

PO Box 686
113 Madeira Road
MUDGEE NSW 2850



Contact: Chris Botfield
Ph: 0429 944 430
chris@assessep.com.au

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, ASSESSMENT & MAPPING CONSULTANTS

Flora & Fauna Report

for proposed Platypus Conservation Centre

at Taronga Western Plains Zoo DUBBO

Dubbo Local Government Area

June 2021



Prepared for:

The Taronga Conservation Society Australia

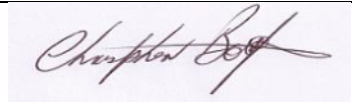


Quality Certified System ISO 9001
Environmental Certified System ISO 14001
Safety Certified System ISO 45001



© Copyright

Document details

Subject property:	Lot 227 DP 753233 'Taronga Western Plains Zoo' 6R Obley Road, DUBBO, 2830
Proponent:	The Taronga Conservation Society of Australia (TCSA)
Document Date:	25/06/2021
Prepared by:	 Christopher Botfield B. Environmental Management CSU 1999 Accredited Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) Assessor Ph: 0429 944 430 Email: chris@accessep.com.au

Access Environmental Planning Copyright and Legal Disclaimers

Disclaimer

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of material which appears in this document, Access EP makes no representation in any form as to the completeness or correctness of the information contained herein and cannot accept any legal responsibility for errors, omissions or consequences of any action taken by users of this information. This document is intended to be used as a guide only. Access EP accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any decision, action, loss, damage or otherwise arising from the supply of this information or for the use of or reliance on this information.

Access EP may at any time amend, modify or retract any, or all, of this document including any opinions, conclusions or recommendations. All information contained herein including costings should not be relied upon for construction or any other purpose other than intended.

Copyright

All content is **copyright © Access EP 2021**. All rights reserved. No content may be reproduced by any means in part or in whole without express written consent.

Abbreviations

Access EP	Access Environmental Planning
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
BC Act	NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
BAM	Biodiversity Assessment Methodology
BOS	Biodiversity Offset Scheme
CBD	Central Business District
CC	Conservation Centre
EEC	Endangered Ecological Communities
EPBC Act	Environmental Planning and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NSW	New South Wales
PCT	Plant Community Type
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
TCSA	Taronga Conservation Society Australia
TWPZ	Taronga Western Plains Zoo

Executive summary

Access Environmental Planning (Access EP) has been employed by the Taronga Conservation Society Australia (TCSA) to undertake and prepare a Biodiversity Assessment report for the construction of the Platypus Conservation Centre (CC) at Taronga Western Plains Zoo (TWPZ).

The main facility will be approximately 1800m² and include 60 individual holding tanks with interconnected earth burrows and nesting boxes, a laboratory/research space, staff amenities, storage, keeper area, and possible public facing platypus exhibit. It will also include an access road, plantroom and service connections with total planned disturbance approximately 6500 m².

The site is located approximately 3.5 km southwest of the Dubbo CBD, within the confines of the Taronga Western Plains Zoo. The site has been highly disturbed from past clearing activities and site use, making the majority of the trees only 30-40 years old, with some older dead stems. The main vegetation on site consisted of white cypress pine trees with an understory of introduced weeds and some native grass species.

A site inspection was undertaken by Christopher Botfield, Renae Hill and Michaela Burns in early June 2021 to assess the vegetation present within the site, the amount of vegetation expected to be cleared, the presence of any threatened flora or fauna and the impact of the clearing within the context of the site. In total 45 plant and animal species were seen during the site inspection, none of which are threatened within NSW or nationally.

Conclusion

The Biodiversity Offset Scheme (BOS) threshold for development on a lot this size is one hectare or 10,000 square metres (m²). The proposed development requires clearing of less than this area, meaning the BOS does not apply.

Due to the lack of diversity and habitat, the clearing of vegetation within the site will not create a large impact on the use of the site by native animals. The site also did not contain any Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC). The construction of the building on this site will not cause large scale fragmentation of habitat. With only one nest indicated during the site inspection this area is unlikely to be heavily utilised by native animals.

Contents

Introduction and background.....	7
Background	7
Information sources.....	7
Proposed development.....	7
Property details.....	10
Overview of methods.....	10
Author qualifications.....	10
Limitations and assumptions	11
Site assessment	11
Landscape context and bioregion	11
Native vegetation types	15
Weeds	17
Threatened flora	17
Threatened fauna.....	18
Threatened ecological communities.....	22
Aquatic habitat.....	22
Impact assessment	22
Development footprint and vegetation impact.....	22
Threatened species and communities	23
Biodiversity Offset Scheme thresholds.....	23
Test of significance.....	25
Conclusion and recommendations.....	26
References.....	27
Appendix A: Species noted during site inspection	28
Appendix B: Priority weeds for the Central West	29
Appendix C: BioNet Atlas search results	40

Tables

Table 1 - Summary of author qualifications.....	10
Table 2 - Threatened plant species observed around the site	17
Table 3 - Threatened animal species observed surrounding the site.....	18
Table 4 - Summary of the development footprint.....	22
Table 5 - Native vegetation clearing thresholds by lot size.	24

Figures

Figure 1 - Site plan showing the proposed layout of the conservation centre.....	8
Figure 2 - Dubbo LEP land zoning map	9
Figure 3 - Context map.....	12
Figure 4 - Proposed area of the site and location of the power infrastructure.....	13
Figure 5 - Subject site with the layout of the main building indicated	14
Figure 6 - Typical ground cover throughout the site	15
Figure 7 - Typical vegetation (white cypress pine, sticky hopbush and weed species).	16
Figure 8 - Biodiversity Values Map near the subject site.....	24

Introduction and background

Background

Taronga Conservation Society of Australia (TCSA) has secured State Government funding to construct a Platypus Conservation Centre (CC) at Taronga Western Plains Zoo (TWPZ), Lot 227 DP753233. Access Environmental Planning (Access EP) was engaged by Taronga Western Plains Zoo, Dubbo, to undertake a flora and fauna assessment and 'Test of Significance' for threatened species and ecological communities, in relation to the potential impacts of the development.

This assessment seeks to address the requirements for biodiversity assessment under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act). The report documents the assessment and has been prepared to support the Development Application submission to Council.

Information sources

Documentation and information sources for this assessment include the following.

- Design plans (dated 17/05/2021)
- Dubbo Regional Council Local Environmental Plan 2011
- NSW Planning Portal
- NSW Government aerial imagery and other spatial data layers including contours, cadastre, etc
- BioNet databases (www.bionet.nsw.gov.au), including threatened species profiles, species records and vegetation classification system (DPIE 2021).
- Flora NSW Online (www.plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au) and Flora of New South Wales (Vol 1-4, Harden 1991-2002)

Proposed development

The main facility will be approximately 1800 m², including 60 individual holding tanks with interconnected earth burrows and nesting boxes, a laboratory/research space, staff amenities, storage, keeper room with the possibility of the public facing platypus exhibit. Additional provision is required for an access or service road, plantroom and service connections. In order for this development to remain under the area threshold requirement of the BOS, any Asset Protection Zone (APZ) must not increase planned clearing of vegetation over the 10,000 m² limit.

The approximate areas of each building are as follows:

- Main building 74 m x 24 m = 1776 m²
- Research and link building 35 m x 25 m = 875 m²
- Plant room 20 m x 20 m = 400 m²
- Exhibit 500 m²
- Zoo staff access 400 m²
- Allowance for service route 100 m x 4 m + 10 m x 10 m = 500 m²
- Allowance for revised service roads/extra over around building footprint for access
(74 + 74 + 24 + 24) m x 3 m = 588 m²
- Carpark (previously assessed)
- Ancillary clearing (water storage tanks) 200 m²
- Electrical service route clearing, allow 1200 m²

Total area of disturbance for buildings or ancillary structures = **6439 m²**



Figure 1 - Site plan showing the proposed layout of the conservation centre.

