

ATTACHMENT F: FAUNA LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper		M	Found along all coastlines of Australia and in many areas inland, the Common Sandpiper is widespread in small numbers. The population when in Australia is concentrated in northern and western Australia.		The species utilises a wide range of coastal wetlands and some inland wetlands, with varying levels of salinity, and is mostly found around muddy margins or rocky shores and rarely on mudflats. The Common Sandpiper has been recorded in estuaries and deltas of streams, as well as on banks farther upstream; around lakes, pools, billabongs, reservoirs, dams and claypans, and occasionally piers and jetties. The muddy margins utilised by the species are often narrow and may be steep. The species is often associated with mangroves, and sometimes found in areas of mud littered with rocks or snags	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There is no useable wetland or shoreline habitat within the project area.	No
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	The Regent Honeyeater mainly inhabits temperate woodlands and open forests of the inland slopes of south-east Australia. Birds are also found in drier coastal woodlands and forests in some years. In NSW the distribution is very patchy and		The species inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland and riparian forests of River She-oak. Regent Honeyeaters inhabit woodlands that support a significantly high abundance	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There is no woodland habitat within the project area.	No.

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				mainly confined to the two main breeding areas and surrounding fragmented woodlands. In some years flocks converge on flowering coastal woodlands and forests.		and species richness of bird species. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes.			
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	V	V	Southern Whiteface occurs across most of mainland Australia south of the tropics, from the north-eastern edge of the Western Australian wheatbelt, east to the Great Dividing Range. There is a broad hybrid zone between the two subspecies extending north from the western edge of the Nullarbor Plain. The northern boundary extends to about Carnarvon in the west, to the southern Northern Territory in central Australia, but is slightly further south in Queensland where the species is largely confined to the south-west of the Mitchell Grass Downs and along the southern state border.		Prefers relatively undisturbed open woodlands and shrublands with an understorey of grasses or shrubs, or both; habitat with low tree densities and an herbaceous understorey litter cover which provides essential foraging habitat; living and dead trees with hollows and crevices which are essential for roosting and nesting.	4 (2020) PMST	Low - The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area. There is no woodland or shrubland habitat within the project area.	No.
<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	V	V	The Pink-tailed Legless Lizard is only known from the Central and Southern Tablelands, and the South Western Slopes. There is a concentration of populations in the Canberra/Queanbeyan Region. Other populations have been recorded near Cooma,		Inhabits sloping, open woodland areas with predominantly native grassy groundlayers, particularly those dominated by Kangaroo Grass. Sites are typically well-drained, with rocky outcrops or scattered,	1 (1999) PMST	Moderate - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded (no recent records) within 10km of the project area and limited suitable	Yes. Maintained for survey.

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				Yass, Bathurst, Albury and West Wyalong. This species is also found in the Australian Capital Territory.		partially-buried rocks. Commonly found beneath small, partially-embedded rocks and appear to spend considerable time in burrows below these rocks; the burrows have been constructed by and are often still inhabited by small black ants and termites.		habitat is present on the project area.	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift		M	In NSW, the Fork-tailed Swift is recorded in all regions. Many records occur east of the Great Divide, however, a few populations have been found west of the Great Divide. These are widespread but scattered further west of the line joining Bourke and Dareton. Sightings have been recorded at Milparinka, the Bulloo River and Thurloo Downs		The species mostly occurs over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodland and tea-tree swamps, low scrub, heathland or saltmarsh. They are also found at treeless grassland and sandplains covered with spinifex, open farmland and inland and coastal sand-dunes. The sometimes occur above rainforests, wet sclerophyll forest or open forest or plantations of pines. They forage aerially, up to hundreds of metres above ground, but also less than 1 m above open areas or over water. They often occur in areas of updraughts, especially around cliffs	2 (2021)	Low - The species has recently (<20 years) been recorded within 10km of the project area and the project area contains marginally suitable habitat for the species.	No. The species is unlikely to alight within the project area.
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	V		Dusky Woodswallows are widespread in eastern, southern and southsestern Australia. The		Primarily inhabits dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands, including mallee	15 (2023)	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been	Yes. The species has been

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				species occurs throughout most of New South Wales, but is sparsely scattered in, or largely absent from, much of the upper western region. Most breeding activity occurs on the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range.		associations, with an open or sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs, and ground-cover of grasses or sedges and fallen woody debris. It has also been recorded in shrublands, heathlands and very occasionally in moist forest or rainforest. Also found in farmland, usually at the edges of forest or woodland.		recorded on the project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area. However, the species inhabits forests and woodlands. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	assessed as an ecosystem credit species.
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch	V	CE	Silver perch are endemic to the Murray-Darling system. Hatchery-bred silver perch are also stocked out of their range in a number of impoundments on east coast river systems, where they seemingly fail to reproduce. However, a self-sustaining population of silver perch occurs in Cataract Dam in the Hawkesbury Nepean system.		Silver perch formerly utilised a diversity of habitats within the Murray-Darling system. However, numerous reliable accounts exist of silver perch penetrating to Cooma (~ 800 metres ASL) on the Murrumbidgee River in large-scale upstream migrations in summer in the early and mid 1900s.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no continuously flowing streams within the project area. Middle Flat Creek, adjacent to the project area, is not mapped as Silver Perch habitat by Fisheries NSW. Middle Flat Creek is poor habitat, with very poor water quality, no overhanging vegetation and limited fringing	No.

