



Report for Bass Coast Shire Council

Ecological Assessment Including Native
Vegetation Removal Assessment for the
Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared
Path

July 2023

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Executive Summary

Project Description

ID Ecological Management (IDEM) has been commissioned by Bass Coast Shire Council (BCSC) to undertake an assessment of native vegetation and biodiversity values in relation to the proposed construction of a shared path between Wonthaggi and Inverloch. The project will involve the use of existing paths, widening existing paths, newly built paths and boardwalks. The project study area comprises of a linear corridor approximately 35-40 metres wide that runs for a total length of approximately 14.5 kilometres between the townships of Wonthaggi and Inverloch.

A Biodiversity assessment report was completed in 2017 by Biosis that covered a large proportion of the study area; titled *Inverloch to Wonthaggi shared pathway; Biodiversity Assessment. Report for Bass Coast Council*. (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017). This report provided extensive background and ecological assessment information for sections of the study area from Billson Street at Wonthaggi to approximately 2km west of the Inverloch township.

The initial field work for this report was completed in August 2021 and a draft Ecological Assessment (EA) report was provided to BCSC in December 2021. The Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) undertook a review of the EA report and an online meeting with DEECA, BCSC and IDEM was held in March 2022 to allow DEECA to provide feedback on the report and identify any report revisions that were needed.

In December 2022 BCSC identified and secured a new alignment for a section of the shared path that now crossed through mostly cleared agricultural land within the private property at 24 Emma Lane. The alignment change substantially reduced the impact to native vegetation, trees, and impacts on native fauna, including threatened species. IDEM undertook further field work to assess the new alignment section in February 2023.

BCSC also commissioned Tactecol Consulting (TactEcol), in association with Aquatica Environmental Pty Ltd (Aquatica) to undertake targeted surveys for several threatened fauna species. Field work for these surveys were carried out in late Summer and Autumn 2022 and again in February 2023 to assess the new alignment section.

Study Area- Ecological Values

Roughly half of the study area holds remnant native vegetation in some form, while remaining areas are typically degraded and dominated by exotic pasture. Connections to surrounding tracts of bushland are found closer to Wonthaggi and in an area approximately 2.5km west of Inverloch, however most native vegetation within the study area is linear in form and fragmented within the wider landscape.

The vegetation quality assessment identified native vegetation patches across five ecological vegetation classes and a total of 115 large size class trees were recorded within these patches. Other native vegetation onsite was represented by 74 small size class and 37 large size class scattered native trees. No listed ecological communities or wetlands of national importance were found to occur within the study area.

No threatened flora species were recorded on site during the current assessment carried out by IDEM or the prior assessment of some sections by Biosis.

The 2023 TactEcol report describes two wetlands; the 'Emma Lane' wetland and the 'Drowleys Road' wetland. The alignment change now locates the path approximately 400 metres north of the 'Emma Lane' wetland and adjacent to the 'Drowleys Road' wetland.

Surveys undertaken by Biosis in 2017, by Tactecol in 2022 and by IDEM in 2021 and 2023 did not identify any threatened fauna species within the study area (the current alignment corridor).

The 2017 Biodiversity Assessment identified one threatened fauna species within the 'Emma Lane' wetland; *Ardea intermedia* (Intermediate Egret), which is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. The subsequent alignment change avoids this wetland.

The 'Drowleys Road' wetland is likely to provide habitat for ten threatened waterfowl species. These ten waterfowl species, each listed on the DEECA's FFG Act Threatened List, were all assigned a 'medium' likelihood of occurrence in this area of adjacent habitat.

Targeted surveys were carried out by TactEcol for Southern Brown Bandicoot, Swamp Antechinus, Swamp Skink and Growling Grass Frog which did not detect any of these species within the study area. Southern Brown Bandicoot and Growling Grass Frog were assigned a 'low-medium (moderate)' likelihood of regular occurrence within the study area (Jake Urlus, 2023).

The TactEcol report describes incidental recordings of *Varanus varius* (Lace Monitor) that have been made by Council staff and landowners in proximity to the alignment at Emma Lane, accordingly the species was given a 'high' likelihood of occurrence within the study area. The Lace Monitor is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List and suitable habitat for the species was identified in a 400m long unused section of the Toorak Road reserve. This section of vegetation was also considered significant habitat for the *Phascolarctus cinereus* (Koala) which was also recorded within the study area.

Lathamus discolor (Swift Parrot), listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a 'medium' likelihood of occurrence based on the presence of scattered suitable foraging habitat.

All other threatened fauna species identified in the database searches were determined to have a low likelihood of occurrence or are considered unlikely to occur within the study area.

Impacts to Threatened Species or Habitat

The TactEcol report notes that important habitat for the Lace Monitor and Koala was restricted to approximately CH: 8800-9200 and provided detailed recommendations for the protection of terrestrial and aquatic habitats during construction.

An assessment against the significant impact criteria was completed regarding the potential usage of the study area by the Swift Parrot, and the potential for impact from the project. The assessment found it was unlikely the degree of impact to the Swift Parrot will be significant and that a referral to the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act is not considered to be required in relation to this Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Avoid/Minimise Principles

Throughout the length of the path's alignment, where possible, the design has applied the following avoidance measures:

- The alignment has been shifted to the side of the road that is clear of native vegetation or has more degraded vegetation to avoid and protect native vegetation on the opposite roadside;
- The alignment utilises existing informal paths to avoid impacts to native vegetation;
- Across its length, the alignment has been located in cleared or degraded areas of vegetation and winds around canopy trees to ensure their retention; and
- The use of boardwalks to avoid impacts to waterways and sensitive wetlands surrounding the study area as well as to enable free fauna movement to continue post construction.

In 2022 Council finalised the acquisition of land that created a new alignment section through the 24 Emma Lane property. The alignment change bypassed long sections of vegetated road reserve, achieving significant reductions in impacts to native vegetation and fauna habitat and avoids completely the large 'Emma Lane' wetland. This alignment change reduced the potential impact to native vegetation patches by 4.4 hectares and reduced the potential impact to large trees from 92 trees down to 14 trees.

The alignment change made in 2022 made a significant reduction to the area of native vegetation and fauna habitat. The TactEcol report states '*assuming remnant vegetation removal in the southeast of the new alignment is kept to a minimum and no large trees are removed, the proposed new alignment is not considered to pose a material potential impact to threatened fauna, and is considered to be a substantial improvement over the original alignment, in terms of native fauna and impacts to habitat*' (Jake Urlus, 2023).

Native Vegetation Removal

Native vegetation deemed lost within the proposed construction footprint includes:

- 2.9291 hectares of native patches (includes some polygon overlaps that are removed during DEECA data processing);
- 14 small and 7 large scattered native trees; and
- 32 large trees that are removed or assumed lost within native patches.

It is worth noting that the marked clearing extent includes the canopy drip line of up to 10 canopy trees that have been assessed as having a 'good' viability rating in the arborist assessment which considered the encroachment '*unlikely to affect the trees health*' (ENSPEC, 2023). Its therefore likely that the marked extent of 'clearing' overstates what will be the actual loss of native vegetation post construction and in the long term.

Offset Requirements

The Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report identified the following:

- The proposal falls under the 'Detailed Assessment Pathway';
- Offset requirements amount to 1.258 General Habitat Units (GHUs) with a minimum strategic biodiversity score of 0.362;

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- An offset requirement to protect 39 large trees; and
- Offsets must be located within the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA) boundary or within the Bass Coast Shire Council municipality.

Legislation/Policy Implications

| Legislation and Policy | Relevant Ecological Feature on Site | Report/Approval required |
|--|---|--|
| Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) | Swift Parrot (Critically Endangered) Treed Swampy Woodland habitat zones within Martyn Lane and Toorak Road represent suitable foraging habitat. | An assessment against the significant impact criteria was completed and found it was unlikely the degree of impact to the Swift Parrot will be significant. Therefore, a referral to the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act is not considered to be required in relation to this MNES. |
| Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic) | Protected Flora - twelve protected flora species require removal. | 'Permit to Take Protected Flora' to be lodged with the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) that lists the twelve protected flora species and number of plants from each species that require removal. |
| | Lace Monitor - Listed as threatened under the Act | Important habitat for the species identified between CH: 8800-9200. Native vegetation is proposed for removal in this section. An appropriately qualified and permitted zoologist should undertake a pre-clearance assessment prior to areas of native vegetation being cleared. Where there is evidence of occupation the zoologist should be on hand to inspect the areas supporting potential fauna habitat as it is removed, to salvage and relocate fauna as well as in the event of injury to native fauna during the clearance process. (Jake Urlus, 2023) |
| | Swift Parrot - Listed as threatened under the Act | As above an appropriately qualified and permitted zoologist should undertake a pre-clearance assessment prior to areas of native vegetation being cleared. |
| Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic) | Native Vegetation/Trees – 2.921ha of native vegetation patches including 32 large trees in these patches, 14 small size class and 7 large size class scattered trees to be removed/deemed lost | Under Clause 52.17 of the Bass Coast Planning Scheme, a planning permit is required to clear or disturb native vegetation within the study area. In applying Victoria's Native Vegetation Permitted Clearing regulations, the proposal falls under the 'detailed' assessment pathway. Offset requirements amount to 1.258 General Habitat Units with a Strategic Biodiversity Score of 0.362 with a large tree protection requirement of 39 trees. |
| Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic) | Noxious Weeds - Eight noxious weeds were present on site. | The contractor must comply with the requirements of the Act to control/eradicate and avoid spreading these weeds onsite or to other areas. |

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| Legislation and Policy | Relevant Ecological Feature on Site | Report/Approval required |
|--|--|---|
| Environmental Effects Act 1978 (Vic) | <p>Swift Parrot Approximately 0.5 ha of suitable foraging habitat is impacted and an additional 26 individual Swamp Gum trees are impacted.</p> <p>Native Vegetation – A total of approximately 1 ha of native vegetation (patches and scattered trees) with a Bioregional Conservation significance of Endangered to be cleared.</p> | No referral is recommended based on the degree of impact being below the threshold for each criteria. |
| Wildlife Act 1975 (Vic) | Native Fauna Habitat – Native patches and 14 small and 7 large size class scattered trees. | Persons engaged to remove, salvage, hold or relocate any native fauna must have a permit or approval issued by the DEECA. |
| Water Act 1989 (Vic) | <p>Alignment crosses four unnamed waterways at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CH: 7050 (Emma Lane) • CH: 9000 (Toorak Road) • CH: 10060 (Toorak Road) • CH: 12350 (Ovata Place) <p>None are permanently flowing waterways, and all have been significantly modified by agriculture or development where they cross the study area</p> | Development at these locations may require a Works on Waterways permit from West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA). West Gippsland CMA should be consulted in the design phase of the project to confirm any permit requirements and ensure appropriate design criteria are met (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017). |

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

ID Ecological Management (IDEM) has been commissioned by Bass Coast Shire Council (BCSC) to undertake an assessment of native vegetation and biodiversity values in relation to the proposed construction of a shared path (SP) between Wonthaggi and Inverloch. The project will involve the use of existing paths, widening existing paths, newly built paths and boardwalks (A. Philalay pers. comm. 16/7/2021).

A Biodiversity assessment report was undertaken by Biosis in 2017 that covered a large proportion of the study area titled *Inverloch to Wonthaggi shared pathway; Biodiversity Assessment. Report for Bass Coast Council*. (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017).

The initial field work for this report were completed in August 2021 and a draft Ecological Assessment (EA) report was provided to BCSC in December 2021. The Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) undertook a review of the EA report and an online meeting with DEECA, BCSC and IDEM was held in March 2022 to allow DEECA to provide feedback on the report and identify any report revisions that were needed.

In December 2022 BCSC identified and secured a new alignment for a section of the SP that now crosses through private property at 24 Emma Lane. The alignment change substantially reduced the impact to native vegetation, trees, and impacts on native fauna, including threatened species. IDEM undertook further field work to assess the new alignment section in February 2023.

BCSC also commissioned Tactecol Consulting (TactEcol), in association with Aquatica Environmental Pty Ltd (Aquatica) to undertake targeted surveys for several threatened fauna species. Field work for these surveys were carried out in late Summer and Autumn 2022 and again in February 2023 to assess the new alignment section. An updated report was prepared by Tactecol in March 2023 titled *Targeted Fauna Surveys: Wonthaggi-Inverloch Shared Path* (Jake Urlus, 2023). The key findings made by TactEcol in relation to threatened fauna species presence, impacts and mitigation of impacts have been incorporated into this report and its recommendations.

1.2 Project Design

The Detailed Design drawings; *Drawing No. 2486-001 Revision C (15/08/2022)* are provided as *Appendix 1*. The path design and proposed construction conforms to the *Path construction to Australian Standard- Standard 2156.1 - 2001 Walking Tracks* (K. Wong pers. comm. 31/3/2023).

The path formation will be 2.5m wide, with a 0.5m clear zone on each side and vegetation clearance zone that will be managed to a height of approximately 2.25 metres. See *Figure 1* below for a typical cross section of the path construction.

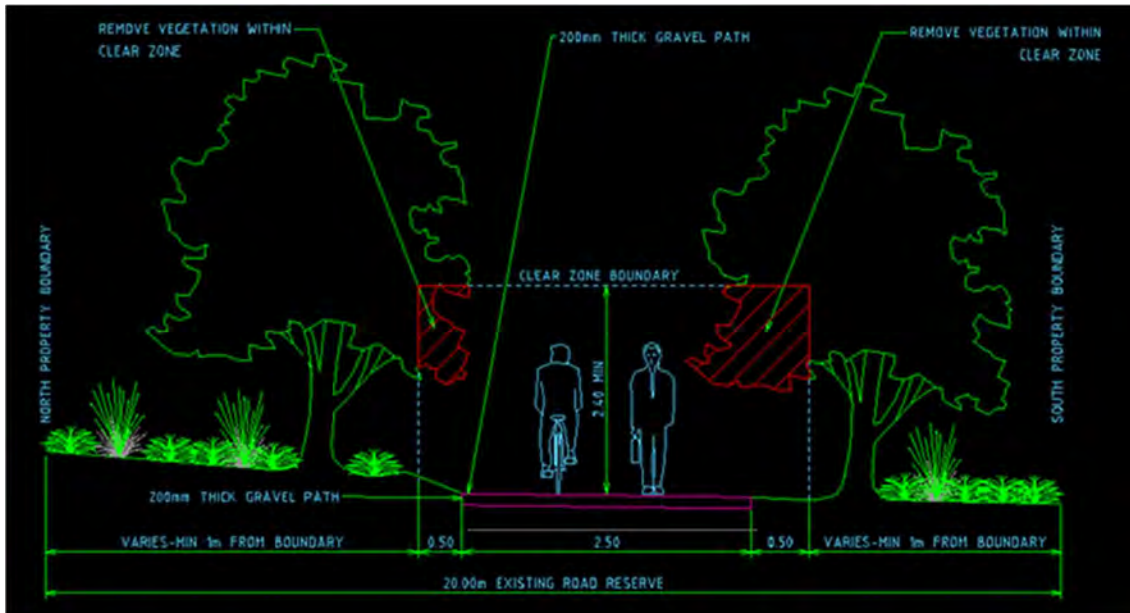


Figure 1: Example of typical path cross section

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this assessment include:

- Review relevant databases and previous reports for ecological information of the site, including mapped EVC's and for records and identification of potentially present threatened species.
- Undertake site assessment of the study area, including:
 - Recording a complete flora list;
 - Recording a fauna list of incidental observations;
 - Photographs of the site (with locations recorded);
 - Identification, mapping and assessment of any native vegetation patches using the DEECA's habitat hectares method;
 - Map and record gps locations and diameter at breast height of all scattered and large trees in patches to accuracy of 3-5m; and
 - Identification and mapping of the location or extent of any species or communities protected by either the EPBC or FFG Acts.
- Complete an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for all threatened species identified in a 5km database search area;
- Identify mitigation measures for any Matters of National Significance considered to have potential to be impacted by the proposal. This would only be completed for any species or communities confirmed to occur within the site or considered likely to occur on site;
- Identify any permits, approvals or management plans that may be required for the project under any applicable State or Federal legislation;
- Provide recommendations for any further works or investigations such as targeted threatened species surveys or the like;

- Liaise with arborist to undertake a more detailed Arboricultural assessment of tree protection zone impacts to trees located adjacent to the path. To gain efficiency IDEM mapped trees with potential for Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) encroachment and enabled the arborist to visit only those sections of the path that contain trees that require further inspection. The arborist also employed a technique that DEECA have previously accepted, whereby key indicator trees most affected by the path are recorded and assigned a viability rating. The determination of viability of the key indicator trees can then be applied to adjoining trees according to the design approach in a particular section (i.e. ramp up, boardwalk realignment etc.);
- Finalise the determination of native vegetation impacts and obtain a Native Vegetation Removal report from the DEECA that identifies the projects offset requirements;
- Liaise with council to develop an offset strategy statement that identifies how suitable offsets will be secured;
- Prepare maps to DEECA standards that show the locations of all ecological features identified, the extent of impacts to native vegetation and determination of losses to native vegetation; and
- Prepare a report providing detail and recommendations were applicable for each of the items listed above.

1.4 Study Area

The study area, shown in *Figure 2*, comprises of a linear corridor approximately 35-40 metres wide that runs for a total length of approximately 14.5 kilometres between the townships of Wonthaggi and Inverloch. At the Wonthaggi end the study area is located approximately 132 km south east of Melbourne.

The study area is situated within the Bass Coast Shire Council area and the West Gippsland Catchment Management Area (CMA). The study area sits within the Gippsland Plain Bioregion.

The study area starts in Inverloch at the Bass Highway near the junction with Fincher Street, where it connects with an existing gravel track. It continues south following an existing track at the edge of bushland and agricultural land to Billson Street, then follows the roadside of Billson Street east to the junction with Moores Road. From here the alignment is contained within a section of the Moores Road before heading east across cleared agricultural land for a distance of just over 2km to the junction of Chown Road and Boundary Road. The alignment heads south for just over 500m along the Boundary Road roadside reserve before heading east for 2km within the vacant Emma Lane Road reserve. It then crosses through large mostly cleared agricultural properties in a broadly south easterly direction for approximately 5km and connects to Drowleys Road on the outskirts of the Inverloch township. It then follows the roadside of Drowleys Road eastwards and the roadsides of several made and unmade roads towards the Inverloch township, before terminating at the junction of Goroke Street with Surf Parade.

Roughly half of the study area holds remnant native vegetation in some form, while remaining areas are typically degraded areas of exotic pasture. Connections to surrounding tracts of bushland are made closer to Wonthaggi, and in an area approximately 2.5km west of Inverloch, however most native vegetation within the study area is linear in form and fragmented within the wider landscape.

Remnant native vegetation has been heavily cleared to the wider north and south of the study area for agriculture. Native vegetation remnants are sparse within a 2km radius of the study area with only a small number remaining on mostly private land that do not exceed 20ha in size.

The Wonthaggi Heathlands Nature Conservation Reserve, approximately 2km south west of the study area, holds the largest tract of remnant bushland nearby to the site. This Reserve connects to an overall area of over 1,000 hectares of contiguous coastal vegetation and habitat.

The study area is subject to the following planning zones and overlays:

Planning Zones

Farming Zone (FZ);
General Residential Zone- Schedule 1 (GRZ1);
Industrial 1 Zone (IN1Z);
Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ);
Rural Activity Zone (RAZ)
Rural Living Zone (RLZ); and
Transport Road Zone 2- Principal Road Network (TRZ2)

Planning Overlays

Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO);
Environmental Significance Overlay- Schedule 4 (ESO4);
Design and Development Overlay- Schedule 1 (DDO1);
Design and Development Overlay- Schedule 1 (DDO1); and
Vegetation Protection Overlay- Schedule 3 (VPO3).
(DEECA, 2023a)

Two sections of the site near Wonthaggi are covered by an Environmental Significance Overlay- Schedule 4. The coverage of the overlay is shown in *Figure 2*.

Additional Encumbrances

The study area crosses several locations marked as being of 'cultural heritage sensitivity' in mapping on the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) mainly around the central region of the study area. Any potential impacts of the proposal in relation to this matter must be considered under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2006 (Aboriginal Victoria, 2023).

