

ATTACHMENT I THREATENED FLORA LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE

Table I Likelihood of occurrence for EPBC listed threatened flora species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	EPBC ACT STATUS	HABITAT	SOURCE	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURENCE
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	V	Occurs in heath or dry sclerophyll forest on sandy soils with a preference for open, sometimes slightly disturbed sites e.g., trail margins, edges of roadside spoil mounds and in recently burnt patches. This species is associated with Red Bloodwood, Scribbly Gum, Parramatta Red Gum, Saw Banksia and Narrow-leaved Apple.	BAM-C, PMST	Low
<i>Allocasuarina glareicola</i>	Allocasuarina glareicola	E	Grows in Castlereagh woodland on lateritic soil. Found in open woodland with <i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>Angophora bakeri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i> and <i>Melaleuca decora</i> .	PMST	Low
<i>Androcalva procumbens</i>	<i>Androcalva procumbens</i>	V	Previously known as <i>Commersonia procumbens</i> . endemic to NSW and is known from the Dubbo–Mendooran– Gilgandra region, the Cobar region, and the upper Hunter Valley. The species occurs in sandy soils, often in disturbed habitats such as road verges, quarry boundaries, gravel stockpiles, and power line easements. Often found in communities of <i>Eucalyptus dealbata</i> – <i>E. sideroxylon</i> woodland, <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> shrubland, and mallee eucalypt with <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> understorey.	PMST	Low
<i>Angophora inopina</i>	Charmhaven Apple	V	This species occurs most frequently in four main vegetation communities: (i) <i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i> – <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> – <i>Angophora inopina</i> woodland/forest; (ii) <i>Hakea teretifolia</i> – <i>Banksia oblongifolia</i> wet heath; (iii) <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> –	PMST, BAM-C	Low

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			<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i> - <i>Angophora inopina</i> sedge woodland; (iv) <i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i> - <i>Corymbia gummifera</i> - <i>Angophora inopina</i> woodland/forest.		
<i>Asperula asthenes</i>	Trailing Woodruff	V	Trailing Woodruff is found in scattered locations within NSW from Bulahdelah to Kempsey, with several records from the Port Stephens/Wallis Lakes area. It occurs in damp sites, often along riverbanks, and occurs within the Hunter–Central Rivers and Northern Rivers (NSW) Natural Resource Management Regions. The distribution of this species overlaps with the ‘White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland’ EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community.	PMST, BioNet	Low
<i>Banksia penicillata</i>	a Banksia	E	<i>Banksia penicillata</i> is a large fire-sensitive shrub that can live up to 40–50 years before senescing and occurs as an understory species in sclerophyll forest or woodland (or occasionally as canopy species in heaths) on sandstone soils. It is endemic to New South Wales (NSW) and is found on sandstone-derived soils along ridges, among rocks or near cliffs, and occasionally on lower slopes and in plateau valleys, in the northern Blue Mountains, including Wollemi, Blue Mountains and Gardens of Stone National Parks, Muggii Murum-ban State Conservation Area and Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area	PMST	Low
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue Orchid	V	This species does not appear to have well-defined habitat preferences and is known from a range of communities, including swamp-heath and woodland. However, larger populations 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>). Open areas in the understorey of this community are preferred. On the Central Coast of NSW, populations have been	PMST	Low

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			recorded in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum (<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>), Brown Stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>), Red Bloodwood (<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>). The Leafless Tongue Orchid is often found in association with the Large Tongue Orchid (<i>C. subulata</i>) and the Tartan Tongue Orchid (<i>C. erecta</i>).		
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	E	The White-flowered Wax Plant usually occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation as well as littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> – Coastal Banksia coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted Gum aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honeymyrtle scrub to open scrub.	PMST	Low
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass	V	Associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. Often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture.	PMST	Low
<i>Eucalyptus glaucina</i>	Slaty Red Gum	V	Occurs in grassy woodland and dry eucalypt forest on deep, moderately fertile and well-watered soils.	PMST, BioNet	Low
<i>Eucalyptus pumila</i>	Pokolbin Mallee	V	The single known population occupies north-west-facing slopes derived from sandstone within dry sclerophyll woodland, with a canopy comprising <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> , <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> and, to a lesser extent, <i>Corymbia maculata</i> .	PMST, BAM-C	Low
<i>Euphrasia arguta</i>	-	CE	Historic records of the species noted the following habitats: 'in the open forest country around Bathurst in sub humid places', 'on the grassy country near Bathurst', and 'in meadows near rivers'.	PMST	Low
<i>Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina</i>	Tall Velvet Sea-berry	V	This subspecies of Tall Sea-berry occurs on the north coast of NSW and southeastern Queensland. It is plentiful in inaccessible areas of the upper Macleay River. Grows in damp places near	PMST	Low

