

Scientific name	Common name	Status	Description
Fauna			
<i>Rostratula benghalensis australis</i>	Painted Snipe (Australian subspecies)	Endangered	The Painted Snipe inhabits inland and coastal shallow freshwater wetlands, occurring in both ephemeral and permanent wetlands, particularly where there is grass. Individuals have been spotted in artificial dams, sewage ponds and waterlogged grasslands. Unlikely at the study site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Vulnerable	Prefers coastal areas, feeds on fish and is dependent on large trees for nesting. Unlikely at the study site
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	Vulnerable	Prefers freshwater swamps and breeds in large temporary swamps. Unlikely at the study site.
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	Vulnerable	Inhabits terrestrial and estuarine wetlands, generally in areas of permanent water and dense vegetation. Where permanent water is present, the species may occur in flooded grassland, forest, woodland, rainforest and mangroves. Unlikely at study site.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Vulnerable	Generally found in woodlands, moving to coastal areas in winter. Possible occurrence but unlikely to have habitat at the study site.
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	Vulnerable	Inhabits rainforest and tall, open eucalypt forest, particularly in densely vegetated gullies. Possible occurrence but unlikely to have habitat is the study site.
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Vulnerable	Inhabits eucalypt woodland, open forest, swamp woodlands and, especially in inland areas, timber along watercourses. Denser vegetation is used occasionally for roosting. Possible occurrence but unlikely to have habitat on the study site.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable	Requires large tracts of forest or woodland habitat but can occur in fragmented landscapes as well. Possible occurrence but unlikely to have significant habitat on the study site.
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	Vulnerable	Lives in dry eucalypt forests and woodlands, hunts along the edges of forests, including roadsides. Roosts and breeds in moist eucalypt forested gullies, using large tree hollows or sometimes caves for nesting. Possible occurrence but unlikely to have habitat on the study site.
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	Vulnerable	Occurs in rainforest, including dry rainforest, subtropical and warm temperate rainforest, as well as moist eucalypt forests. Possible occurrence but unlikely to have habitat on the study site.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Vulnerable	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. Possible occurrence but unlikely to have significant habitat on the study site.
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	Vulnerable	Forages in most habitats across its very wide range, with and without trees, roosts in tree hollows and buildings; in treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows. Unlikely but may have habitat at the study site.
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	Vulnerable	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. Unlikely to occur at the study site.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	Occurs 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. Unlikely to occur in the study site.
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable	Roosts in caves (near their entrances), crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin (<i>Hirundo ariel</i>), frequenting low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodland close to these features. Unlikely to occur at study site.
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	Vulnerable	Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures. Hunt in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insects above the tree tops. Unlikely to occur at the study site.
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	Vulnerable	Utilises a variety of habitats from woodland through to moist and dry eucalypt forest and rainforest, though it is most commonly found in tall wet forest. Unlikely to occur at the study site.
Flora			
<i>Cynanchum elegans</i>	White-flowered Wax Plant	Endangered	Usually occurs on the edge of dry rainforest vegetation. Other associated vegetation types include littoral rainforest; Coastal Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> – Coastal Banksia <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> coastal scrub; Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> aligned open forest and woodland; Spotted Gum <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> aligned open forest and woodland; and Bracelet Honeymyrtle <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> scrub to open scrub. Unlikely to occur at the study site.
<i>Chorizema paviflorum</i>	Chorizema parviflorum Benth.	Endangered population	All known sites (except one) are woodland or forest dominated by Forest Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>) and/or Woollybutt (<i>E. longifolia</i>). <u>Known in the Yallah-Calderwood Corridor.</u>
<i>Lespedeza juncea</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>	Lespedeza juncea subsp. <i>sericea</i> in the Wollongong Local Government Area	Endangered population	Known from just one roadside population of approximately 200 plants several hundred metres from the study site. Located in a small strip of open forest dominated by <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum), <i>E. longifolia</i> (Woollybutt), and <i>Melaleuca decora</i> (White Feather Honeymyrtle), on Budgong Sandstone. Also originally recorded in <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> (Kikuyu) grassland directly across the road from this site. This grassland was subsequently cleared and the species has not regenerated. <u>Possible at study site.</u>
<i>Pterostylis gibbosa</i>	Illawarra Greenhood	Endangered	In the Illawarra region, the species grows in woodland dominated by Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Woollybutt <i>E. longifolia</i> and White Feather Honey-myrtle <i>Melaleuca decora</i> . <u>Known in the Yallah-Calderwood Corridor.</u>
<i>Zieria granulata</i>	Illawarra Zieria	Endangered	The typical habitat is dry ridge tops and rocky outcrops on shallow volcanic soils, usually on Bumbo Latite. Less frequently found on the moist slopes of the Illawarra escarpment and in low-lying areas on Quaternary sediments. Associated vegetation includes Bracelet Honey-myrtle <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> scrub, Forest Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> woodland and rainforest margins, although the species has been recorded from a number of other vegetation types. Unlikely to occur at the study site.