

RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW THREATENED SPECIES AND BIODIVERSITY (FAUNA SURVEYS)

RIVERSIDE CONCEPT PLAN TEA GARDENS (MP10_136)

JULY 2012

EPA REF: DOC12/3972; FIL08/2053-03

RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW THREATENED SPECIES AND BIODIVERSITY (FAUNA SURVEYS)

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The following response has been prepared to address the issues raised in the Environmental Assessment Review of the Riverside Concept Plan for threatened species and biodiversity with regard to fauna surveys.

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) have requested further information with regard to fauna surveys undertaken for the subject site between 2004 and 2010. Specifically clarification of how the stratification units were determined and how the survey design was applied has been requested. A table detailing sampling methods and effort per stratification unit, including the size of each unit and how they meet the minimum requirements in the OEH survey guidelines (DEC 2004) and a map overlaying the survey details over the stratification units has been suggested. OEH has also requested that details of survey locations and survey methodologies applied are provided, to demonstrate that current surveys are adequate for the predicted species.

1.2 CLARIFICATION OF FAUNA SURVEY STRATIFICATION UNITS

A comparison of the fauna survey areas (stratification units) identified is provided in Table 1.1. The consideration of stratification units was undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines provided by DEC (2004). Although several of the stratification variables of survey areas B and C were similar, these areas were separated based on consideration of broad floristic variability and aspect. To further account for variation in fauna habitats within survey areas, further consideration was given to the placement of fauna survey sites for sampling of special habitats such as seasonal flowering and fruiting trees and shrubs, the presence of soaks and depressions and the occurrence of dams. This methodology enabled the effective utilisation of the stratification areas identified for conducting effective surveys of the full range of targeted threatened fauna species. Detailed surveys were not required to be undertaken in fauna survey area E mapped in Figure 1.

CHARACTI	TABLE 1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF FAUNA STRATIFICATION UNITS / SURVEY AREAS										
Stratification Variable	Survey Area A	Survey Area B	Survey Area C	Survey Area D							
Landform	Rolling rise	Gently undulating plain	Gently undulating plain	Level plain							
Mitchell Landscape	Newcastle Coastal Ramp	Myall – Forster Barrier System	Myall – Forster Barrier System	Myall – Forster Barrier System							
Geology	Carboniferous fossiliferous mudstones and lesser interbeds of lithic sandstones of the Wootton Beds	Pleistocene beach ridges - marine and aeolian quartz sands	Pleistocene beach ridges - marine and aeolian quartz sands	Pleistocene beach ridges - marine and aeolian quartz sands							
Elevation	10-20m	<10m	<10m	<10m							
Slope	Moderately inclined (10-32%)	Very gently inclined (1-3%)	Very gently inclined (1-3%)	Level (<1%)							
Soil Type	Podzolic soils of the Pindimar	Poorly drained Peaty Humus Podzols of the	Imperfectly drained Humus	Poorly drained Peaty Humus							

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CHARACT	TABLE 1.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF FAUNA STRATIFICATION UNITS / SURVEY AREAS										
Stratification Variable	Survey Area A	Survey Area B	Survey Area C	Survey Area D							
	Road erosional soil landscape	Tea Gardens Aeolian soil landscape	Podzols of the Tea Gardens Aeolian soil landscape	Podzols of the Tea Gardens Aeolian soil landscape							
Aspect	South-east	South	South-east	South-east							
Vegetation Structure	Open Forest intact understorey	Remnant Forest / disturbed understorey	Remnant Forest / disturbed understorey	Open Forest intact understorey							
Floristics	Contains floristics broadly characteristic of dry forest	Contains floristics broadly characteristic of regenerating wet forest	Contains floristics broadly characteristic of regenerating dry forest	Contains floristics broadly characteristic of inundated swamp vegetation							
Size (ha)	18	75	72	30							

1.3 EVALUATION OF FAUNA SURVEY EFFORT PER STRATIFICATION UNIT

Fauna survey locations within survey areas are shown on a geo-referenced aerial photograph of the site in Figure 1. An evaluation of the fauna survey effort undertaken per stratification unit compared to the suggested minimum survey guideline provided by DECC (2004) is provided in Table 2.2. Predicted species with corresponding survey and stratification requirements were grouped together for the purposes of this analysis.

