



[➤ Appendix M](#)

Ecological Database Search Results

1.0 Ecological Database Search Results

Table 1 Threatened Ecological Community Known or Predicted to Occur in the Vicinity of the Site

Threatened Ecological Community	Conservation Significance	Description	Present Within or Adjacent to Study Area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland (EPBC Act)	Critically Endangered	An open woodland community (sometimes occurring as a forest formation) in which the most obvious species are one or more of the following: <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , <i>E. melliodora</i> and <i>E. blakelyi</i> . Intact sites contain a high diversity of plant species, including the main tree species, additional tree species, some shrub species, several climbing plant species, many grasses and a very high diversity of herbs (DECCW, 2005).	No. This ecosystem was not observed at the proposed site. There is no suitable habitat for this community at the site or immediately around the site.

Table 2 Flora Species Listed Under Commonwealth and / or State Legislation (Threatened Species) and Identified from Database Searches as Previously Recorded from the Wider Study Area, or with Geographic Ranges that Overlap the Wider Study Area (10km radius)

Botanical Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Leafless Tongue Orchid	V	V	It is known to appear in a range of communities, including swamp-heath and woodland. The larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum (<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>), Silvertop Ash (<i>E. sieberi</i>), Red Bloodwood (<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>) and Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>); appears to prefer open areas in the understorey of this community and appears to depend upon living or dead organic material for its nutritional requirements.	Low
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	-	E	-	Grows in fresh or slightly saline stationary or slowly flowing water (DECCW, 2005).	Low

Botanical Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Diuris praecox</i>	Newcastle Doubletail, Rough Doubletail	V	V	The species populates hills and slopes of near-coastal districts in open forests which have a grassy to fairly dense understorey. It is found within coastal dune dry sclerophyll forests and on ridges and slopes of young (Holocene) and old (Pleistocene) coastal sand dunes with deep, well-drained podsolised soils (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i> subsp. <i>Decadens</i>	-	V	V	Generally occupies deep, low-nutrient sands, often those subject to periodic inundation or where water tables are relatively high. It occurs in dry sclerophyll woodland with dry heath understorey. It also occurs as an emergent in dry or wet heathland. Often where this species occurs, it is a community dominant (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Tetradlea juncea</i>	Black-eyed Susan	V	V	<i>T. juncea</i> is usually found in low open forest/woodland with a mixed shrub understorey and grassy groundcover. However, it has also been recorded in heathland and moist forest. The majority of populations occur on low nutrient soils associated with the Awaba Soil Landscape. The species generally prefers cooler southerly aspects, it has been found on slopes with a variety of aspects. It generally prefers well-drained sites and occurs on ridges, although it has also been found on upper slopes, mid-slopes and occasionally in gullies.	Low
<i>Eucalyptus camfieldii</i>	Camfield's Stringybark	V	V	This species occurs in poor coastal country in shallow sandy soils overlying Hawkesbury sandstone, associated with coastal heath mostly on exposed sandy ridges. It is found mostly in small scattered stands near the boundary of tall coastal heaths and low open woodland of the slightly more fertile inland areas.	Low
<i>Rulingia prostrata</i>	Dwarf Karrawang	E	E	Occurs on sandy, sometimes peaty soils in a wide variety of habitats: Snow Gum Woodland at Rose Lagoon; Blue leaved Stringybark Open Forest at Tallong; and in Brittle Gum Low Open Woodland at Penrose; Scribbly Gum / Swamp Mahogany Ecotonal Forest at Tomago (DECCW, 2005).	Low

Table 3 Fauna Species Listed Under Commonwealth and / or State Legislation and Identified from Database Searches as Previously Recorded from the Wider Study Area, or with Geographic Ranges that Overlap the Wider Study Area (10km radius)