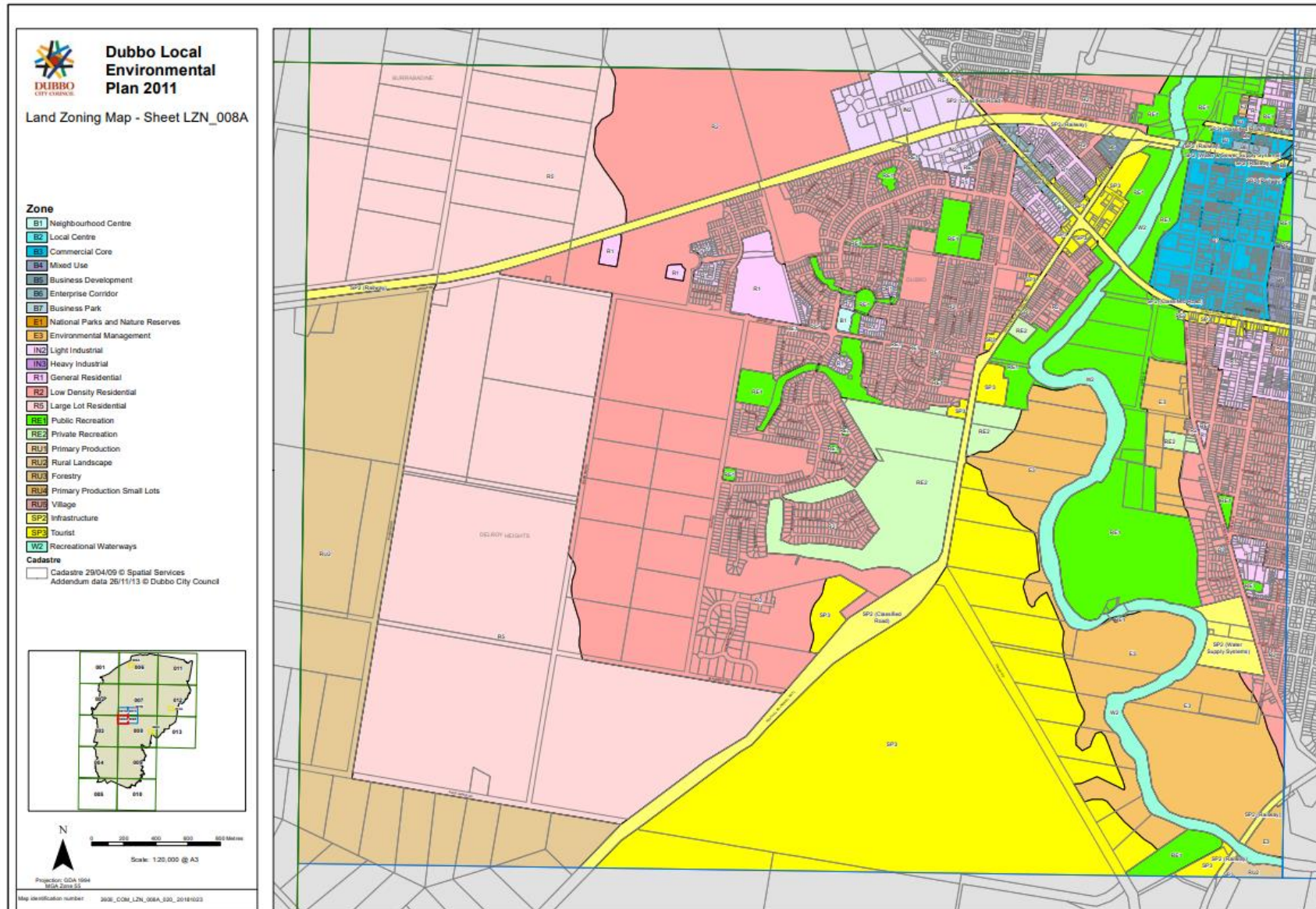


Figure 2 - Dubbo LEP land zoning map

Property details

The proposal will occur within the existing area of the TWPZ within Dubbo Local Government Area (LGA) and is identified on the NSW Planning Portal as follows:

Address: 6R Obley Road Dubbo

Lot 227, DP753233

Dubbo Regional Council

Minimum Lot Size: 100 ha

Land zoning: SP3 Tourist (**Figure 2**)

Overview of methods

A desktop review of available information including vegetation maps and Bionet data was undertaken to identify the native vegetation types and potential threatened species and ecological communities relevant to the site. Predicted species that could be present, including those with suitable habitat at the site, were further assessed by the test of significance (five-part-test) under the BC Act.

A site inspection was undertaken on 04/06/2021 and 08/06/2021 by Christopher Botfield, Renae Hill and Michaela Burns to assess the condition of the native vegetation and habitat within the site and the proposed areas that will be impacted by the development. The following tasks were completed during the site assessment:

- Collation of a flora species list.
- Identification of vegetation communities present
- Search for predicted threatened flora species and potential habitat for predicted threatened fauna, such as rock outcrops, caves and hollow trees.

Author qualifications

This report has been prepared by Christopher Botfield, an Accredited Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) Assessor. The author qualifications are summarised in the following table.

Table 1 - Summary of author qualifications

Name / Position	Qualifications / Experience
Christopher Botfield Business Principal	Accredited Biodiversity Assessment Methodology (BAM) assessor (Certification No.: BAAS18023; Valid from: 09/02/2018 to 08/02/2022). Bachelor Environmental Management (B. App. SC PRH) CSU 30+ years of environmental and project management. Cultural resource management and Aboriginal Land management

Limitations and assumptions

The following limitation and assumptions of this study are acknowledged.

Not all flora species will have been detected at the site and additional species other than those listed in this report will be present. Some ephemeral or cryptic flora species may have been dormant and not detected at the time of the survey.

The study did not involve targeted threatened fauna survey, such as spotlighting, trapping, microbat detection or bird surveys. General observations of the presence of suitable habitat only for predicted threatened fauna species was assessed.

Site assessment

Landscape context and bioregion

The proposed site is located within the Talbragar Valley subregion of the Brigalow Belt south bioregion within the confines of the Taronga Western Plains Zoo. The land is zoned as SP3 (Tourist). The Zoo is accessed via Obley Road and is located approximately 3.5 km southwest of the Dubbo CBD.

The site is predominately a regenerated area of bushland dominated by white cypress pine (between 30 - 40 years old) with a mixture of native and weedy understory. The area is relatively flat with a slight slope to the east.

The landscape of the Talbragar Valley subregion consists of residual rocky hills, undulating long slopes and wash plains, wide valley floors with sandy streams. The typical vegetation of the subregion consists of narrow-leaved ironbark, white cypress pine and white box on hills and slopes. Patches of black cypress pine, hill red gum, occasional kurrajong and scrubby acacia in rocky outcrops, with grey box, yellow box and rough-barked apple on valley floors, river red gum on larger streams and river oak on tributaries. Soils are often thin, stony loams, texture contrast soils over most of the landscape with deeper sands and brown earths on valley floors.