		EVALUA	ATION OF FAU	TABLE JNA SURVEY		STRATIFICATION	
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort	Per Stratification	on unit/Survey	Area	Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
Wallum Froglet	Diurnal Habitat Search	Stratification ur Opportunistic cother method s Summer Surve Autumn Surve	nits. diurnal surveys u	l days.	completing	1hr per stratification unit. (Note: Seasonal peak activity period = November to May).	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 2500%.
	Night Habitat Search	No suitable habitat	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	30min x 2 nights / stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 280%.
	Nocturnal Call Playback	No suitable habitat	-8 surveys on separate nights	-7 surveys on separate nights	-2 surveys on separate nights	2 nights.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 280%.
	Night watercourse Search	No suitable habitat	-undertaken during night habitat searches	-undertaken during night habitat searches	-undertaken during night habitat searches	2hrs per 200m of water body edge.	As per night habitat searches.
Green and Golden Bell Frog	Diurnal Habitat Search	Opportunistic of other method so	nits. diurnal surveys u		completing	1hr per stratification unit. (Note: Seasonal peak activity period =August to February).	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 240%.

		EVALUA	ATION OF FAU	TABLE JNA SURVEY		STRATIFICATION	
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort	Per Stratification	on unit/Survey	Area	Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
	Night Habitat Search	No suitable habitat	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	30min x 2 nights / stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 280%.
	Nocturnal Call Playback	No suitable habitat	-8 surveys on separate nights	-7 surveys on separate nights	-2 surveys on separate nights	2 nights.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 280%.
	Night watercourse Search	No suitable habitat	-undertaken during night habitat searches	-undertaken during night habitat searches	-undertaken during night habitat searches	2hrs per 200m of water body edge.	As per night habitat searches.
Green Thighed Frog	Diurnal Habitat Search	Stratification un Opportunistic other method s Summer Surve	nits. diurnal surveys u		completing	1hr per stratification unit. (Note: Seasonal peak activity period =November to February).	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 240%.
	Night Habitat Search	No suitable habitat	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	30min x 2 nights / stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 280%.
	Nocturnal Call Playback	No suitable habitat	-8 surveys on separate nights	-7 surveys on separate nights	-2 surveys on separate nights	2 nights.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 280%.

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Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort	Per Stratification	on unit/Survey	Area	Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
	Night watercourse Search	No suitable habitat	-undertaken during night habitat searches	-undertaken during night habitat searches	-undertaken during night habitat searches	2hrs per 200m of water body edge.	As per night habitat searches.
Stephens Banded Snake	Diurnal Habitat Search	stratification un Opportunistic other method	nits. diurnal surveys ι		completing	30min x 2 days / per 100ha stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 975%.
	Pitfall Traps with Drift Nets	12 pitfall trap nights	15 pitfall trap nights	-	-	24 trap nights (6 traps over 4 nights) / per 100ha stratification unit.	Survey guideline not met. Method considered not likely to detect target species. More likely to be detected during spotlighting searches.
	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	30min x 2 nights / per 100ha stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 250%.
WATER BIRDS -Magpie Goose -Painted Snipe -Black-necked Stork -Sooty Oystercatcher -Pied Oystercatcher -Little Tern	Area Search	Opportunistic other method: Summer Surve Autumn Survey Winter Survey	nits. diurnal census u	1 days. ′ days.	completing	Methodology not resolved – (search utilising species time curve may be used). Undertake seasonal searches.	Extensive seasonal searches undertaken across all stratification units. Exceeds survey guidelines.