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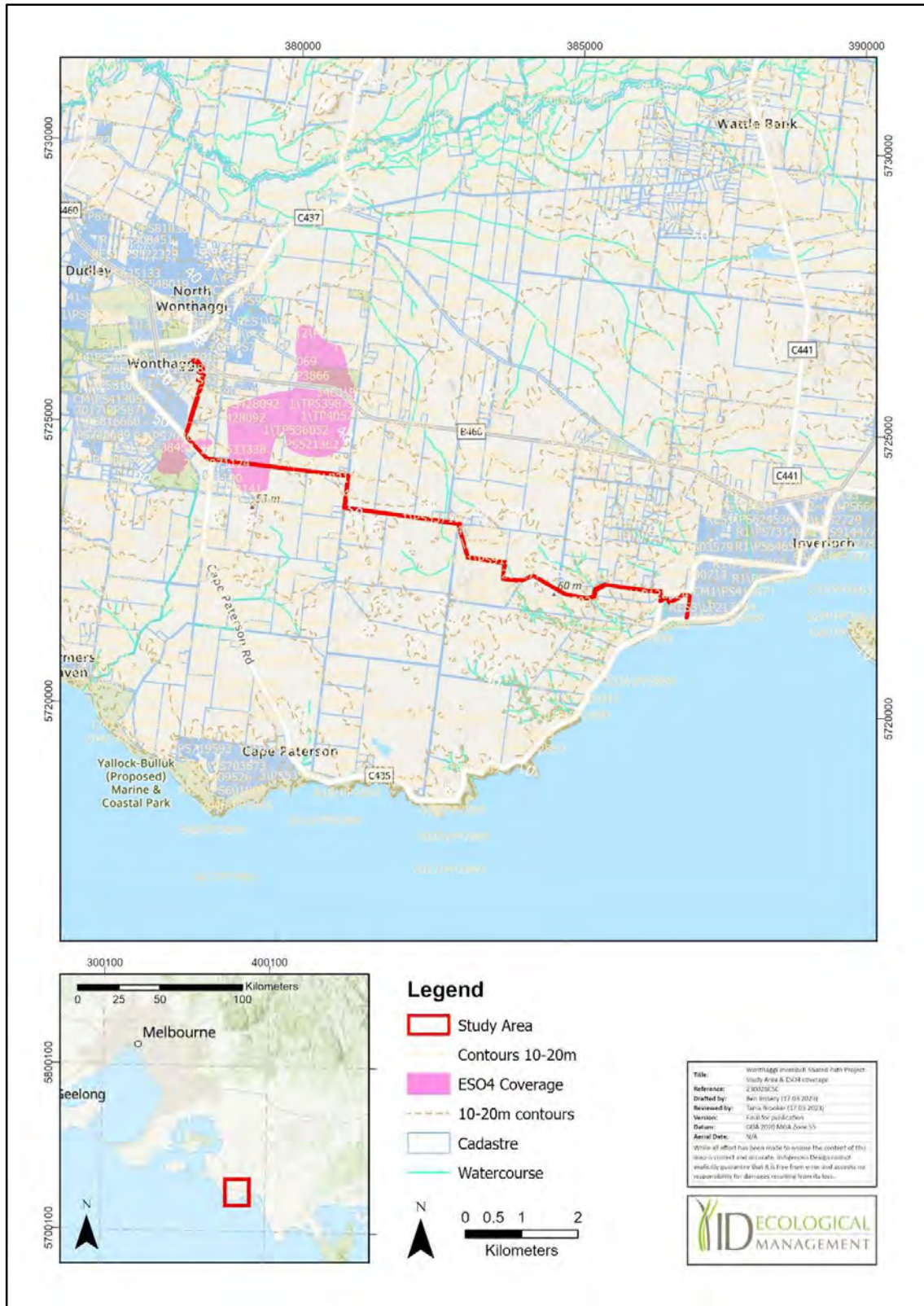


Figure 2: Study area

2 Description of Methods

2.1 Data and Literature Review

The DEECA's online interactive map, *Naturekit* (DEECA, 2023b) was used to gain an insight into the overall distribution of native vegetation on the site and the Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) to which any remnant vegetation may belong.

The following resources were used to determine if any taxa listed or protected under the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 219* (FFG Act), or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) have been, or potentially could be, located at the site:

- DEECA's *NatureKit Victoria* (DEECA, 2023b);
- DEECA's *Victorian Biodiversity Atlas* (VBA) (DEECA, 2023a);
- The DEECA's Native Vegetation Information Management System (NVIM) (DEECA, 2023b); and
- The Commonwealth's Protected Matters Search Tool (DoEE, 2021).

A Biodiversity assessment report was completed by Biosis in 2017 that covered a large proportion of the study area; *Inverloch to Wonthaggi shared pathway; Biodiversity Assessment. Report for Bass Coast Council*. (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017). This report provided extensive background and ecological assessment information for sections of the study area from Billson Street at Wonthaggi to approximately 2km west of the Inverloch township.

Tactecol Consulting (TactEcol), in association with Aquatica Environmental Pty Ltd (Aquatica) undertook targeted surveys for several threatened fauna species in 2022 and 2023. An updated report was prepared by Tactecol in March 2023 titled *Targeted Fauna Surveys: Wonthaggi-Inverloch Shared Path* (Jake Urlus, 2023). The key findings made by TactEcol in relation to threatened fauna species presence, impacts and mitigation of impacts have been incorporated into this report and its recommendations.

2.2 Field Survey

Field surveys of the site were undertaken on the 17th, 18th, 20th, 25th and 30th of August 2021, and the revised alignment section at 24 Emma Lane was surveyed on February 14th 2023. During these surveys, all flora present on the site was recorded and vegetation quality assessments were carried out using the methods described below (*Section 2.2.1*).

The survey was completed by the following participants:

- Ben Imbery- B.A.Sc. (Env. Mgt.), DEECA accredited native vegetation assessor, 15 years' experience in environmental consultancy and flora and fauna assessments; and
- Tim Bowler- B.A.Sc. (Env. Sc.), DEECA accredited native vegetation assessor, 10 years' experience in environmental consultancy and flora and fauna assessments.

The survey included:

- Recording all flora present. Flora species were recorded following the species nomenclature requirements of the VBA;
- Completion of a Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) for all native patches. These areas were GPS (GPS) mapped and assessed using the habitat hectare method described by DSE (2004) in the *Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method - Version 1.3*;
- Recording all scattered and large old trees including collecting data on species, DBH and any habitat features (i.e. nests or hollows);
- Identification and recording of any flora and fauna communities including threatened, protected species / communities or habitat;
- Completing a fauna assessment that included the opportunistic observation of scats, footprints, diggings, burrows, tracks, incidental bird and other fauna observations and listening for frog and bird calls;
- Identifying and recording notes on any habitat features including vegetation type and structure, proximity to water, the presence of hollow bearing trees and stags, logs and other ground debris. The surrounding landscape was also observed, and notes taken regarding its habitat provision, intactness of native vegetation and connectivity with the study site; and
- Recording notes on specific issues such as noxious weed infestations and any evidence of pest animal disturbance including any active warrens or dens.

GPS mapping (+/- 4m) was completed using the ArcCollector application paired with handheld Android devices. The overhead tree canopy layer limited the ability to achieve sub metre accuracy throughout the study area, therefore it should be assumed all data has an accuracy of +/- 4m.

The mapping included:

- Walking and recording a GPS location of the extent of all native vegetation patches within the corridor;
- Walking and recording a GPS location of all scattered trees, Large trees within patches;
- Recording an estimate of the number and size of Eucalypts within a particular section to assist the arborist in undertaking a more targeted assessment of tree impacts;
- Walking and recording a GPS location of any threatened or protected flora species;
- Walking and recording a GPS location of the extent of any threatened ecological communities; and
- Walking and recording a GPS location of any on-site biodiversity threats such as pest animal activity locations or large noxious weed infestations.

2.2.1 Vegetation Quality Assessment

Native vegetation is defined in the Victoria Planning Provisions (Definitions – Clause 72) as *'plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses'*. DEECA's *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP, 2017a) (the Guidelines) further defines native vegetation into two categories: 'remnant patches' and 'scattered trees' outlined below.

A 'remnant patch' of native vegetation is either:

- An area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native; or
- Any area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy; or
- any mapped wetland included in the *Current wetlands map*, available in DEECA systems and tools.

A 'scattered tree' is:

- A native canopy tree that does not form part of a remnant patch.

Following these definitions all native vegetation on site was categorised as either 'remnant patches' or 'scattered trees'.

Remnant patches were further categorised into EVCs and furthermore into habitat zones. These areas were GPS mapped and assessed using the habitat hectare method described by DSE (2004) in the *Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method - Version 1.3*.

All large size class trees within the study area corridor and all scattered trees on site were identified, GPS mapped and had their Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and any other relevant data recorded.

2.3 Definitions of Significance

The significance of a species or ecological community described in this report follows its listing status under Commonwealth or State legislation.

- **National** significance includes all species listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under the EPBC Act 1999;
- **State** listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List (DELWP, 2019).

2.4 Likelihood of Occurrence

In determining the likelihood of presence of a listed threatened flora species, a likelihood rating of present, high, moderate, low or unlikely is assigned. This rating is based on consideration of the following factors:

- Was the species recorded on site or has it been previously recorded on the site;
- Is there likely to be a resident population within the local area (5km radius);
- Is suitable habitat present on site or is habitat modified but aspects of suitable habitat present;
- Is it possible the species may seasonally or opportunistically use resources within the local area; and
- Are there any records for the species within the local area within the last 5, 10 or 25 years.

2.5 Assessment of Native Vegetation Removal and Quantification of Loss

The Detailed Design *Drawing No. 2486-001 Revision A (30/06/2021)* are provided as *Appendix 1*. A digital file of the design was provided by Council that defined the construction impact zone (CIZ). The designated vegetation clearance zone is 3.5 metres wide and 2.4 metres high which includes the 2.5 metre wide path with the addition of a 0.5 metre buffer either side. Pipes and drainage pits were also included in the construction impact zone extent and also had a 0.5 metre buffer included.

2.5.1 Indirect Losses

Tree Protection Zone Impacts

The DEECA defines a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) as '*an area around the trunk of the tree which has a radius of 12 × the diameter at breast height to a maximum of 15 metres but no less than 2 metres*'. Unless an arborist report indicates otherwise, a tree, or trees will be deemed lost if the encroachment from construction (i.e. compaction and excavation) into the TPZ is greater than 10%, or is inside the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) (DELWP, 2018).

A tree impact assessment was commissioned and completed by ENSPEC Arboricultural consultants. They prepared a tree impact assessment report titled; *Tree Impact Assessment Proposed Shared Path between Wonthaggi and Inverloch* (ENSPEC, 2023). The report gave a viability rating to individual canopy trees with potential to be impacted by the path's construction. Trees that were given a viability rating of 'excellent' in the ENSPEC report are not determined as 'lost' (TPZ encroachment is less than 10%), trees given a lower viability rating in the ENSPEC are assessed as lost.

Native Patch Impacts

The DEECA also requires that incidental native vegetation losses from indirect impacts must also be considered. Examples of these impacts include shading from boardwalks or functional loss from adjacent clearing leaving small area of shrubs that would essentially be lost.

2.5.2 Mapped Current Wetlands

Any location that is mapped as a wetland in the DEECA's *Current wetlands map* is included when measuring the extent of native vegetation to be removed. The mapped wetland is treated as a 'native patch' when determining losses from a project.

2.5.3 Large or Scattered Trees

Under the *Guidelines* (DELWP, 2017a) large trees in patches are accounted for in the overall condition score of remnant patches and a count of the number of large trees within a patch marked as lost is provided to DEECA when processing offset requirements. Scattered trees are assigned a default area and condition score of 0.2.

2.5.4 Marking the Extent of Native Vegetation Losses

Using the GIS program, the following methodology is applied when determining the extent of the impacts to native vegetation under the proposal:

- The full extent of a remnant patch, canopy tree or scattered tree that is contained within the construction footprint is assessed as lost and the outer extent of the canopy of any tree deemed lost is incorporated within the clearing extent;
- Where the construction footprint impacts on greater than 10% of an estimated TPZ of a tree located outside but adjacent to the construction footprint it is assessed as lost and:
 - A 10-meter buffer is applied to small size class trees;
 - A 15-meter buffer is applied to large size class trees;
 - Where a tree deemed lost is connected to an area of native patch deemed lost this buffer is traced and incorporated into that native patch loss extent; and
 - Where less than three trees are deemed lost that are not connected to an area of native patch deemed lost, the applicable buffer area is marked as a single circular polygon and labelled as ST (Scattered Trees) or Canopy Tree (CT) as appropriate.

A very high proportion of tree loss determinations are supported by the arborist assessment, however a very small number of isolated trees in paddocks were individually assessed by IDEM using the GIS program and applying the same tree loss determination principles.

2.6 Legislation and Policy

Any biodiversity related implications for the project were assessed against the following biodiversity legislation and policy:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) including related listing advice, recovery plans and significant impact guidelines;
- *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 2019* (FFG Act) including related action statements and listing advice;
- *Planning and Environment Act 1987* including *Clause 52.17* and any overlays applicable to the study area under the Bass Coast Planning Scheme;
- *The Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP, 2017a);
- *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) including noxious weed and pest animal listings;
- *Water Act 1989*;
- *Wildlife Act 1975*;
- *Environmental Effects Act 1987*.

2.7 Limitations

The assessment was undertaken in August of 2021 and February of 2023. It is, therefore, possible that some annual, deciduous or dormant taxa may not have been visible. Additionally, some taxa have not been identified to specific or infraspecific rank due to the absence of flowering, or other material typically used for identification.

The assessment of fauna presence and incidental recordings did not involve a targeted fauna survey. Consequently, further species are likely to be recorded given further time and or the undertaking of

more detailed survey. However, targeted surveys for threatened fauna species determined to have the greatest potential to occur within the study area in the early stages of this report have been carried out by TactEcol (Jake Urlus, 2023).

The timing of the survey (Autumn and Summer) and level of survey effort are considered satisfactory to assess the general habitat values of the study area and identify any threatened or protected perennial flora species or habitat, threatened ecological communities or habitat and assess the likelihood of occurrence of any threatened or protected fauna species.

The overhead tree canopy layer limited the ability to achieve sub metre accuracy throughout the study area, therefore it should be assumed all data, including the plotted location of any individual trees, has an accuracy of +/- 4m.

3 Results

3.1 Database Review

3.1.1 Flora Species

Interrogation of the DEECA's *Victorian Biodiversity Atlas* (DEECA, 2023a) identified 33 native flora species within a 5km radius of the study area that are listed as threatened in Victoria or that are listed as threatened at the Federal level (*Appendix 2*).

No records were found within the limits of the study area, however several records were located within 1.5km of the study area, these included:

- *Avicennia marina subsp. australasica* (Grey Mangrove), Listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. One record from 2003 located 100 metres north of the study area at the edge of the Inverloch township;
- *Burnettia cuneata* (Lizard Orchid), Listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. Three records from 1934 located 100 metres east of study area at the Wonthaggi end;
- *Prasophyllum lindleyanum* (Green Leek-orchid), Listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. One record from 1934 was located 100 metres east of study area at the Wonthaggi end;
- *Eucalyptus strzeleckii* (Strzelecki Gum), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Critically Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. One record from 2012 located 250 metres east of study area at the Wonthaggi end; and
- *Pterostylis grandiflora* (Cobra Greenhood), Listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. One record from 1934 located adjacent to study area at the Wonthaggi end and two records from 2015 located in bushland approximately 300 metres south of the study area at the Inverloch end.

Interrogation of the EPBC Act *Protected Matters Search Tool* (DoEE, 2021) identified within a 5km search radius the potential presence of 9 significant flora species that are listed as threatened at the Federal level (*Appendix 3*).

3.1.2 Fauna Species

Interrogation of the DEECA's *Victorian Biodiversity Atlas* (DEECA, 2023a) identified 51 fauna species within a 5 km radius of the study area that are listed as threatened in Victoria or that are listed as threatened at the Federal level (*Appendix 4*).

No records were found within the limits of the study area, however several records were located within 1.5 km of the study area.

Closer to Wonthaggi and across the central region of the study area several relatively recent records for wetland or waterway associated birds were found nearby to the site, these included:

- *Anseranas semipalmata* (Magpie Goose), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Ardea alba modesta* (Eastern Great Egret), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Biziura lobata* (Musk Duck), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List;

- *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (White-bellied Sea-Eagle), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Hydroprogne caspia* (Caspian Tern), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Numenius madagascariensis* (Eastern Curlew), listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC list and on the FFG Act Threatened List; and
- *Spatula rhynchotis* (Australasian Shoveler), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List.

Across the central region of the study area the following records were identified nearby to the study area:

- *Falco subniger* (Black Falcon), Listed as Critically Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. One record located approximately 750 metres north of the study area from 1999;
- *Isodon obesulus obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List. Two records adjacent to the study area from 1970 and 2017; and
- *Litoria raniformis* (Growling Grass Frog), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List. One undated record located adjacent to the study area.

Closer to the township of Inverloch the following records were identified nearby to the study area:

- Three recent records for the Eastern Great Egret within wetlands located approximately 1km south of the study area; and
- *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot), listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC list and on the FFG Act Threatened List. One record from 2016 in a bushland estate 1km north of the study area.

Interrogation of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (DoEE, 2021), identified within a 5km search radius, the potential presence of 73 significant fauna species that are listed migratory species or are listed as threatened at the Federal level (*Appendix 3*).

3.1.3 Threatened Ecological Communities

Using the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search tool (DoEE, 2021), a search was undertaken of the study area with a 5km buffer added, provided as *Appendix 3*. The search identified one EPBC Act listed threatened ecological community, the Critically Endangered *Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plain*.

3.1.4 Wetlands of National Importance (Ramsar)

Interrogation of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (DoEE, 2021), flagged the presence of Anderson Inlet, a wetland of international importance, within the 5km search radius. The point at which the path terminates in Inverloch is approximately 1.5km from the entrance to Andersons Inlet.

3.2 Flora Species

3.2.1 Flora Species Recorded

Appendix 5 lists all flora species that have been recorded within the site during the current and 2017 site assessments. A total of 209 vascular plants have been recorded within the site, of these, 112 are considered to be taxa native to Victoria.

3.2.2 Significant Flora Species

Assessment of the Likelihood of Presence of Significant Flora Species within the Study Area

A description of the range of vegetation types and potential habitats for threatened flora species that are found within the study area are described in *Section 3.4.2*.

Appendix 6 details the habitat requirements for all threatened flora species found in both the Protected Matters Search Tool (DoEE, 2021) and the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA, 2023a) within five kilometres of the study area.

In summary, the field survey found:

- *Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *globulus* (Southern Blue-gum), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List, was identified as a small number of scattered mature individuals. These trees have been planted near property boundaries and are not considered to have naturally established; and
- Strzelecki Gum was not present within the study area and the field survey did not identify any other threatened flora species on site.

The likelihood assessment, attached as *Appendix 7*, agreed with the likelihood determination of 'low' that was made in the 2017 Biodiversity Assessment Report (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017) for five (rare or) threatened orchid species. With the increased length of the study area an additional nine threatened orchid species were determined to have a likelihood of 'low'. Many of these orchid species have no records after the 1930's and there are very few records overall of any individual species. As noted in the 2017 Biodiversity Assessment report '*the ecology of these rare species is poorly understood and surveys are not regularly conducted for these species. On this basis, we note that while the likelihood of occurrence of these species is low it is possible that they do occur*'. These species include:

- *Caladenia oenochila* (Wine-lipped Spider-orchid), listed as Critically Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List,
- *Caladenia orientalis* (Eastern Spider Orchid), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Caladenia tessellata* (Thick-lipped Spider-orchid), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Corybas aconitiflorus* (Spurred Helmet-orchid), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Microtis orbicularis* (Swamp Onion-orchid), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;

- *Prasophyllum frenchii* (Maroon Leek-orchid), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Prasophyllum lindleyanum* (Green Leek-orchid), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Prasophyllum spicatum* (Dense Leek-orchid), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Critically Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Pterostylis alveata* (Coastal Greenhood), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Pterostylis cucullata* (Leafy Greenhood), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Pterostylis grandiflora* (Cobra Greenhood), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Pterostylis X ingens* (Sharp Greenhood), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Thelymitra X irregularis* (Crested Sun-orchid), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List; and
- *Thelymitra X merraniae* (Merran's Sun-orchid), listed as Critically Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;

All other threatened flora species identified in the database searches were unlikely to occur within the study area.

3.3 Fauna Species

3.3.1 Fauna Species Recorded

Appendix 8 lists all fauna species that have been recorded within the site during surveys undertaken by Biosis in 2017, by Tactecol in 2022 and by IDEM in 2021 and 2023. In total 67 fauna species have been recorded across these surveys, of these 67 species a total of 57 are species are considered native to Victoria.

3.3.2 Significant Fauna Species

Assessment of the Likelihood of Presence of Significant Fauna Species within the Study Area

A description of the range of vegetation types and potential habitats for threatened fauna species that are found within the study area are described in *Section 3.5*.

Appendix 6 details the habitat requirements for all threatened fauna species found in both the Protected Matters Search Tool (DoEE, 2021) and the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA, 2023a) within five kilometres of the study area.

Appendix 9 provides a summary of the assessment of likelihood of presence for all threatened fauna species found in both the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool and the VBA within 5km of the study area.

Surveys undertaken by Biosis in 2017, by Tactecol in 2022 and by IDEM in 2021 and 2023 did not identify any threatened fauna species within the study area (the current alignment corridor).

Some minor alterations were made to the likelihood ratings assigned to fauna species in the 2017 Biodiversity Assessment report, with some determinations of 'low' changed to 'unlikely' based on a fauna species being considered only likely to be occasional visitor to the site, if at all. All likelihood determinations in the 2017 Biodiversity Report of 'medium' or greater are unchanged in this report.

The 2023 TactEcol report *Targeted Fauna Surveys: Wonthaggi-Inverloch Shared Path* (Jake Urlus, 2023) describes incidental recordings of *Varanus varius* (Lace Monitor) that have been made by Council staff and landowners in proximity to the alignment at Emma Lane. The Lace Monitor is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. The TactEcol report also notes that *Sminthopsis leucopus* (White-footed Dunnart), which is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List may also potentially occur in the study area. Likelihood determinations for the threatened Southern Brown Bandicoot, *Antechinus minimus maritimus* (Swamp Antechinus), *Lissolepis coventryi* (Swamp Skink), *Litoria raniformis* (Growling Grass Frog) and *Galaxiella pusilla* (Dwarf Galaxias) are taken from the TactEcol report.

The 2023 TactEcol report describes two wetlands; the 'Emma Lane' wetland and the 'Drowleys Road' wetland. The alignment change now locates the path approximately 400 metres north of the 'Emma Lane' wetland and adjacent to the 'Drowleys Road' wetland. The 2017 Biodiversity Assessment identified one threatened fauna species within the 'Emma Lane' wetland; *Ardea intermedia* (Intermediate Egret), which is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. The subsequent alignment change to the path now locates the path 400 metres north of this wetland.

The 'Drowleys Road' wetland is likely to provide habitat for several threatened waterfowl species listed below:

- *Anseranas semipalmata* (Magpie Goose), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Ardea intermedia* (Intermediate Egret), which is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List;
- *Ardea modesta* (Eastern Great Egret), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Ardea plumifera* (Plumed Egret), listed as Critically Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Aythya australis* (Hardhead), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Biziura lobata* (Musk Duck), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Egretta garzetta* (Little Egret), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Oxyura australis* (Blue-billed Duck), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Spatula rhynchotis* (Australasian Shoveler), listed as Vulnerable on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium;
- *Stictonetta naevosa* (Freckled Duck), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium.

One other fauna species was assigned a likelihood rating of high:

- *Varanus varius* (Lace Monitor), listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List

One other fauna species were assigned a likelihood rating of medium:

- *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot), listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List.

