

**Table 1 WWSF – EPBC Act Referral EPBC Act Matters – Likelihood of Occurrence Table**

Species Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat Requirements	LoO	Source
<b>Plants</b>					
<i>Austrostipa metatoris</i>	V	V	Grows in sandy areas of the Murray Valley; habitats include sand hills, sand ridges, undulating plains and flat open mallee country, with red to red-brown clay-loam to sandy-loam soils.	M – Marginal habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
<i>Philotheca ericifolia</i>	-	V	Grows chiefly in dry sclerophyll forest and heath on damp sandy flats and gullies. It has been collected from a variety of habitats including heath, open woodland, dry sandy creek beds, and rocky ridge and cliff tops.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
Slender Darling-pea <i>Swainsona murrayana</i>	V	V	Grows in a variety of vegetation types including bladder saltbush, black box and grassland communities on level plains, floodplains and depressions and is often found with Maireana species. Plants have been found in remnant native grasslands or grassy woodlands that have been intermittently grazed or cultivated.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
<i>Tylophora linearis</i>	V	E	Grows in dry scrub and open forest. Recorded from low-altitude sedimentary flats in dry woodlands of Eucalyptus fibrosa, Eucalyptus sideroxylon, Eucalyptus albens, Callitris endlicheri, Callitris glaucophylla and Allocasuarina luehmannii.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
<b>Aves</b>					
Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	V	V	Distinctive ground-dwelling bird identifiable by its robust, powerful legs, short bill and flattish head while the wings are short, broad and rounded at the tip. The head and neck are greyish above topped with black. The species has a distinctive central black stripe down the throat and chest. Predominately inhabit mallee communities preferring tall, dense and floristically rich habitats preferring areas of light sandy to sandy loam soils. Breed year round laying up to 34 eggs in a year.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
Painted Honeyeater <i>Grantiella picta</i>	V	V	Nomadic. Greatest concentrations and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland. Inhabits Boree, Brigalow and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. Feeds on the fruits of mistletoes growing on woodland eucalypts and acacias. Nests from spring to autumn in outer canopy of drooping eucalypts, she-oak, paperbark or mistletoe branches. Known to inhabit Black Box Lignum woodland, Black Box grassy open woodland.	P – Identified foraging on Mistletoes.	BAM (Predicted Species) BioNet (1 record) PMST (Predicted)

Species Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat Requirements	LoO	Source
Regent Honeyeater <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	E4A	CE	Occurs in dry open forest and woodland, including Box-Ironbark woodland and riparian River Sheoak forests. Woodlands favoured have high species richness of birds, high number of mature trees and abundance of mistletoes. Forages on a wide range of eucalypts and mistletoes as well as insects. Range occurs between north-east Victoria and south-east Queensland. There are three known key breeding areas, two of them in NSW - Capertee Valley and Bundarra-Barraba regions. The species breeds between July and January in Box-Ironbark and other temperate woodlands and riparian gallery forest dominated by River Sheoak.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
Superb Parrot <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	V	V	Distinctive large, bright green parrot with red and yellow facial features and a long narrow tail. Occurs in Box-Gum, Box-Cypress pine and Boree Woodland and River Red Gum Forest. Forages in trees, shrubs and on the ground. Distribution is throughout eastern inland NSW. Breeding occurs from September to January. In the Riverina, nests in hollows of large trees in riparian River Red Gum forest or woodland. The Riverina region is considered to hold important breeding sites.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	E	CE	Migratory, travelling to the mainland from March to October. Breeds in Tasmania from September to January. On the mainland, it mostly occurs in the southeast foraging on winter flowering eucalypts and lerps, with records of the species between Adelaide and Brisbane. Principal over-winter habitat is box-ironbark communities on the inland slopes and plains. <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>Corymbia maculata</i> and <i>C. gummifera</i> dominated coastal forests are also important habitat.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	BAM (Predicted Species). PMST (Predicted)
White-throated Needletail <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	-	M	White-throated Needletails are aerial birds and for a time it was commonly believed that they did not land while in Australia. It has now been observed that birds will roost in trees, and radio-tracking has since confirmed that this is a regular activity.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
<b>Mammals</b>					
Corben's Long-eared Bat <i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	V	V	Inhabits a variety of vegetation types, including mallee, bullocke <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> and box eucalypt dominated communities, but it is distinctly more common in box/ironbark/cypress-pine vegetation that occurs in a north-south belt along the western slopes and plains of NSW and southern Queensland. Roosts in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark.	M – Foraging habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)