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								vegetation, and little in-stream structure.	
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper		V, M	The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper spends the non-breeding season in Australia with small numbers occurring regularly in New Zealand. Most of the population migrates to Australia, mostly to the south-east and are widespread in both inland and coastal locations and in both freshwater and saline habitats. Many inland records are of birds on passage. They are widespread in most regions of New South Wales (NSW) and Victoria, especially in coastal areas, but they are sparse in the south-central Western Plain and east Lower Western Regions of NSW, and north-east and north-central Victoria		Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, salt pans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in saltworks and sewage farms. They use flooded paddocks, sedgeland and other ephemeral wetlands, but leave when they dry. They use intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries or seashores, and also swamps and creeks lined with mangroves.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no natural wetlands within the project area, and the small dams present lack mudflats and wetland vegetation.	No
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	E	CE, M	The Curlew Sandpiper is distributed around most of the Australian coastline (including Tasmania). It occurs along the entire coast of NSW, particularly in the Hunter Estuary, and sometimes in freshwater wetlands in the Murray-Darling		It generally occupies littoral and estuarine habitats, and in New South Wales is mainly found in intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It also occurs in non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons on the coast and sometimes inland.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no natural wetlands within the project area, and the	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				Basin. Inland records are probably mainly of birds pausing for a few days during migration. The Curlew Sandpiper breeds in Siberia and migrates to Australia (as well as Africa and Asia) for the non-breeding period, arriving in Australia between August and November, and departing between March and mid-April.		It forages in or at the edge of shallow water, occasionally on exposed algal mats or waterweed, or on banks of beach-cast seagrass or seaweed. It roosts on shingle, shell or sand beaches; spits or islets on the coast or in wetlands; or sometimes in salt marsh, among beach-cast seaweed, or on rocky shores. Curlew Sandpipers are omnivorous, feeding on worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and some seeds.		small dams present lack mudflats and wetland vegetation.	
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper		M	In New South Wales (NSW), the Pectoral Sandpiper is widespread, but scattered. Records exist east of the Great Divide, from Casino and Ballina, south to Ulladulla. West of the Great Divide, the species is widespread in the Riverina and Lower Western regions		In Australasia, the Pectoral Sandpiper prefers shallow fresh to saline wetlands. The species is found at coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally found further inland. It prefers wetlands that have open fringing mudflats and low, emergent or fringing vegetation, such as grass or samphire. The species has also been	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no natural wetlands within the project area, and the small dams present lack mudflats and wetland vegetation.	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
						recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum. They forage in shallow water or soft mud at the edge of wetlands			
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	E	E	The Gang-gang Cockatoo is distributed from southern Victoria through south- and central-eastern New South Wales. In New South Wales, the Gang-gang Cockatoo is distributed from the south-east coast to the Hunter region, and inland to the Central Tablelands and south-west slopes. It occurs regularly in the Australian Capital Territory. It is rare at the extremities of its range, with isolated records known from as far north as Coffs Harbour and as far west as Mudgee.		In spring and summer, generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In autumn and winter, the species often moves to lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly box-gum and box-ironbark assemblages, or in dry forest in coastal areas and often found in urban areas. May also occur in sub-alpine Snow Gum (<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>) woodland and occasionally in temperate rainforests. Favours old growth forest and woodland attributes for nesting and roosting. Nests are located in hollows that are 10 cm in diameter or larger in eucalypts.	17 (2022) PMST	Low - The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area. There are no woodlands within the project area.	No. Excluded from survey
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	South-eastern	V	V	The species is uncommon although widespread throughout suitable forest and woodland		Inhabits open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously	No. Excluded from survey

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	Glossy Black-Cockatoo			habitats, from the central Queensland coast to East Gippsland in Victoria, and inland to the southern tablelands and central western plains of NSW, with a small population in the Riverina. An isolated population exists on Kangaroo Island, South Australia.		where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak and Forest Sheoak are important foods. Inland populations feed on a wide range of sheoaks, including Drooping Sheoak. Belah is also utilised and may be a critical food source for some populations. In the Riverina, birds are associated with hills and rocky rises supporting Drooping Sheoak, but also recorded in open woodlands dominated by Belah (<i>Casuarina cristata</i>). Feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of several species of she-oak (<i>Casuarina</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> species), shredding the cones with the massive bill. Dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for nest sites.		within 10 km of the project area. There are no woodlands, <i>Causuriana</i> or <i>Allocasuarina</i> species within the project area.	
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V		The Speckled Warbler has a patchy distribution throughout south-eastern Queensland, the eastern half of NSW and into Victoria, as far west as the Grampians. The species is most frequently reported from the hills and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range, and rarely from the coast. There has been a decline in population density		The Speckled Warbler lives in a wide range of Eucalyptus dominated communities that have a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies. Typical habitat would include scattered native tussock grasses, a sparse shrub layer, some eucalypt regrowth and an open canopy. Large, relatively	7 (2022)	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded on the project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area. However, the species inhabits	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.