Two other fauna species was assigned a likelihood rating of low-medium (moderate):

- *Isoodon obesulus obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List.
- *Litoria raniformis* (Growling Grass Frog), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and on the FFG Act Threatened List.

All other threatened fauna species identified in the database searches were determined to have a low likelihood of occurrence or are considered unlikely to occur within the study area.

3.4 Vegetation

Appendix 5 lists the results of the flora survey and includes all flora species identified within native patches and degraded vegetation areas within the site during the August 2021 and February 2023 site assessments. *Appendix 5* also includes the flora species that were identified in the *Inverloch to Wonthaggi shared pathway; Biodiversity Assessment. Report for Bass Coast Council* (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017) report.

At the Wonthaggi end from the Bass Highway to Billson Street the path alignment corridor is mostly covered by native vegetation in some form. Long linear tracts of remnant scrub and woodland sit either side of an existing path for a continuous distance of up to 750 metres and form connections with tracts of bushland greater than 10 hectares in size. From Billson Street to past Boyd Street tracts of remnant scrub and woodland remain on roadside embankments and within unused road reserve sections but are more fragmented and linear in shape.

From Boyd Street to Boundary Road the study area crosses through a heavily cleared agricultural landscape. Highly modified woodland and scrub remnants are sparsely scattered across this section along with isolated clusters of scattered trees. Canopy tree health throughout this section is consistently very poor and most scattered trees are dead. Based on comparison to aerial photos in the 2017 Biodiversity Assessment most trees in this section have suffered a rapid decline in health over the past 3-4 years. No meaningful habitat connections are made to areas outside of the study area in this section.

From Boundary Road the corridor moves east through the unused reserve of Martyn Lane. Within this section of the Martyn Lane Road reserve the coverage of native vegetation, a mix of scrub and woodland, is near continuous, though narrow and linear in form.

The corridor then crosses over a long section of mostly cleared agricultural land with scatterings of isolated canopy trees, often in poor health, and small remnants of swampy woodland vegetation. The corridor then follows an unmade section of the Toorak Road reserve which is largely cleared of any native vegetation before re-joining the made section of Drowleys Road. The most notable aspect of this section is where the corridor crosses a band of swampy vegetation that is formed between two wetland formations located north and south of the corridor.

The corridor runs east along the roadside edge of Drowleys Road before criss-crossing in a south easterly direction through Inverloch to its termination at Surf Parade. Along Drowleys Road the roadside vegetation consists mostly of a narrow fragmented band of scrub of poor-average condition, alongside scatterings of remnant canopy trees and planted native and exotic trees.

The vegetation becomes increasingly modified within the Inverloch township area as the corridor passes through residential areas, open parkland and along suburban streets. Here the vegetation is mostly degraded and dominated by exotic lawn with native patches confined to a small group of remnant trees near the corner of Goroke Street and Toorak Road and a strip of remnant woodland in the road reserve at the southern end of Goroke Street.

Figure 3 provides an example of the typical vegetation at the Wonthaggi township end of the study area, *Figure 4* provides an example of typical vegetation within the central region of the study area south of Emma Lane and *Figure 5* provides an example of typical vegetation at the Inverloch township end of the study area.



Figure 3: Example of typical vegetation and track condition within section south of Bass Highway at Wonthaggi



Figure 4: Example of typical vegetation south of Emma Lane



Figure 5: Example of typical vegetation at edge of Inverloch township section of the site

3.4.1 Ecological Vegetation Classes

Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) are a type of vegetation classification which aims to group plant communities according to common flora species, vegetation structure and common environmental factors such as elevation, soils and average rainfall.

The DEECA's *NatureKit* interactive map (DEECA, 2023b) assigns four pre-1750's modelled EVC to the study area:

- EVC 2: *Coast Banksia Woodland*;
- EVC 3: *Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland*;
- EVC 924: *Grassy Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic*;
- EVC 925: *Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic*.

Pre-1750 EVC modelling by the DEECA shows EVC 925: *Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic* covering the entire western edge of the study area and a small section covered by EVC 924: *Grassy Woodland/Swamp Scrub mosaic* approximately 3km east of Wonthaggi. From this point, all the way to the edge of the Inverloch township, EVC 3: *Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland* is modelled across the study area. EVC 2: *Coast Banksia Woodland* is modelled across most of the residential area of Inverloch that the study area passes through.

In its extant EVC modelling, the DEECA's *NatureKit* shows relatively small and fragmented EVC remnants remaining across the eastern and central region of the study area and its surrounds. The mapping shows the EVC remnants become larger and more common across the eastern section of the study area and its surrounds before reducing in extent closer to the township of Inverloch.

EVC determination across the study area considered the site's position in the landscape, the presence of typical life forms to an EVC (where native vegetation remains), vegetation structure, soils and an inferred fidelity to particular environmental attributes identified in the benchmark.

Figure 6, 7 and 8 show the assigned distribution of EVC across the study area. In assigning EVC at the site level, several differences to the DEECA EVC modelling were identified. These differences and the determination of component EVC's within any mapped EVC mosaic units are shown in *Figure 6, 7 and 8*.

In summary some of the key determinations in assigning EVC to different sections of the site, include:

- EVC 2: *Coast Banksia Woodland* was found to be confined to a small section of the study area in Inverloch at the edge of nearby coastal dune systems;
- EVC 3: *Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland* was typically found on hill crests and more elevated areas with sandy soils;
- EVC 53: *Swamp Scrub* was typically found occupying the depressions and lower lying areas of the site often subject to periodic flooding;
- EVC 175: *Grassy Woodland* was typically found occupying the gentle rises that sit at a higher elevation from the damper depressions and gully lines; and
- EVC 937: *Swampy Woodland* was found occupying small pockets across the central and eastern region of the study area, typically marking an interchange between lower lying areas of *Swamp Scrub* and more elevated areas of woodland EVC.

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Table 1: The Department of Land, Environment and Planning's Bioregional Conservation Status and Descriptions for Assigned Ecological Vegetation Classes

| Bioregion | Ecological Vegetation Class | Bioregional Conservation Status | DEECA's Ecological Vegetation Classes Description | Large Tree benchmark (Diameter at Breast Height) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Gippsland Plain | EVC 2: Coast Banksia Woodland | Vulnerable | Restricted to near coastal localities on secondary or tertiary dunes behind Coastal Dune Scrub. Usually dominated by a woodland overstorey of Coast Banksia (<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>) to 15 m tall over a medium shrub layer. The understorey consists of a number of herbs and sedges, including scramblers. | <i>Banksia</i> spp. 50cm <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. 70cm |
| Gippsland Plain | EVC 3: Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland | Vulnerable | A low, grassy or bracken-dominated eucalypt forest or open woodland to 15 m tall with a large shrub layer and ground layer rich in herbs, grasses, and orchids. Occurs mainly on flat or undulating areas on moderately fertile, relatively well-drained, deep sandy or loamy topsoils over heavier subsoils (duplex soils). | 70cm |
| Gippsland Plain | EVC 53: Swamp Scrub | Endangered | Closed scrub to 8 m tall at low elevations on alluvial deposits along streams or on poorly drained sites with higher nutrient availability. The EVC is dominated by Swamp Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>) (or sometimes Woolly Tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>)) which often forms a dense thicket, out-competing other species. Occasional emergent eucalypts may be present. Where light penetrates to ground level, a moss/lichen/liverwort or herbaceous ground cover is often present. Dry variants have a grassy/herbaceous ground layer. | 70cm (taken from closest related treed EVC) |
| Gippsland Plain | EVC 175: Grassy Woodland | Endangered | A variable open eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall or occasionally Sheoak woodland to 10 m tall over a diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs. The shrub component is usually sparse. It occurs on sites with moderate fertility on gentle slopes or undulating hills on a range of geologies. | <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. 70cm <i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. 40cm |
| Gippsland Plain | EVC 937: Swampy Woodland | Endangered | Open eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall with ground-layer dominated by tussock grasses and/or sedges and often rich in herbs. Occurs on poorly drained, seasonally waterlogged heavy soils, primarily on swamp deposits but extending to suitable substrates within some landscapes of sedimentary origin. | 70cm |

(DEECA, 2023c)

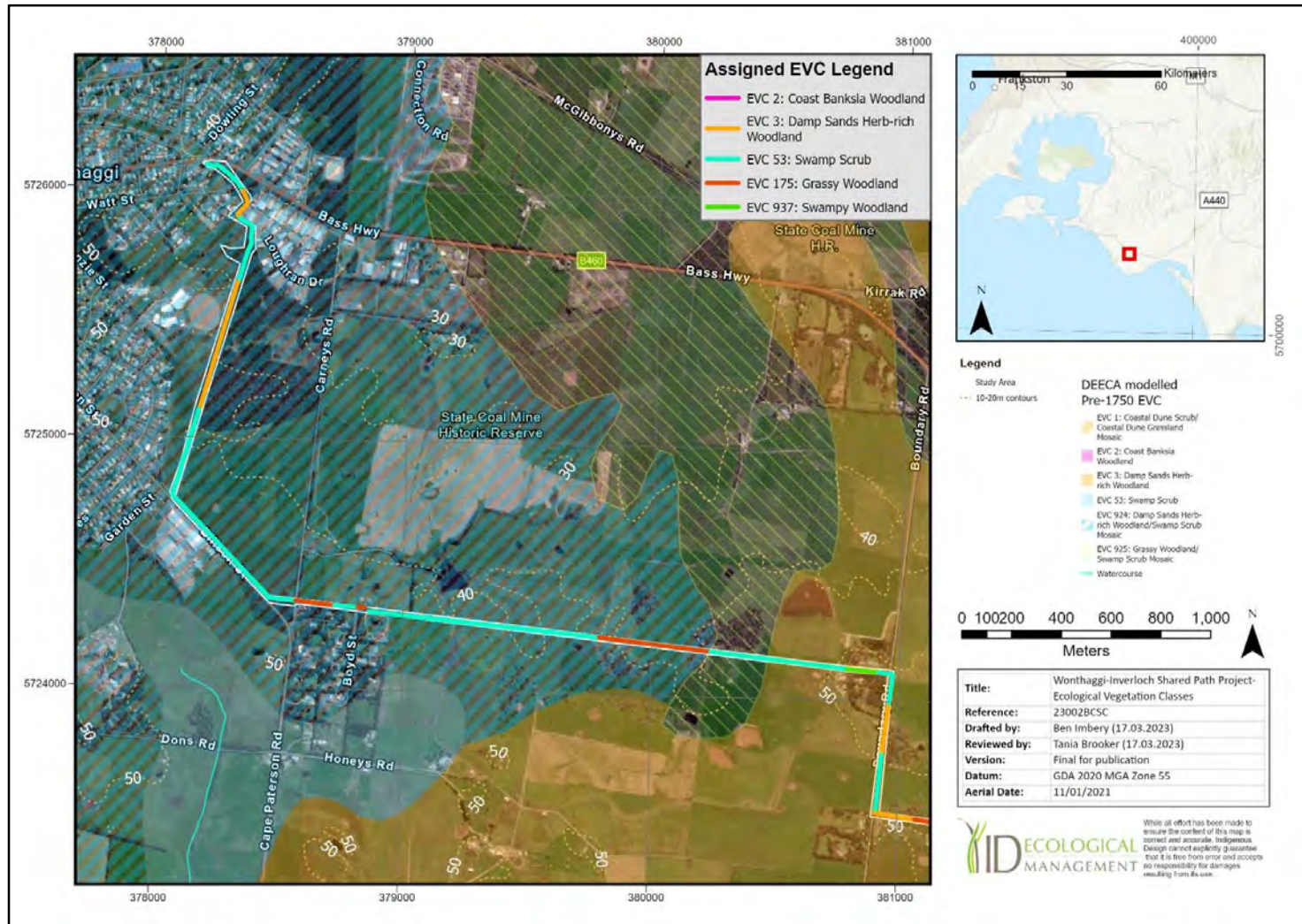


Figure 6: Distribution of the DEECA modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes and assigned Ecological Vegetation Classes across the Study Area

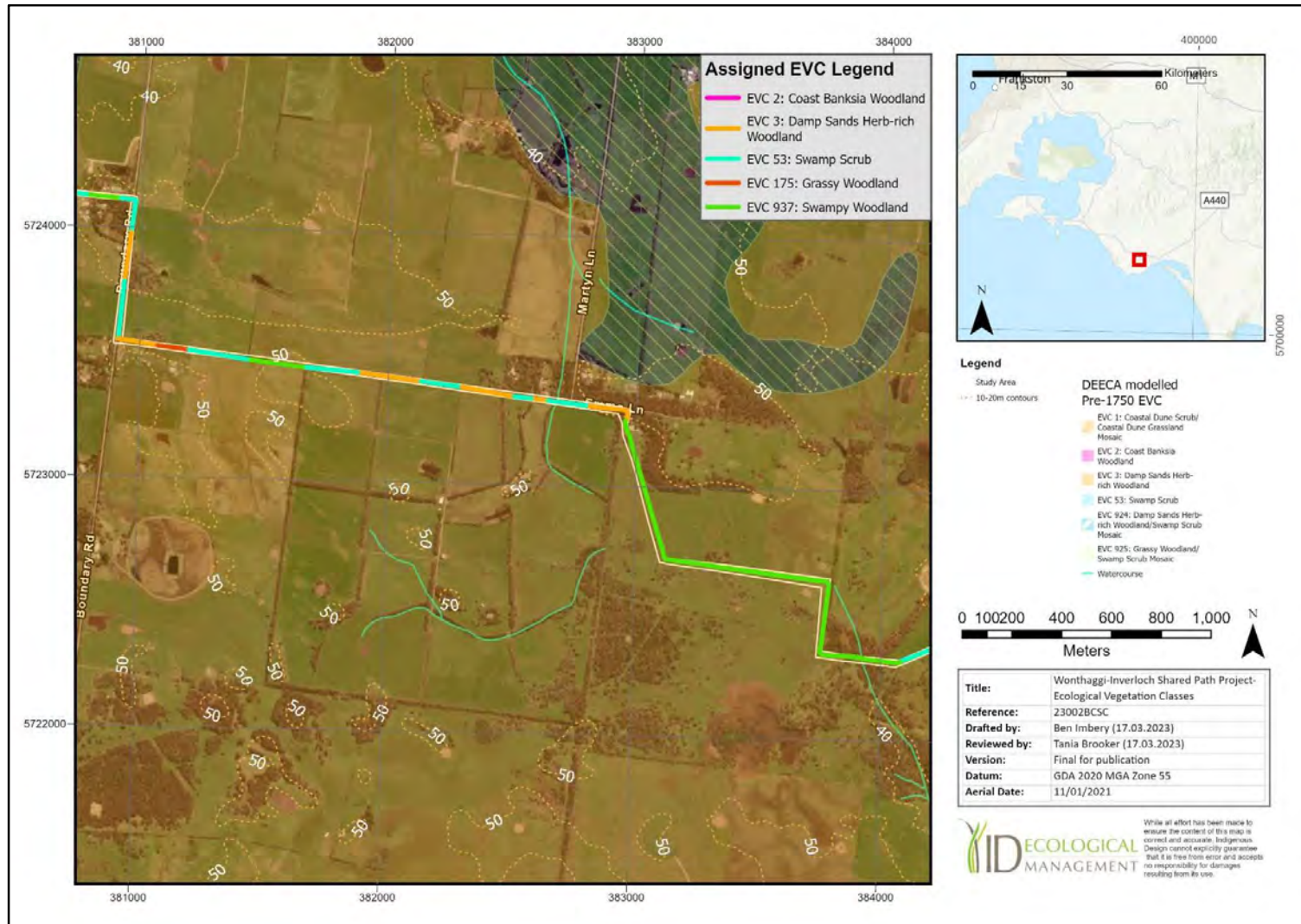


Figure 7: Distribution of the DEECA modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes and assigned Ecological Vegetation Classes across the Study Area

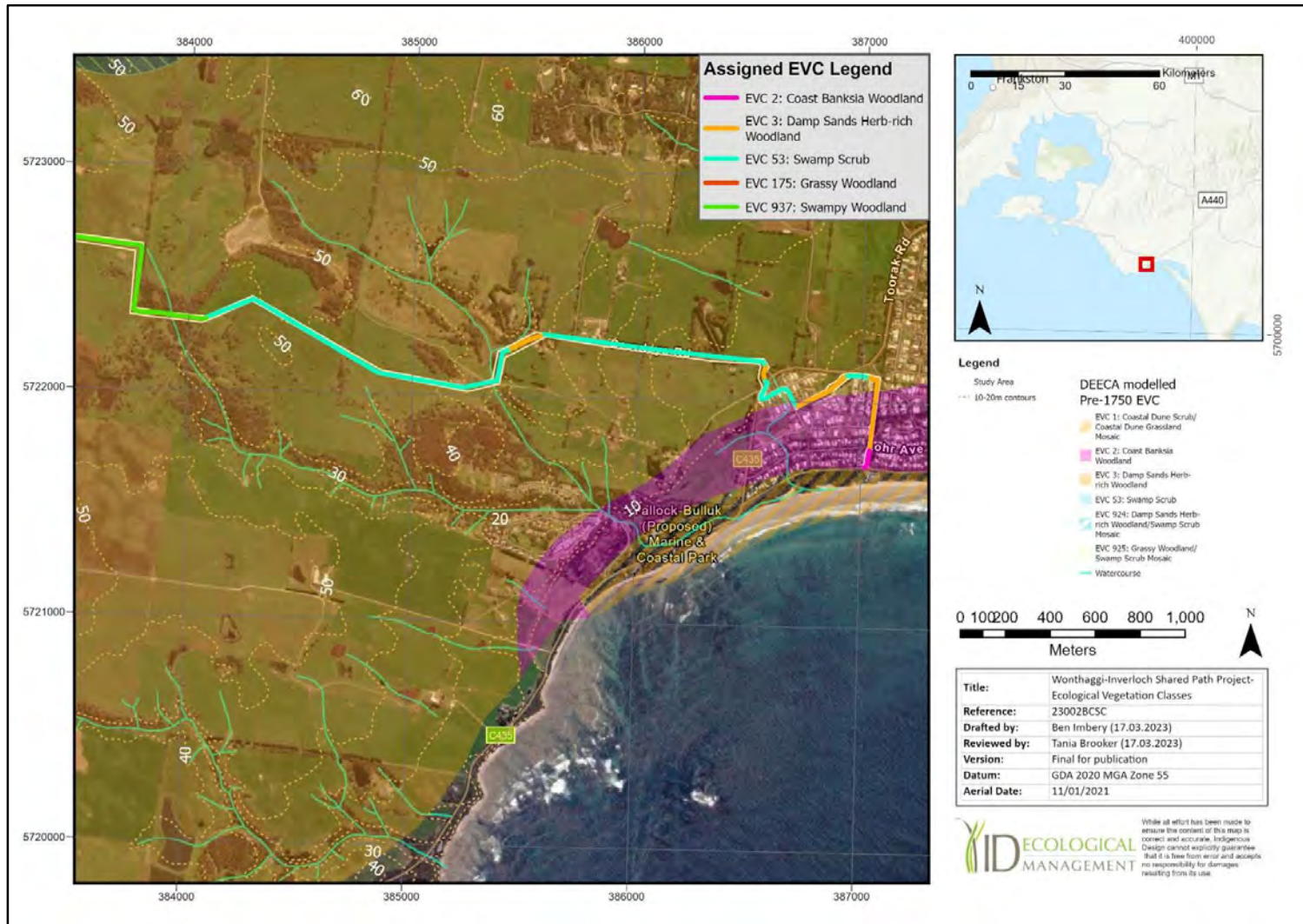


Figure 8: Distribution of the DEECA modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes and assigned Ecological Vegetation Classes across the Study Area

3.4.2 Native Vegetation Quality Assessment

Approximately 60% of the study areas vegetation was assessed in 2017. Detailed vegetation descriptions of the habitat zones that were assessed at that time can be found in the *Inverloch to Wonthaggi shared pathway; Biodiversity Assessment. Report for Bass Coast Council* (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017) report.

In 2021 all sections of the extended study area were visited, re-mapped where the native patch extent had changed, and re-assessed. Each native patch was assigned to an EVC and further broken into a habitat zone following the DEECA's recommended method. IDEM undertook further field work to assess the new alignment section at 24 Emma Lane in February 2023.

Some habitat zones comprise of several small fragments for which a single representative habitat hectare assessment was completed on one of the patches. This method was mostly applied to the more degraded Swamp Scrub patches with very similar characteristics and limited native flora diversity.

Table 2 summarises the total area of native patches according to each EVC and summarises the number of habitat zones for each EVC that were individually assessed.

Table 2: Summary of native patches identified and assessed according to Ecological Vegetation Class

| Ecological Vegetation Class | No. of Habitat Zones | Total Area (hectares) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| EVC 2: Coast Banksia Woodland | 2 | 0.0478 |
| EVC 3: Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland | 14 | 3.8670 |
| EVC 53: Swamp Scrub | 12 | 7.1225 |
| EVC 175: Grassy Woodland | 5 | 0.9718 |
| EVC 937: Swampy Woodland | 22 | 0.0849 |
| | TOTAL | 12.0940 |

Maps 1 to 24 display the location and extent of all native patches/ habitat zones GPS mapped within the study area. *Table 3* provides the results of the habitat hectare assessment and the score attributed to each of the site condition components for each Habitat Zone, including landscape factors. Habitat Zone descriptions are provided below.

3.4.2.1 Coast Banksia Woodland

Habitat Zones: 1, 2

Habitat Score Range: 0.14-0.21

Common Characteristics: Modified vegetation structure with limited canopy layer and relatively poor understorey diversity. The understorey typically features a high component of *Pteridium esculentum* (Bracken), with other native species that include *Acacia longifolia* subsp. *sophorae* (Coast Wattle) and *Lepidosperma gladiatum* (Coast Sword-sedge). Moderate weed presence with a high proportion of high threat weeds including *Cenchrus clandestinus* (Kikuyu) and *Dipogon lignosus* (Common Dipogon).

Figure 9 provides an example of vegetation typical to zones 1 and 2.