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	TABLE 1.2 EVALUATION OF FAUNA SURVEY EFFORT PER STRATIFICATION											
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort	Per Stratification	on unit/Survey	Area	Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation					
•		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)							
	Wetland Census	No wetlands present	No wetlands present	No wetlands present	Area not subject to detailed surveys.	1hr census at dawn or dusk per wetland.	Not required.					
	Water Source Census	Undertaken during area searches	Undertaken during area searches	Undertaken during area searches	Undertaken during area searches	20min census at dawn or dusk for each water source.	Farm dams and other water bodies targeted during dawn and dusk periods as a part of extensive diurnal area censuses.					
OTHER DIURNAL BIRDS Osprey Square-tailed Kite Little Eagle Wompoo Fruit- dove Rose-crowned Fruit Dove Superb Fruit- dove Glossy Black- Cockatoo Gang-gang Cockatoo Little Lorikeet Swift Parrot Turquoise Parrot Regent Honeyeater	Area Search	Stratification un Opportunistic other method s Summer Surve Autumn Surve Winter Survey	nits. diurnal census u	1 days. ′days.	completing	Methodology not resolved – (search utilising species time curve may be used). Undertake seasonal searches.	Extensive seasonal searches undertaken across all stratification units. Exceeds survey guidelines.					

		EVALU	ATION OF FAU	TABLE JNA SURVEY		STRATIFICATION	
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort	Per Stratification	on unit/Survey	Area	Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
OTHER DIURNAL BIRDS (cont) Black-chinned Honeyeater Brown Treecreeper Speckled Warbler							
Bush Stone- curlew	Call playback	-1 survey	-8 surveys on separate nights	-7 surveys on separate nights	-2 surveys on separate nights	2-4km apart during breeding season (Spring).	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 1800%.
	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	By foot or from vehicle.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
	Day habitat search	Opportunistic completing off stratification u Summer Surve Autumn Survey Winter Survey	diurnal/flushing oner method spec	census undertako ific surveys acros 6 days. 1 days. 7 days.	en while	Flushing from suitable habitat / per 50ha stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.

		EVALUA	ATION OF FAU	TABLE JNA SURVEY		STRATIFICATION	
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	_	Per Stratification	on unit/Survey		Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
NOCTURNAL Ca BIRDS -Barking Owl -Powerful Owl -Masked Owl -Grass Owl	Call playback	-1 survey	-8 surveys on separate nights	-7 surveys on separate nights	-2 surveys on separate nights	Sites separated by 800m to 1km5 visits for Powerful Owl, Barking Owl and Grass Owl -6 visits for Sooty Owl -8 visits for Masked Owl	Call playback locations were <1km apart. Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 225%.
-Sooty Owl	Day habitat search	units. Opportunistic of other method services Summer Survey Autumn Survey Winter Survey	diurnal search ur	1 days. days. ays.	completing	Search for pellets and likely hollows.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
	Stagwatching	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	Observing potential roost hollows for 30mins prior to sunset and 60mins following sunset.	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys. Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	By foot or from vehicle.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
MEDIUM TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS Spotted-tailed Quoll	Medium terrestrial mammal Elliot trapping	180 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	150 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	370 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	180 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	Combined Elliot trapping must equate to 100 trap nights over 3-4 consecutive nights / per 50ha stratification unit , plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 220%.

		EVALUA	ATION OF FAL	TABLE JNA SURVEY		STRATIFICATION	
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort	Per Stratificati	on unit/Survey	Area	Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
-		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
MEDIUM TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (cont) Rufous Bettong Long-nosed Potoroo	Wire Cage Trapping	6 Wire cage Trap Nights	15 Wire cage Trap Nights	36 Wire cage Trap Nights	36 Wire cage Trap Nights	Wire Cage Traps – 24 nights over 3-4 consecutive nights / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Survey guideline not met for survey areas A and B. Surveys undertaken exceed guideline for survey areas B and C. Additional effort undertaken for medium terrestrial mammal Elliot trapping to compensate for deficiencies.
	Hair Tube Survey	100 hair tube nights	-	200 hair tube nights	-	10 large and 10 small hair tubes in pairs for at least 4 days and 4 nights / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Survey guideline not met for survey areas B and D. Surveys undertaken exceed guideline for survey areas A and C. Additional effort undertaken for medium terrestrial mammal Elliot trapping to compensate for deficiencies.
	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	(on foot or from vehicle) -2 x 1hr and 1km up to 200 hectares of stratification unit, walking at approx. 1km per hour on 2 separate nights.	Surveys undertaken exceed guideline by 250%.