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				throughout its range, with the decline exceeding 40% where no vegetation remnants larger than 100ha survive.		undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area. The diet consists of seeds and insects, with most foraging taking place on the ground around tussocks and under bushes and trees. Pairs are sedentary and occupy a breeding territory of about ten hectares, with a slightly larger home-range when not breeding. The rounded, domed, roughly built nest of dry grass and strips of bark is located in a slight hollow in the ground or the base of a low dense plant, often among fallen branches and other litter.		forests and woodlands. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	V		The Spotted Harrier occurs throughout the Australian mainland, except in densely forested or wooded habitats of the coast, escarpment and ranges, and rarely in Tasmania. Individuals disperse widely in NSW and comprise a single population.		Occurs in grassy open woodland including Acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland, grassland and shrub steppe. It is found most commonly in native grassland, but also occurs in agricultural land, foraging over open habitats including edges of inland wetlands. Builds a stick nest in a tree and lays eggs in spring (or sometimes autumn), with young remaining in the nest for several months. Preys on	2 (2013)	Moderate - The species has recently (<20 years) been recorded within 10km of the project area and the project area contains marginally suitable habitat for the species.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.

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						terrestrial mammals (eg bandicoots, bettongs, and rodents), birds and reptile, occasionally insects and rarely carrion.			
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V	V	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. It is less commonly found on coastal plains and ranges.		Found in eucalypt woodlands (including Box-Gum Woodland) and dry open forest of the inland slopes and plains inland of the Great Dividing Range; mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species; also found in mallee and River Red Gum Forest bordering wetlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses; usually not found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer; fallen timber is an important habitat component for foraging; also recorded, though less commonly, in similar woodland habitats on the coastal ranges and plains.	2 (2003) PMST	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded within 10km of the project area, but suitable habitat is not present. There is no woodland habitat within the project area and fallen timber is not present.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V		The Varied Sittella is sedentary and inhabits most of mainland		Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially those	1 (2001)	Low- The species has historically (>20	Yes. Assessed

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				Australia except the treeless deserts and open grasslands. Distribution in NSW is nearly continuous from the coast to the far west. The Varied Sittella's population size in NSW is uncertain but is believed to have undergone a moderate reduction over the past several decades.		containing rough-barked species and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches, mallee and Acacia woodland. Feeds on arthropods gleaned from crevices in rough or decorticated bark, dead branches, standing dead trees and small branches and twigs in the tree canopy. Builds a cup-shaped nest of plant fibres and cobwebs in an upright tree fork high in the living tree canopy, and often re-uses the same fork or tree in successive years.		years ago) been recorded within 10km of the project area, but not recently, and suitable habitat is not present. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	as an ecosystem credit species.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	E	The range of the Spotted-tailed Quoll has contracted considerably since European settlement. It is now found in eastern NSW, eastern Victoria, south-east and north-eastern Queensland, and Tasmania. Only in Tasmania is it still considered relatively common.		Recorded across a range of habitat types, including rainforest, open forest, woodland, coastal heath and inland riparian forest, from the sub-alpine zone to the coastline. Quolls use hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, other animal burrows, small caves and rock outcrops as den sites. Are known to traverse their home ranges along densely vegetated creeklines.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There is no woodland or other habitat features such as fallen logs for the species to use.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species, but not assessed for significant impact under the EPBC Act.
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	V	V	The Striped Legless Lizard occurs in the Southern Tablelands, the South West		Found mainly in Natural Temperate Grassland but has also been captured in	27 (2024) PMST	High- The species has specific habitat requirements that	Yes. Maintained for survey.

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				Slopes, the Upper Hunter and possibly on the Riverina. Populations are known in the Goulburn, Yass, Queanbeyan, Cooma, Muswellbrook, and Tumut areas. Also occurs in the ACT, Victoria and south-eastern South Australia.		grasslands that have a high exotic component. Also found in secondary grassland near Natural Temperate Grassland and occasionally in open Box-Gum Woodland. Habitat is where grassland is dominated by perennial, tussock-forming grasses such as Kangaroo Grass, spear-grasses and poa tussocks, and occasionally wallaby grasses. Sometimes present in modified grasslands with a significant content of exotic grasses. Sometimes found in grasslands with significant amounts of surface rocks, which are used for shelter. Sometimes utilises dried cowpats for shelter.		are present on the project area.	
<i>Epthianura albigrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	V		The White-fronted Chat is found across the southern half of Australia, from southernmost Queensland to southern Tasmania, and across to Western Australia as far north as Carnarvon. Found mostly in temperate to arid climates and very rarely sub-tropical areas, it occupies foothills and lowlands up to 1000 m above sea level. In NSW, it occurs mostly in the southern half of the state, in		Gregarious species, usually found foraging on bare or grassy ground in wetland areas, singly or in pairs. Along the coastline, it is found predominantly in saltmarsh vegetation but also in open grasslands and sometimes in low shrubs bordering wetland areas.	1 (2000)	Low- The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area. There is no useable wetland or shoreline habitat within the project area.	Yes. Assessed as ecosystem credit species.