Figure 3 - Context map

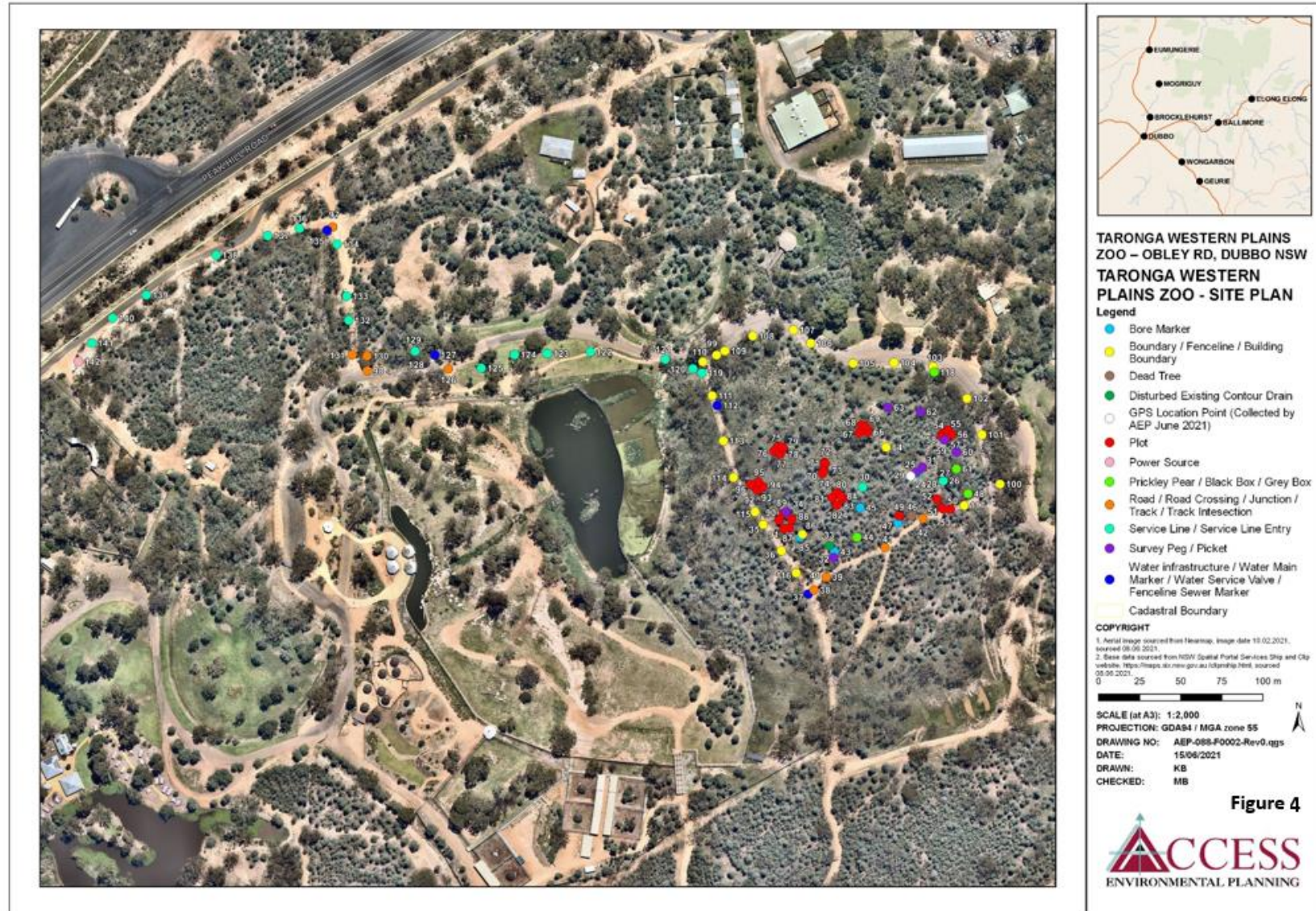


Figure 4 - Proposed area of the site and location of the power infrastructure

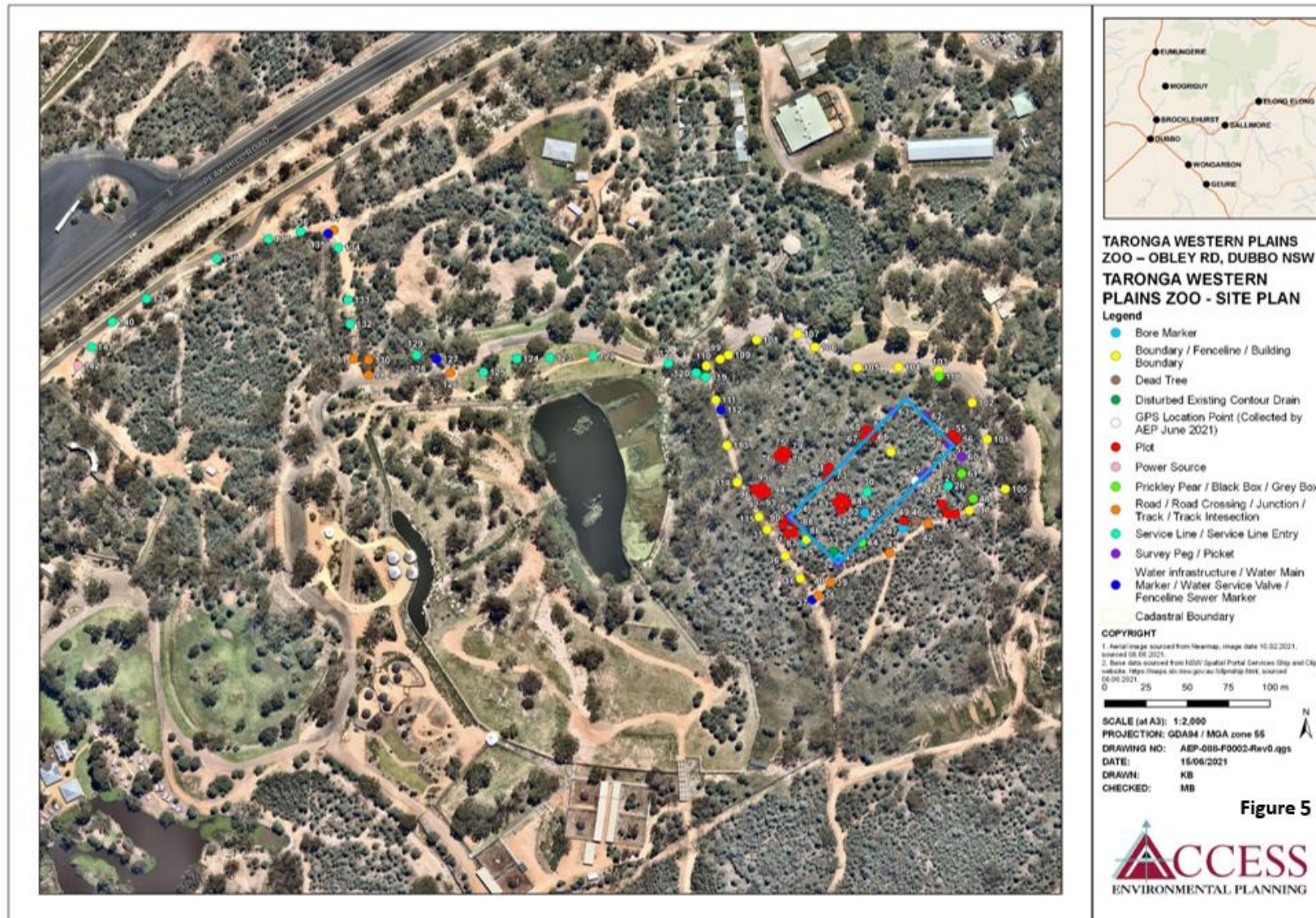


Figure 5 - Subject site with the layout of the main building indicated

Native vegetation types

A total of 45 plant and animal species were recorded during the site assessment, comprising of 26 native plant and 13 introduced/weed species. The species list for the site is provided in **Appendix A**.

The native species present, structure of the vegetation, soil type and landscape position were used to identify the vegetation types according to the NSW Standard Plant Community Type (PCT) classification. The best-fit PCT identified at the site is:

- PCT: 81 Western Grey Box - cypress pine shrub grass shrub tall woodland in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion

This PCT occurs within the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion. It is often defined as a tall woodland usually containing a sparse shrub layer with a mid-dense to dense ground layer that is dominated by grasses and forbs. This plant community occurs on well drained alluvial brown sandy loam to loam soil derived from sedimentary and volcanic substrates in valley flats and drainage depressions on alluvial plains or rises. Due to past use of the subject site, the age of the white cypress pine trees (30 – 40 years) and lack of vegetation diversity, the site is not considered a good example of a quality PCT.

Small shrubs observed at the site includes *Dodonaea viscosa* with *Juncus usitatus* and *Cheilanthes sieberi* fern also present.

The ground cover species include *Brachyscome* spp., *Xerochrysum bracteatum*, *Carex* spp., *Aristida* spp., *Calotis cuneifolia*, *Poa annua*, *Digitaria milanijana*, *Panicum* spp. and *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*.



Figure 6 - Typical ground cover throughout the site



Figure 7 - Typical vegetation (white cypress pine, sticky hopbush and weed species).

Weeds

There were a number of weeds noted on site (**Appendix A**). The weed that is considered of the most significance is prickly pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*).

Prickly pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*) is listed as a 'Priority Weed' in the Central West, listed under the Biosecurity Act 2015. Managers of the land have an obligation under the act to reduce the impact of the plant on priority assets. Control of this weed would be beneficial for the surrounding ecosystem and the presentation of the area as a tourist attraction. The prickly pear only occurs in an isolated instance.