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			watercourses. This subspecies also occurs in woodland on the steep rocky slopes of gorges		
<i>Hibbertia acaulothrix</i>	-	E	<i>Hibbertia acaulothrix</i> is known from several widely separated localities in New South Wales (NSW), from Wadbilliga National Park in the Southern Tablelands, through the Nattai Wollondilly area in the Southern Central Tablelands, to the Mt Baker and Mt Coricudgy (Wollemi) area in northern part of the Central Coast and Tablelands	PMST	Low
<i>Homoranthus darwinioides</i>	Fairy Bells	V	Grows in in various woodland habitats with shrubby understoreys, usually in gravely sandy soils. Landforms the species has been recorded growing on include flat sunny ridge tops with scrubby woodland, sloping ridges, gentle south-facing slopes, and a slight depression on a roadside with loamy sand. Associated species include <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. fibrosa</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>E. beyeri</i> subsp. <i>illaquens</i> , <i>E. dwyeri</i> , <i>E. rossii</i> , <i>Leptospermum divaricatum</i> , <i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> , <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> , <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. and <i>Micromyrtus</i> spp.	PMST	Low
<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>	Spiny Peppergrass	V	Found on ridges of gilgai clays dominated by Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), Belah (<i>Casuarina cristata</i>), Buloke (<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>) and Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>). In the south has been recorded growing in Bull Mallee (<i>Eucalyptus behriana</i>). Often the understorey is dominated by introduced plants. The species grows as a component of the ground flora, in grey loamy clays. Vegetation structure varies from open to dense, with sparse grassy understorey and occasional heavy litter.	PMST	Low
<i>Olearia cordata</i>	Olearia cordata	V	Populations are typically small and scattered. Grows in dry open sclerophyll forest and open shrubland, on sandstone ridges.	PMST	Low

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<i>Ozothamnus tessellatus</i>	Ozothamnus tessellatus	V	Grows in eucalypt woodland with an overlap in distribution with the EPBC TEC <i>White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland</i> . Populations are restricted to areas north of Rylstone, NSW with conserved populations within Goulburn River National Park and Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve.	BAM-C, PMST	Moderate
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Geebung	E	The Hairy Geebung is found in clayey and sandy soils in dry sclerophyll open forest, woodland and heath, primarily on the Mittagong Formation and on the upper Hawkesbury Sandstone. It is usually present as isolated individuals or very small populations.	PMST	Low
<i>Persoonia pauciflora</i>	North Rothbury Persoonia	CE	Occurs in dry open forest or woodland on silty sandstone soils with a moderate to sparse shrub layer and grassy groundcover. Associated dominate canopy species include <i>Corymbia maculata</i> , <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> and <i>E. crebra</i> .	BAM-C, PMST	Moderate
<i>Picris evae</i>	Hawkweed	V	All recent collections appear to come from modified habitats such as weedy roadside vegetation and paddocks. Its main habitat is open Eucalypt Forest including a canopy of <i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>E. albens</i> , <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> , <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> , and/or <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> with a <i>Dichanthium</i> grassy understory.	PMST	Low
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Brown Pomaderris	V	Brown Pomaderris grows in moist woodland or forest on clay and alluvial soils of flood plains and creek lines.	PMST	Low
<i>Prasophyllum sp. Wybong</i>	Prasophyllum sp. Wybong	CE	This species is known to occur in open eucalypt woodland and grassland.	PMST, BAM-C	Moderate
<i>Prostanthera cineolifera</i>	Singleton Mint Bush	V	Grows in open woodlands on exposed sandstone ridges in association with shallow or skeletal sands.	BAM-C, PMST	Low

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<i>Pterostylis gibbosa</i>	Illawarra Greenhood	E	All known populations grow in open forest or woodland, on flat or gently sloping land with poor drainage. In the Hunter region, the species grows in open woodland dominated by <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Callitris endlicheri</i> .	PMST	Moderate
<i>Rhizanthella slateri</i>	Eastern Australian Underground Orchid	E	Habitat requirements are poorly understood and no particular vegetation type has been associated with the species, although it is known to occur in sclerophyll forest.	PMST	Low
<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>	Scrub Turpentine	CE	Scrub Turpentine occupies littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils.	PMST	Low
<i>Rutidosis heterogama</i>	Heath Wrinklewort	V	Grows in heath on sandy soils and moist areas in open forest, with records along disturbed roadsides.	PMST, BAM-C	Low
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	V	On the central coast Magenta Lilly Pilly occurs on gravels, sands, silts and clays in riverside gallery rainforests and remnant littoral rainforest communities.	PMST	Low
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	Occurs in grassland on coastal headlands or grassland and grassy woodland away from the coast. Often found in association with Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>).	PMST	Moderate
<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	CE	Occurs in warm temperate rainforest and rain forest margins in remote sandstone canyons.	PMST	Low