Figure 9: Example of vegetation typical to zone 2 (photo taken 17/08/2021)

3.4.2.2 Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland

Habitat Zones: 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 80

Habitat Score Range: 0.07-0.29

Common Characteristics: Modified canopy layer with *Eucalyptus viminalis* subsp. *pyroriana* (Coast Manna Gum) and *Eucalyptus radiata* subsp. *radiata* (Narrow-leaf Peppermint) the common canopy species present. Where canopy trees are present large sized trees are relatively common.

Understorey is highly modified often with limited native species coverage and diversity particularly a limited presence of native shrubs. A high cover of Bracken is typical to the zone and other native species typically found at the ground level include *Juncus* spp. (Rushes)

Weed coverage is generally high and includes a high proportion of high threat weeds typically including Kikuyu, *Arctotheca calendula* (Capeweed), *Ehrharta erecta* (Panic Veldt-grass) and various exotic pasture grasses.

Figure 10 provides an example of vegetation typical to zone 13.



Figure 10: Example of vegetation typical to zone 13 (photo taken 17/08/2021)

Habitat Zone: 95

Habitat Score: 0.29

Common Characteristics: This zone, located adjacent to Emma Lane, is dominated by a dense canopy of *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gum) and *E. radiata* (Narrow-leaved Peppermint) to 12 metres tall, with a relatively degraded understorey comprising Austral Bracken and sparse indigenous herbaceous species including Bidgee-widgee, *Gonocarpus teragynus* (Common Raspwort) and *Geranium potentilloides* (Soft Cranesbill).

Weed cover is high and comprised of exotic pasture grasses including Sweet Vernal-grass, *Dactylis glomerata* (Cocksfoot) and Yorkshire Fog, along with Blackberry.

Figure 11 provides an example of vegetation typical to 95.



Figure 11: Example of vegetation typical to zone 95 (photo taken 14/02/2023)

Habitat Zones: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10

Habitat Score Range: 0.34-0.52

Common Characteristics: Intact canopy layer with a typically high density of large size class trees. Common canopy species include Coast Manna Gum, *Eucalyptus obliqua* (Messmate Stringybark) and Narrow-leaf Peppermint.

Understorey is modified in sections but also includes some sections which are more intact and retain a diversity of native shrubs, graminoids and herbs. Common native understorey species include *Leptospermum continentale* (Prickly Tea-tree), *Banksia marginata* (Silver Banksia), *Lomandra longifolia* (Spiny-headed Mat-rush) and Bracken.

Weed cover is moderate and includes a high proportion of high threat weeds such as the woody weeds *Genista monspessulana* (Montpelier Broom), *Psoralea pinnata* (Blue Psoralea) and *Fraxinus angustifolia* (Desert Ash).

Figure 12 provides an example of vegetation typical to zone 10.



Figure 12: Example of vegetation typical to zone 10 (photo taken 17/08/2021)

3.4.2.3 Swamp Scrub

Habitat Zones: 15, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31

Habitat Score Range: 0.08-0.22

Common Characteristics: Typically, a small highly modified fragment of remnant Swamp Scrub with minimal native species diversity and a mostly disturbed ground layer.

Characterised by a shrub layer formed by *Melaleuca ericifolia* (Swamp Paperbark) or *Melaleuca squarrosa* (Scented Paperbark) above a highly degraded ground layer dominated by exotic pasture grasses such as *Dactylis glomerata* (Cocksfoot).

Weed cover is generally high and includes a high proportion of high threat weeds, exotic pasture grasses including *Dactylis glomerata* (Cocksfoot) or *Agrostis capillaris* (Brown-top Bent) are common.

Figure 13 provides an example of vegetation typical to zone 27.



Figure 13: Example of vegetation typical to zone 27 (photo taken 17/08/2021)

Habitat Zones: 16, 17, 18, 19, 28

Habitat Score Range: 0.31-0.55

Common Characteristics: Typically, a relatively intact remnant, the overstorey is generally below the benchmark canopy height for the zone but the understorey is often diverse particularly at the ground level in some sections where the vegetation is protected from grazing.

Swamp Paperbark is the dominant shrub present with the occasional emergent Eucalypt or *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood) tree. Some sections of the ground layer host a diversity of native graminoids and herbs that may include *Juncus pallidus* (Pale Rush), *Lythrum hyssopifolia* (Small Loosestrife) or *Senecio* spp. (Fireweeds).

Weed cover is generally high and includes a high proportion of high threat weeds, pasture grasses are common alongside the noxious weed *Rubus fruticosus* ssp. agg. (Blackberry). As a noxious weed there are obligations for its control under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1988*, these are further described in *Section 4.3*.

Figure 14 provides an example of vegetation typical to zone 16.



Figure 14: Example of vegetation typical to zone 16 (photo taken 17/08/2021)

3.4.2.4 Grassy Woodland

Habitat Zones: 32, 33, 34, 36

Habitat Score Range: 0.16-0.25

Common Characteristics: A highly modified remnant, with a sparse canopy and a highly degraded understory with a minimal shrub presence as a result of grazing. Canopy trees where present include Messmate Stringybark and Narrow-leaf Peppermint, however the canopy health of these trees is very poor and in severe decline.

The ground layer has been heavily affected by stock grazing and few native understorey species remain aside from the less palatable fern, Bracken. Exotic pasture grasses are common alongside other common broadleaf weeds such as *Acetosella vulgaris* (Sheep Sorrell).

Figure 15 provides an example of vegetation typical to zone 32.



Figure 15: Example of vegetation typical to zone 32 (photo taken 17/08/2021)

Habitat Zone: 35

Habitat Score: 0.36

Common Characteristics: Coast Manna Gum provides a sparse canopy cover however the zone does feature a high density of large size class trees. The understorey contains more native species than the more degraded examples of this EVC, however overall the native species coverage and diversity across all expected lifeforms is generally poor.

The understorey is disturbed with native cover provided mostly by Swamp Paperbark and Bracken. Weed cover is generally high and includes a high proportion of high threat weeds, pasture grasses are common alongside Blackberry.

3.4.2.5 *Swampy Woodland*

Habitat Zones: 73, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91

Habitat Score Range: 0.7-0.20

Common Characteristics: Modified vegetation structure lacking a shrub layer, comprising of semi-aquatic rushes including *Juncus pallidus* (Pale Rush) and *Eleocharis acuta* (Common Spike-rush), along with *Hydrocotyle* species (Pennywort) and *Lythrum hyssopifolia* (Lesser Loosestrife). Weed cover varies from a moderate to high coverage, dominated by pasture grasses including *Holcus lanatus* (Yorkshire Fog), *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (Sweet Vernal-grass) and *Agrostis capillaris* (Brown-top Bent).

Figures 16, 17 & 18 provide examples of vegetation typical to these zones.



Figure 16: Example of vegetation, located at zone 73 (photo taken 14/02/2023)



Figure 17: Example of vegetation, located at zone 82 (photo taken 14/02/2023)



Figure 18: Example of vegetation, located at zone 91 (photo taken 14/02/2023)

Habitat Zones: 74, 75, 76, 77

Habitat Score Range: 0.08-0.13

Common Characteristics: Absent canopy layer, with a degraded shrub layer of *Melaleuca ericifolia* (Swamp Paperbark) and ground layer of *Juncus australis* (Austral Rush) and *Pteridium esculentum* (Austral Bracken). Weed cover is moderate to higher, dominated by pasture grasses including Yorkshire Fog, Sweet Vernal and Brown-top Bent.

Figure 19 and Figure 20 provide examples of vegetation typical to these zones.



Figure 19: Example of vegetation typical to zone 74 (photo taken 14/02/2023)



Figure 20: Example of vegetation typical to zone 76 (photo taken 14/02/2023)

Habitat Zones: 90, 92, 93, 94

Habitat Score Range: 0.14

Common Characteristics: These habitat zones comprise small clusters of Swamp Paperbark with a degraded groundstorey of Austral Rush and Pale Rush. Weed cover is moderate, comprising exotic pasture grasses including Yorkshire Fog and *Cenchrus clandestinus* (Kikuyu).

Figure 21 and *Figure 22* provide examples of vegetation typical to these zones.



Figure 21: Example of vegetation typical to zone 92 (photo taken 14/02/2023)



Figure 22: Example of vegetation typical to zone 94 (photo taken 14/02/2023)

Habitat Zone: 79

Habitat Score: 0.19

Common Characteristics: This habitat zone is similar to the previous zone, although located on higher ground away from the watercourse, with Swamp Paperbark dominating, reaching to 6 metres tall, along with *Coprosma quadrifida* (Prickly Currant-bush), and a low diversity of other understorey vegetation, including Kidney-weed, *Acaena novae-zelandiae* (Bidgee-widgee) and Pale Rush. Weed cover is moderate, comprising pasture grasses and common herbaceous weeds including *Sonchus oleraceus* (Sow Thistle), *Lotus subbiflorus* (Bird's-foot Trefoil) and *Hypochaeris radicata* (Flatweed), along with *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry).

Figure 23 provides an example of vegetation typical to zone 79.



Figure 23: Example of vegetation typical to zone 90 (photo taken 14/02/2023)

Habitat Zone: 78

Habitat Score: 0.26

Common Characteristics: This habitat zone, located on a shallow drainage line, is dominated by Swamp Paperbark to 6 metres, with the majority being 1-5 metres tall. Understorey is degraded with a high weed cover of pasture grasses, with semi-aquatic graminoids and herbaceous species, including *Carex appressa* (Tall Sedge), *Phragmites australis* (Common Reed), *Persicaria decipiens* (Slender Knotweed) and *Lobelia anceps* (Angled Lobelia) along the watercourse edge, and *Dichondra repens* (Kidney-weed) throughout, along with Austral Bracken.

Figure 24 provides an example of vegetation typical to 78.



Figure 24: Example of vegetation typical to zone 78 (photo taken 14/02/2023)

Habitat Zone: 37

Habitat Score: 0.48

Common Characteristics: Messmate Stringybark and *Eucalyptus ovata* (Swamp Gum) are the common canopy tree species. Canopy cover is at EVC benchmark levels and the zones all have a very high density of large trees that is at or above the EVC benchmark level.

The understorey is mixed with some sections more disturbed and affected by weed invasion and other sections retaining a high diversity of native shrubs and graminoids down to the ground level. Common native understorey shrubs include Swamp Paperbark, *Acacia verticillata* (Prickly Moses) and *Olearia lirata* (Snowy daisy-bush).

Weed cover is generally high and includes a high proportion of high threat weeds, pasture grasses are common alongside patches of Blackberry.

Figure 25 provides an example of vegetation typical to zone 37.



Figure 25: Example of vegetation typical to zone 37 (photo taken 17/08/2021)

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Table 3: Results of Vegetation Quality Assessments for all Remnant Patches

| Habitat Zone No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Coast Banksia Woodland | Coast Banksia Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | |
| EVC Name (initials) | | CBW1 | CBW2 | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | DSHrW | |
| EVC Number | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Bioregional Conservation Status | | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | |
| Max Score | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Site Condition | Large Old Trees | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | Canopy Cover | 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Lack of Weeds | 15 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Understorey | 25 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | Recruitment | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Organic Matter | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Logs | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Site Score | 75 | 19 | 12 | 43 | 26 | 26 | 35 | 18 | 30 | 41 | 33 | 18 | 5 | 17 | 15 |
| | Site score out of? | eg 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Adjusted Site Score | | 19 | 12 | 43 | 26 | 26 | 35 | 18 | 30 | 41 | 33 | 18 | 5 | 17 | 15 | |
| Landscape Value | Patch Size | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Neighbourhood | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Distance to Core | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Habitat points out of 100 | 100 | 21 | 14 | 52 | 29 | 34 | 43 | 26 | 38 | 49 | 35 | 20 | 7 | 18 | 17 | |
| Habitat Score (hab points/100) | | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.52 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.43 | 0.26 | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.35 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.17 | |
| Catchment | | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | |

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| Habitat Zone No. | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Swamp Scrub | Grassy Woodland | Grassy Woodland | |
| EVC Name (initials) | | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | SS | GW | GW | |
| EVC Number | | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 175 | 175 | |
| Bioregional Conservation Status | | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | |
| Max Score | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Site Condition | Large Old Trees | 10 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | na | na | na | na | 8 | 0 | |
| | Canopy Cover | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Lack of Weeds | 15 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| | Understorey | 25 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | Recruitment | 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Organic Matter | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Logs | 5 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 5 | 4 |
| | Total Site Score | 75 | 14 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 39 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 20 |
| Site score out of? eg 75 | | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 75 | |
| Adjusted Site Score | | 18 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 49 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 30 | 20 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 20 | |
| Landscape Value | Patch Size | 10 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Neighbourhood | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Distance to Core | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Habitat points out of 100 | 100 | 20 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 55 | 14 | 7 | 16 | 31 | 22 | 13 | 22 | 25 | 23 | |
| Habitat Score (hab points/100) | | 0.20 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.55 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.23 | |
| Catchment | | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | |

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| Habitat Zone No. | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----|
| | Grassy Woodland | Grassy Woodland | Grassy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | | |
| EVC Name (initials) | GW | GW1 | GW2 | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | DSHRW | SW | SW | | |
| EVC Number | 175 | 175 | 175 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 3 | 937 | 937 | | |
| Bioregional Conservation Status | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | Endangered | Endangered | | |
| Max Score | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| Site Condition | Large Old Trees | 10 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Canopy Cover | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Lack of Weeds | 15 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | |
| | Understorey | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | Recruitment | 10 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Organic Matter | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| | Logs | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Site Score | 75 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 40 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| Site score out of? eg 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| Adjusted Site Score | | 14 | 28 | 17 | 40 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 | |
| Landscape value | Patch Size | 10 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Neighbourhood | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Distance to Core | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Habitat points out of 100 | 100 | 16 | 36 | 25 | 48 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 26 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 | |
| Habitat Score (hab points/100) | | 0.16 | 0.36 | 0.25 | 0.48 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.15 | |
| Catchment | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | |

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| Habitat Zone No. | | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----|
| | | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Swampy Woodland | Damp Sands Herb rich Woodland | |
| EVC Name (initials) | | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | SW | DSHRW | |
| EVC Number | | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 937 | 3 | |
| Bioregional Conservation Status | | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | |
| Max Score | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Site Condition | Large Old Trees | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| | Canopy Cover | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| | Lack of Weeds | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Understorey | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | Recruitment | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| | Organic Matter | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Logs | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Total Site Score | 75 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 27 |
| | Site score out of? | eg 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Adjusted Site Score | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 27 | |
| Landscape Value | Patch Size | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Neighbourhood | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Distance to Core | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Habitat points out of 100 | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 29 | |
| Habitat Score (hab points/100) | | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.29 | |
| Catchment | | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | West Gippsland | |

3.4.3 Native Trees

Maps 1 to 24 show the locations of all native trees which meet the definition of a 'scattered tree' (*Section 2.2.1*) and all trees categorised as a 'large tree' (LT) under the relevant EVC benchmark. Individual tree information including species, size and size class category is provided in *Appendix 10*. *Table 1* provides the tree size categories for the various EVC assigned to different areas across the study area.

3.4.4 Significant Vegetation Communities

Using the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search tool (DoEE, 2021), a search was undertaken of the study area with a 5km buffer added. The results of this search, provided in *Appendix 3*, identified one EPBC listed threatened ecological community with potential to occur within the study area; *the Natural Damp Grasslands of the Victorian Coastal Plain*. The field survey confirmed that this critically endangered community was not present within the site.

No native patches identified on site correspond with any threatened communities that are listed as protected under Victoria's FFG Act.

3.5 Habitat Values

The study area lies within a rural landscape that has been historically cleared for agricultural development. The road reserve contains fragmented remnant native vegetation, cleared land or highly modified agricultural pastures (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017).

From the path's starting point at the Bass Highway to Billson Street the Road Reserve holds a near continuous linear tract of remnant woodland and scrub vegetation up to one kilometre in length. The Reserve's vegetation in this section is contiguous with bushland contained within the Wonthaggi Bushland Reserve to its east that holds over 10 hectares of continuous bushland.

The Billson Street to Boundary Road and Martyn Lane to Drowleys Road sections have similar habitat values. They both cross through largely cleared agricultural land with native vegetation represented by isolated bushland remnants and small clusters of native canopy trees often with declining canopy health. The undeveloped section of the Martyn Lane Road reserve hosts the longest and most contiguous tract of native vegetation within the central area of the site. A narrow linear shaped tract of native vegetation, it does not have connection with any larger areas of bushland or habitat outside of the site.

Within Inverloch the alignment passes along highly modified roadsides and only small proportion of the roadside holds remnant vegetation. Intact coastal dune vegetation is located nearby to the end of the path's alignment at Surf Parade however habitat connections are not made to some small patches of Coastal Banksia Woodland located at the southern end of Goroke Street

The below section incorporates the findings and discussion from *Section 3.1 Vegetation and fauna habitat* described in the 2017 *Biodiversity Assessment* (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017) which covered a large part of the study area and the 2023 Tactecol report; *Targeted Fauna Surveys: Wonthaggi-Inverloch Shared Path* (Jake Urlus, 2023).

Damps Sands Herb-rich Woodland

Higher quality habitat zones of this EVC (zones 3, 6, 9) with a more intact native understorey provide potentially suitable habitat for Southern Brown Bandicoot and Swamp Antechinus. Evidence of Southern Brown Bandicoot was identified within the Road Reserve near Boundary Road in the 2017 Biosis survey, however neither of these species were detected in targeted survey carried out by Tactecol within the study area by TactEcol in 2022 (Jake Urlus, 2023).

The less intact zones generally lack a consistent canopy layer but have a consistent coverage of native understorey trees and shrubs that provide nesting opportunities for *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* (Common Ringtail Possum) and protection for small mobile birds such as *Sericornis frontalis* (White-browed Scrubwren) and slightly larger mostly ground-dwelling birds such as *Phaps elegans* (Brush Bronzewing).

Figure 26 provides an example of a possum nest within habitat zone 3.



Figure 26: Example of possum nest found within habitat zone 3

Grassy Woodland

Only one small zone of this EVC (zone 35), located east of Boundary Road would be considered to provide better than poor fauna habitat value. The zone does form part of a long narrow habitat corridor and is likely to be utilised by an array of mobile small birds, such as *Acanthiza pusilla* (Brown Thornbill) and *Neochmia temporalis* (Red-browed Finch) as they move across the landscape.

The zone, like other sections of contiguous woodland found within Martyn Lane, is likely to provide a refuge for native ground dwelling mammals such as *Vombatus ursinus* (Common Wombat) as well as pest animal species such as *Vulpes vulpes* (Red Fox).

The poorer quality examples of this EVC are affected heavily by grazing and have many trees in rapid decline, overall, they have only limited habitat value. The main habitat provision these more degraded zones provide is in the form of decaying trees, some with hollows that provide nesting opportunities for birds such as *Platycercus eximius* (Eastern Rosella).

Swamp Scrub

The higher quality examples of this EVC (zones 16, 17, 18, 19) form relatively large continuous tracts of vegetation and some maintain connections with relatively large (>10 hectares) areas of remnant bushland. The dense protective shrub layer provided by *Melaleuca* sp. (Paperbark) provides nesting opportunities for possums and protection for small passerines such as *Malurus cyaneus* (Superb Fairy-wren) moving throughout the landscape. Sections of these zones with a dense lower stratum of either native or exotic vegetation that provides potential habitat for threatened fauna species like the Southern Brown Bandicoot and Swamp Antechinus.

The poorer quality examples of this EVC have minimal habitat value, being very small remnants within a highly modified agricultural landscape.

Swampy Woodland

Zones assigned to this EVC typically held a high density of hollow bearing trees likely to provide nesting habitat for *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Common Brushtail Possum) and parrots such as *Trichoglossus moluccanus* (Rainbow Lorikeet). This zone has the highest representation of Swamp Gum, a Eucalypt known to be favoured by the threatened Swift Parrot. It is possible the species may utilise this habitat zone on occasion in its seasonal movement through Gippsland.

The ground layer habitats of this EVC are often degraded making them unlikely to provide habitat that any native ground dwelling mammals or reptiles would be reliant upon.

Aquatic Habitats

Large sections of the study area are low-lying and subject to inundation during high rainfall periods. Agricultural land west of Boundary Road contains many depressions and drainage lines that are grazed and retain minimal native vegetation and have minimal habitat values. The most significant aquatic habitat feature is the 'Drowleys Road' wetland, located outside of and adjacent to the study area, and a dry drainage line connected to the wetland that crosses the study area south of the wetland.

Aquatica Environmental in the 2023 TactEcol report describes the habitat values of the 'Drowleys Road' wetland as follows: *'the wetland consisted of a large, apparently historically constructed dam positioned within a relatively small catchment that discharges into Venus Bay. Stock had direct access to the dam and its edges were heavily impacted. The dam was well vegetated with medium to large trees including Melaleuca. There was no/negligible aquatic vegetation and it appeared likely the dam is seasonally dominated by floating Pond Weed Azolla sp. on the water surface (Google Earth and Nearmap imagery; 2022). The general lack of emergent and other aquatic vegetation suggests that the water level within the dam may vary substantially'* (Jake Urlus, 2023).

The 'Drowleys Road' wetland has a patchy shrub layer around its perimeter providing some protection and cover, though the immediate margins of the wetland are disturbed by stock access. Given its

reasonable size and reasonable condition it is likely to be visited and utilised by a range of common, and potentially less common waterfowl species and in turn raptor species searching for prey.

Scattered Trees

Clusters of scattered trees are concentrated within the central region of the study area. A high proportion of these trees are dead and the process of dieback has accelerated amongst these tree groups since 2017.

These trees would act as a 'stepping-stone' of habitat for birds moving across the wider landscape and are likely to be utilised for temporary roosting by a range of relatively common passerines such as *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Australian Magpie). Where these trees have hollows, they were observed to be utilised by Eastern Rosellas and Rainbow Lorikeets.

Closer to the eastern most section of the new alignment, a large raptor nest (approx. 1.5m diameter) was observed on a Swamp Gum tree. The tree is located just outside the proposed footprint for the shared path (Jake Urlus, 2023).

Figure 27 provides an example of a group of scattered trees within agricultural land.