Other weedy or introduced species noted on site include:

- Kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)
- Fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*)
- Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*)
- Purple top (*Verbena bonariensis*)
- Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
- Prickly pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*)
- Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)
- Dock (*Rumex brownii*)
- Milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*)
- Wild aster (*Aster subulatus*)
- Rice millet (*Piptatherum miliaceum*)
- Canada bluegrass (*Poa compressa*)

Threatened flora

The Bionet Wildlife Atlas database contains records for five threatened plant species previously observed within 10 km of the proposal site.

Table 2 - Threatened plant species observed around the site

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Calotis glandulosa</i>	Mauve Burr-daisy	V	V
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Indigofera efoliata</i>	Leafless Indigo	E1,3	E
Plantae	Flora	Malvaceae	<i>Commersonia procumbens</i>		V	V
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Homoranthus darwinioides</i>	Fairy Bells	V	V
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris tricolor</i>	Pine Donkey Orchid	V,P,2	

Additional threatened plant species that are predicted to occur in PCT 81 in the Talbragar Valley subregion:

Dichanthium setosum (bluegrass)

Calotis glandulosa (mauve burr-daisy) – mainly in the Monaro and Kosciuszko regions with older potentially inaccurate records from other isolated places including the Dubbo area. Found in subalpine grasslands and natural temperate grasslands dominated by kangaroo grass. Not likely to be present or persist at the site.

Indigofera efoliata (leafless indigo) – considered now possibly extinct in the wild and found in association with other species that were also not present. No specimens of this plant were observed at the site.

Commersonia procumbens – grows in sandy sites, often pioneering in disturbed areas and along roadsides. Often associated with *Eucalyptus dealbata* and *E. sideroxylon* communities, *Melaleuca uncinata*, mallee eucalypts, acacias and black and white cypress pines. The species was not found during site survey.

Homoranthus darwinioides (fairy bells) – usually grows in gravely sandy soils, associated with black cypress pines, ironbarks and red gums. It was not recorded during the site inspection.

Diuris tricolor (pine donkey orchid) – it grows in sclerophyll forest among grass, on sandy soils, often with native cypress pines (*Callitris spp.*). The species was not found during site survey and is unlikely to be impacted by the development.

Dichanthium setosum (bluegrass) – an upright grass less than 1 m tall with densely hairy flowers, typically associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay sub soil. The species was not recorded at the site and will not be impacted by proposed works.

Based on the site survey and assessment of vegetation there should be no impact on potential threatened flora species listed in **Table 2**, as none occur at the site.

Threatened fauna

A search on the Bionet Atlas database returned 29 threatened fauna species that has previously been recorded within 10 km of the site. The likely presence of these species is considered in relation to whether suitable habitat is present. One unused nest was identified on site, however, there was no incidence of old trees containing hollows. A short discussion on the potential threatened fauna species is provided below.

Table 3 - Threatened animal species observed surrounding the site

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status
Animalia	Aves	Anseranatidae	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	V,P	C,J
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E1,P,3	CE
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V,P,3	V
Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V,P,3	
Animalia	Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V,P,3	
Animalia	Aves	Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P	

Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P	CE
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V,P	
Animalia	Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P	
Animalia	Mammalia	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V,P	V
Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P	
Animalia	Mammalia	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V
Animalia	Mammalia	Emballonuridae	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V,P	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	Little Pied Bat	V,P	
Animalia	Mammalia	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V,P	V
Animalia	Mammalia	Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V,P	

Magpie Goose. Magpie geese are widespread in northern Australia, where they may congregate in huge flocks. The species tends to prefer wetlands to breed. The site does not contain any wetlands or wet grasslands that are the preferred habitat of this bird.

Red-tailed Tropicbird. These birds are usually found in tropical and subtropical areas near the coast. As the site is not located on the coast this bird is unlikely to occur in this area.

Spotted Harrier. The spotted harrier occurs throughout the Australian mainland, except in densely forested or wooded habitats of the coast, escarpment and ranges. It occurs in grassy open woodlands which occur within the area, meaning this species may occur within the construction site.

Little Eagle. This species is found throughout the Australian mainland excepting the most densely forested parts of the Dividing Range escarpment. Its habitat is often open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. The subject site is considered an open woodland meaning this species may occur at the site.

Black Falcon. The black falcon is widely, but sparsely, distributed in New South Wales, mostly occurring in inland regions. Given that falcons are highly mobile, commonly travelling hundreds of kilometres, this species would not be impacted by the works.

Australian Painted Snipe. The Australian painted snipe is usually found in shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish, that are either permanently or temporarily filled. As this type of habitat is not found in the subject site this species is unlikely to be present.

Glossy Black-Cockatoo. The glossy black-cockatoo lives in coastal woodlands and drier forest areas, open inland woodlands, or timbered watercourses where its main food source, the casuarina (she-oak) is common. Isolated casuarinas were at the site but the specimens were very young or in poor condition and the impact of removing these would be negligible.

Little Lorikeet. The little lorikeet is distributed widely across the coastal and Great Divide regions of eastern Australia from Cape York to South Australia. It forages primarily in the canopy of open *Eucalyptus* Forest and woodland, yet also finds food in *Angophora*, *Melaleuca* and other tree species. Few eucalypts are to be disturbed in proposed works so impact to this species would be minimal.

Swift Parrot. In NSW it mostly occurs on the coast and southwest slopes. They occur in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely or where there are abundant lerp (from sap-sucking bugs) infestations. The subject site does not have prolific food resources which reduces its suitability as habitat for this bird species.

Superb Parrot. Occurring throughout eastern inland NSW. Inhabiting box-gum, box-cypress-pine and Boree woodlands and river red gum forest. White cypress pines occur throughout the subject site but the majority of these trees were small diameter, resulting in reduced habitat value. While this species may occasionally visit the area to forage it is unlikely to rely on the resources existing at the site. The small extent of the proposal and similar surrounding vegetation will result in minimal impact to the superb parrot.

Barking Owl. This species occurs throughout Australia, except for the central arid regions. It prefers sites with dense foliage and uses hollows in large old trees. As the Dubbo region is considered semi-arid and site habitat features are limited this species is unlikely to occur.

Powerful Owl. The Powerful Owl is endemic to eastern and south-eastern Australia, mainly on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range. It roosts in dense vegetation by day, can require a sizeable hunting range and needs very large hollows, typically in trees over 150 years old. As Dubbo is located in central NSW and site features do not provide adequate shelter provisions, this owl is unlikely to occur within the area.

Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies). The Brown Treecreeper is endemic to eastern Australia and occurs in eucalypt forests and woodlands of inland plains and slopes of the Great Dividing Range. The Dubbo region is at the western extent of the known range for the eastern subspecies and the wooded area of the site contains only a small number of eucalypts in generally poor condition. Therefore the brown treecreeper is unlikely to be present at the site or be impacted by planned works.

Speckled Warbler. The Speckled Warbler lives in a wide range of *Eucalyptus* dominated communities that have a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies. The Speckled Warbler has a patchy distribution throughout south-eastern Queensland and the eastern half of NSW. This species may be found on site due to the grassy understory but the impact should be minimal due to the small number of mature trees being cleared.

Regent Honeyeater. The Regent Honeyeater inhabits temperate woodlands and open forests of the inland slopes of south-east Australia. It feeds mainly on nectar from the small number of eucalypts that produce high volumes like the mugga ironbark, yellow box, white box and swamp mahogany as

well as mistletoes and some acacias. None of these species were at the site making it unlikely to support even the foraging behaviour of the regent honeyeater.

White-fronted Chat. The White-fronted Chat is found across the southern half of Australia. This species is usually found foraging on bare or grassy ground in wetland areas, singly or in pairs. As the site is not a wetland this bird is unlikely to be present.

Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies). This species extends south from central Queensland, through NSW, Victoria into south-eastern South Australia. Occupies mostly upper levels of drier open forests or woodlands dominated by box and ironbark eucalypts. These primary tree species are not prominent on the site, meaning this bird should not be impacted by works.

Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies). This species occurs on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and on the western plains reaching as far as Louth and Balranald. It also occurs in woodlands in the Hunter Valley and in several locations on the north coast of NSW. It may be extinct in the southern, central and New England tablelands. Inhabits open box-gum woodlands on the slopes, and box-cypress-pine and open box woodlands on alluvial plains. It may be present at the site but woody vegetation to be removed is predominantly young white cypress pine stems, larger eucalypts will be retained where possible and similar flora will remain adjacent to the site.

Varied Sittella. The Varied Sittella is sedentary and inhabits most of mainland Australia except the treeless deserts and open grasslands. Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those containing rough-barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and *Acacia* woodland. The footprint of proposed work is small relative to the available vegetation in the vicinity and any local occurrence of this bird is unlikely to be significantly impacted.

Hooded Robin (south-eastern form). Widespread but uncommon and found in lightly timbered woodland, mainly dominated by acacia and/or eucalypts. The existing plant community will still be represented in vegetation near the site that will not be impacted by works so the proposal is unlikely to have any adverse effect on any local occurrence of the species.

Flame Robin. It is likely that there are two separate populations in NSW, one in the Northern Tablelands, and another ranging from the Central to Southern Tablelands. The flame robin prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys. The understorey of the subject site is quite dense, making it less suitable as habitat for the bird.

Diamond Firetail. The diamond firetail is endemic to south-eastern Australia. Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including box-gum woodlands and snow gum *Eucalyptus pauciflora* woodlands. It also occurs in open forest, mallee, temperate grasslands and lightly wooded farmland. It feeds exclusively on the ground utilising grass and herb leaves and seeds and insects. As many site features are not those preferred by the diamond firetail and proposed works will only remove a small area of woody vegetation and groundcover, with similar remaining adjacent vegetation, the species impact would be negligible.

Koala. Koalas have not been sighted at the proposed development site. Dubbo is not listed as a Local Government Area (LGA) where koalas commonly occur and the State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) for Koala Habitat Protection does not apply. The removal of predominantly young white cypress pine stems in the proposed small area would not significantly impact any local population.

Squirrel Glider. The species is widely though sparsely distributed in eastern Australia, from northern Queensland to western Victoria. Prefers mixed species stands with a shrub or acacia midstorey. As this type of habitat does not occur in the subject site this species is unlikely to be present.

Grey-headed Flying-fox. Grey-headed flying-foxes are generally found within 200 km of the eastern coast of Australia, meaning they are unlikely to be at the site. Also, trees at the site are young, generally small diameter with no significant canopy development, which is the preferred roosting habitat. Infrequent or incidental occurrence may happen in times of natural resource shortage.

Bats. The bats that may occur in the area include yellow-bellied sheath-tail-bat, little pied bat, Corben's long-eared bat and large bent-winged bat. The large bent-winged bat tends to prefer to roost in caves or other cave like structures. The other species tend to prefer a roosting in hollows of large eucalyptus trees. As there were no hollows or caves indicated during the site visit these bats are unlikely to occur within the area.

Threatened ecological communities

The vegetation community identified at the site is PCT 81: *Western Grey Box - cypress pine shrub grass shrub tall woodland in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion*. This PCT could be partly associated with the inland grey box woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Penneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South bioregions, threatened ecological community (TEC) listed both under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 and the BC Act.

This TEC, which has grey box as the most characteristic tree species, is not represented at the site because tree species are predominantly white cypress pine with only isolated grey box. Also, the property where the site is located has a history of industrial type land use (air force base and waste disposal) and vegetation is predominantly immature regrowth.

Aquatic habitat

Threatened aquatic species and ecological communities are listed under the Fisheries Management Act 1995 if they face a very high risk of extinction in the near future as determined by the Fisheries Scientific Committee. The nearest major watercourse is The Macquarie River, approximately 1 km east of the site. The site inspection has confirmed the absence of any watercourses or riparian habitat near the development site, and there are no expected impacts to aquatic habitat or threatened aquatic species or ecosystems.

Impact assessment

Development footprint and vegetation impact

The development will require clearing of trees for the conservation centre building and ancillary infrastructure. The total area of impact will be approximately 6439 m². This will require the removal of all the vegetation within this area, which is approximately 50% of the assessed site (**Figure 1**).

Table 4 - Summary of the development footprint

Description	Impact on vegetation	Approximate area of impact
Main building	Vegetation within the area of the main building will be cleared. 74 x 24 m	1766 m ²
Research and link	Vegetation within this area will be cleared. 35 x 25 m	875 m ²
Plantroom	Vegetation within the site of the plantroom will be cleared. 20 x 20 m.	400 m ²
Exhibit (inc. access path)	Vegetation will be cleared within this area.	500 m ²
Zoo staff access	Vegetation will be cleared within the site of the staff access.	400 m ²

Allowance for service route	The vegetation of the sizes of 100 x 4 m and 10 x 10 m will be cleared.	500 m ²
Allowance for revised service roads/ extra around building footprint for access	This will require clearing of two 74 x 3 m tracks and two 24 x 3 m tracks.	588 m ²
Ancillary clearing	This area will include water tanks and other infrastructure.	200 m ²
Electrical service route clearing	The vegetation will be cleared from this area. 400 x 3 m.	1200 m ²
Total		6439 m²

Threatened species and communities

The proposal will not impact any threatened flora species as none were recorded at the site. The combination of the site survey and the review of habitat requirements for predicted fauna species found that habitat is not suitable for the majority of the species. Those that may utilise the site will not be significantly impacted as the disturbance to vegetation is small in extent and similar vegetation will remain in surrounding areas.

The plant community type which best described vegetation at the subject type is PCT 81: *Western Grey Box - cypress pine shrub grass shrub tall woodland in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion*. No threatened EEC will be impacted by the development.

The Test of Significance (under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016) for potential threatened species is provided the following section (**Test of significance**). In summary, due to the small size of the development, and the absence of specialised habitat features such as rock outcrops, caves and large hollow-bearing trees in or close to the development site, the test of significance concluded there is unlikely to be any impacts to threatened fauna and loss of their habitat will be negligible.

Biodiversity Offset Scheme thresholds

The Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017 sets out threshold levels for when the Biodiversity Offsets Scheme will be triggered (refer to <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/biodiversity-offsets-scheme/entry-requirements>). The threshold has two elements:

- whether the amount of native vegetation being cleared exceeds an area threshold
- whether the impacts occur on an area mapped on the Biodiversity Values Map published by the Environment Agency Head.

If clearing and other impacts exceeds either trigger, the Biodiversity Offset Scheme applies to the proposed development, including biodiversity impacts prescribed by clause 6.1 of the Biodiversity Regulation 2017.

The relevant native vegetation clearing area threshold applicable to the development is 1 hectare (ha) (see **Table 5**). The area of native vegetation clearing required for built development components has been calculated as approximately **6500 m²**. In regard to bushfire mitigation, the building design and materials should be such that the required asset protection zone (APZ) maintains the total area of modified vegetation at less than the 1 ha threshold, to prevent triggering the BOS. The planned area of native vegetation clearing is under the area threshold for the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme.

Table 5 - Native vegetation clearing thresholds by lot size.

Minimum lot size for the zoning	Native vegetation clearing threshold for the biodiversity Offset Scheme. If an area greater then this area is cleared
Less than 1 ha	0.25 ha or more
1 ha to less than 40 ha	0.5 ha or more
40 ha to less than 1000 ha	1 ha or more
1000 ha or more	2 ha or more

If a development exceeds the relevant area threshold below, the Biodiversity Offset Scheme is triggered and further assessment is required.

In relation to the Biodiversity Values Map. If any development is proposed on the purple areas, this would trigger an assessment under the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme. The development is not located on land identified on Biodiversity Values Map (refer to purple areas in **Figure 8**). The nearest mapped land is along the Macquarie River.

In relation to the Test of Significance. When the BOS thresholds are not triggered by local developments and the BOS does not apply, proponents are required to carry out a test of significance to ensure environmental impacts have been adequately considered. The test of significance for potential threatened species is shown below. Given the small size of the development and the fact that no threatened flora was found at the site, the test of significance concluded that there will be no significant impacts to any threatened species or ecological communities as a result of the development.