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				damp open habitats along the coast, and near waterways in the western part of the state.					
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe		V,M	Latham's Snipe is a non-breeding visitor to south-eastern Australia and is a passage migrant through northern Australia. The species has been recorded along the east coast of Australia from Cape York Peninsula through to south-eastern South Australia. The range extends inland over the eastern tablelands in south-eastern Queensland and to west of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. The species is widespread in Tasmania and is found in all regions of Victoria except for the north-west. Most birds spend the non-breeding period at sites located south of the Richmond River in New South Wales. The species is occasionally recorded at sites located to the west of the core range. It is also an irregular visitor to Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island, and possibly to Macquarie Island.		Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation (e.g. swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies). However, they can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity. The foraging habitats of Latham's Snipe are characterized by areas of mud (either exposed or beneath a very shallow covering of water) and some form of cover (e.g. low, dense vegetation). The snipe roost on the ground near (or sometimes in) their foraging areas, usually in sites that provide some degree of shelter, e.g. beside or under clumps of vegetation, among dense tea-tree, in forests, in drainage ditches or plough marks, among boulders, or in	PMST	Low- The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no natural wetlands within the project area, and the small dams present lack mudflats and wetland vegetation.	No

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						shallow water if cover is unavailable			
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	The Painted Honeyeater is nomadic and occurs at low densities throughout its range. The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland. During the winter it is more likely to be found in the north of its distribution.		Inhabits Boree/ Weeping Myall, Brigalow and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. A specialist feeder on the fruits of mistletoes growing on woodland eucalypts and acacias. Prefers mistletoes of the genus <i>Amyema</i> . Insects and nectar from mistletoe or eucalypts are occasionally eaten. Nest from spring to autumn in a small, delicate nest hanging within the outer canopy of drooping eucalypts, she-oak, paperbark or mistletoe branches.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no woodlands within the project area.	No
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V		The White-bellied Sea-eagle is distributed around the Australian coastline, including Tasmania, and well inland along rivers and wetlands of the Murray Darling Basin. In New South Wales it is widespread along the east coast, and along all major inland rivers and waterways.		Habitats are characterised by the presence of large areas of open water including larger rivers, swamps, lakes, and the sea. Occurs at sites near the sea or sea-shore, such as around bays and inlets, beaches, reefs, lagoons, estuaries and mangroves; and at, or in the vicinity of freshwater swamps, lakes, reservoirs, billabongs and saltmarsh. Terrestrial habitats include coastal	1 (2013)	Low - The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.

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						dunes, tidal flats, grassland, heathland, woodland, and forest (including rainforest). Breeding habitat consists of mature tall open forest, open forest, tall woodland, and swamp sclerophyll forest close to foraging habitat.			
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V		The Little Eagle is found throughout the Australian mainland excepting the most densely forested parts of the Dividing Range escarpment. It occurs as a single population throughout NSW.		Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. Sheoak or Acacia woodlands and riparian woodlands of interior NSW are also used. Nests in tall living trees within a remnant patch, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter.	7 (2018)	Low - The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area. There are no woodlands or tall living native trees within the project area.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V	V	Migratory and usually seen in eastern Australia from October to April. Breeds in forests in south-eastern Siberia, Mongolia, the Korean Peninsula and northern Japan June-August. Most often seen in eastern Australia before storms, low pressure troughs and approaching cold fronts and occasionally bushfire. These conditions are often used by insects to swarm (eg termites and ants) or tend to lift insects away from the surface which favours sighting of White-		In Australia, the White-throated Needletail is almost exclusively aerial, from heights of less than 1 m up to more than 1000 m above the ground. Because they are aerial, it has been stated that conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species. Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including	1 (2005) PMST	Low - The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.

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				throated Needletails as they feed. More common in coastal areas, less so inland.		open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland.			
<i>Keyacris scurra</i>	Key's Matchstick Grasshopper	E	E	Key's Matchstick grasshopper was originally distributed from Victoria to Orange (NSW) across the wheat/sheep belt, typically recorded in native grasslands and grassy woodland. Its northern boundaries are poorly defined, with its Victorian distribution most notable in the Omeo district, and it has been found in the following land-uses: cemeteries, along railway easements, travelling stock routes and more recently conservation reserves in the ACT. Disturbance appears to be an important determinant of site occupancy and it appears to be absent from sites that are disturbed during inappropriate times of the year (and interrupt the short non-overlapping lifecycle) or have been subjected to erratic management (e.g. periods of over and under grazing). At three places in NSW these species (Key's Matchstick Grasshopper and the related		Typically found in native grasslands and grassy woodlands but it has also been recorded in other vegetation associations usually containing a native grass understory (especially kangaroo grass <i>Themeda triandra</i>) and known food plants (particularly <i>Asteraceae</i>). Opportunistic sightings have been reported in a wide range of vegetation types in south-east NSW, including wet sclerophyll forest, montane low forest, dry woodlands, heathland, and montane grasslands. In some reported locations there is an absence of <i>Themeda</i> and very few or no <i>Asteraceae</i> . Being flightless, this species does not disperse large distances (<10m) which suggests these observations are indicative of resident populations (rather than dispersing individuals).	1 (2019) PMST	Moderate - The species has recently (<20 years) been recorded within 10km of the project area and the project area contains marginally suitable habitat for the species.	Yes. Maintained for survey.