Figure 27: Example of Scattered Trees within agricultural land

Open Pasture / Degraded Areas

This habitat type is found at a few locations that have been subject to greater disturbance through agricultural activities however it is not highly represented across the study area. It offers negligible habitat value and is unlikely to support any fauna other than being occasionally visited by relatively common native birds such as *Corvus coronoides* (Australian Raven) or exotic pest animals such as the observed *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (European Rabbit).

4 Policy and Legislative Implications

4.1 Commonwealth – Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act establishes a Commonwealth process for assessment of proposed actions that are likely to have a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) or on Commonwealth land. An action (i.e. project, development, undertaking, activity, or series of activities), unless otherwise exempt, requires approval from the Commonwealth Environment Minister if they are considered likely to have an impact on any MNES. A referral under the EPBC Act is required if a proposed action is likely to have a 'significant impact' on any of the following MNES:

- World Heritage properties;
- National heritage places;
- Ramsar wetlands of international significance;
- Threatened species and ecological communities;
- Migratory and marine species;
- Commonwealth marine area;
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mining);
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; and
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

4.1.1 Implications (Significant Impact Criteria)

EPBC Listed Ecological Communities or Wetlands

No listed ecological communities or wetlands of national importance are located within or adjacent to the study area.

One MNES has been identified that warrants further consideration under the proposal, described below.

Swift Parrot

- *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot), listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act was assigned a likelihood rating of Medium.
- The species is known to favour stands of Swamp Gum, a species most commonly found in the Swampy Woodland habitat zones. Approximately 0.5 hectares of swampy woodland habitat is impacted by the project and 26 additional individual Swamp Gum trees are impacted. 20 of these additional individual trees are retained and most have been assigned a 'good' viability rating in the arborist assessment (ENSPEC, 2023).
- An assessment against the significant impact criteria was undertaken, regarding the potential usage of the site by the Swift Parrot, and the potential for impact from the project. The assessment is provided below in *Table 4* below.
- Upon review of the responses in *Table 4*, it is considered unlikely the degree of impact to the Swift Parrot will be significant, assuming all appropriate mitigation measures are employed

during the construction process. Therefore, a referral to the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act is not considered to be required in relation to this MNES.

Targeted surveys failed to detect the presence of *Isodon obesulus obesulus* (Southern Brown Bandicoot) or *Litoria raniformis* (Growling Grass Frog) (Jake Urlus, 2023) within the study area. There are no additional MNES to those identified above that warrant further consideration under the proposal. In summary:

- No threatened species or ecological communities listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were found to occur within the study area during the site assessments or targeted surveys;
- All other fauna species identified in database searches, within a 5 km search radius, that are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act did not have a higher than low-medium (moderate) likelihood of occurrence within or adjacent to the study area; and
- All flora species identified in database searches, within a 5 km search radius, that are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act are considered unlikely to occur within the study area.

Additional Mitigation Measures

Based on the results of the likelihood assessment for all other MNES, and the determination that the potential impact to the Swift Parrot is not significant, no specific mitigation measures are recommended for any MNES above the recommendations listed in *Section 6*.

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Table 3: Significant Impact Assessment for the Critically Endangered *Caladenia tessellata* (Swift Parrot)

| Significant Impact Criteria | Response | Risk of a Significant impact |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| Lead to a long term decrease in the size of a population | <p>The species occurs as a single, migratory population which migrates from Tasmania north to south-eastern Australia during winter. The species is occasionally recorded in the Gippsland region (D.L. Saunders, 2011). The species has not been recorded utilising the site in the VBA. The VBA shows that 14 individuals have been recorded within a 5km radius of the site, the most recent being one bird recorded in 2016 (DEECA, 2023a)</p> <p>The removal of 0.5 hectares of swampy woodland habitat and 26 additional individual Swamp Gum trees is not expected to directly lead to a decrease in the population of the species.</p> | LOW |
| Reduce the area of occupancy of the species | The removal of 0.5 hectares of swampy woodland habitat and 26 additional individual Swamp Gum trees is not expected to reduce the area of occupancy of the species. | LOW |
| Fragment an existing population into two or more populations | The project and the extent of its vegetation/habitat removal will not fragment the existing population of the species. | LOW |
| Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species | The project and the extent of its vegetation/habitat will not adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species. The existing records nearby to the site are located within larger tracts of native bushland than that found within the site. This suggests the species favours better quality habitat areas when passing through the Gippsland region. | LOW |
| Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population | The project and the extent of its vegetation/habitat removal will not disrupt the breeding cycle of the species/population. | LOW |
| Modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline | The removal of 0.5 hectares of swampy woodland habitat and 26 additional individual Swamp Gum trees is not expected to decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline. | LOW |
| Result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered species becoming established in the critically endangered species habitat | The disturbances associated with the proposal are unlikely to result in the further establishment of invasive species, either weeds or pest animals, that would pose a direct threat to the species or its habitat. | LOW |

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| Significant Impact Criteria | Response | Risk of a Significant impact |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline | There is no evidence to suggest that planned works would represent an increased risk of introduction of disease that may cause the species to decline. | LOW |
| Interfere with the recovery of the species | It is highly unlikely the project would interfere with the recovery of the species. | LOW |

4.2 State – Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

The *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act) is the primary legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities in Victoria. The FFG Act was established to provide a legal framework for enabling and promoting the conservation of all Victoria’s native flora and fauna, and to enable management of potentially threatening processes. One of the main features of the Act is the listing process, whereby native species and communities of flora and fauna, and the processes that threaten native flora and fauna are listed in the schedules of the Act. This assists in identifying those species and communities that require management to survive and identifies the processes that require management to minimise the threat to native flora and fauna species and communities within Victoria.

The FFG Act includes the following:

- Lists threatened species, communities and threats to native species;
- Declares habitat critical to the survival of native plants and animals;
- Requires public authorities to have regard to the Act; and
- Requires permits for activities that could harm threatened plants and fish and communities.

4.2.1 Implications

Under the FFG Act a permit is required from the DEECA to ‘take’ ‘protected’ flora species, ‘listed communities’ or ‘threatened species’ from public land. Removal of any protected flora taxa, listed flora species or listed communities may not be undertaken until this permit has been issued.

Twelve flora species were identified on site that are listed as protected under the FFG Act (DEECA, 2023d). Due to this proposal being located on public land, an application for a ‘Permit to Take Protected Flora’ must be lodged with the DEECA. Removal of any protected flora taxa may not be undertaken until this permit has been issued. *Table 5* provides the detail on flora protected under the FFG Act that are impacted by the proposal.

Table 5: Details of flora taxa protected under Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Approximate Numbers Impacted | Location (Chainage section) |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae</i> | Coast Wattle | Mimosaceae | 5 | CH: 13100 - 13180 |
| <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> | Black Wattle | Mimosaceae | 10 | CH: 4700-7300 & CH: 2200 - 2600 |
| <i>Acacia stricta</i> | Hop Wattle | Mimosaceae | 5 | CH: 4700-7300 |
| <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> | Sweet Wattle | Mimosaceae | 5 | CH: 4700-7300 |
| <i>Acacia verticillata</i> | Prickly Moses | Mimosaceae | 5 | CH: 4700-7300 |
| <i>Chiloglottis valida</i> | Common Bird-orchid | Orchidaceae | 5 | CH: 4700-7300 |
| <i>Olearia lirata</i> | Snowy Daisy-bush | Asteraceae | 10 | CH: 4700-7300 |
| <i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> | Tree Everlasting | Asteraceae | 5 | CH: 4700-7300 |
| <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> | Nodding Greenhood | Orchidaceae | 5 | CH: 4700-7300 |
| <i>Senecio glomeratus</i> | Annual Fireweed | Asteraceae | 20 | CH: 4700-7300 & CH: 2200 - 2600 |
| <i>Senecio minimus</i> | Shrubby Fireweed | Asteraceae | 30 | CH: 4700-7300 & CH: 2200 - 2600 |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea minor subsp. lutea</i> | Small Grass-tree | Xanthorrhoeaceae | 15 | CH: 4700-7300 |

4.3 State – Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994

In accordance with Section 20 of the CaLP Act, landholders and managers have a responsibility to take all reasonable steps to:

- Avoid causing or contributing to land degradation which causes or may cause damage to land of another land-owner;
- Eradicate regionally prohibited weeds;
- Prevent the growth and spread of regionally controlled weeds on their land; and
- Prevent the spread of, and as far as possible, eradicate established pest animals.

4.3.1 Implications

Eight weeds declared noxious under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (CaLP Act) were identified on site (*Table 6*). Six of these weeds are categorised within the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority region as ‘Regionally Controlled’ and two are categorised as ‘Restricted’ (Agriculture Victoria, 2023).

Table 6: Declared noxious weeds proclaimed under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Classification |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Allium triquetrum</i> | Angled Onion | Restricted |
| <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> | Bridal Creeper | Restricted |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle | Regionally Controlled |
| <i>Genista linifolia</i> | Flax-leaf Broom | Regionally Controlled |
| <i>Genista monspessulana</i> | Montpellier Broom | Regionally Controlled |
| <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> | Sweet Briar | Regionally Controlled |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. | Blackberry | Regionally Controlled |
| <i>Watsonia meriana</i> | Bugle Lily | Regionally Controlled |

4.4 State - Water Act 1987

Catchment Management Authorities have statutory responsibilities under Section 67 of the Water Act to monitor, manage, enforce, and administer control over all works which may impact upon designated waterways to ensure works undertaken do not adversely affect the health of those waterways.

A permit is required to undertake works on a designated waterway and can include activities such as:

- Crossings – bridges, fords, culverts;
- Deviations – waterway realignments;
- Extractions – sand, silt or gravel;
- Stabilisation – bank protection, retaining structures;
- Vegetation – fallen timber and vegetation removal, revegetation projects;
- Works – stormwater outlets, service crossings; and
- Other – jetty, river mouth opening, boardwalks.

4.4.1 Implications

The alignment crosses four unnamed waterways at the following locations:

- CH: 7050 Martyn Lane (reserve) Inverloch;
- CH: 9000 Toorak Road (reserve) Inverloch;
- CH: 10060 Toorak Road (reserve) Inverloch; and
- CH: 12350 at Ovata Place, Inverloch (waterway is not evident at this location).

None are permanently flowing waterways, and all have been significantly modified by agriculture or development where they cross the study area.

Development within the study area may require a Works on Water permit from West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA). West Gippsland CMA should be consulted in the design phase of the project to confirm any permit requirements and ensure appropriate design criteria are met (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017).

4.5 State – Wildlife Act 1975

The *Wildlife Act 1975* provides the primary legislation for the protection and management of wildlife. The purposes of this Act are:

- To establish procedures in order to promote the protection and conservation of wildlife, the prevention of taxa of wildlife from becoming extinct and the sustainable use of and access to wildlife; and
- To prohibit and regulate the conduct of persons engaged in activities concerning or related to wildlife.

4.5.1 Implications

Persons engaged to remove, salvage, hold or relocate any native fauna species during proposed construction works must have a permit under this Act to undertake such actions and ensure any actions to manage wildlife must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Act or at the direction of DEECA.

4.6 State – Environmental Effects Act 1978

In Victoria, environmental impact assessments of proposed development projects are conducted through the Environmental Effects Statement (EES) process under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (EE Act). The Minister for Planning (the Minister) administers the EES process through the *Ministerial Guidelines for Assessment of Environmental Effects* (Ministerial Guidelines), whilst DEECA manages this process (Victorian Auditor Generals Report, 2017).

A proponent should ask the Minister administering the Act whether an EES is required for projects or amended projects that could have a significant effect on the environment. If the Minister decides that an Environment Effects Statement (EES) is required, the project proponent is responsible for preparing

the EES and undertaking the necessary investigations (Victorian Government, the Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006).

Referral criteria is based on either individual potential environmental effects or a combination of potential environmental effects.

4.6.1 Implications

Assessment of referral requirements for relevant criteria are outlined below.

Individual Potential Environmental Effects

Potential long-term loss of a significant proportion (e.g. 1 to 5 percent depending on the conservation status of the species) of known remaining habitat or population of a threatened species within Victoria.

Areas affected by the proposal do not currently support any 'known' populations of a threatened species within Victoria. The higher quality woodland and swamp scrub habitat zones found within the unused road reserve sections of Martyn Lane and Emma Lane were initially assessed as providing potential habitat for Southern Brown Bandicoot, Swamp Antechinus and Swamp Skink. Targeted surveys failed to detect any of these species within the current study area.

The swampy woodland zones within the Martyn Lane and Toorak Road reserve possibly provide a seasonal food source for the Swift Parrot. Approximately 0.5 hectares of swampy woodland habitat is impacted by the project and 26 additional individual Swamp Gum trees are impacted. 20 of these additional individual trees are retained with most assigned a 'good' viability rating in the arborist tree impact assessment (ENSPEC, 2023).

An assessment against the EPBC Act significant impact criteria for the species was undertaken, it determined that potential degree of impact from the project on the Swift Parrot is unlikely to be significant.

Potential clearing of 10 ha or more of native vegetation from an area that is of an EVC identified as endangered.

The Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland, Swamp Scrub, Grassy Woodland and Swampy Woodland EVC's all have a Bioregional Conservation Significance (BCS) of Endangered. The total amount of native vegetation (patches and scattered trees) assigned to these EVC's amounts to approximately 1 hectare. This total is below the referral threshold of 10 hectares, and therefore no referral is required under this criterion.

4.7 State – Planning and Environment Act 1987

Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO)

This overlay covers sections of the alignment around the Wonthaggi township and at the outer fringe of the Inverloch township. There are no direct implications under this overlay that relate to any vegetation removal or impacts proposed under the project.

Design and Development Overlay- Schedule 1 (DDO1)

This overlay covers a small section of the alignment within the Inverloch township. There are no direct implications under this overlay that relate to any vegetation removal or impacts proposed under the project.

Environmental Significance Overlay- Schedule 4 (ESO4)

An Environmental Significance Overlay- Schedule 4 covers the alignment at two locations along Billson Street, east and west of Carneys Road at Wonthaggi. As described in the Biosis report, this ESO is in place to prevent subsidence in vulnerable areas. No permits are required for the proposed removal of vegetation under this overlay but a permit is required to construct bicycle paths or trails (Mitchell & Simkin, 2017).

The schedule to this overlay relates to ensuring that development is responsive to land subsidence. The proposed pathway responds effectively to the broad objectives of the overlay by appropriately avoiding and minimising impacts to identified environmental values through its design and location, in parallel with the requirements and objectives of Victoria's native vegetation policy.

Vegetation Protection Overlay- Schedule 3 (VPO3)

This overlay covers a small section of the alignment within the Inverloch township. This overlay seeks to conserve specific native flora species of local, regional and State significance. Several species require removal within the roadside at Goroke Street that are listed in the schedule to this overlay, therefore a permit is required for their removal under the controls of the VPO3.

The proposed pathway responds effectively to the broad objectives of the overlay by appropriately avoiding and minimising impacts to identified environmental values through its design and location, in parallel with the requirements and objectives of Victoria's native vegetation policy.

Clause 52.17- Native Vegetation

Under *Clause 52.17* of the Bass Coast Planning Scheme, a planning permit is required to clear or disturb native vegetation within the study area. Native vegetation will be impacted and or require removal under the proposal and as such, application of the DEECA's *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP, 2017a) (the '*Guidelines*') to obtain a planning permit for the works is necessary.

Section 5 addresses the information requirements of the *Guidelines*, providing responses or directions to where the relevant information is contained within this report.

5 Victoria’s Native Vegetation Permitted Clearing Regulations

The purpose of Victoria’s and the DEECA’s *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* is to set out and describe the application of Victoria’s state-wide policy in relation to assessing the impacts of removing native vegetation on biodiversity and the calculation and establishment of offsets to compensate for this loss (DELWP, 2017a).

The Guidelines also detail the three-step approach of Avoid, Minimise and Offset as a key component of the policy. This approach aims to ensure that the removal of native vegetation is restricted to only what is reasonably necessary, and that biodiversity is appropriately compensated for any removal approved.

A combination of site-based and landscape information is used to calculate the biodiversity value (being a general or species habitat score) of native vegetation to be removed. This is calculated by the extent and condition score, combined to determine the site-based measure of biodiversity value.

The assessment pathway for an application to remove native vegetation reflects its potential impact on biodiversity and is determined by combining the location and extent of the native vegetation proposed to be removed, in accordance with Table 3 of the Guidelines.

The pathways are:

Basic - limited impacts on biodiversity.

Intermediate - could impact on large trees, endangered EVC’s, and sensitive wetlands and coastal areas.

Detailed - could impact on large trees, endangered EVC’s, sensitive wetlands and coastal area and could significantly impact on habitat for rare or threatened species. (DELWP, 2017a)

5.1 Topographic and Land Information

Table 7 below provides topography and information (DEECA, 2023f) specific to the native vegetation impacted by the proposed works.

Table 7: Site- Topographic and land information description

| Item | Description |
|--|--|
| The role of native vegetation in protecting water quality and waterway and riparian ecosystems. | The site is crossed by the upper reaches of several unnamed creeks. Native vegetation is highly modified or completely absent where these waterways cross the study area. Overall, the impact to any riparian values from the project is minimal-negligible. |
| Waterways, wetlands or special water supply catchments located within 30 metres of site. | There are no permanently flowing waterways that cross the study area or that are located within 30 metres of the study area. |
| Ridges, crests or hilltops or slopes greater than 20%. Areas of existing erosion. | From Wonthaggi to the edge of the Inverloch township the site gently undulates between approximately 40m to 50m above sea level (asl) and has a slope gradient that rarely exceeds 2%. |

| Item | Description |
|--|---|
| | <p>From the edge of the Inverloch township the land falls away gently towards the coastal area of Surf Parade and has a maximum slope gradient of approximately 3%. No locations of significant erosion are found within the site.</p> |
| <p>Low-lying areas, saline discharge areas or groundwater recharge areas.</p> | <p>There are several depressions within the agricultural land sections where groundwater recharge would occur after significant rainfall events. The construction of a 2.5m wide gravel path or boardwalk will have a minor effect on the existing processes on the se depressions which are up to 1ha in size.</p> |
| <p>Landscape values</p> | <p>Aside from connections to larger tracts of bushland near Wonthaggi the vegetation across most of the study area is linear and fragmented from surrounding vegetation and habitat corridors. Most of the site sits within a highly altered agricultural landscape that has been historically cleared of around 90% of original native vegetation coverage. The project will result in further incremental loss of vegetation and habitat, most notably within the linear Emma Lane and Martyn Lane Road reserves. Native vegetation within these sections is mostly narrow and where wider patches do form and extend onto private land, they are mostly degraded by cattle grazing of the understorey. Given the presence of much larger contiguous tracts of bushland on surrounding public and private land the overall extent of vegetation loss is unlikely to impact significantly in the landscape values across the local area.</p> |

5.2 Avoiding and minimising Impacts on Native Vegetation (and Significant Species, Habitat or Communities)

The principles of avoidance and minimisation can be achieved in a Project by avoiding the removal of native vegetation via locating or designing the project works so that native vegetation is not removed. Minimising losses to native vegetation can be achieved via minimising the design construction footprint, restricting project works to areas of native vegetation that have the least biodiversity or other values or managing the works to minimise impacts on surrounding vegetation (DELWP, 2017a).

Biodiversity assets of lesser significance can be measured by Strategic Biodiversity Values (SBV) and condition scores, conservation significance of EVCs (endangered, vulnerable and rare) and large trees and trees with hollows (D. Shaw 2022, pers. comm., 11 March).

The path's alignment follows existing made sections of path and is located within existing cleared or degraded vegetation areas wherever possible. *Figure 28* provides an example of the section south of the Wonthaggi township to Billson Street which utilises an existing gravel path, thereby avoiding any native vegetation impacts.



Figure 28: Example of a section of the alignment that utilises the existing gravel path

Throughout the length of the path's alignment, where possible, the design has applied the following avoidance measures:

- The alignment has been shifted to the side of the road that is clear of native vegetation or has more degraded vegetation to avoid and protect better quality native vegetation on the opposite roadside. For example, the Moores Road section;
- The alignment utilises existing informal paths to avoid impact to native vegetation. This approach has been applied across large sections and at numerous locations, for example within the Martyn Lane Road Reserve, the Moores Road Reserve east of Boyd Street and along the Drowleys Road roadside;
- Across its length the alignment has been located in cleared or degraded areas of vegetation and winds around canopy trees to ensure their retention. Key examples of this approach can be seen in the unused Road Reserve sections of Chown Road and Toorak Road; and
- The use of boardwalks to avoid impacts to waterways and sensitive wetlands surrounding the study area as well as to enable free fauna movement to continue post construction.

During the preparation of this report an Arboricultural assessment was undertaken that examined tree impacts at key locations where clusters of canopy trees were potentially impacted. All trees were appropriately assessed as per the requirements of the DEECA's *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP, 2017a).

The *Tree Impact Assessment Proposed Shared Path between Wonthaggi and Inverloch* (ENSPEC, 2023) provided recommendations for further deviations in the path's alignment to further minimise native tree impacts and seek to ensure the ongoing viability of retained trees to the greatest degree possible.

Recommendations were provided for sections of Billson Street and Moores Road, Boundary Road and Martyn Lane which have been incorporated into the design and are noted in the plans in *Appendix 1*. The *Tree Impact Assessment Proposed Shared Path between Wonthaggi and Inverloch* includes a data table with specific recommendations for individual trees to further improve the viability of retained trees. The tree data table that accompanies the Tree Impact Assessment report also includes recommendations for remedial or preventative works if the project proceeds, the determination of tree losses has appropriately considered these recommendations.

In 2022 Council finalised the acquisition of land that created a new alignment section through the 24 Emma Lane property. The alignment change bypassed long sections of vegetated road reserve, achieving significant reductions in potential and unavoidable impacts to native vegetation and fauna habitat and avoids completely the large ‘Emma Lane’ wetland. *Table 8* provides a summary of the native vegetation and biodiversity impact avoidance outcomes that have been achieved through the alignment change.