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Amphibians					
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	The species inhabits marshes, dams and stream-sides, particularly those containing bullrushes (<i>Typha spp.</i>) or spikerushes (<i>Eleocharis spp.</i>). Optimum habitat includes water-bodies that are unshaded, free of predatory fish, have a grassy area nearby and diurnal sheltering sites available (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	Littlejohn's Tree Frog, Heath Frog	V	V	The species occurs along permanent rocky streams with thick fringing vegetation associated with eucalypt woodlands and heaths among sandstone outcrops (DECCW, 2005).	Low
Reptiles					
None listed					
Birds					
<i>Pyrholaemus saggitatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	V	-	The species is most frequently reported from the hills and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range, and rarely from the coast. The Speckled Warbler lives in a wide range of Eucalyptus dominated communities that have a grassy understorey, often on rocky ridges or in gullies. Large, relatively undisturbed remnants are required for the species to persist in an area.	Low
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V	-	Found throughout the Australian mainland excepting the most densely forested parts of the Dividing Range escarpment. It occurs as a single population throughout NSW.	Low
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V	-	Dry eucalypt forests and woodlands from sea level to 1 100m.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V	-	Inhabits eucalypt woodland, open forest, swamp woodlands and, especially in inland areas, timber along watercourses. Denser vegetation is used occasionally for roosting (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V	-	Eucalypt forests along the Great Dividing Range, preferring tall wet sclerophyll forests, where 800-1000 ha territories centre on densely vegetated gullies (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	V	Migratory	Occurs within sheltered, coastal habitats containing large, intertidal mudflats or sandflats, including inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons. Individuals have often been recorded on sandy beaches with mudflats nearby, sandy spits and islets and sometimes on exposed reefs or rock platforms. A small proportion of individuals have also been sighted in inland fresh and salt water lakes (NPWS, 1999).	Low
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	V	Migratory	Found on coastal mudflats, lagoons, creeks and estuaries. Records indicate that the species favours muddy beaches near mangroves but may also be observed on rocky pools and coral reefs and occasionally up to 10km inland around brackish pools (NPWS, 1999).	Low
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	V	Migratory	In NSW, the main site for the species is the Hunter River estuary. The species favour sheltered parts of the coast such as estuarine sandflats and mudflats, harbours, embayments, lagoons, saltmarshes and reefs as feeding and roosting habitat. Occasionally, individuals may be recorded in sewage farms or within shallow freshwater lagoons. Broad-billed Sandpipers roost on banks on sheltered sand, shell or shingle beaches. Individuals are strongly migratory and only mildly gregarious when not breeding.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	E	Breeds in Tasmania and over-winters in forests and woodlands on the Australian mainland, congregating where eucalypts are flowering profusely, including red ironbark/ forest red gum forests and yellow box forest.	Low
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V	-	Inhabits the edges of eucalypt woodland adjoining clearings, timbered ridges and creeks in farmland (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	E	E	Over summer, the species nests in small colonies amongst open vegetation on Antarctic and subantarctic islands, including Macquarie and Heard Islands and in Australian Antarctic territory.	Low
<i>Xanthomyza Phrygia</i> (<i>Anthochaera phygia</i>)	Regent Honeyeater	E	E Migratory	Eucalypt woodland and open forest on the slopes of the Great Dividing Range (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	E	E Migratory	Almost exclusively coastal, preferring sheltered environments; however may occur several kilometres from the sea in harbours, inlets and rivers (with occasional offshore islands or coral cay records). Nests in small, scattered colonies in low dunes or on sandy beaches just above high tide mark near estuary mouths or adjacent to coastal lakes and islands (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana	V	-	Inhabits permanent wetlands with a good surface cover of floating vegetation, especially water-lilies (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	V	-	Favours intertidal flats of inlets and bays, open beaches and sandbanks (DECCW, 2005).	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	E	V Migratory	Wandering albatross spend the majority of their time in flight, soaring over the southern oceans. They breed on a number of islands just north of the Antarctic Circle: South Georgia Island (belonging to the UK), Prince Edward and Marion Islands (South Africa), Crozet and Kerguelen Islands (French Southern Territories) and Macquarie Island (Australia). Breeding takes place on exposed ridges and hillocks, amongst open and patchy vegetation.	Low
<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	Wompoo Fruit-Dove	V	-	Occurs in, or near rainforest, low elevation moist eucalypt forest and brush box forests (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	V	-	This species occur mainly in sub-tropical and dry rainforest and occasionally in moist eucalypt forest and swamp forest, where fruit is plentiful. They are shy pigeons, not easy to see amongst the foliage, and are more often heard than seen (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	V	-	Inhabits rainforest and similar closed forests where it forages high in the canopy, eating the fruits of many tree species such as figs and palms. It may also forage in eucalypt or acacia woodland where there are fruit-bearing trees (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork	E	-	Inhabits permanent freshwater wetlands including margins of billabongs, swamps, shallow floodwaters, and adjacent grasslands and savannah woodlands; can also be found occasionally on inter-tidal shorelines, mangrove margins and estuaries.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V	-	Groups separate into small colonies to breed, between August and January. Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum <i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> 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 (DECCW, 2009).	Low