		FVΔI II	ATION OF FAI	TABLE		STRATIFICATION	
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology			on unit/Survey A		Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
·		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
	Search for scats and signs	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistica lly throughout site 18hrs (6 x 30min searches x 6 days)	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistica lly throughout site 15hrs (5x30min searches x 5 days)	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistica lly throughout site 49.5hrs (11x 30min searches x 9 days)	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistica lly throughout site 6 hrs (3 x 30min searches x 4 days)	- 30 minutes searching each relevant habitat, including trees for scratch marks / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 4425%.
	Track Search	Undertaken while traversing the site during other method specific surveys	Undertaken while traversing the site during other method specific surveys	Undertaken while traversing the site during other method specific surveys	Undertaken while traversing the site during other method specific surveys	1km / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Undertaken but no details of locations or distance of searches recorded.
	Collection of predator scats	18hrs Opportunistic	15hrs Opportunistic	49.5hrs Opportunistic	6 hrs Opportunistic	Opportunistic.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
SMALL TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS -Common Planigale	Small terrestrial mammal Elliot trapping	180 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	150 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	370 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	180 Terrestrial Elliot trap nights	Combined Elliot trapping must equate to 100 trap nights over 3-4 consecutive nights / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 220%.
SMALL TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (cont.) -Eastern Chestnut	Pitfall traps with drift nets	12 pitfall trap nights	15 pitfall trap nights	-	-	24 trap nights over 3-4 consecutive nights / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Survey guideline not met. Additional effort undertaken for small terrestrial mammal Elliot trapping to compensate for deficiencies.

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		EVALUA	ATION OF FAU	TABLE JNA SURVEY		STRATIFICATION	
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort	Per Stratification	on unit/Survey	Area	Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
Mouse	Hair Tube Survey	100 hair tube nights	-	200 hair tube nights	-	10 large and 10 small hair tubes in pairs for at least 4 days and 4 nights / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Survey guideline not met for survey areas B and D. Surveys undertaken exceed guideline for survey areas A and C. Additional effort undertaken for small terrestrial mammal Elliot trapping to compensate for deficiencies.
	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	(on foot or from vehicle) -2 x 1hr and 1km up to 200 hectares of stratification unit, walking at approx. 1km per hour on 2 separate nights.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 250%.
	Collection of predator scats	Opportunistic	Opportunistic	Opportunistic	Opportunistic	Opportunistic.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
ARBOREAL MAMMALS Brush-tailed Phascogale Koala	Arboreal Mammal Elliot trapping	90 Arboreal Elliot trap nights	75 Arboreal Elliot trap nights	120 Arboreal Elliot trap nights	120 Arboreal Elliot trap nights	24 trap nights over 3-4 consecutive nights / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 420%.
ARBOREAL MAMMALS (cont) Eastern	Arboreal Hair Tube Survey	100 hair tube nights	-	200 hair tube nights	-	3 tubes in each of 10 habitat trees up to 100 hectares of stratification unit, for at least 4 days and 4 nights.	Survey guideline not met for survey areas B, C and D.

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		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)						
Pygmy-possum Yellow-bellied Glider Squirrel Glider	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	(on foot or from vehicle) -2 x 1hr and 1km up to 200 hectares of stratification unit, walking at approx. 1km per hour on 2 separate nights.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 250%.				
	Call Playback	-1 survey	-8 surveys on separate nights	-7 surveys on separate nights	-2 surveys on separate nights	2 sites per stratification unit (up to 200ha).	Survey guidelines meet for survey areas B, C and D. Only 1 site undertaken in survey area A, however several nearby sites were undertaken in other survey areas.				
							It is considered that no further survey is necessary.				
	Stag-watching	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys	1 survey / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort required for every additional 100ha.	Undertaken during spotlighting surveys.				