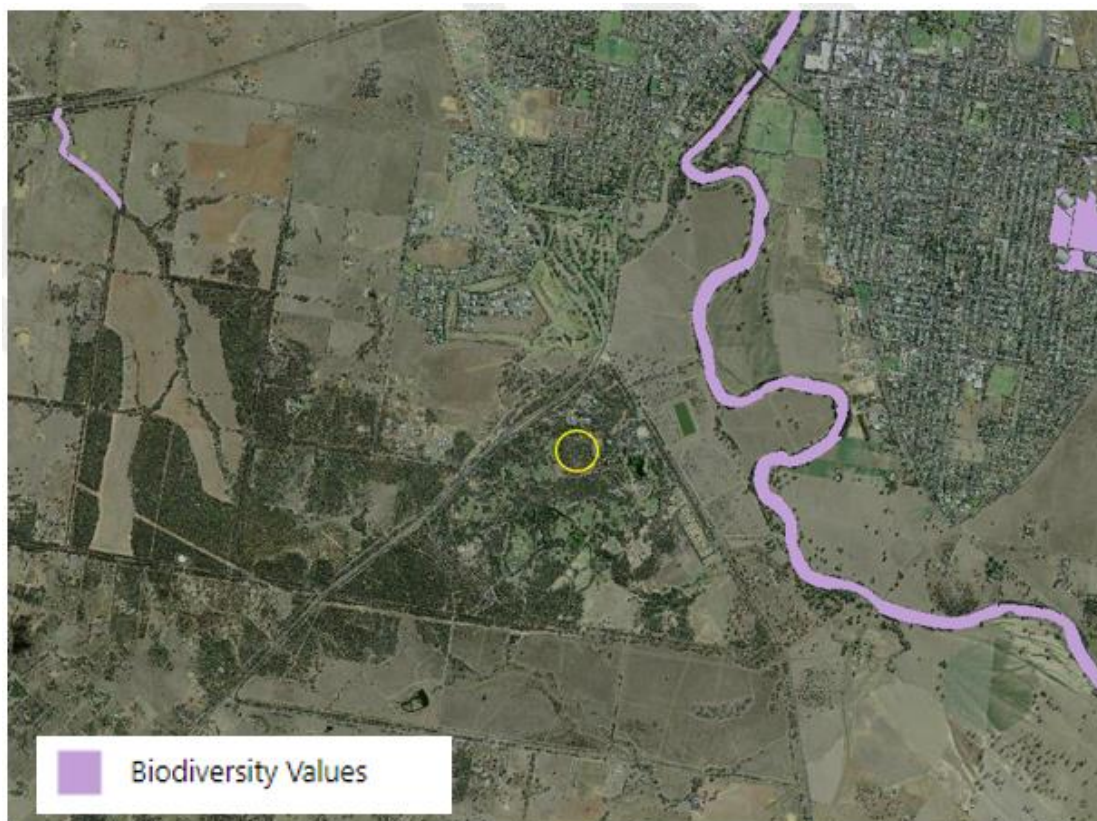


Figure 8 - Biodiversity Values Map near the subject site

Test of significance

The assessment of significance under section 7.3 of the BC Act is used to determine whether a proposed development or activity is likely to significantly affect threatened species, their habitats or ecological communities. Considerations are made for the current proposal, in relation to potential threatened species and communities relevant to the site (as discussed above). The responses below should be interpreted in combination with the summary information for each species above.

(a) in the case of a threatened species, whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction

None of the potential species listed under the Bionet Atlas were found during the field survey. There are seven threatened species that have been sighted closest to the site, according to the Bionet Atlas. These species were the little lorikeet, koala, grey crowned babbler, grey headed flying fox, little eagle, regent honeyeater and swift parrot. Even though no threatened species were spotted during the site inspection their presence in the area cannot be discounted.

As discussed above the site does not include features required for habitat of many of the potential threatened fauna species and they are unlikely to rely on vegetation the site. For those that may use the area (spotted harrier, little eagle, superb parrot, speckled warbler, regent honeyeater and grey-crowned babbler (eastern subspecies)), a large number of small trees will need to be removed for construction of the conservation centre. Due to the limited number of mature trees, no hollows or active nests within the site, the small extent of proposed works and similar remnant vegetation in adjacent areas impacts to these species would be minimal.

Overall, the small area of the proposal in the landscape context, means that any of the locally-occurring fauna species should be able to move and escape disturbance, therefore avoiding impact or injury. Based on these considerations and the summary for each species provided, the proposal is highly unlikely to significantly affect the lifecycle of any of the potentially-occurring threatened fauna species, such that a viable local population would be placed at risk of extinction.

(b) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the proposed development or activity:

- (i) is likely to have an adverse effect on the extent of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or***
- (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,***

The composition of plant species and history of site disturbance mean the vegetation at the site is not part of an Endangered Ecological Community listed under the BC Act or EPBC Act.

(c) in relation to the habitat of a threatened species or ecological community:

- (i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the proposed development or activity, and***
- (ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of habitat as a result of the proposed development or activity, and***
- (iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species or ecological community in the locality,***

The extent of native vegetation that will be impacted is less than 1 ha (approximate buildings footprint 6500 m²). The area to be cleared contains existing white cypress pine trees (30-40 years old) with an understorey of hopbush, grasses and some forbs. The proposal will contribute to a small extent of

additional fragmentation in the local area but will not affect the ability of wildlife to move through the landscape. In relation to the surrounding vegetation, the clearing of this area will not cause a large amount of habitat loss. No threatened flora species were observed on the site inspection.

In relation to potentially occurring threatened fauna there are no hollows but one inactive nest. The small size of the development (less than 1ha) is negligible in the landscape context and existing habitat quality is limited due to lack of diversity and previous disturbance. Large areas of woody vegetation will remain around the site and the development would not cause significant loss of habitat.

The proposal will not remove, modify, fragment or isolate habitat for any of the possible threatened species to such an extent that their long-term survival would be at risk.

(d) whether the proposed development or activity is likely to have an adverse effect on any declared area of outstanding biodiversity value (either directly or indirectly),

The proposal is not near and will not affect any declared areas of outstanding biodiversity value.

(e) whether the proposed development or activity is or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to increase the impact of a key threatening process.

The proposal represents a very small contribution to the threatening process 'human induced climate change', 'vegetation clearing' and 'removal of dead wood and dead trees'. Recommendations have been made to retain larger trees, both alive and dead, where possible. The development will contribute to human induced climate change through use of diesel powered equipment and removal of some woody vegetation. These effects will be very small because of the scale of the project and will not add significantly to negative impacts. Even though the contribution of the proposal to these threatening process does exist the impact will be minimal.

Conclusion and recommendations

The site assessment indicated a total of 39 plant species, comprising of 27 native species and 12 introduced/weed species (**Appendix A**). A number of weeds are present including prickly pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*) which is considered a priority weed of the Central West (**Appendix B**) and needs to be addressed during works.

The assessment finds that, of the threatened species that have been recorded locally, there is limited areas that provide suitable habitat and overall there is expected to be no significant impacts to any of these threatened fauna species. Additionally, there are no specialised habitat features such as rock outcrops, caves or large hollow-bearing trees close to the development site.

The following recommendations are made to minimise impacts to the habitat of surrounding the site, whilst still facilitating the development.

1. Large dead trees and mature trees should be retained where possible, unless they are considered dangerous.
2. A weed management plan, focusing on the control and removal of prickly pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*), is warranted to reduce the risk of spreading the weed while improving the condition of the surrounding ecosystem.
3. Retention of as much native vegetation as possible should be an important consideration for the current development and ongoing maintenance of the area.
4. The proposal does not trigger any of the thresholds for entry into the NSW Biodiversity Offset Scheme and this assessment finds that entry into the Biodiversity Offset Scheme is not required.