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				Keyacris marcida) occur within 14-16 km of each other.					
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	CE	Breeds in Tasmania during spring and summer, migrating in the autumn and winter months to south-eastern Australia from Victoria and the eastern parts of South Australia to south-east Queensland. In NSW mostly occurs on the coast and south west slopes.		Migrates to the Australian south-east mainland between February and October. On the mainland they occur in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely or where there are abundant lerp (from sap-sucking bugs) infestations. Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany, Spotted Gum, Red Bloodwood, Forest Red Gum, Mugga Ironbark, and White Box. Commonly used lerp infested trees include Inland Grey Box, Grey Box, and Yellow Box. Following winter they return to Tasmania to breed.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	No
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	Formerly distributed from the NSW north coast near Brunswick Heads, southwards along the NSW coast to Victoria where it extends into east Gippsland. Records from west to Bathurst, Tumut and the ACT region. Since 1990 there have been approximately 50 recorded locations in NSW, most of which are small, coastal, or near coastal populations. These		Inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes (Typha spp.) or spikerushes (Eleocharis spp.). Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish such as Plague Minnow (Gambusia holbrooki), have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available.	1 (1963)	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded within 10km of the project area, but not recently. The species is intensively surveyed and there are no extant populations near the project area.	Yes. Maintained for survey.

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				locations occur over the species' former range, however they are widely separated and isolated. Large populations in NSW are located around the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Shoalhaven and mid north coast (one an island population). There is only one known population on the NSW Southern Tablelands.		Some sites, particularly in the Greater Sydney region occur in highly disturbed areas.			
<i>Litoria castanea</i>	Yellow-spotted Tree Frog	E	CE	Historically, this species occurred in two separate highland ranges: on the New England Tableland, and on the southern and central tablelands from Bathurst to Bombala. Following the chytrid virus pandemic in the 1970s, this species went unrecorded for 30 years and was believed to be extinct, until it was rediscovered in 2009 on the Southern Tablelands. This population - near Yass - remains the only known extant site of the species.		Require large permanent ponds or slow flowing 'chain-of-ponds' streams with abundant emergent vegetation such as bulrushes and aquatic vegetation. Adults are active during spring and summer and bask on sunny days. Move and forage at night on grassy banks or float on the water's surface. Males call at night from the open water and breeding generally occurs during or following rain. Eggs are laid amongst aquatic vegetation. Shelter during autumn and winter under fallen timber, rocks, other debris or thick vegetation.	1 (1974) PMST	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded within 10km of the project area, but not recently. There are no known extant populations near the project area. There are no streams with emergent vegetation within the project area.	No.
<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	Alpine Tree Frog	E	V	The Alpine Tree Frog occurs in the south-eastern NSW and Victorian high country (alpine and sub-alpine zones) generally		Found in a wide variety of habitats including woodland, heath, grassland and herb fields. Breed in natural and	2 (2020) PMST	Low- The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded on the	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				above 1100 m asl. Most locations are within National Park and some are close to alpine resorts.		artificial wetlands including ponds, bogs, fens, streamside pools, stock dams and drainage channels that are still or slow flowing. It does not climb well, and spends most of its time on the ground. Eats beetles, flies, spiders and moth larvae. Non-breeding habitat and overwintering refuges are poorly known but are likely to include flat rocks, fallen logs, leaf litter and other ground debris.		project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area, but not recently. However, the project area is not above 1100 m asl and lacks suitable habitat.	
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V		The Square-tailed Kite ranges along coastal and subcoastal areas from south-western to northern Australia, Queensland, NSW and Victoria. In NSW, scattered records of the species throughout the state indicate that the species is a regular resident in the north, north-east and along the major west-flowing river systems. It is a summer breeding migrant to the south-east, including the NSW south coast, arriving in September and leaving by March.		Found in a variety of timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Shows a particular preference for timbered watercourses. In arid north-western NSW, has been observed in stony country with a ground cover of chenopods and grasses, open acacia scrub and patches of low open eucalypt woodland.	1 (1995)	Low- The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded within 10km of the project area, and suitable habitat is no longer present.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.
<i>Maccullochella macquariensis</i>	Trout Cod	E	E	The natural distribution of Trout Cod has declined since European settlement. The single naturally occurring population is		Trout Cod occupied sites with large woody debris, or snags, and that snags located away from the bank may be	PMST	The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				restricted to a small (approximately 120 km) stretch of the Murray River from below Yarrawonga Weir to Strathmerton, but is occasionally taken downstream as far as the Barmah State Forest and further downstream to Gunbower. Unconfirmed records have also been made further downstream from near Murrabit, Swan Hill and near Tooleybuc.		preferred. Suitable habitats for Trout Cod may now be limited and patchy in distribution as a result of the large scale removal of snags from many Australian streams and rivers		area. There are no continuously flowing streams within the project area. Middle Flat Creek, adjacent to the project area, is not mapped as Silver Perch habitat by Fisheries NSW. Middle Flat Creek is poor habitat, with very poor water quality, no overhanging vegetation and limited fringing vegetation, and little in-stream structure.	
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod		V	The Murray Cod was historically distributed throughout the Murray-Darling Basin (the Basin), which extends from southern Queensland, through New South Wales (NSW), the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and Victoria to South Australia, with the exception of the upper reaches of some tributaries. The species still occurs in most parts of this natural distribution (the species' distribution) up to approximately 1000 m above sea level. In NSW, introduced populations		Murray Cod are frequently found in the main channels of rivers and larger tributaries. The species is, therefore, considered a main-channel specialist. Murray Cod tend to occur in floodplain channels and anabranches when they are inundated, but the species' use of these floodplain habitats appears limited. Juveniles less than one year old have been found in main river channels where it	PMST	The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no continuously flowing streams within the project area. Middle Flat Creek, adjacent to the project area, is not mapped as Silver Perch habitat by Fisheries NSW. Middle Flat Creek is poor habitat, with very poor water quality, no	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				persist in Cataract Dam and the Nepean River system.		appears they settle at a late larval (newly born) stage.		overhanging vegetation and limited fringing vegetation, and little in-stream structure.	
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	E	E	Macquarie Perch are now considered isolated to the upper reaches of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers in southern NSW. It is also found in low numbers in the Mongarlowe River, where the population is considered likely to be the result of a translocation from the Murray-Darling Basin. Other populations exist in Cataract Dam in the Nepean River catchment, as well as a 2008 record from Georges River near Campbelltown, the first record from the river since 1894 . It persists in the Burrinjuck, Cotter (Murrumbidgee) and Wyangala impoundments. A breeding population in the Queanbeyan River upstream of the Googong Reservoir exists solely due to a translocation of individuals from the reservoir past a natural barrier.		The Macquarie Perch is a riverine, schooling species. It prefers clear water and deep, rocky holes with lots of cover. As well as aquatic vegetation, additional cover may comprise of large boulders, debris and overhanging banks. Spawning occurs just above riffles (shallow running water). Populations may survive in impoundments if able to access suitable spawning sites.	PMST	The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no continuously flowing streams within the project area. Middle Flat Creek, adjacent to the project area, is not mapped as Silver Perch habitat by Fisheries NSW. Middle Flat Creek is poor habitat, with very poor water quality, no overhanging vegetation and limited fringing vegetation, and little in-stream structure.	No
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin	E	E	The Hooded Robin is widespread, found across Australia, except for the driest deserts and the wetter coastal		Prefers lightly wooded country, usually open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or	8 (2022) PMST	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded on the	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				areas - northern and eastern coastal Queensland and Tasmania. However, it is common in few places, and rarely found on the coast. It is considered a sedentary species, but local seasonal movements are possible. The south-eastern form is found from Brisbane to Adelaide and throughout much of inland NSW, with the exception of the extreme north-west, where it is replaced by subspecies <i>picata</i> . Two other subspecies occur outside NSW.		near clearings or open areas. Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, some small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses. Often perches on low dead stumps and fallen timber or on low-hanging branches, using a perch-and-pounce method of hunting insect prey.		project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area. However, the species inhabits forests and woodlands. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	credit species.
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail		M	This species breeds in much of temperate Europe and Asia. It is resident in the milder parts of its range, such as western Europe, but northern and eastern populations migrate to Africa and south Asia.		The species favours wet meadows, marshland, grassy and muddy lakeshores. Occurs in fields and often near livestock during migration	PMST	Low- Low- The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area.	No. Not within range map.
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V		The Southern Myotis is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. It is rarely found more than 100 km inland, except along major rivers.		Generally roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage. Forage over streams and pools catching insects and small fish by raking their feet across the water surface.	2 (2023)	Moderate- The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded on the project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area.	Yes. Maintained for survey.