Species Name	BC Act	EPBC Act	Habitat Requirements	LoO	Source
Grey-headed Flying-fox <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	V	V	Australia's largest bat species, it has dark grey fur on the body, lighter grey fur on the head and russet collar encircling the neck. It can be distinguished from other flying-foxes by the leg fur which extends to the ankle. The species is usually found within 200 km of the eastern coast in sub-tropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heathland swamps as well as urban areas. The species roosts in camps that are commonly located within 20 km of a food source. The camps are usually located in gullies close to water in vegetation with a thick canopy. Annual mating commences from January with conception usually in April or May.	M – Foraging habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	BAM (Predicted Species) PMST (Predicted)
Spotted-tailed Quoll <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	V	E	Around the size of a domestic cat however the species has noticeably shorter legs and a pointed face. It has rich-rust to dark-brown fur above with irregular white spots on the back and a pale belly. The species spotted tail distinguishes it from all other mammals. Recorded in a variety of habitats using hollow-bearing trees, fallen logs, small caves, rocky outcrops and rocky cliff faces as den sites. The species presence in an area can be indicated by the use of communal latrine sites, often on flat rocks among boulder fields, on cliff faces or along rocky stream beds. Mostly nocturnal species, ideal survey period after dusk. Breeds year round.	M – Habitat present, but not detected during surveys.	PMST (Predicted)
<b>Threatened Ecological Communities</b>					
Grey Box ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	E3	E	Inland Grey Box Woodland occurs on fertile soils of the western slopes and plains of NSW. The community generally occurs where average rainfall is 375-800 mm pa and the mean maximum annual temperature is 22- 26°C.	P – one patch (0.46 ha total)	Bionet PMST (Predicted)
Myall Woodland in the Darling Riverine Plains, Brigalow Belt South, Cobar Peneplain, Murray-Darling Depression, Riverina and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions	E3	E	This ecological community is scattered across the eastern parts of the alluvial plains of the Murray-Darling river system. The community is also known as Boree particularly in the southern part of its distribution. Typically, it occurs on red-brown earths and heavy textured grey and brown alluvial soils within a climatic belt receiving between 375 and 500 mm mean annual rainfall.	P – several patches in various condition (5.77 ha total)	Bionet PMST (Predicted)

KEY	
<b>Status</b>	<b>The “threatened species” or “endangered ecological community” listing in the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</b>
V	Species listed as “Vulnerable”
E1	Species listed as “Endangered”
E4A	Species listed as “Critically Endangered”
E2	An “endangered population”
E	An EEC listed as “endangered”
CE	An EEC listed as “critically endangered”
	<b>The “threatened species” or “endangered ecological community” listing in the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</b>
V	Species listed as “Vulnerable”
E	Species listed as “Endangered”
CE	Species listed as “Critically Endangered”
M	Species listed as “Migratory”
MR	Species listed as “Marine”
<b>LoO</b>	<b>Likelihood or Occurrence - the probability of a threatened species occurring on the site</b>
P	Present or recorded on the subject site
H	High likelihood of occurrence
M	Moderate likelihood of occurrence
L	Low likelihood of occurrence
N	No potential relevance
<b>Source</b>	<b>Data Source</b>
PMST	Sourced from Protected Matters Search Tool
BioNet	Sourced from OEH Wildlife Atlas
SLR	Sourced from SLR field data and reports