References

Dubbo Local environmental Plan 2011,

<https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2011-0580> Accessed: 17/06/2021

Threatened species found in Talbragar Valley IBRA sub-region

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/cmaSearchResults.aspx?SubCmaId=263> Accessed 16/06/2021

Bionet Atlas

https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/atlaspublicapp/UI_Modules/ATLAS_/AtlasSearch.aspxv

Accessed 15/06/2021

Biodiversity Offset Scheme <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity-offsets-scheme/about-the-biodiversity-offsets-scheme/when-does-bos-apply>

Accessed 18/06/2021

Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool

<https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=BOSETMap> Accessed 17/06/21

Appendix A: Species noted during site inspection

Common Name	Scientific Name
Trees	
White cypress-pine	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>
Grey box	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>
Mistletoe	
Australian pine tree	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
River red gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>
Belah	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>
Wilga	<i>Geijera parviflora</i>
Ferns	
Rock fern	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>
Shrubs	
Sticky Hop Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Tussock rush	<i>Juncus aridicola</i>
Grasses and Forbs	
Swan River Daisy	<i>Brachyscome spp.</i>
Paper Daisy	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>
Umbrella sedge	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>
Rough saw sedge	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>
Three awn speargrass	<i>Aristida vagans</i>
Purple Burr-daisy	<i>Calotis cuneifolia</i>
Winter grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Tall finger grass	<i>Digitaria milanjiana</i>
Panic grass	<i>Panicum spp</i>
Longleaf wallaby grass	<i>Austrodanthonia longifolia</i>
Lesser joyweed	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>
Amulla	<i>Myoporum debile</i>
Sticky everlasting	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>
Tall blue bell	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>
Grassland bindweed	<i>Convolvulus graminetinus</i>
Brown's lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>
Introduces species	
Kikuyu grass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Weeds	
Fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Deadly Nightshade	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Purple top	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Narrawa burr	<i>Solanum cinereum</i>
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>
Sweet Briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Swamp dock	<i>Rumex brownii</i>
Milk thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Wild aster	<i>Aster subulatus</i>
Rice millet	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>
Canada bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Animals	
Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo</i>
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>
Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Noisy miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>

Appendix B: Priority weeds for the Central West

Note: this region includes the local council areas of Bogan (lower), Coonamble, Dubbo Regional, Forbes, Gilgandra, Lachlan, Narromine, Parkes, Warren, Warrumbungle and Weddin.

Weed	Duty
All plants	General Biosecurity Duty <i>All plants are regulated with a general biosecurity duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risk they may pose. Any person who deals with any plant, who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk, has a duty to ensure the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.</i>
African boxthorn <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Alligator weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Alligator weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Biosecurity Zone <i>The Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone is established for all land within the state except land in the following regions: Greater Sydney; Hunter (but only in the local government areas of City of Lake Macquarie, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens). Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone</i>
Anchored water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Arrowhead <i>Sagittaria calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of <i>Sagittaria</i>
Athel pine <i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Athel pine <i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Exclusion zone: all waterways and riparian areas in the region. Core infestation area: whole region except for the exclusion zone. Whole region: The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Exclusion zone: The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Core infestation area: Land managers should mitigate of plant being introduced to their land. Land managers reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.</i>
Bellyache bush <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	Biosecurity Zone <i>The Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone is established for all land within the</i>

	State except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean between Cape Byron in the north and Point Perpendicular in the south. <i>Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone</i>
Black knapweed <i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Black willow <i>Salix nigra</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Blackberry <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> All species in the <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate have this requirement, except for the varieties Black Satin, Chehalem, Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Murrindindi, Silvan, Smooth Stem, and Thornfree
Blue heliotrope <i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Exclusion zone: Weddin local government area. Core infestation area: whole region except for exclusion zone. <i>Whole region: The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Exclusion zone: The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Core infestation area: Land managers should reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.</i>
Boneseed <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Boneseed <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	Control Order Boneseed Control Zone: Whole of NSW <i>Boneseed Control Zone (Whole of NSW): Owners and occupiers of land on which there is boneseed must notify the local control authority of new infestations; immediately destroy the plants; ensure subsequent generations are destroyed; and ensure the land is kept free of the plant. A person who deals with a carrier of boneseed must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant.</i>
Boxing glove cactus <i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Boxing glove cactus <i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of <i>Cylindropuntia</i> except <i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> (Hudson pear)
Bridal creeper <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> *this requirement also applies to the Western Cape form of bridal creeper
Bridal creeper <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or</i>

	released into the environment. Land managers to reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.
Bridal veil creeper <i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Broomrapes <i>Orobanche</i> species	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries All species of Orobanche are Prohibited Matter in NSW, except Clover broomrape, Orobanche minor and Australian broomrape, Orobanche cernua var. australiana.
Burr ragweed <i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Cabomba <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Cane cactus <i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold All species in the Austrocylindropuntia genus have this requirement
Cape broom <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Carrion flower <i>Orbea variegata</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Cat's claw creeper <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Cat's claw creeper <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Land managers to reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.
Chilean needle grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Chilean needle grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.
Chinese violet <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	Control Order Owners and occupiers of land on which there is Chinese violet must notify the local control authority for the area if the Chinese violet is part of a new infestation on the land, destroy all Chinese violet on the land ensuring that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed; and keep the land free of Chinese violet. A person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant on the land, or on or in a carrier.

Climbing asparagus <i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Climbing asparagus fern <i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Common pear <i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Common pear <i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Whole region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Core infestations: Land managers should mitigate spread from their land.</i> *This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of Opuntia except for Opuntia ficus-indica (Indian fig)
Coolatai grass <i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Exclusion zone: whole region except for the core infestation area of the Warrumbungle and Coonamble Shire Council areas</i> <i>Whole region: The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Exclusion zone: The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Core infestation area: Land managers should reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.</i>
East Indian hygrophila <i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.</i>
Eurasian water milfoil <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Eve's needle cactus <i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> All species in the Austrocylindropuntia genus have this requirement
Fireweed <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Fireweed <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.</i>
Flax-leaf broom <i>Genista linifolia</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Foxtail fern <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Frogbit <i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i> All species of Limnobium are Prohibited Matter
Gamba grass <i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or</i>

	suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Giant reed <i>Arundo donax</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Grey sallow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Ground asparagus <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Harrisia cactus <i>Harrisia species</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Hawkweeds <i>Pilosella species</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries All species in the genera <i>Pilosella</i> and <i>Hieracium</i> are Prohibited Matter except for <i>Hieracium murorum</i>.
Honey locust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Hudson pear <i>Cylindropuntia pallida</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Hudson pear <i>Cylindropuntia pallida</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Hydrocotyl <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Hygrophila <i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.
Hymenachne <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Hymenachne <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.
Johnson grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being

	introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Karoo thorn <i>Vachellia karroo</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Kidney-leaf mud plantain <i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.
Kochia <i>Bassia scoparia</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries Excluding the subspecies <i>trichophylla</i>
Koster's curse <i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Lagarosiphon <i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Long-leaf willow primrose <i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.
Ludwigia <i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.
Madeira vine <i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Mesquite <i>Prosopis</i> species	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold All species in the genus <i>Prosopis</i> have this requirement
Mesquite <i>Prosopis</i> species	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Mexican feather grass <i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or

	suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Miconia Miconia species	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries All species of Miconia are Prohibited Matter in NSW
Mikania vine Mikania micrantha	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries *all species in the genus Mikania are Prohibited Matter in NSW
Mimosa Mimosa pigra	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Mother-of-millions Bryophyllum species	Regional Recommended Measure Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
Parkinsonia Parkinsonia aculeata	Prohibition on dealings Must not be imported into the State or sold
Parkinsonia Parkinsonia aculeata	Control Order Parkinsonia Control Zone: Whole of NSW Parkinsonia Control Zone (Whole of NSW): Owners and occupiers of land on which there is parkinsonia must notify the local control authority of new infestations; immediately destroy the plants; ensure subsequent generations are destroyed; and ensure the land is kept free of the plant. A person who deals with a carrier of parkinsonia must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant.
Parthenium weed Parthenium hysterophorus	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Parthenium weed Parthenium hysterophorus	Prohibition on dealings The following equipment must not be imported into NSW from Queensland: grain harvesters (including the comb or front), comb trailers (including the comb or front), bins used for holding grain during harvest operations, augers or similar for moving grain, vehicles used to transport grain harvesters, support vehicles driven in paddocks during harvest operations, mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used to transport those rigs, unless set out as an exception in Division 5, Part 2 of the Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2017
Pond apple Annona glabra	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries
Prickly acacia Vachellia nilotica	Prohibited Matter A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited

	<i>matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Prickly pears - Austrocyllindropuntias <i>Austrocyllindropuntia</i> species	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> All species in the Austrocyllindropuntia genus have this requirement
Prickly pears - Cyllindropuntias <i>Cyllindropuntia</i> species	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> All species in the Cyllindropuntia genus have this requirement
Prickly pears - Cyllindropuntias <i>Cyllindropuntia</i> species	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of Cyllindropuntia except Cyllindropuntia rosea (Hudson pear)
Prickly pears - Opuntias <i>Opuntia</i> species	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> Except for Opuntia ficus-indica (Indian fig)
Prickly pears - Opuntias <i>Opuntia</i> species	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Land managers to reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of Opuntia except for Opuntia ficus-indica (Indian fig)
Rope pear <i>Cyllindropuntia imbricata</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> All species in the Cyllindropuntia genus have this requirement
Rope pear <i>Cyllindropuntia imbricata</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. Land managers reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of Cyllindropuntia except Cyllindropuntia rosea (Hudson pear)
Rubber vine <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Sagittaria <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Sagittaria <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of Sagittaria
Salvinia <i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Salvinia <i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be</i>

	<i>bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.</i>
Scotch broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Serrated tussock <i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Serrated tussock <i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Regional Recommended Measure Exclusion zone: whole region except for the core infestation area that is bounded by the Central West Local Land Services boundary north along Burrendong Way to Stuart Town, east along Mookerawa Road to Burrendong Dam, and east along Oak Creek, bounded by the Central West Local Land Services boundary <i>Whole region: The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Exclusion zone: The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Core infestation area: Land managers should reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.</i>
Siam weed <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Silverleaf nightshade <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Silverleaf nightshade <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Land managers to reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.</i>
Smooth tree pear <i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Smooth tree pear <i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Whole region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Core infestations: Land managers should mitigate spread from their land.</i> *This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of Opuntia except for Opuntia ficus-indica (Indian fig)
Snakefeather <i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Spiny burrgrass - longispinus <i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.</i>
Spiny burrgrass - spinifex <i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.</i>
Spongeplant <i>Limnobium spongia</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i> All species of Limnobium are Prohibited Matter

Spotted knapweed <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>micranthos</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Tiger pear <i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Tiger pear <i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Whole region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Core infestations: Land managers should mitigate spread from their land.</i> *This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of <i>Opuntia</i> except for <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (Indian fig)
Tropical soda apple <i>Solanum viarum</i>	Control Order <i>Tropical Soda Apple Control Zone: Whole of NSW</i> <i>Tropical Soda Apple Control Zone (Whole of NSW): Owners and occupiers of land on which there is tropical soda apple must notify the local control authority of new infestations; destroy the plants including the fruit; ensure subsequent generations are destroyed; and ensure the land is kept free of the plant. A person who deals with a carrier of tropical soda apple must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant on the land, or on or in a carrier.</i>
Velvety tree pear <i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Velvety tree pear <i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Whole region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Core infestations: Land managers should mitigate spread from their land.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to all species of <i>Opuntia</i> except for <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (Indian fig)
Water caltrop <i>Trapa</i> species	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i> All species in the <i>Trapa</i> genus are Prohibited Matter in NSW
Water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i>
Water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Biosecurity Zone <i>The Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone applies to all land within the State, except for the following regions: Greater Sydney or North Coast, North West (but only the local government area of Moree Plains), Hunter (but only in the local government areas of City of Cessnock, City of Lake Macquarie, MidCoast, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens), South East (but only in the local government areas of Eurobodalla, Kiama, City of Shellharbour, City of Shoalhaven or City of Wollongong).</i> <i>Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone</i>
Water lilies <i>Nymphaea</i> species	Regional Recommended Measure <i>Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. The plant should not be</i>

	<i>bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment. Notify local control authority if found.</i> This Regional Recommended Measure applies to <i>Nymphaea mexicana</i> (Mexican water lily)
Water soldier <i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>
Willows <i>Salix</i> species	Prohibition on dealings <i>Must not be imported into the State or sold</i> All species in the <i>Salix</i> genus have this requirement, except <i>Salix babylonica</i> (weeping willows), <i>Salix x calodendron</i> (pussy willow) and <i>Salix x reichardtii</i> (sterile pussy willow)
Witchweeds <i>Striga</i> species	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i> All species in the <i>Striga</i> genus are Prohibited Matter in NSW, except the native <i>Striga parviflora</i>
Yellow burrhead <i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Prohibited Matter <i>A person who deals with prohibited matter or a carrier of prohibited matter is guilty of an offence. A person who becomes aware of or suspects the presence of prohibited matter must immediately notify the Department of Primary Industries</i>

The content provided here is for information purposes only and is taken from the Biosecurity Act 2015 and its subordinate legislation, and the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans (published by each Local Land Services region in NSW). It describes the state and regional priorities for weeds in New South Wales, Australia.

Appendix C: BioNet Atlas search results

Data from the BioNet Atlas website, which holds records from a number of custodians. The data are only indicative and cannot be considered a comprehensive inventory and may contain errors and omissions. Species listed under the Sensitive Species Data Policy may have their locations denatured (^ rounded to 0.1°C; ^^ rounded to 0.01°C. Copyright the State of NSW through the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Search criteria : Public Report of all Valid Records of Threatened (listed on BC Act 2016) ,Commonwealth listed ,CAMBA listed ,JAMBA listed or ROKAMBA listed Entities in selected area [North: -32.22 West: 148.53 East: 148.63 South: -32.32] returned a total of 130 records of 37 species.

Report generated on 25/06/2021 11:43 AM

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status	Comm. status	Records
Aves	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	V,P		2
Aves	<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Red-tailed Tropicbird	V,P	C,J	1
Aves	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V,P		4
Aves	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V,P		8
Aves	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	V,P		4
Aves	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E	2
Aves	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	1
Aves	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	P	C,J,K	1
Aves	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	P	C,J,K	1
Aves	<i>^Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V,P,2		3
Aves	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V,P		2
Aves	<i>^^Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E1,P,3	CE	1
Aves	<i>^^Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V,P,3	V	4
Aves	<i>^^Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V,P,3		5
Aves	<i>^^Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V,P,3		1
Aves	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V,P		4
Aves	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V,P		3
Aves	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P	CE	13
Aves	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V,P		1
Aves	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V,P		1
Aves	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	V,P		21
Aves	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V,P		1
Aves	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	V,P		1
Aves	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V,P		2
Aves	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V,P		2
Mammalia	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V,P	V	2
Mammalia	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P		1
Mammalia	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V	8

Mammalia	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V,P		4
Mammalia	<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	Little Pied Bat	V,P		3
Mammalia	<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V,P	V	1
Mammalia	<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V,P		4
Flora	<i>Calotis glandulosa</i>	Mauve Burr-daisy	V	V	2
Flora	<i>Indigofera efoliata</i>	Leafless Indigo	E1,3	E	9
Flora	<i>Commersonia procumbens</i>		V	V	3
Flora	<i>Homoranthus darwinoides</i>	Fairy Bells	V	V	1
Flora	<i>Diuris tricolor</i>	Pine Donkey Orchid	V,P,2		3

NSW status

1	Sensitivity Class 1 (Sensitive Species Data Policy)
2	Sensitivity Class 2 (Sensitive Species Data Policy)
3	Sensitivity Class 3 (Sensitive Species Data Policy)
CC	Collapsed Ecological Community (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
CH	Critical Habitat (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
E1	Endangered (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
E2	Endangered Population (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
E3	Endangered Ecological Community (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
E4	Presumed Extinct (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
E4A	Critically Endangered (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
E4B	Critically Endangered Ecological Community (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
EW	Extinct in the Wild (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
FCE	Critically Endangered Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
FE	Endangered Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
FEC	Endangered Ecological Community of Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
FEP	Endangered Population of Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
FKTP	Key Threatening Process of Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
FP	Protected Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
FV	Vulnerable Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
FX	Extinct Fish (Fisheries Management Act 1994)
KTP	Key Threatening Process (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
P	Protected (National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974)
V	Vulnerable (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
V2	Vulnerable Ecological Community (Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)

Commonwealth status

C	Listed on China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
CD	Conservation Dependent (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
CE	Critically Endangered (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
E	Endangered (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
J	Listed on Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
K	Listed on Republic of Korea Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
KTP	Key Threatening Process (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
V	Vulnerable (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
X	Extinct (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)
XW	Extinct in the Wild (Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999)