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	V	V	Blue-winged parrots breed on mainland Australia south of the Great Dividing Range in southern Victoria from Port Albert in Gippsland west to Nelson, and sometimes in the far south-east of South Australia, and the north-western, central and eastern parts of Tasmania		Blue-winged parrots inhabit a range of habitats from coastal, sub-coastal and inland areas, through to semi-arid zones. They tend to favour grasslands and grassy woodlands and are often found near wetlands both near the coast and in semi-arid zones. The species can also be seen in altered environments such as airfields, golf-courses and paddocks. Pairs or small parties of blue-winged parrots forage mainly near or on the ground for seeds of a wide range of native and introduced grasses, herbs and shrubs	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. The species is not associated with the PCT.	No
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V		The species is widely though sparsely distributed in eastern Australia, from northern Queensland to western Victoria.		Inhabits mature or old growth Box, Box-Ironbark woodlands and River Red Gum forest west of the Great Dividing Range and Blackbutt-Bloodwood forest with heath understorey in coastal areas. Prefers mixed species stands with a shrub or Acacia midstorey. Live in family groups of a single adult male one or more adult females and offspring. Require	1 (2014)	Low - The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area. There is no woodland or forest within the project area.	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
						abundant tree hollows for refuge and nest sites.			
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V		The Scarlet Robin is found from south east Queensland to south east South Australia and also in Tasmania and south west Western Australia. In NSW, it occurs from the coast to the inland slopes. After breeding, some Scarlet Robins disperse to the lower valleys and plains of the tablelands and slopes. Some birds may appear as far west as the eastern edges of the inland plains in autumn and winter.		The Scarlet Robin lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands. The understorey is usually open and grassy with few scattered shrubs. This species lives in both mature and regrowth vegetation. It occasionally occurs in mallee or wet forest communities, or in wetlands and tea-tree swamps. Scarlet Robin habitat usually contains abundant logs and fallen timber: these are important components of its habitat. The Scarlet Robin breeds on ridges, hills and foothills of the western slopes, the Great Dividing Range and eastern coastal regions; this species is occasionally found up to 1000 metres in altitude. The Scarlet Robin is primarily a resident in forests and woodlands, but some adults and young birds disperse to more open habitats after breeding. In autumn and winter many Scarlet Robins live in open grassy woodlands, and grasslands	7 (2022)	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded on the project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area. However, the species inhabits forests and woodlands. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
						or grazed paddocks with scattered trees			
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V		The Flame Robin is endemic to south eastern Australia, and ranges from near the Queensland border to south east South Australia and also in Tasmania. In NSW, it breeds in upland areas and in winter, many birds move to the inland slopes and plains. 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.		Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Prefers clearings or areas with open understoreys. The groundlayer of the breeding habitat is dominated by native grasses and the shrub layer may be either sparse or dense. Occasionally occurs in temperate rainforest, and also in herbfields, heathlands, shrublands and sedgeland at high altitudes. In winter, birds migrate to drier more open habitats in the lowlands (i.e. valleys below the ranges, and to the western slopes and plains). Often occurs in recently burnt areas; however, habitat becomes unsuitable as vegetation closes up following regeneration. In winter lives in dry forests, open woodlands and in pastures and native grasslands, with or without scattered trees. In winter, occasionally seen in	5 (2022)	Moderate- The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded on the project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
						heathland or other shrublands in coastal areas.			
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	V		The Pink Robin is found in Tasmania and the uplands of eastern Victoria and far south-eastern NSW, almost as far north as Bombala. On the mainland, the species disperses north and west and into more open habitats in winter, regularly as far north as the ACT area, and sometimes being found as far north as the central coast of NSW.		Inhabits rainforest and tall, open eucalypt forest, particularly in densely vegetated gullies.	1 (2003)	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded within 10km of the project area. There are no forests within the project area.	No
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	E	E	The Koala has a fragmented distribution throughout eastern Australia from north-east Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. In New South Wales, koala populations are found on the central and north coasts, southern highlands, southern and northern tablelands, Blue Mountains, southern coastal forests, with some smaller populations on the plains west of the Great Dividing Range.		Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests. Feed on the foliage of more than 70 eucalypt species and 30 non-eucalypt species, but in any one area will select preferred browse species. Inactive for most of the day, feeding and moving mostly at night. Spend most of their time in trees but will descend and traverse open ground to move between trees. Home range size varies with quality of habitat, ranging from less than two ha to several hundred hectares in size. Generally solitary but have complex social hierarchies based on a dominant male	197 (2024) PMST	Low - The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
						with a territory overlapping several females and subordinate males on the periphery.			
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V	V	The Superb Parrot is found throughout eastern inland NSW. On the South-western Slopes their core breeding area is roughly bounded by Cowra and Yass in the east, and Grenfell, Cootamundra and Coolac in the west. Birds breeding in this region are mainly absent during winter, when they migrate north to the region of the upper Namoi and Gwydir Rivers. The other main breeding sites are in the Riverina along the corridors of the Murray, Edward and Murrumbidgee Rivers where birds are present all year round. It is estimated that there are less than 5000 breeding pairs left in the wild.		Inhabit Box-Gum, Box-Cypress-pine and Boree Woodlands and River Red Gum Forest. In the Riverina the birds nest in the hollows of large trees (dead or alive) mainly in tall riparian River Red Gum Forest or Woodland. On the South West Slopes nest trees can be in open Box-Gum Woodland or isolated paddock trees. Species known to be used are Blakely's Red Gum, Yellow Box, Apple Box and Red Box. Nest in small colonies, often with more than one nest in a single tree. Breed between September and January. May forage up to 10 km from nesting sites, primarily in grassy box woodland. Feed in trees and understorey shrubs and on the ground and their diet consists mainly of grass seeds and herbaceous plants. Also eaten are fruits, berries,	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no woodlands within the project area.	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
						nectar, buds, flowers, insects and grain.			
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	Grey-headed Flying-foxes are generally found within 200 km of the eastern coast of Australia, from Rockhampton in Queensland to Adelaide in South Australia. In times of natural resource shortages, they may be found in unusual locations.		Occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops. Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy.	3 (2019) PMST	Low- The species has specific habitat requirements that are not present on the project area. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	No
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	The Australian Painted Snipe is restricted to Australia. Most records are from the south east, particularly the Murray Darling Basin, with scattered records across northern Australia and historical records from around the Perth region in Western Australia. In NSW many records are from the Murray-Darling Basin including the Paroo wetlands, Lake Cowal, Macquarie Marshes, Fivebough Swamp and more recently, swamps near Balldale and Wanganella. Other important locations with recent records include wetlands on the Hawkesbury River and the		Prefers fringes of swamps, dams and nearby marshy areas where there is a cover of grasses, lignum, low scrub or open timber. Nests on the ground amongst tall vegetation, such as grasses, tussocks or reeds. The nest consists of a scrape in the ground, lined with grasses and leaves.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no continuously flowing watercourses within the project area.	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				Clarence and lower Hunter Valleys.					
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail		M	The Rufous Fantail occurs in coastal and near coastal districts of northern and eastern Australia. <i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i> has breeding populations occurring from about the South Australia-Victoria border, through south and central Victoria, on and east of the Great Divide in New South Wales (NSW), and north to about the NSW-Queensland border; and <i>R. r. intermedia</i> has breeding populations occurring on and east of the Great Divide, from about the NSW-Queensland border, north to the Cairns-Atherton region, Queensland (Higgins et al. 2006).		In east and south-east Australia, the Rufous Fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts such as Tallow-wood (<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>), Mountain Grey Gum (<i>E. cypellocarpa</i>), Narrow-leaved Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Mountain Ash (<i>E. regnans</i>), Alpine Ash (<i>E. delegatensis</i>), Blackbutt (<i>E. pilularis</i>) or Red Mahogany (<i>E. resinifera</i>); usually with a dense shrubby understorey often including ferns. They also occur in subtropical and temperate rainforests.	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	No
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	V	The Diamond Firetail is endemic to south-eastern Australia, extending from central Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. It is widely distributed in NSW, with a concentration of records from the Northern, Central and Southern Tablelands, the Northern, Central and South Western Slopes and the North West Plains and Riverina. Not		Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum Woodlands. Also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities. Often found in riparian areas (rivers and creeks), and sometimes in lightly wooded farmland	8 (2020) PMST	Moderate - The species has recently (<20 years) been recorded within 10km of the project area and the project area contains marginally suitable habitat for the species.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species and assessed for SIC.