TABLE 1.2 EVALUATION OF FAUNA SURVEY EFFORT PER STRATIFICATION							
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort Per Stratification unit/Survey Area				Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
	Search for scats and signs	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistic ally throughout site 18hrs (6 x 30min searches x 6 days) 4 targeted Koala scat and sign searches	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistic ally throughout site 15hrs (5x30min searches x 5 days)	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistic ally throughout site 49.5hrs (11x 30min searches x 9 days) 8 targeted Koala scat and sign searches	Undertaken at each trapping transect & opportunistic ally throughout site 6 hrs (3 x 30min searches x 4 days) 2 targeted Koala scat and sign searches	30 minutes searching each relevant habitat, including trees for scratch marks / per 50ha stratification unit, plus additional effort for every additional 100 hectares.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 4425%.
	Collection of predator scats	Opportunistic	Opportunistic	Opportunistic	Opportunistic	Opportunistic.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
Common Blossom Bat	Mist Netting	-	-	-	-	1 trap for 2hrs x 2 nights / 100ha stratification unit.	Survey guideline not met. Additional effort undertaken for spotlighting to compensate for deficiencies.
	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	1hr x 2 nights / per 100ha stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 250%.

TABLE 1.2 EVALUATION OF FAUNA SURVEY EFFORT PER STRATIFICATION							
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort Per Stratification unit/Survey Area				Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
Grey-headed Flying-fox	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	1hr x 2 nights / per 100ha stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 250%.
	Diurnal Habitat Search	units. Opportunistic of	diurnal search ur	aken across all s	completing	Search for bat excreta at or near potential habitats.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.
		other method specific surveys across all stratification units. Summer Survey - 26hrs over 6 days. Autumn Survey - 61hrs over 11 days. Winter Survey - 19.5hrs over 7 days. Spring Survey - 13hrs over 4 days.					
MICRO BATS -Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat -Eastern Freetail-bat	Harp Trapping	3 trap nights during peak seasonal activity period	3 trap nights during peak seasonal activity period	3 trap nights during peak seasonal activity period	-	4 trap nights over 2 consecutive nights / per 100ha stratification unit (October to March).	Survey guideline not met. Additional effort undertaken for ultrasonic call recording to compensate for deficiencies.
-Large-eared Pied Bat -Little Bentwing-bat -Eastern Bentwing-bat -Eastern False	Ultrasonic Call Recording	4 ultrasonic call recording surveys undertaken over >2 nights	14 ultrasonic call recording surveys undertaken over >2 nights	11 ultrasonic call recording surveys undertaken over >2 nights	2 ultrasonic call recording surveys undertaken over >2 nights	2 devices overnight (min 4 hrs) x 2 nights / per 100ha stratification unit (October to March).	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline overall by 193%. Only 2 surveys undertaken in Survey Area D.
Pipistrelle -Greater Broad- nosed Bat -Southern Myotis	Spotlighting	-3 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-8 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-7 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	-2 survey nights (1-2 hours per night)	1hr x 2 nights / per 100ha stratification unit.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline by 250%.

