetalum joyceae</i>		V	V	P	X		
<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> subsp. <i>fletcheri</i>	<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i> subsp. <i>fletcheri</i>	yes	E	-	P	X		
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	Deane's Paperbark	yes	V	V	U			
<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>	<i>Micromyrtus minutiflora</i>		E	-	U			
<i>Olearia cordata</i>	<i>Olearia cordata</i>	yes	V	V	U			
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung		E	E	P	X		
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i>		E	E	U			
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>curviflora</i>		V	V	P	X		
<i>Pimelea spicata</i>	Spiked Rice-flower	yes	E	E	P		X	
<i>Pterostylis gibbosa</i>	Illawarra Greenhood		E	E	U			
<i>Pterostylis saxicola</i>	Sydney Plains Greenhood	yes	E	E	U			
<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>	<i>Pultenaea parviflora</i>		E	V	U			
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly		V	V	U			
<i>Tetradlea glandulosa</i>	<i>Tetradlea glandulosa</i>	yes	V	V	P	X		
<i>Zieria involucreta</i>	<i>Zieria involucreta</i>	yes	E	V	U			
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>		yes			U			
<i>Amperea xiphocladia</i> var. <i>papillata</i>		yes			U			
<i>Lomandra brevis</i>		yes			U			
<i>Myoporum floribundum</i>		yes			P	X		
<i>Callistemon shiressii</i>		yes			P	X	X	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ROTAP	TSC ACT	EPBC ACT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	SHALE SANDSTONE TRANSITION FOREST	CUMBERLAND PLAIN WOODLAND	RIVER FLAT EUCALYPT FOREST
<i>Kerandrenia corollata</i> var. <i>denticulata</i>		yes			U			

Appendix D: Flora species recorded in the study area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	TRANSECT 1	TRANSMISSION LINE	RFEF	OPPORTUNISTIC
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall					x			
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle			x	x	x			
<i>Acacia falcata</i>						x			
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White Sally	x		x	x	x			
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>									
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle								x
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Queensland Silver Wattle				x	x		x	
<i>Acacia</i> sp.									x
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle		x						
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses								x
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> *	Sycamore Maple								x
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i> *	Rambling Dock					x			x
<i>Acianthus fomicatus</i>	Pixie Caps	x	x						
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair			x					x
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> *	Agapanthus								x
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain				x				
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak	x	x						x
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser Joyweed			x					
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> *	Whisky Grass						x		
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>	Narrow-leaved Apple	x	x			x			
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough-barked Apple	x		x	x				x
<i>Araujia sericifera</i> *	Moth Vine			x	x				x
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Threeween Speargrass	x	x						
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *									
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>				x	x	x			
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Native Cranberry		x				x		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	TRANSECT 1	TRANSMISSION LINE	RFEF	OPPORTUNISTIC
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>									
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Cobbler's Pegs			X	X			X	X
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Appleberry	X							
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush		X			X		X	
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> *	Mother of millions								
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Native Blackthorn			X	X	X			X
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Pale Grass-lily			X					
<i>Callistemon</i> sp.									
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground Fern								X
<i>Canna indica</i> *	Indian Shot								X
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> *	Common Bittercress					X			X
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Oak								X
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Pennywort			X	X	X		X	
<i>Cestrum parqui</i> *	Green Cestrum								X
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>		X	X	X	X	X			
<i>Chiloglottis</i> sp.		X							
<i>Chloris gayana</i> *	Rhodes Grass					X	X		
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Spear Thistle			X		X			
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Giant Water Vine								X
<i>Clematis aristata</i>		X				X			
<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>	Headache Vine		X	X		X			
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Native Wandering Jew		X		X			X	X
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> *	Flaxleaf Fleabane			X		X		X	
<i>Conyza</i> sp. *			X		X				
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> *	Pampas Grass								X
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>									X
<i>Cyathochaeta diandra</i>		X							
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch			X					X
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> *	Umbrella Sedge			X	X				X
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Gorse Bitter Pea		X	X					X
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil		X						
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>						X			