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				commonly found in coastal districts, though there are records from near Sydney, the Hunter Valley and the Bega Valley. This species has a scattered distribution over the rest of NSW, though is very rare west of the Darling River.		separate into small colonies to breed, between August and January			
<i>Suta flagellum</i>	Little Whip Snake	V		The Little Whip Snake is found within an area bounded by Crookwell in the north, Bombala in the south, Tumbarumba to the west and Braidwood to the east.		Occurs in Natural Temperate Grasslands and grassy woodlands, including those dominated by Snow or Yellow Box. Also occurs in secondary grasslands derived from clearing of woodlands. Found on well drained hillsides, mostly associated with scattered loose rocks. Most specimens have been found under rocks or logs lying on, or partially embedded in the soil. Little is known about the habits of this small snake as it is primarily nocturnal. Feeds on lizards and frogs. Up to seven live young are born between September and February.	14 (2024)	High- The species has specific habitat requirements that are present on the project area.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	V	V	The Golden Sun Moth's NSW populations are found in the area between Queanbeyan, Gunning, Young and Tumut. The species' historical distribution extended		Occurs in Natural Temperate Grasslands and grassy Box-Gum Woodlands in which groundlayer is dominated by wallaby grasses. Grasslands	PMST	Low - The species has not been recorded previously within 10km of the project area, and the	No