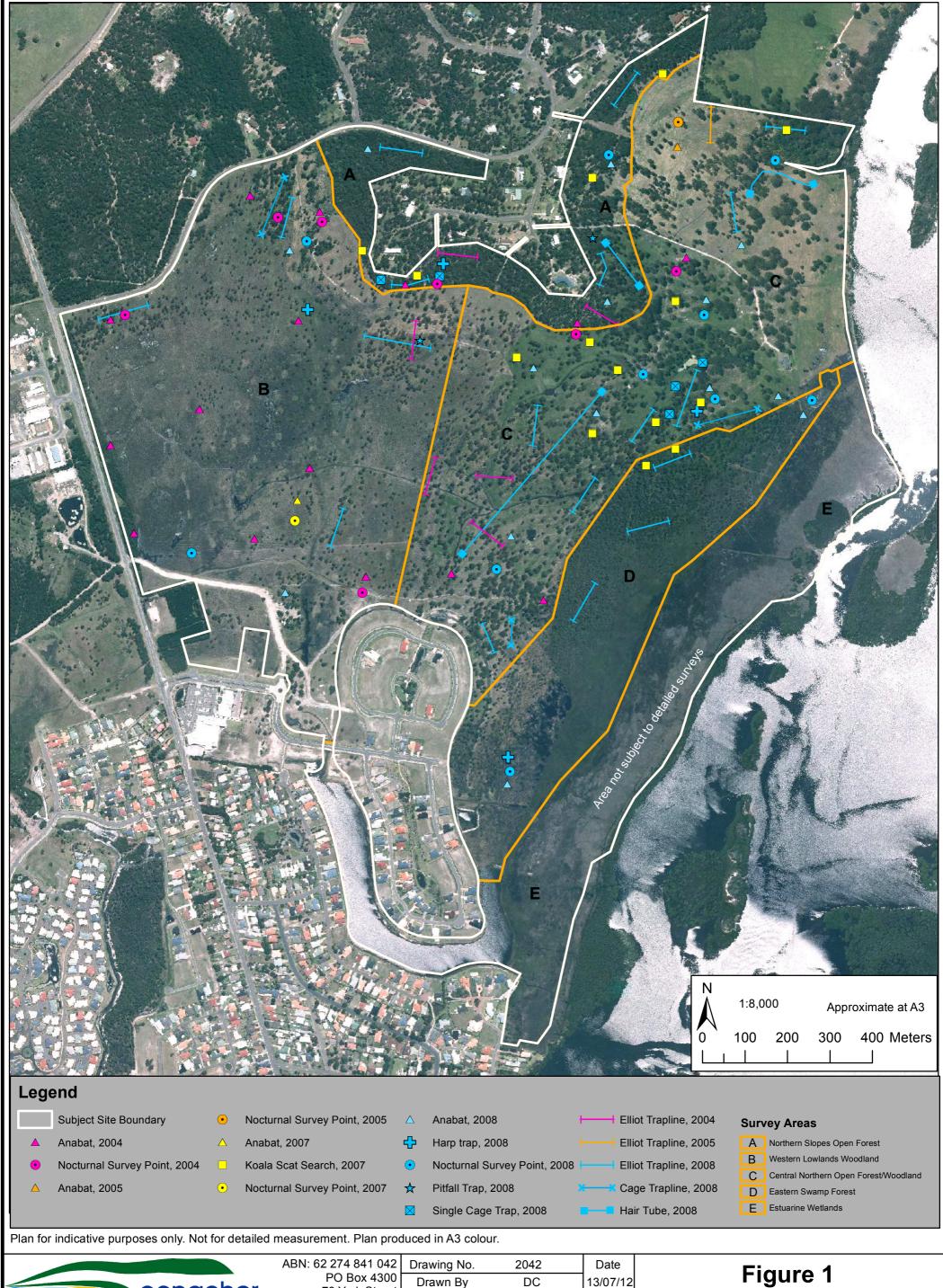
TABLE 1.2 EVALUATION OF FAUNA SURVEY EFFORT PER STRATIFICATION							
Threatened Fauna Species	Survey Methodology	Survey Effort Per Stratification unit/Survey Area				Suggested Minimum Survey Guideline (DECC 2004)	Survey Evaluation
·		Survey Area A (18ha)	Survey Area B (75ha)	Survey Area C (72ha)	Survey Area D (30ha)		
	Diurnal Searches	Targeted diurnal searches undertaken across all stratification units. Opportunistic diurnal search undertaken while completing other method specific surveys across all stratification units. Summer Survey - 26hrs over 6 days. Autumn Survey - 61hrs over 11 days. Winter Survey - 19.5hrs over 7 days. Spring Survey - 13hrs over 4 days.			completing	Search for bat excreta at or near potential habitats.	Surveys undertaken satisfy guideline.

1.4 CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The survey methodologies and effort documented by DEC (2004) are intended as a guideline and the selection of survey methods required depends on the investigator's assessment of the site, with appropriate justification. The large number of fauna species observed within the site reflects the comprehensive effort applied for fauna surveys over a period over many years.

The surveys undertaken in most cases significantly exceed the guidelines provided by DEC (2004). Methodologies such as pitfall trapping, cage trapping, hair tube surveys, harp trapping and mist netting were determined to be not as effective as other targeted survey methodologies, for reasons including the open and disturbed conditions of the site, potential damage to survey equipment and risk of harm to captured fauna by livestock and inundation of some habitats. Where the minimum survey guideline was not met for a particular method, additional effort was applied for an alternative method acceptable for detection of the target species.

It is therefore considered that the level of surveys undertaken is justified as appropriate for the detection of the threatened fauna species targeted.





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Fauna Survey Locations 2004-2008

Riverside Tea Gardens

Source: Aerial © Department of Lands 2012