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand-plover	V	Migratory	Almost entirely coastal in NSW, favouring the beaches of sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal sandflats or mudflats; occasionally occurs on sandy beaches, coral reefs and rock platforms.	Low
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand-plover	V	Migratory	The species is apparently rare on the east coast, being found usually singly. Almost entirely restricted to coastal areas in NSW, occurring mainly on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches or estuaries with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks. Roosts during high tide on sandy beaches and rocky shores; begin foraging activity on wet ground at low tide, usually away from the edge of the water; individuals may forage and roost with other waders.	Low
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V	-	In summer, the species is generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests. In winter, may occur at lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, and often found in urban areas (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V	-	Coastal forest and open inland woodland. Feeds primarily on <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> or <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	E	-	Inhabits open forests and woodlands with a sparse grassy groundlayer and fallen timber.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern	V	-	Terrestrial and estuarine wetlands 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.	Low
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	V	-	The Blue-billed Duck prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with dense aquatic vegetation. The species is completely aquatic, swimming low in the water along the edge of dense cover.	Low
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V	V	Varied Sittellas are found in eucalypt woodlands and forests throughout their range. They prefer rough-barked trees like stringybarks and ironbarks or mature trees with hollows or dead branches.	Low
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V	-	NSW, it occurs from the coast to the inland slopes. 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.	Low
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	V	-	Favour coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Diomedea exulans antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	E	V Migratory	The majority of birds breed on Antipodes Island, with a small number of pairs breeding on Campbell Island. The Antipodean Albatross breeds biennially in colonies on ridges, slopes and plateaus of isolated subantarctic islands, usually in vegetation such as grass tussocks.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Diomedea exulans gibsoni</i>	Gibson's Albatross	V	V Migratory	This species is known only to breed on the Adams, Disappointment and Auckland Islands in the subantarctic Auckland Island group. Breeds biannually in colonies among grass tussocks on isolated subantarctic islands, using the wind to travel great distances both during and between breeding seasons.	Low
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	-	V Migratory	This pelagic or ocean-going species inhabits subantarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of its time at sea. While at sea, it soars on strong winds and when calm, individuals may rest on the ocean, in groups during the breeding season or as individuals at other times.	Low
<i>Thalassarche cauta salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	-	V Migratory	This pelagic or ocean-going species inhabits subantarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of its time at sea. While at sea, it soars on strong winds and when calm, individuals may rest on the ocean, in groups during the breeding season or as individuals at other times.	Low
<i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	-	V Migratory	This pelagic or ocean-going species inhabits subantarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of its time at sea. While at sea, it soars on strong winds and when calm, individuals may rest on the ocean, in groups during the breeding season or as individuals at other times.	Low
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	-	V Migratory	The species inhabits marshes with a moderate cover (Simpson and Day, 1999). It occurs in temporary or infrequently filled freshwater wetlands (Birds Australia, 2009).	Low
<i>Thalassarche melanophrys impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	-	V Migratory	This pelagic or ocean-going species inhabits subantarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of its time at sea. While at sea, it soars on strong winds and when calm, individuals may rest on the ocean, in groups during the breeding season or as individuals at other times.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	V	-	<p>Found in a variety of timbered habitats including dry woodlands and open forests. Shows a particular preference for timbered watercourses.</p> <p>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. (DECCW, 2009).</p>	Low
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	V	-	<p>Mainly found in shallow wetlands (less than 1 m deep) with dense growth of rushes or sedges. Equally at home in aquatic or terrestrial habitats; often seen walking and grazing on land; feeds on grasses, bulbs and rhizomes. Activities are centred on wetlands, mainly those on floodplains of rivers and large shallow wetlands formed by run-off; breeding can occur in both summer and winter dominated rainfall areas and is strongly influenced by water level; most breeding now occurs in monsoonal areas; nests are formed in trees over deep water; breeding is unlikely in south-eastern NSW. Often seen in trios or flocks on shallow wetlands, dry ephemeral swamps, wet grasslands and floodplains; roosts in tall vegetation. (DECCW, 2005).</p>	Low