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
				from Bathurst (central NSW) through the NSW Southern Tablelands, through to central and western Victoria, to Bordertown in eastern South Australia.		dominated by wallaby grasses are typically low and open - the bare ground between the tussocks is thought to be an important microhabitat feature for the Golden Sun Moth, as it is typically these areas on which the females are observed displaying to attract males. Habitat may contain several wallaby grass species, which are typically associated with other grasses particularly spear-grasses or Kangaroo Grass. Adults are short-lived (one to four days) and do not feed - having no functional mouthparts; the larvae are thought to feed exclusively on the roots of wallaby grasses. Females have reduced hind wings and are reluctant to fly, even when disturbed, though males are capable of active and prolonged flight. However, males will not fly long distances (no greater than 100 m) away from areas of suitable habitat. Thus populations separated by distances of greater than 200 m can be considered effectively isolated and		species does not fly long distances from suitable habitats or existing populations.	

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
						populations which have gone extinct, or vacant patches of suitable habitat, are highly unlikely to be recolonised.			
<i>Tympanocryptis osbornei</i>	Monaro Grassland Earless Dragon	E	E	Natural temperate grassland and native pasture on the Monaro Basalt Plains between Cooma and south-west of Nimmitabel		Restricted to a small number of Natural Temperate Grassland sites dominated by wallaby grasses, spear grasses, Poa Tussock, Red Grass, and occasionally Kangaroo Grass. Introduced pasture grasses occur at many of the sites supporting this species, which has also been captured in secondary grassland. Within its habitat, apparently prefers areas with a more open structure, characterised by small patches of bare ground between the grasses and herbs. In addition to tussocks, partially embedded surface rocks, and spider and insect holes are used for shelter. These are important micro-habitat elements within the grassland habitat. Rocks and arthropod holes provide important thermal refuges during temperature extremes. Feeds on small invertebrates, including ants and spiders.	94 (2024) PMST	High- The species has specific habitat requirements that are present on the project area.	Yes. Maintained for survey and assessed for SIC.

Scientific name	Common name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Distribution		Habitat	Records	Likelihood of occurrence	Further assessed in the field survey summary?
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V		Rosenberg's Goanna occurs on the Sydney Sandstone in Wollemi National Park to the north-west of Sydney, in the Goulburn and ACT regions and near Cooma in the south. There are records from the South West Slopes near Khancoban and Tooma River. Also occurs in South Australia and Western Australia.		Found in heath, open forest and woodland. Associated with termites, the mounds of which this species nests in; termite mounds are a critical habitat component. Individuals require large areas of habitat. Feeds on carrion, birds, eggs, reptiles and small mammals. Shelters in hollow logs, rock crevices and in burrows, which they may dig for themselves, or they may use other species' burrows, such as rabbit warrens. Runs along the ground when pursued (as opposed to the Lace Monitor, which climbs trees).	2 (2020)	Low - The species has historically (>20 years ago) been recorded on the project area or has been recorded more recently (<20 years ago) within 10km of the project area. However, the species inhabits forests and woodlands. There are no forests or woodlands within the project area.	Yes. Assessed as an ecosystem credit species.