Table 8: Summary of Avoidance Outcomes made through Path Alignment Change at 24 Emma Lane

| EVC | Bioregional Conservation Significance | Native Vegetation potentially impacted within 2021 Path Alignment corridor (Between CH: 7300 and CH: 9200) | Native Vegetation potentially impacted within 2023 Path Alignment corridor (Between CH: 7300 and CH: 9200) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| EVC 3: Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland | Vulnerable | 0.7441 | 0.0624 |
| EVC 53: Swamp Scrub | Endangered | 2.3019 | 0 |
| EVC 937: Swampy Woodland | Endangered | 1.5000 | 0.0692 |
| Total | | 4.5460 ha | 0.1316 ha |
| Large Trees in Patches | | 69 | 2 |
| Scattered Small Trees | | 7 | 5 |
| Scattered Large Trees | | 23 | 12 |

5.3 Determination of Losses to Native Vegetation

Appendix 1 provides detailed design drawings of the project and shows cross sections of the various construction methods to be used within different sections of the proposed path. These different methods include use of the existing gravel path, installation of a gravel or concrete path, widening of the existing concrete path, concrete path replacement and installation of a boardwalk. The designated vegetation clearance zone is 3.5 metres wide and 2.4 metres high which includes the 2.5 metre wide path with the addition of a 0.5 metre buffer either side to be maintained clear of vegetation / obstructions.

The construction footprint was overlaid on the GPS mapped native vegetation layers. The construction impact zone footprint incorporated pipes, drainage pits and construction footprints surrounding cattle crossovers and also had a 0.5 metre buffer included. Using the GIS program, native vegetation impacts were determined following the methodology described in *Section 2.5*.

Spatial data provided by ENSPEC was used that identified the retention and viability status of individual canopy trees across the alignment. Trees that were given a viability rating of ‘excellent’ in

the ENSPEC report are not determined as 'lost' (TPZ encroachment is less than 10%), trees given a lower viability rating in the ENSPEC are assessed as lost. Recommendations for remedial or preventative works on individual trees were also considered when determining tree losses. Individual canopy tree loss determinations for all large and scattered trees are provided in *Appendix 10* and are depicted in *Maps 1-24*.

Table 9 summarises the total losses to native vegetation under project and the location and extent of all native vegetation marked for clearing is shown in *Maps 1 to 24*.

Table 9: Summary of Native Vegetation Deemed Lost under the Proposal

| | EVC | Bioregional Conservation Significance | Native Vegetation Deemed Lost (hectares) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Native Patches | EVC 2: Coast Banksia Woodland | Vulnerable | 0.0271 |
| | EVC 3: Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland | Vulnerable | 0.9735 |
| | EVC 53: Swamp Scrub | Endangered | 1.3600 |
| | EVC 175: Grassy Woodland | Endangered | 0.3578 |
| | EVC 937: Swampy Woodland | Endangered | 0.2107 |
| | Total | | |
| Scattered and Large Trees | Scattered Small Trees | | 14 |
| | Scattered Large Trees | | 7 |
| | Large Trees in patches | | 32 |
| | Total No. Large Trees | | 39 |

Ongoing Track Maintenance

Should the removal of native vegetation be approved to establish the track there will be a need to be regular management of vegetation undertaken to maintain the clearance dimensions of the path for the safety of users. This will be most necessary in the sections that contain scrub vegetation such as along Moore's Road and within the Martyn Lane and Toorak Road reserves.

Assuming the initial removal of native vegetation is approved then future maintenance activities that require the 'removal, lopping or trimming' of native vegetation can access the 'Regrowth' exemption under Clause 52.17 of the planning scheme. The exemption applies for Native vegetation that is to be removed, destroyed or lopped that has naturally established or regenerated on land lawfully cleared of naturally established native vegetation, and is:

- less than 10 years old; or
- Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*).

The 'Regrowth' exemption allows for the continuous clearing of an area that has been lawfully cleared within the past 10 years. It does not apply to areas where 10 years or more have elapsed between episodes of clearing, or to native plants in locations that have not been lawfully cleared within the previous 10 years. (DELWP, 2017b)

Previous Clearing

Bass Coast Shire Council has advised that no other native vegetation has been approved to be removed or was removed without the required approvals, on the same property or on a continuous land in the same client ownership in the past 5 years.

Offset Statement

In accordance with the DEECA's Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation an offset statement is required providing evidence that an offset that meets the offset requirements for the native vegetation to be removed has been identified and can be secured.

The offset credits will be purchased as third party offsets via a registered offset credit broker. A quotation that shows that suitable offsets are available is required to be obtained by Bass Coast Shire Council to provide evidence of the availability of the required offsets, should removal be approved.

5.4 Offset requirements- Native Vegetation Removal Report

A clearing shapefile was submitted to the DEECA's native vegetation support, who processed and provided a Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report. The NVR is provided as *Appendix 11* and it identified the following offset requirements that apply to the proposal:

- The proposal falls under the 'Detailed Assessment Pathway';
- Offset requirements amount to 1.258 General Habitat Units (GHUs) with a minimum strategic biodiversity score of 0.362;
- An offset requirement to protect 39 large trees; and
- Offsets must be located within the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA) boundary or within the Bass Coast Shire Council municipality.

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

Ecological Values

Roughly half of the study area holds remnant native vegetation in some form while remaining areas are typically degraded areas dominated by exotic pasture, however most native vegetation within the study area is linear in form and fragmented within the wider landscape. The vegetation quality assessment identified native vegetation patches across five ecological vegetation classes and a total of 115 large size class trees were recorded within these patches. Other native vegetation on site was represented by 74 small size class and 37 large size class scattered native trees.

No threatened flora species were recorded on site during the current assessment carried out by IDEM or the prior assessment of some sections by Biosis. No listed ecological communities or wetlands of national importance were found to occur within the study area.

Surveys undertaken by Biosis in 2017, by Tactecol in 2022 and by IDEM in 2021 and 2023 did not identify any threatened fauna species within the study area (the current alignment corridor). The 2017 Biodiversity Assessment identified one threatened fauna species within the 'Emma Lane' wetland; *Ardea intermedia* (Intermediate Egret), which is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List. The subsequent alignment change avoids this wetland. The 'Drowleys Road' wetland is likely to provide habitat for ten threatened waterfowl species. These ten waterfowl species, each listed on the DEECA's FFG Act Threatened List, were all assigned a 'medium' likelihood of occurrence in this area of adjacent habitat.

Targeted surveys were carried out by TactEcol for Southern Brown Bandicoot, Swamp Antechinus, Swamp Skink and Growling Grass Frog which did not detect any of these species within the study area. Southern Brown Bandicoot and Growling Grass Frog were assigned a 'low-medium (moderate)' likelihood of regular occurrence within the study area (Jake Urlus, 2023). The TactEcol report describes incidental recordings of Lace Monitor that have been made by Council staff and landowners in proximity to the alignment at Emma Lane, accordingly the species was given a 'high' likelihood of occurrence. The Lace Monitor is listed as Endangered on the FFG Act Threatened List and suitable habitat for the species was identified in a 400m long unused section of the Toorak Road reserve. This section of vegetation was also considered significant habitat for the Koala which was also recorded within the study area. Swift Parrot was assigned a 'medium' likelihood of occurrence based on the presence of scattered suitable foraging habitat.

All other threatened fauna species identified in the database searches were determined to have a low likelihood of occurrence or are considered unlikely to occur within the study area.

Legislation / Policy Considerations

EPBC Act- Matters of National Environmental Significance

One MNES was identified that warranted further consideration under the proposal. The Swift Parrot was assigned a medium likelihood of occurrence based on the presence of suitable foraging habitat for the species. An assessment against the significant impact criteria was undertaken, regarding the potential usage of the site by the Swift Parrot, and the potential for impact from the project. The assessment found it was unlikely the degree of impact to the Swift Parrot will be significant and that

a referral to the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act is not considered to be required in relation to this MNES.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act

A 'Permit to Take Protected Flora' obtained from DEECA before any native vegetation impacts can begin. The permit application must include details of the twelve protected flora species and number of plants that require removal as part of this proposal.

Catchment and Land Protection Act

Eight Declared Noxious Weeds were identified within the site, including six species categorised as 'Regionally Controlled' and two species categorised as 'Restricted'. These species must be controlled and methods employed to prevent their spread as part of the project's construction.

Avoid/Minimise Principles

Throughout the length of the path's alignment, where possible, the design has applied the following avoidance measures:

- The alignment has been shifted to the side of the road that is clear of native vegetation or has more degraded vegetation to avoid and protect native vegetation on the opposite roadside;
- The alignment utilises existing informal paths to avoid impact to native vegetation;
- Across its length, the alignment has been located in cleared or degraded areas of vegetation and winds around canopy trees to ensure their retention; and
- The use of boardwalks to avoid impacts to waterways and sensitive wetlands surrounding the study area as well as enable free fauna movement to continue post construction.

In 2022 Council finalised the acquisition of land that created a new alignment section through private property at 24 Emma Lane. The alignment change bypassed long sections of vegetated road reserve, achieving significant reductions in impacts to native vegetation and fauna habitat and avoids completely the large 'Emma Lane' wetland. This alignment change reduced the potential impact to native vegetation patches by 4.4 hectares and reduced the potential impact to large trees from 92 trees down to 14 trees. The TactEcol report states '*assuming remnant vegetation removal in the southeast of the new alignment is kept to a minimum and no large trees are removed, the proposed new alignment is not considered to pose a material potential impact to threatened fauna, and is considered to be a substantial improvement over the original alignment, in terms of native fauna and impacts to habitat*' (Jake Urlus, 2023).

Native Vegetation Removal

Native vegetation deemed lost within the proposed construction footprint includes:

- 2.9291 hectares of native patches (includes some polygon overlaps that are removed during DEECA data processing);
- 14 small and 7 large scattered native trees; and
- 32 large trees that are removed or assumed lost within native patches.

It is worth noting that the marked clearing extent includes the canopy drip line of up to 10 canopy trees that have been assessed as having a 'good' viability rating in the arborist assessment which considered the encroachment '*unlikely to affect the trees health*' (ENSPEC, 2023). It is therefore likely that the marked extent of 'clearing' overstates what will be the actual loss of native vegetation post construction and long term. The Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) report identified the following:

- The proposal falls under the 'Detailed Assessment Pathway';
- Offset requirements amount to 1.258 General Habitat Units (GHUs) with a minimum strategic biodiversity score of 0.362;
- An offset requirement to protect 39 large trees; and
- Offsets must be located within the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA) boundary or within the Bass Coast Shire Council municipality.

Construction Recommendations

A number of measures are proposed to minimise construction impacts on retained native vegetation and habitat. These include the following:

No-go Zone Fencing / Limit of Works

- Prior to the commencement of any works:
 - The construction zone footprint and limit of works must be clearly defined on construction plans and should be physically delineated with fencing;
 - Native vegetation outside of the limit of works must be protected by the establishment of No-Go zones, with fencing and exclusion areas identified as part of contract conditions.
- The fencing should be constructed of supported para-webbing or rope bunting and include signage identifying the area as 'No-Go Zone - No Unauthorised Access'. The No-Go zone fence is to be erected prior to the commencement of construction works and be retained in place for the duration of construction activities, and then removed; and
- All works and construction activities associated with the project (i.e. stock sites, temporary storage areas, parking areas, turn around points, etc.) should be located within degraded areas not containing native vegetation.

Vehicle Hygiene / Weed Management

- Vehicle / plant hygiene protocols must be implemented to prevent the importation and the spread of declared weeds, environmental weeds, pests and diseases (pathogens) within the construction works area and offsite.

Sedimentation / Erosion

Erosion and sediment controls should include but not be limited to:

- Installation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls established in accordance with EPA best practice guidelines for the treatment of sediment laden run-off resulting from construction activities. Sediment controls must be maintained in good order throughout the project and all materials removed from site at the completion of works;
- Adequately control and route runoff within the construction site to the appropriate sedimentation controls. Any controls installed should prevent any surface water run off;

- Appropriate control structures within the 'limits of works' should also be established where required to prevent surface water run-off from exiting construction works areas beyond the 'limit of works' or onto adjoining native vegetation to be retained / No Go Zones;
- Minimising the amount of exposed erodible surfaces during construction - i.e. through the staging of works and progressive reinstatement of earthworks; and
- Prompt covering of exposed surfaces (including batters and stockpiles) that would otherwise remain bare for more than 28 days - cover may include mulch, erosion control mat or seeding with sterile grass.

The *Targeted Fauna Surveys: Wonthaggi-Inverloch Shared Path* provided its own key recommendations. For terrestrial habitat these recommendations include:

- The shared path should be micro-sited within the alignment to avoid the removal of as much native vegetation as possible.
- The width of the shared path in areas where native vegetation is proposed to be removed should be as narrow as possible, whilst meeting Council's safety and necessary design requirements.
- Retain mature eucalypt trees wherever possible. In particular, given the presence of Koalas at multiple locations within the alignment and the long lag time for the replacement of mature eucalypts, we recommend the retention of all extant Koala feed trees. In the study area these are likely to consist of the following species:
 - Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* and Coast Manna-gum *E. v. pryoriana*
 - Southern Blue-gum *E. globulus* subsp. *globulus*
 - Swamp Gum *E. ovata*
 - Messmate *E. obliqua*
 - Narrow-leaf Peppermint *E. radiata* subsp. *radiata*
- Retain large logs (particularly those with hollows) and branch piles during clearing, and place these adjacent to the shared path or within proximate retained vegetation as fauna refuge/habitat.
- Promote the revegetation and regeneration of native vegetation (i.e. indigenous EVC's) adjacent to the shared path. Regeneration of these areas will reduce potential impacts to native fauna over time from the proposed works and is likely to also enhance habitat quality and connectivity in the landscape over time.
- Any fencing or other infrastructure should, wherever possible, not impede the movement of native fauna across the shared path (e.g. avoid the use of solid fencing or materials with apertures of a size that could trap or impede native fauna movement).
- Quality of habitat for target fauna species in the study area generally is being impacted by the invasion of weedy species. These include both exotic weeds as well as non-indigenous natives such as Sweet Pittosporum *Pittosporum undulatum*. We recommend that a weed management plan is implemented as part of the shared path project to eliminate or reduce the cover of exotic and non-indigenous weed species of concern, both within and adjacent to the study area.
- Consider the need for an integrated pest control program to reduce the density of exotic predators, particularly foxes and feral cats.
- An appropriately qualified and permitted zoologist should undertake a pre-clearance assessment (e.g. for the presence of native fauna, potential nesting habitat etc.) prior to areas of native vegetation being cleared. Where there is evidence of occupation/nesting, the zoologist should be

on hand to inspect the areas supporting potential fauna habitat as it is removed, to salvage and relocate fauna as well as in the event of injury to native fauna during the clearance process.

The *Targeted Fauna Surveys: Wonthaggi-Inverloch Shared Path* recommendations for aquatic habitat include:

- Design the pathway and works area/s to have the smallest footprint possible and to minimise the area of in-water impact.
- Where the shared path intersects wetlands, e.g. Emma Lane wetland, the construction of a raised boardwalk is strongly recommended.
- Stage construction in/near waterways to ideally occur during the lower rainfall time of year, generally between December and March/April.
- During works on/near a waterway, install sediment control measures to prevent the discharge of sediments and other materials from the works areas.
- During works on/near a waterway, install fauna exclusion fencing to prevent the ingress of fauna into the works areas; this can potentially be incorporated with sediment fencing.
- Protect retained/unimpacted aquatic and riparian habitat by minimising the construction footprint and installing No Go Zone (NGZ) exclusion to prevent ingress into protected areas.
- Ensure that any temporary in-water structures (i.e. exclusion fences) are installed for the shortest practicable timeframe.
- Stockpiles of earthworks and pavement materials, and all fuels/oils/chemicals and equipment are to be stored away from waterways. Fuels, oils and chemicals should be stored in a suitably bunded and protected location.
- Implement disease/pest/hygiene controls for all plant and PPE entering site, including for the amphibian Chytrid Fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (i.e. Murray et al. 2011).
- Reinstate aquatic and riparian habitat immediately after completion of the works.
- Following the completion of all construction, revegetation, stabilisation measures and any other remaining controls should continue for a period of time until Council has deemed the project area stabilised and the risk of further impact/s negligible.
- Ensure the project's EMP includes provision for emergency response/s in the event of an incident that impacts water quality or aquatic habitat (e.g. a chemical spill or sediment release).

The *Tree Impact Assessment Proposed Shared Path between Wonthaggi and Inverloch* report provided its own key recommendations, these include:

- Conduct a site meeting between the construction team and a project arborist to establish a clear understanding of tree preservation and protection requirements.
- Assess options for adjustment to alignment or construction technique at risk high value trees.
- Wherever practical, make minor deviations to the path alignment to avoid the Structural Root Zone of trees to be preserved.
- Apply no-dig construction techniques within the Tree Protection Zones of trees to be preserved.
- Standard Tree protection measures to be applied within the Tree Protection Zone of all trees to be preserved.

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Glossary

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| Avoid | Avoiding removing any native vegetation when undertaking a use or development. This can be either by not permitting or not going ahead with the use or development, or locating it elsewhere so that removing native vegetation is not required. |
| Biodiversity | The variety of all life forms, the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. |
| Bioregion | Biogeographic areas that capture the patterns of ecological characteristics in the landscape or seascape, providing a natural framework for recognising and responding to biodiversity values. |
| Bioregional Conservation Status (BCS of an EVC) | A state-wide classification of the degree of depletion in the extent and/or quality of an Ecological Conservation Class (EVC) within a bioregion in comparison to the State's estimation of its pre-1750 extent and condition. |
| Canopy Tree | A tree, greater than five meters in height, that is normally found in the upper layer of a vegetation type. A tree, greater than five meters in height, that is normally found in the upper layer of a vegetation type. |
| Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) | The diameter of the trunk of a tree measured over bark at 1.3m above ground level. |
| Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) | A type of native vegetation classification that is described through a combination of its floristic, life form and ecological characteristics, and through an inferred fidelity to particular environmental attributes. Each EVC includes a collection of floristic communities (i.e. lower level in the classification that is based solely on groups of the same species) that occur across a biogeographic range, and although differing in species, have similar habitat and ecological processes operating. |
| EVC Benchmark | A standard vegetation-quality reference point relevant to the vegetation type that is applied in habitat hectare assessments. Represents the average characteristics of a mature and apparently long-undisturbed state of the same vegetation type. |
| General biodiversity equivalence score/units | Score or units used to quantify the relative overall contribution of a site to Victoria's biodiversity. |
| General habitat score | A measure of the overall biodiversity value of native vegetation. |
| General habitat unit | A measure of loss and gain in overall biodiversity value of native vegetation. General habitat units are used to measure offset amount and gain generated at an offset site. |
| General offset | An offset requirement specified in general habitat units to compensate for the biodiversity loss from native vegetation removal. |
| Habitat hectare assessment | An assessment of native vegetation to determine its condition, extent (in hectares) and EVC. The assessment must be completed by an accredited native vegetation assessor following methodology described in <i>Native vegetation: sustaining a living landscape. Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual – Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method, Version 1.3</i> (or its successor) and updated in the Assessor's handbook. |
| Habitat Hectares | A site-based measure of biodiversity value that is calculated by multiplying the extent of native vegetation by its condition score. <i>Habitat hectares = extent × condition score.</i> |
| Habitat Score | The score assigned to a habitat zone that indicates the quality of the vegetation relative to the Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) benchmark – sum of the site condition score and landscape context score usually expressed as a percentage or on a scale of zero to 1. |
| Habitat Zone | A discrete area of native vegetation consisting of a single vegetation type (EVC) with an assumed similar quality. This is the base spatial unit for conducting a habitat hectare assessment. |
| High Threat Weed | Introduced plant species (including non-indigenous 'natives') with the ability to out-compete and substantially reduce one or more indigenous life forms in the |

| | |
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| | longer term, assuming on-going current site characteristics and disturbance regime. |
| Large Tree (LT) | A native canopy tree with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) greater than or equal to the large tree benchmark for the relevant bioregional EVC. A large tree can be either a large scattered tree or a large tree contained within a patch. |
| Location category | There are three location categories that indicate potential risk to biodiversity from removing less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation. These categories are shown in the <i>Location map</i> as Location 3, Location 2 and Location 1. |
| Location risk | The risk that removing native vegetation in a particular location will have an impact on the persistence of rare or threatened species. |
| Loss | Loss in the contribution to Victoria's biodiversity when native vegetation is fully or partially removed, as measured in biodiversity equivalence scores or units. |
| Mapped wetland | Any wetland included in the <i>current wetlands</i> layer. |
| Minimise | Locating, designing or managing a use or development to ensure that the impacts of native vegetation removal on biodiversity and other values are kept to the minimum necessary. |
| Native vegetation | Native vegetation is defined in Clause 72 of the Victoria Planning Provisions and all local planning schemes as 'plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses'. |
| Native vegetation condition | A site-based measure of how close native vegetation is to its mature natural state, as represented by a benchmark reflecting pre-settlement circumstances. |
| Native vegetation extent | Area of land covered by native vegetation or the number of scattered trees. |
| No net loss | The outcome that the native vegetation removal regulations achieve by ensuring that native vegetation removal is avoided, minimised and offset. |
| Offset | Protection and management (including revegetation) of native vegetation at a site to generate a gain in the contribution that native vegetation makes to Victoria's biodiversity. An offset is used to compensate for the loss to Victoria's biodiversity from the removal of native vegetation. |
| Patch | A patch of native vegetation is: an area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or any area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy, or any mapped wetland included in the <i>Current wetlands</i> map, available in DELWP systems and tools. |
| Permit | A legal document that gives permission for a use or development on a particular piece of land. |
| Permitted clearing | Removal of native vegetation for which a planning permit has been granted to remove native vegetation. |
| Planning scheme | Policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land in a local government area. |
| Protection (of a tree) | An area with twice the canopy diameter of the tree(s) fenced and protected from adverse impacts: grazing, burning and soil disturbance not permitted, fallen timber retained, weeds controlled, and other intervention and/or management if necessary to ensure adequate natural regeneration or planting can occur. |
| Rare or threatened species | A species that is listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or rare in Victoria on Advisory Lists maintained by DELWP. Advisory Lists are existing or subsequent versions of the following, or their successor: Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria (DEPI, 2014) as 'endangered', 'vulnerable', or 'rare'. Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE, 2013) as 'critically endangered', 'endangered' or 'vulnerable'. |