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	V	-	<p>Prefer permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. During drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds. Generally rest in dense cover during the day, usually in deep water (DECCW, 2005).</p>	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Providence Petrel	V	Migratory	The Providence Petrel is a marine, pelagic seabird that inhabits the subtropical and tropical waters of the south-west Pacific Ocean. On Lord Howe Island, Providence Petrels nest in burrows or rock crevices on the forested upper slopes and summits of the remote mountains, up to 600 m above sea level. Smaller numbers of birds nest at lower altitudes on grassy slopes within tall Kentia Palm (<i>Howea forsteriana</i>) forests (Bester et al. 2002; Marchant & Higgins 1990). In the Norfolk Island group, they nest on the cliffs atop Phillip Island. (DEWHA, 2009).	Low
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	V	Migratory	Frequents mudflats and sand spits of inlets and rivers and the margins of shallow salt marshes (Cayley, 1987)	Low
<i>Diomedea exulans amsterdamensis</i>	Amsterdam Albatross	-	E Migratory	The Amsterdam Albatross is a marine, pelagic seabird. It nests in open patchy vegetation (among tussocks, ferns or shrubs) near exposed ridges or hillocks (Weimerskirch et al. 1985). It sleeps and rests on ocean waters when not breeding (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Diomedea exulans exulans</i>	Tristan Albatross	-	E Migratory	The Tristan Albatross is a marine, pelagic seabird. It forages in open water in the Atlantic Ocean near the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. It sleeps and rests on ocean waters when not breeding (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel	-	E Migratory	Principal nesting habitat is located within two gullies which are characterised by steeply, sloping rock scree with a canopy of Cabbage Tree Palms. They nest predominantly in natural rock crevices among the rock scree and also in hollow fallen palm trunks, under mats of fallen palm fronds and in cavities among the buttresses of fig trees. (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i>	Kermadec Petrel (western)	-	V Migratory	Vegetated coastal slopes, cliffs or mountainous terrain inland. Nests are located on the ground or in rock crevices under ferns, shrubs or trees (DECCW, 2005).	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross	-	V Migratory	The species occurs both inshore and offshore and enters harbours and bays. (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Rostratula benghalensis australis</i>	Painted Snipe (Australian subspecies)	E	V Migratory	Swamps and marshes, reedbeds, inundated or waterlogged grassland and saltmarsh, the muddy margins of pools, freshwater lakes with grassy islets, sewage pools, reservoirs, mudflats overgrown with marsh grass and mangroves, and thickly vegetated banks of slow-flowing rivers.	Low
Mammals					
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	E	Migratory	Extends south from warmer coastal and island waters of the Indo-West Pacific to northern NSW, where it's known from incidental records only. Major concentrations of Dugongs occur in wide shallow protected bays, wide shallow mangrove channels and in the lee of large inshore islands. Shallow waters such as tidal sandbanks and estuaries have been reported as sites for calving.	Low
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll,	V	E	The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	Dry forests and woodlands, moist eucalypt forests, caves and mines (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing-bat	V	-	This species prefers moist eucalypt forest, rainforest or dense coastal banksia scrub. Little Bentwing-bats roost in caves, tunnels and sometimes tree hollows (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bentwing-bat	V	-	Roost in caves, 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 (DECCW, 2005).	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	TSC Act Status*	EPBC Act Status*	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	Roosting sites usually in dense forest adjacent to waterbodies. Forages within 15 km of camp in flowering trees or rainforests, eucalypts, paperbarks and banksias (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V	-	Restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands of eastern Australia. Food trees preferred in SE Qld include Blue Gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>), Grey Gum (<i>E. propinqua</i>), Tallowwood (<i>E. microcorys</i>) and Flooded Gum (<i>E. grandis</i>) (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V	-	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 (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat	V	-	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 (DECCW, 2005).	Low
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	V	V	Coastal wet heath, dry and wet forests with thick ground cover (DEWHA, 2008).	Low
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V	-	Roost close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, stormwater 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. (DECCW, 2005).	Low

* E – Endangered (EPBC Act); E1 - Endangered (TSC Act); V – Vulnerable (TSC Act and EPBC Act).

Migratory species listed under the EPBC Act are not included in this table as their habitat does not occur in the proposed works area. The following migratory species were listed *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, *Hirundapus caudacutus*, *Merops ornatus*, *Monarcha melanopsis*, *Myiagra cyanoleuca*, *Rhipidura rufifrons*, *Xanthomyza phygia*, *Apus pacificus*, *Ardea alba*, *Ardea ibis*, *Calonectris leucomelas*, *Diomedea amsterdamensis*, *Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea gibsoni*, *Macronectes halli*, *Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*, *Puffinus leucomelas*, *Rhipidura rufifrons*, *Thalassarche bulleri*, *Thalassarche cauta (sensu stricto)*, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, *Thalassarche impavida*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Thalassarche salvini*, *Thalassarche steadi*.

AECOM

MORE SPECIALISTS,
PARTNERING MORE POWERFULLY,
THINKING MORE INNOVATIVELY,
DESIGNING MORE INTELLIGENTLY,
DELIVERING MORE RELIABLY.