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	TRANSECT 1	TRANSMISSION LINE	RFEF	OPPORTUNISTIC
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>				X					
<i>Dichelachne</i> sp.									
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed	X	X	X		X		X	X
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>									
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>				X					X
<i>Echinopogon</i> sp.					X				X
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	Panic Veldgrass					X			
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Berry Saltbush								
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic	X		X	X	X		X	
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic		X						X
<i>Epiltes australis</i>			X						
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>									
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> *	African Lovegrass				X				X
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	Cabbage Gum			X			X		
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark		X			X		X	
<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>	Mountain Blue Gum								
<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>	Thin-leaved Stringybark		X			X		X	
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>	Red Ironbark					X			
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box			X					
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Grey Gum	X	X			X			
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	X							
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum	X							
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum	X		X	X	X		X	X
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> *	Petty Spurge					X			
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry	X	X	X		X			
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig, Rusty Fig								
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>		X	X	X	X	X			X
<i>Gahnia</i> sp.						X			
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>				X					
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Native Geranium							X	
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>		X	X	X	X	X		X	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	TRANSECT 1	TRANSMISSION LINE	RFEF	OPPORTUNISTIC
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>					X				
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>				X					
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak				X				X
<i>Haakea dactyloides</i>				X					
<i>Haakea sericea</i>							X		
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsapanilla								X
<i>Hibbertia diffusa</i>		X	X						
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>				X	X				
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> sp.						X			
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> *	Catsear	X	X				X		
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> var. <i>hygrometrica</i>	Yellow Stars			X					
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>			X	X		X	X		
<i>Ipomoea indica</i> *	Blue Morning Glory								X
<i>Isopogon anemonifolius</i>							X		
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	Jacaranda		X						
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood					X			
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>				X					
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Red Kennedy Pea								X
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush		X	X		X	X		
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana		X			X		X	
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		X	X			X			
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>		X							
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>		X							
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>		X	X	X		X			X
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>									X
<i>Leucopogon multicus</i>			X						X
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> *	Large-leaved Privet			X		X			
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> *		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern								X
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> *	Liquidambar								X
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>		X	X						
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	X	X	X		X	X		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	TRANSECT 1	TRANSMISSION LINE	RFEF	OPPORTUNISTIC
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>									
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> *									X
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>									X
<i>Maytenus silvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Orangebark								X
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>									X
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>				X			X		
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>				X					
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>									X
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> *		X	X	X	X	X			
<i>Nerium oleander</i> *	Red-flowered Mallow								
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Oleander								
<i>Ochna serrulata</i> *	Large Mock-olive	X	X				X		X
<i>Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata</i> *	Mickey Mouse Plant	X	X		X	X	X		
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>									
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>				X	X	X			
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>				X					
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.				X					
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	White Dogwood	X	X	X	X	X			X
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine								
<i>Panicum maximum</i> *	Guinea Grass					X			X
<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two-colour Panic	X	X						
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Common Silkpod								
<i>Paspalum distans</i>		X	X	X	X				X
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Paspalum			X	X				
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i> *	Vasey Grass			X				X	
<i>Passiflora</i> sp. *									X
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern			X					X
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> *	Kikuyu Grass				X				X
<i>Pericaria</i> sp.				X	X			X	X
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung	X	X			X			X
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	Phoenix Palm								X

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	TRANSECT 1	TRANSMISSION LINE	RFEF	OPPORTUNISTIC
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>		x							
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough Fruit Pittosporum								x
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum								x
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Lamb's Tongues			x					x
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax								x
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>		x	x						
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>			x						
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Pigweed								x
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	Whiteroot	x	x	x	x	x		x	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken						x	x	
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp.			x						
<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>									x
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	Castor Oil Plant								x
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> *	Blackberry complex			x	x				x
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock								x
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>									x
<i>Salix</i> spp. *									x
<i>Salvinia molesta</i> *									x
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Fireweed				x			x	x
<i>Senecio</i> sp. *				x					
<i>Senna pendula</i> *									
<i>Setaria</i> sp. *						x			
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Paddy's Lucerne				x	x		x	
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>									x
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	Wild Tobacco Bush								x
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black-berry Nightshade					x			
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	Forest Nightshade		x	x	x	x		x	
<i>Solanum</i> sp.					x				
<i>Soliva sessilis</i> *	Bindii								
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sowthistle					x			x
<i>Sporobolus</i> sp. *									x
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> *	Buffalo Grass								x

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLOT 1	PLOT 2	PLOT 3	PLOT 4	TRANSECT 1	TRANSMISSION LINE	RFEF	OPPORTUNISTIC
<i>Styandra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue Lily		x				x		x
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass		x			x			
<i>Trachymene incisa</i>			x						
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> *	Trad	x							
<i>Trema aspera</i>	Native Peach						x		x
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. *									
<i>Typha orientalis</i>									x
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Broad-leaved Cumbungi								x
Unidentified forb									x
Unidentified Poaceae			x						
Unidentified Proteaceae species			x						
<i>Urtica incisa</i> *		x							
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> *	Stinging Nettle							x	x
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	Purpletop			x		x		x	
<i>Vicia sativa</i> *	Trailing Speedwell	x	x						
<i>Viola hederacea</i>									x
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.									x
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> sp.									x
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i> *									x
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria								x

* Denotes exotic species

Appendix E: Fauna species recorded in and directly adjacent to the study area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
BIRDS	
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> *	Common Myna
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> *	Mallard
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
<i>Cisticola exilis</i> ?	Golden-headed Cisticola
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Phalacrocorax</i> sp.	Cormorant species
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill
<i>Platycercus adscitus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> *	Red-whiskered Bulbul
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> *	Spotted Turtle-Dove
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
MAMMALS	
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> *	Dog

<i>Lepus capensis</i> *	Brown Hare
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> *	Rabbit
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> *	Fox
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
FROGS	
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog

* Denotes exotic species, ? denotes species not positively identified