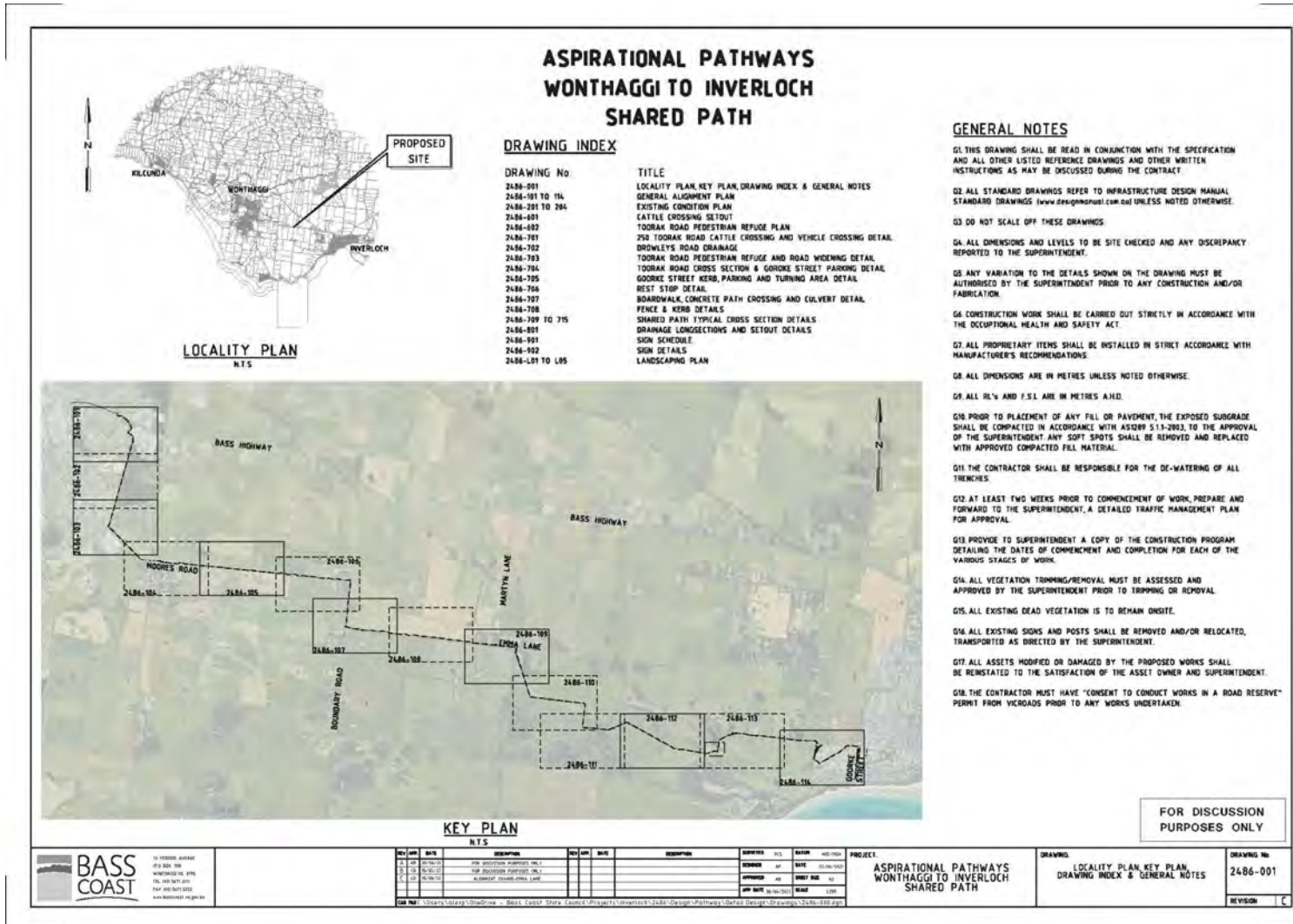
Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to
Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| | Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE, 2009) as 'critically endangered', 'endangered' or 'vulnerable'. |
| Scattered Tree | A native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch. |
| Site | An area of land that contains contiguous patches of native vegetation or scattered trees, within the same ownership. |
| Small Tree (ST) | A tree with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) equal to or greater than 0.25 of the large tree diameter in the relevant EVC benchmark but less than the DBH for a medium old tree. |
| Species offset | An offset requirement specified in species habitat units to compensate for the impact on a rare or threatened species habitat from native vegetation removal. |
| Understorey | The lower layers of vegetation, including the shrub layer, grass layer and ground layer. The understorey may comprise native and non-native species. |
| Zone | A zone in the Victoria Planning Provisions is a set of permitted uses of land which are defined spatially. |

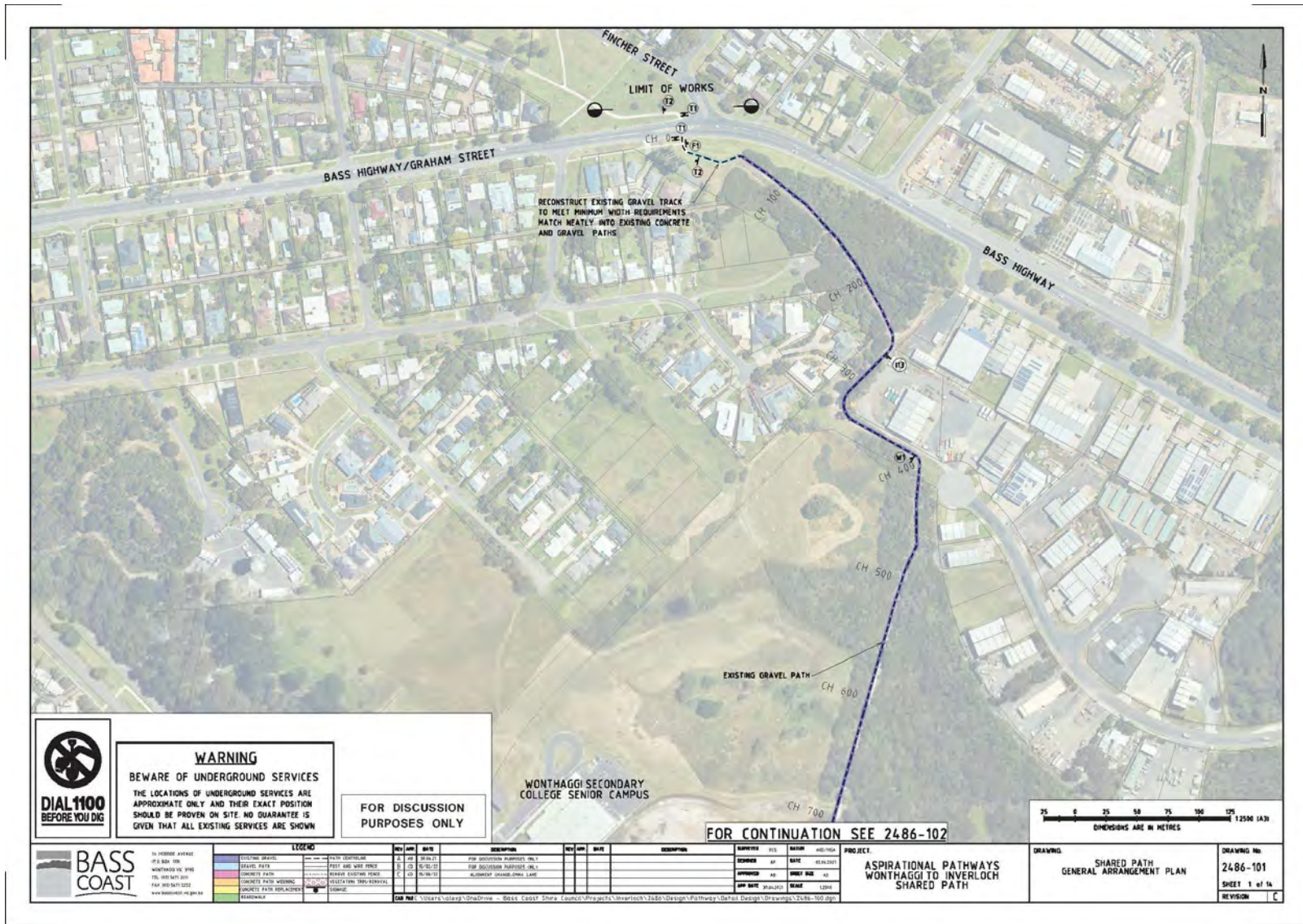
Appendices

Appendices commence on the next page.

Appendix 1: Wonthaggi to Inverloch shared path Detailed Design Drawings



Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



WARNING
 BEWARE OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES
 THE LOCATIONS OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY AND THEIR EXACT POSITION SHOULD BE PROVEN ON SITE. NO GUARANTEE IS GIVEN THAT ALL EXISTING SERVICES ARE SHOWN

FOR DISCUSSION
 PURPOSES ONLY

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30 PERDE AVENUE
 PO BOX 200
 WONTHAGGI VIC 3808
 TEL: 0434 547 400
 FAX: 0434 547 400
 WWW.BASSCOAST.COM.AU

| LEGEND | REV | APP | DATE | DESCRIPTION | REV | APP | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----------|------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------------|
| EXISTING GRAVEL | 1 | AD | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY | | | | |
| GRAVEL PATH | 1 | AD | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY | | | | |
| CONCRETE PATH | 1 | AD | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY | | | | |
| CONCRETE PATH W/SHOULDER | 1 | AD | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY | | | | |
| GRAVEL PATH REPLACEMENT | 1 | AD | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY | | | | |
| ROADWAY | 1 | AD | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY | | | | |

| REV | APP | DATE | DESCRIPTION | REV | APP | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
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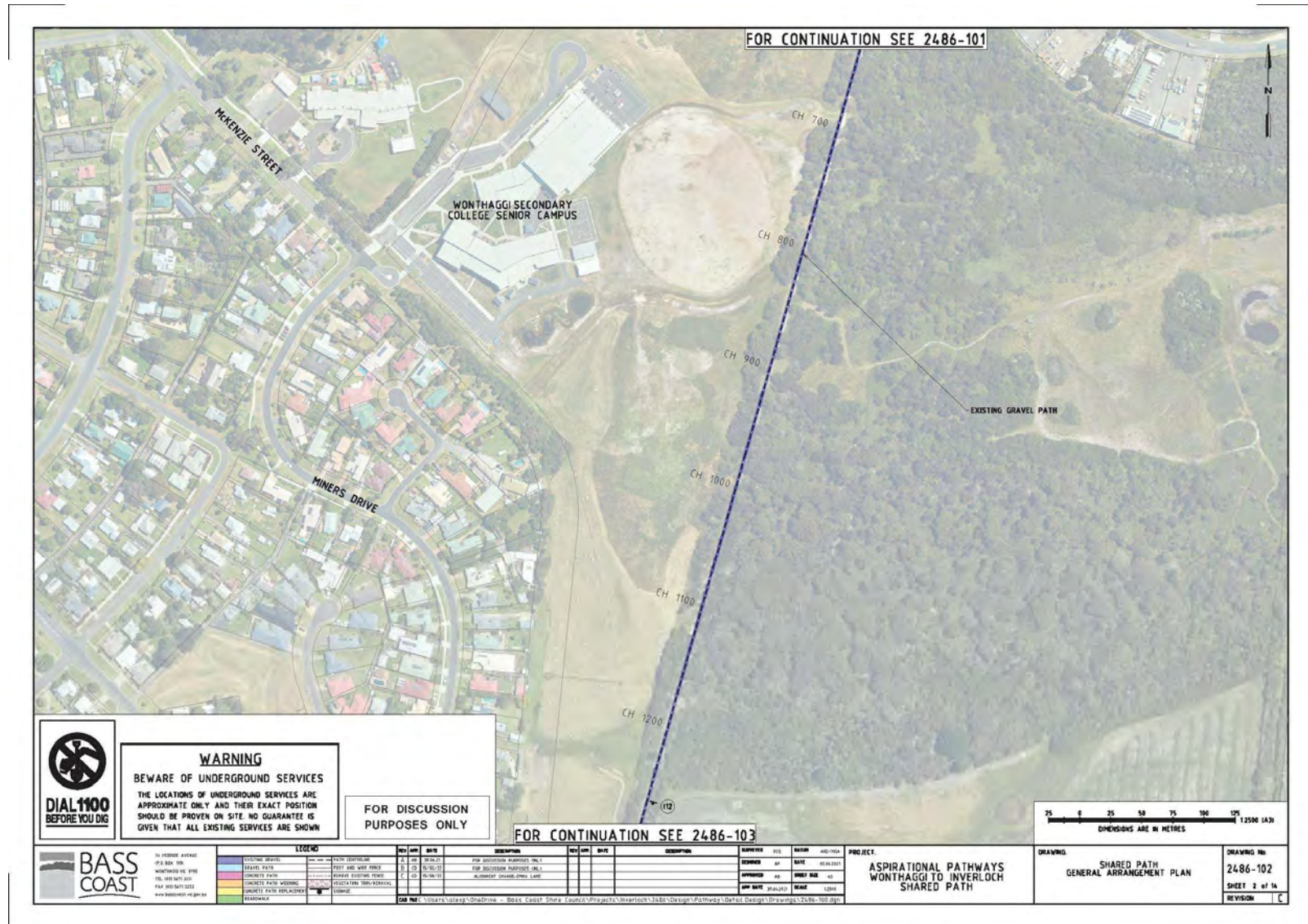
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| APPROVED | AD | 20/01/23 | |
| IMP DATE | PLANNED | | |

PROJECT:
 ASPIRATIONAL PATHWAYS
 WONTHAGGI TO INVERLOCH
 SHARED PATH

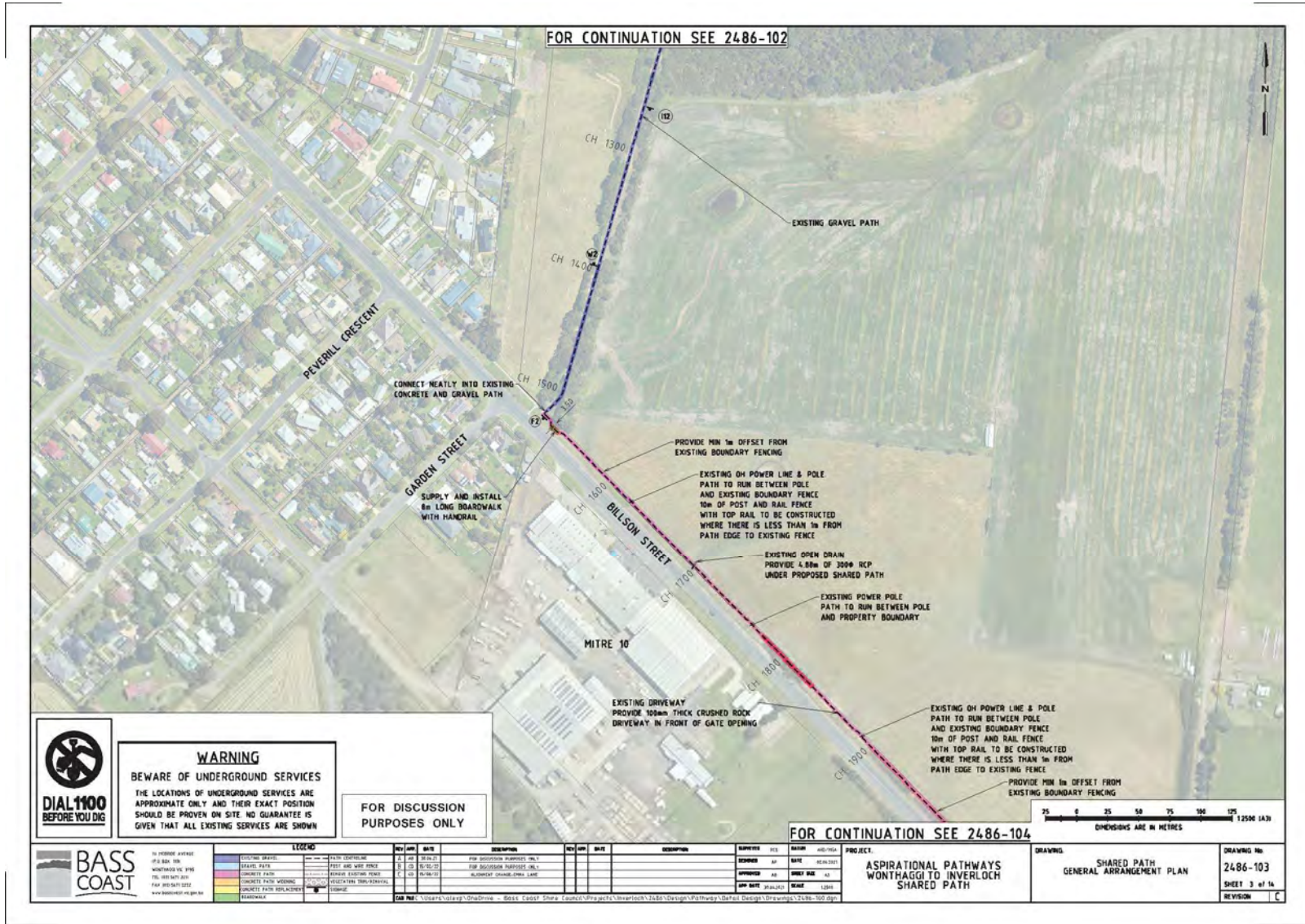
DRAWING:
 SHARED PATH
 GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN

DRAWING NO:
 2486-101
 SHEET 1 of 14
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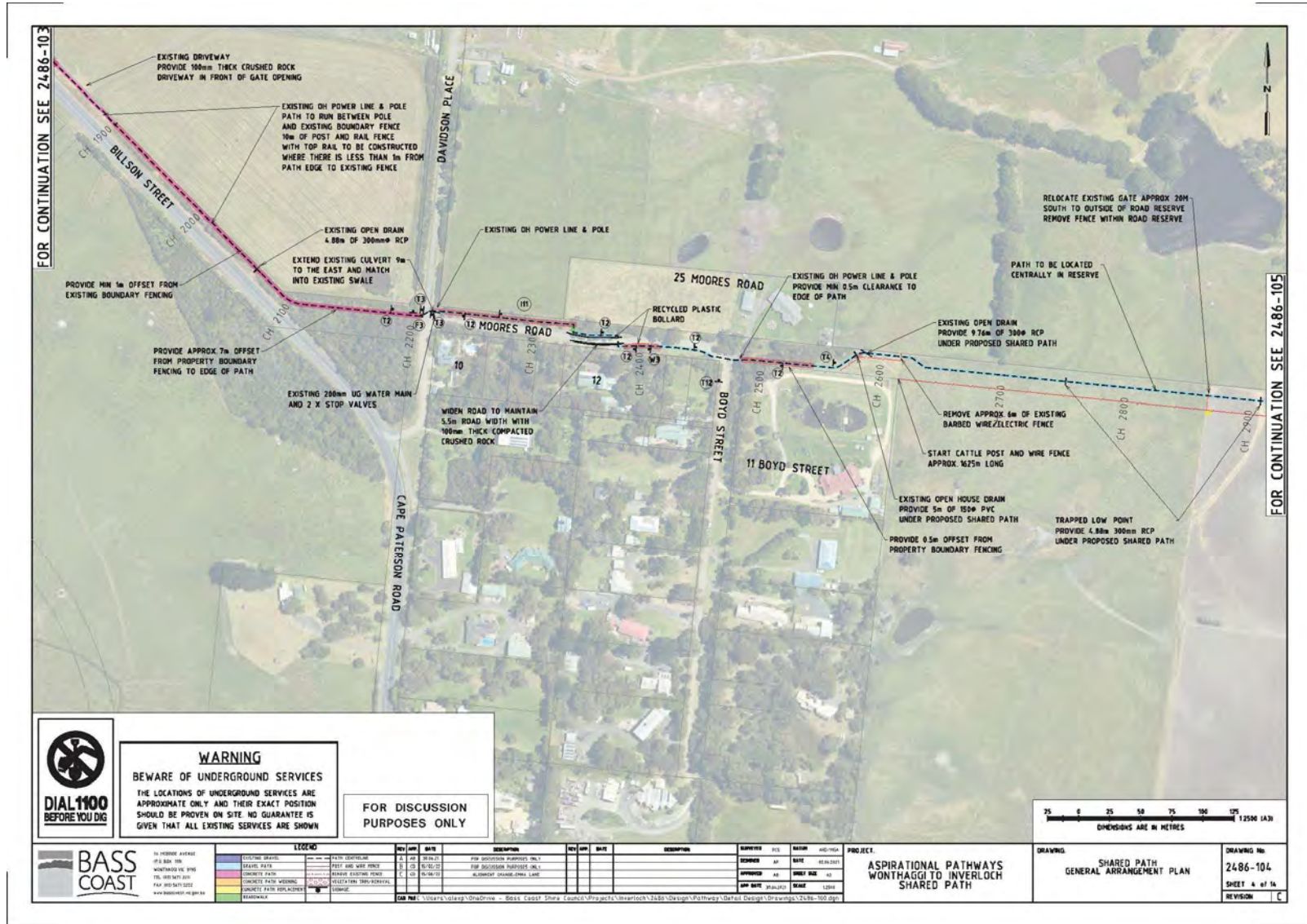
Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



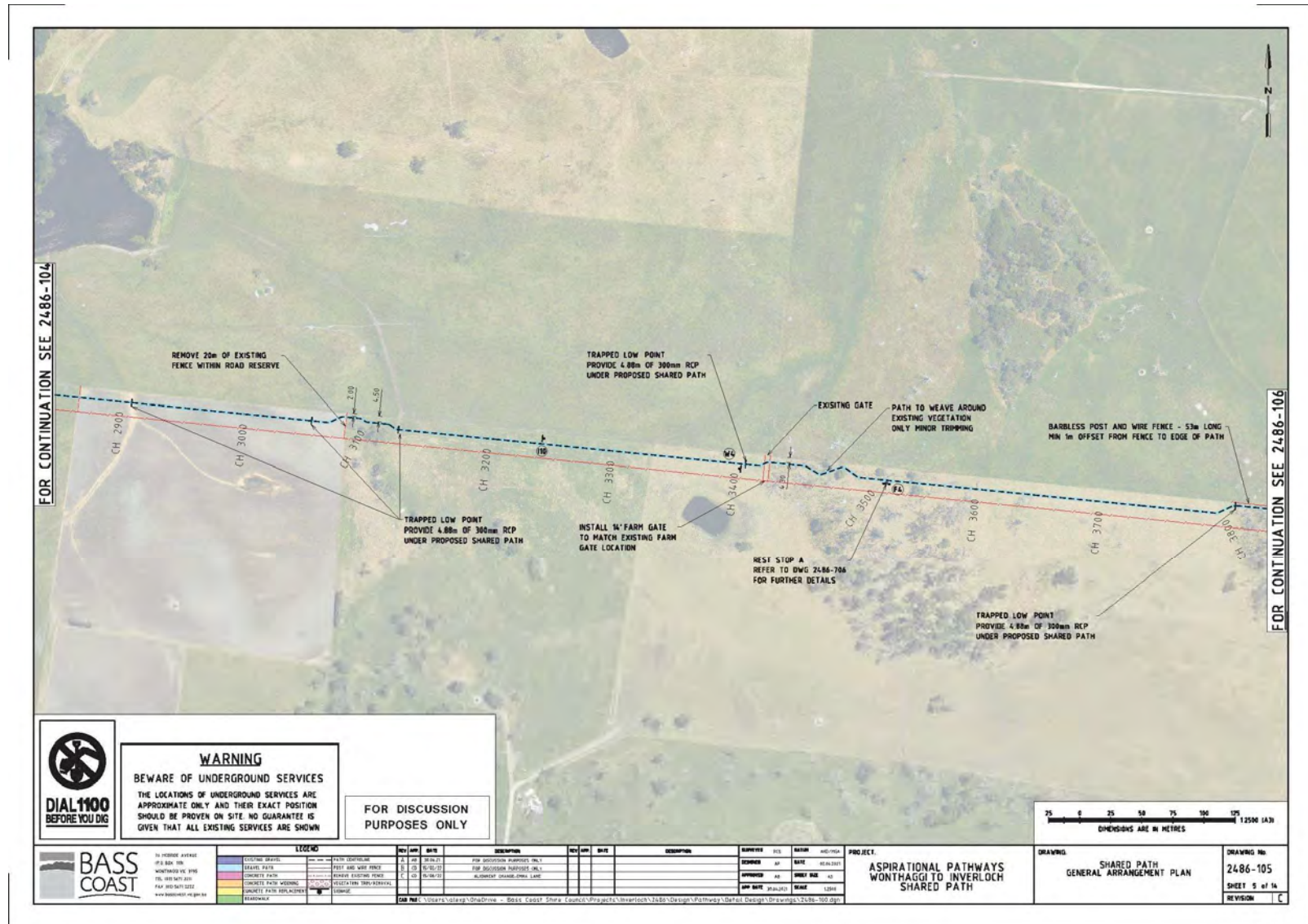
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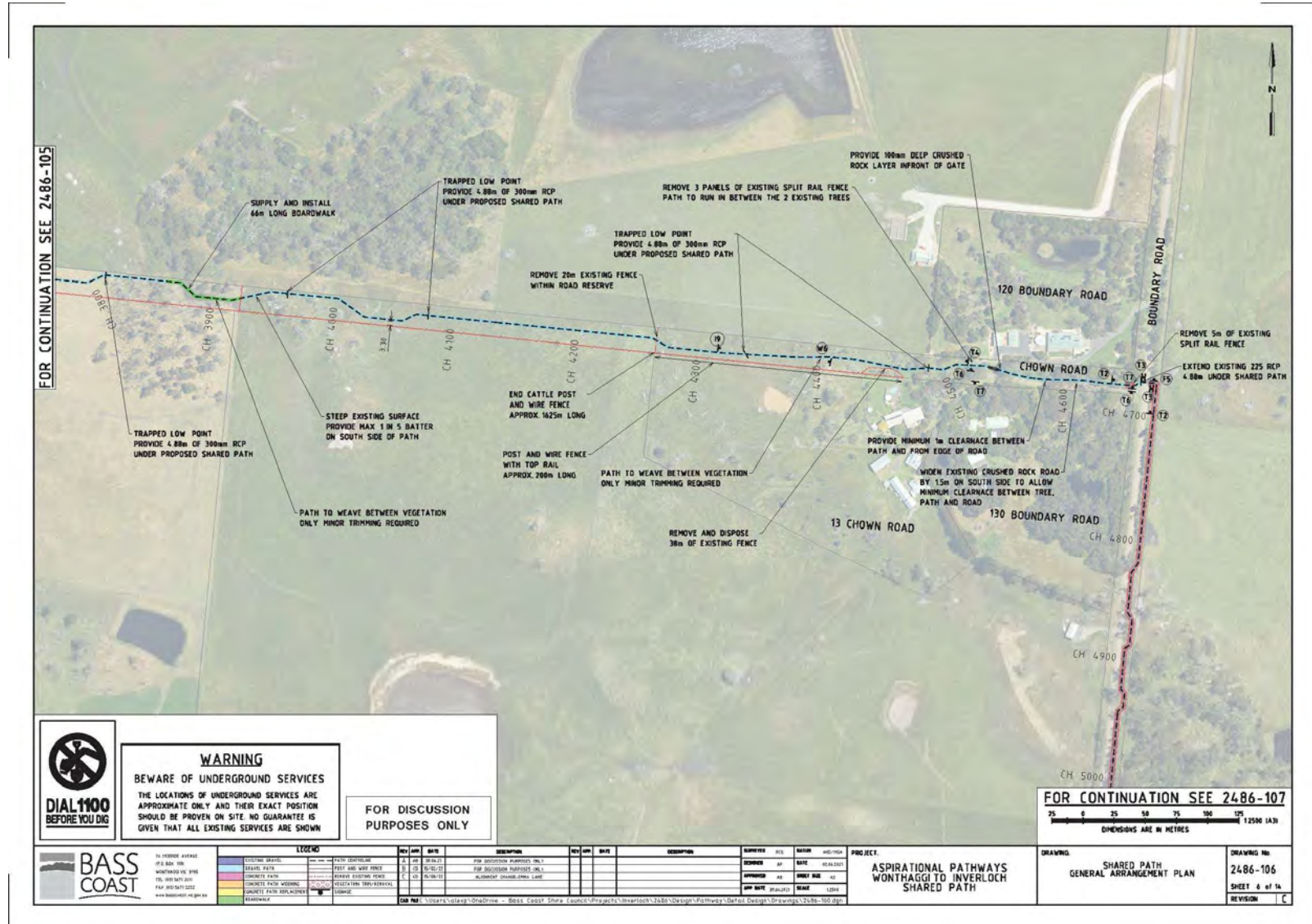
Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



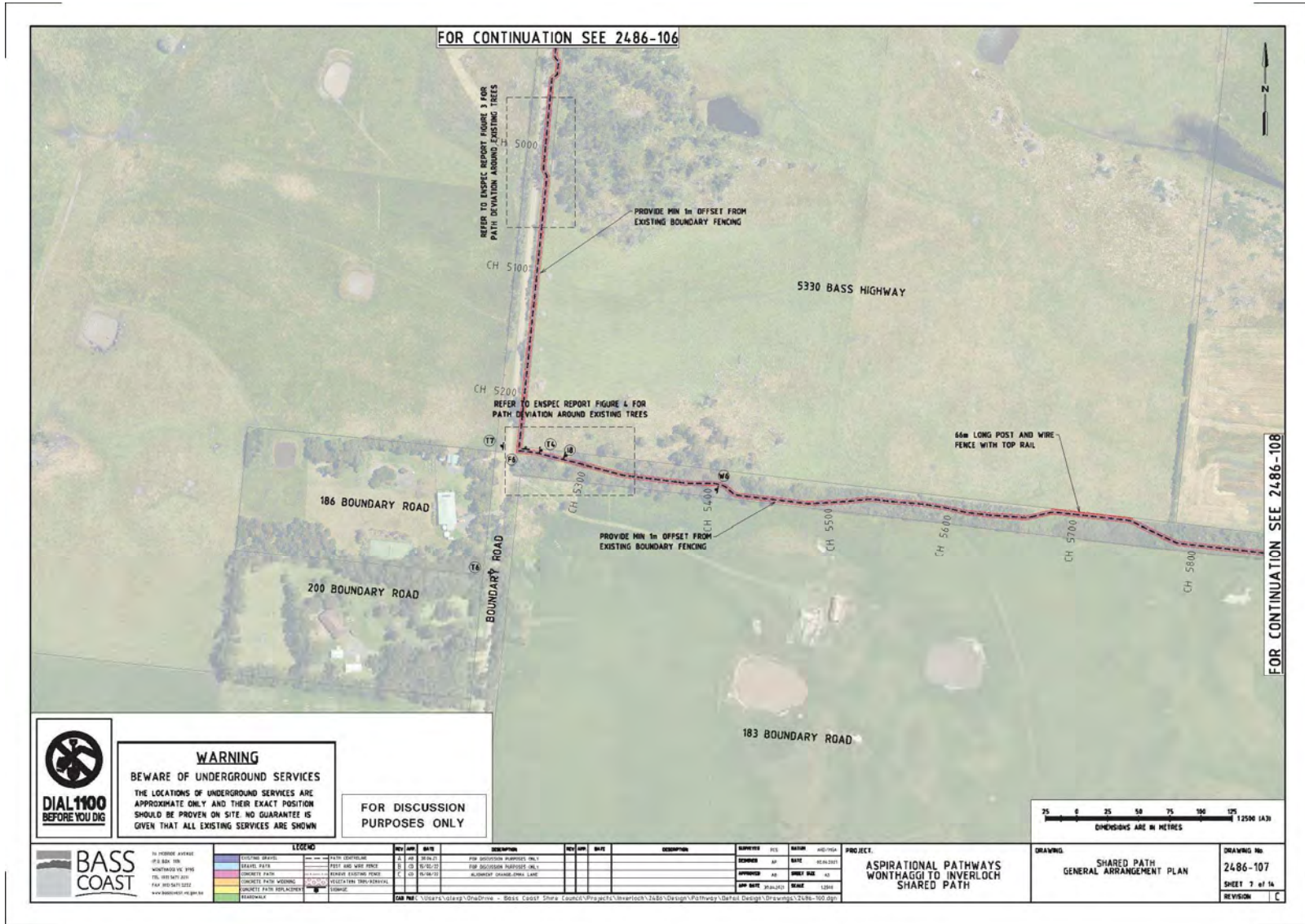
Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



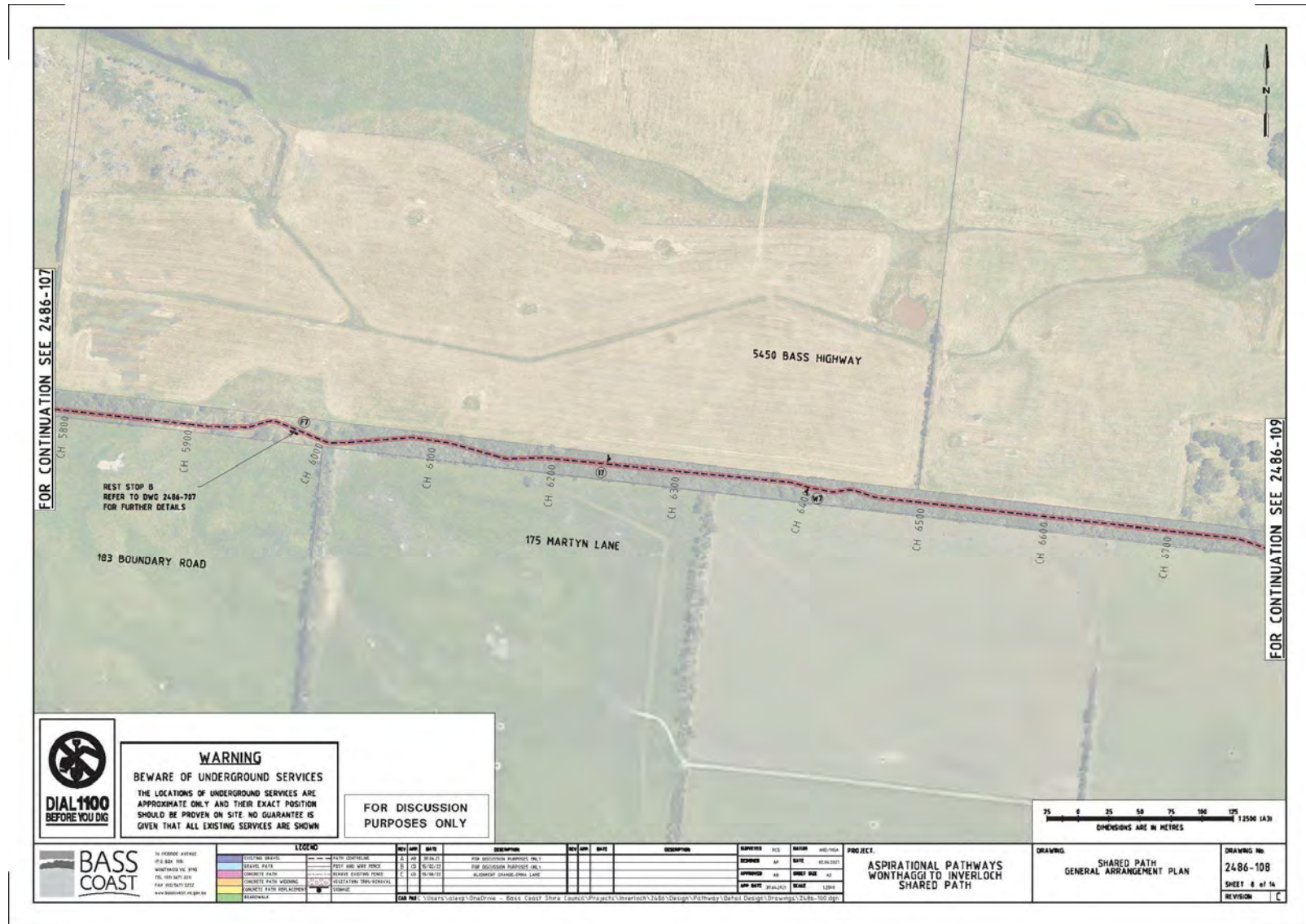
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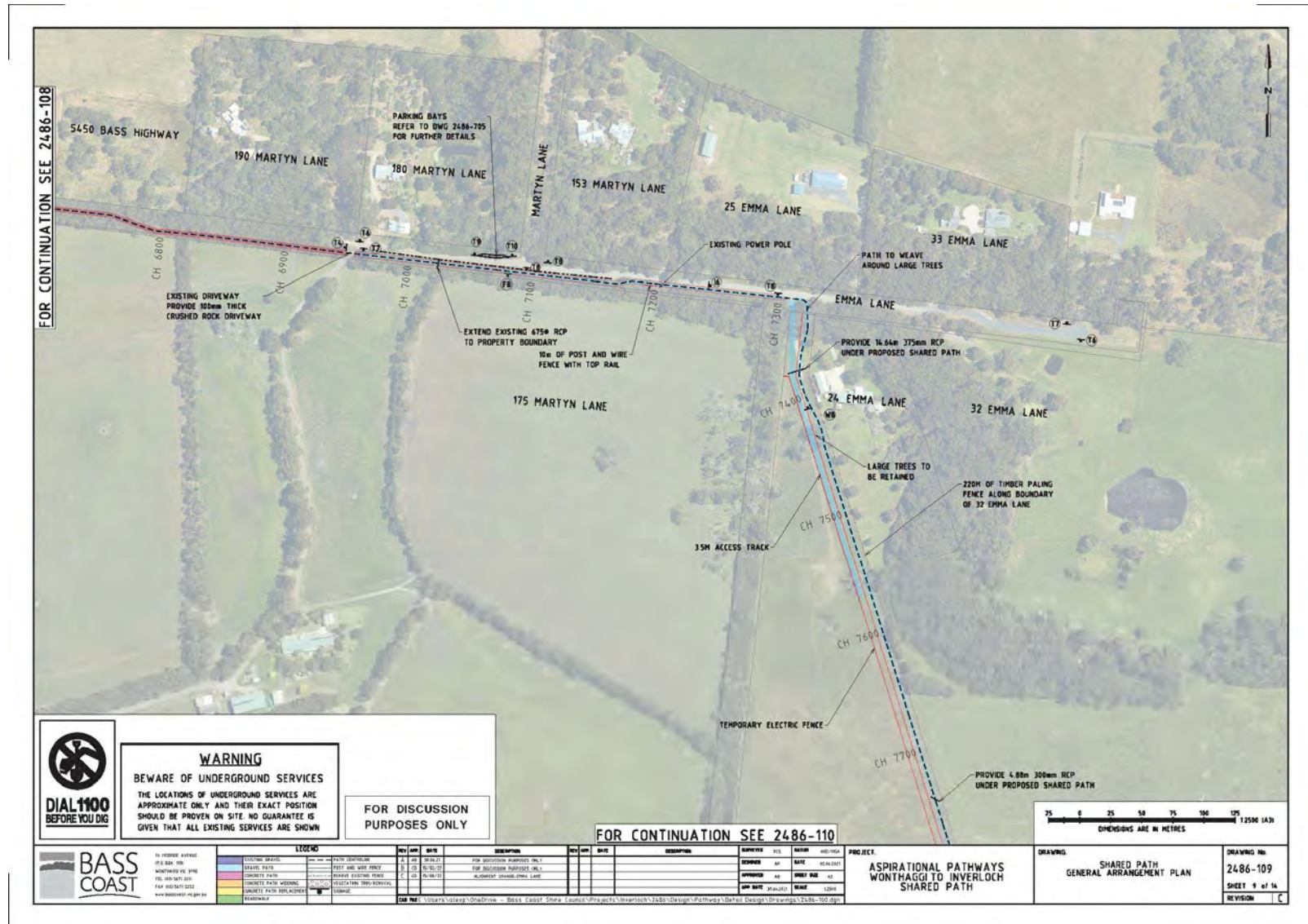
Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



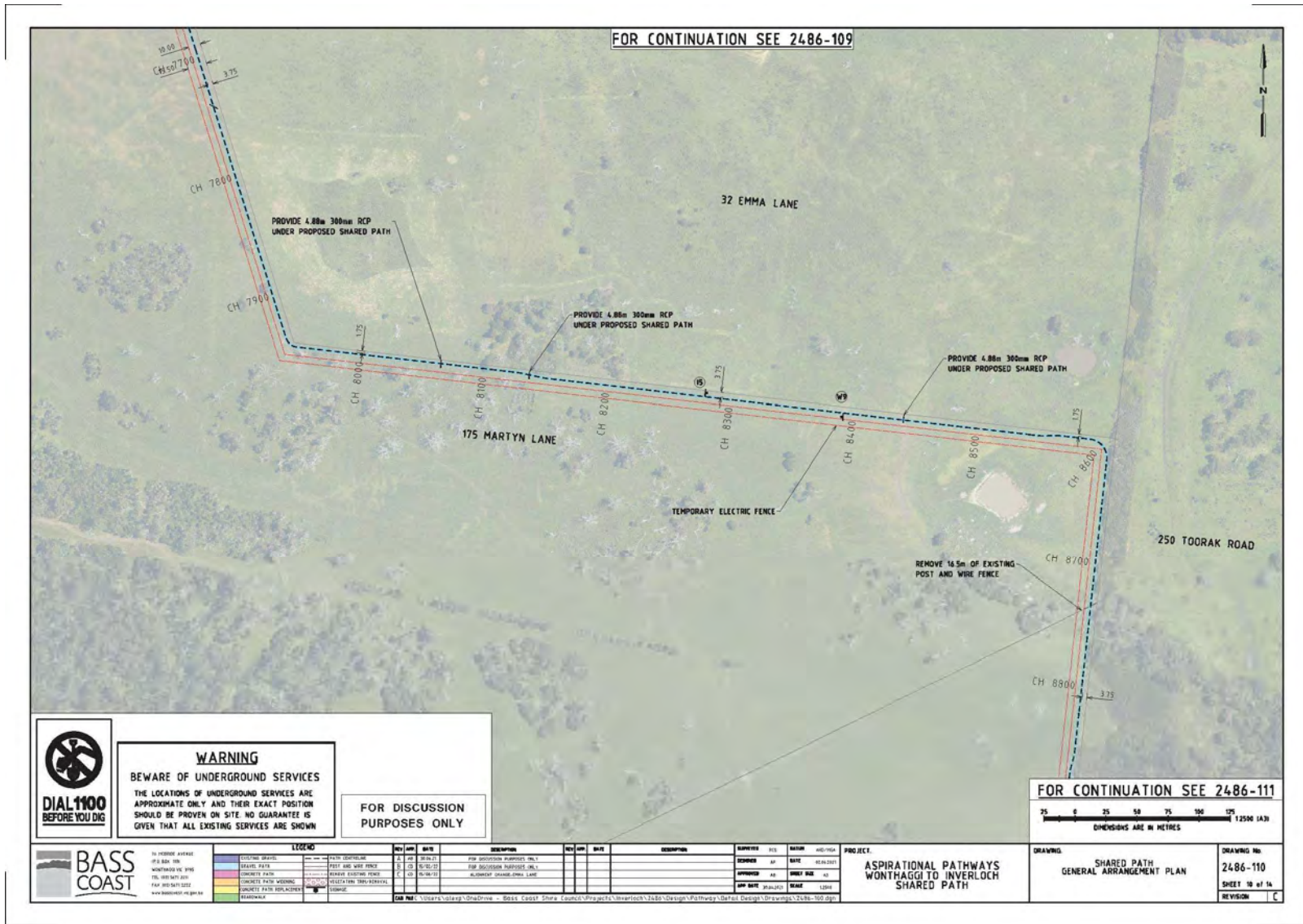
Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



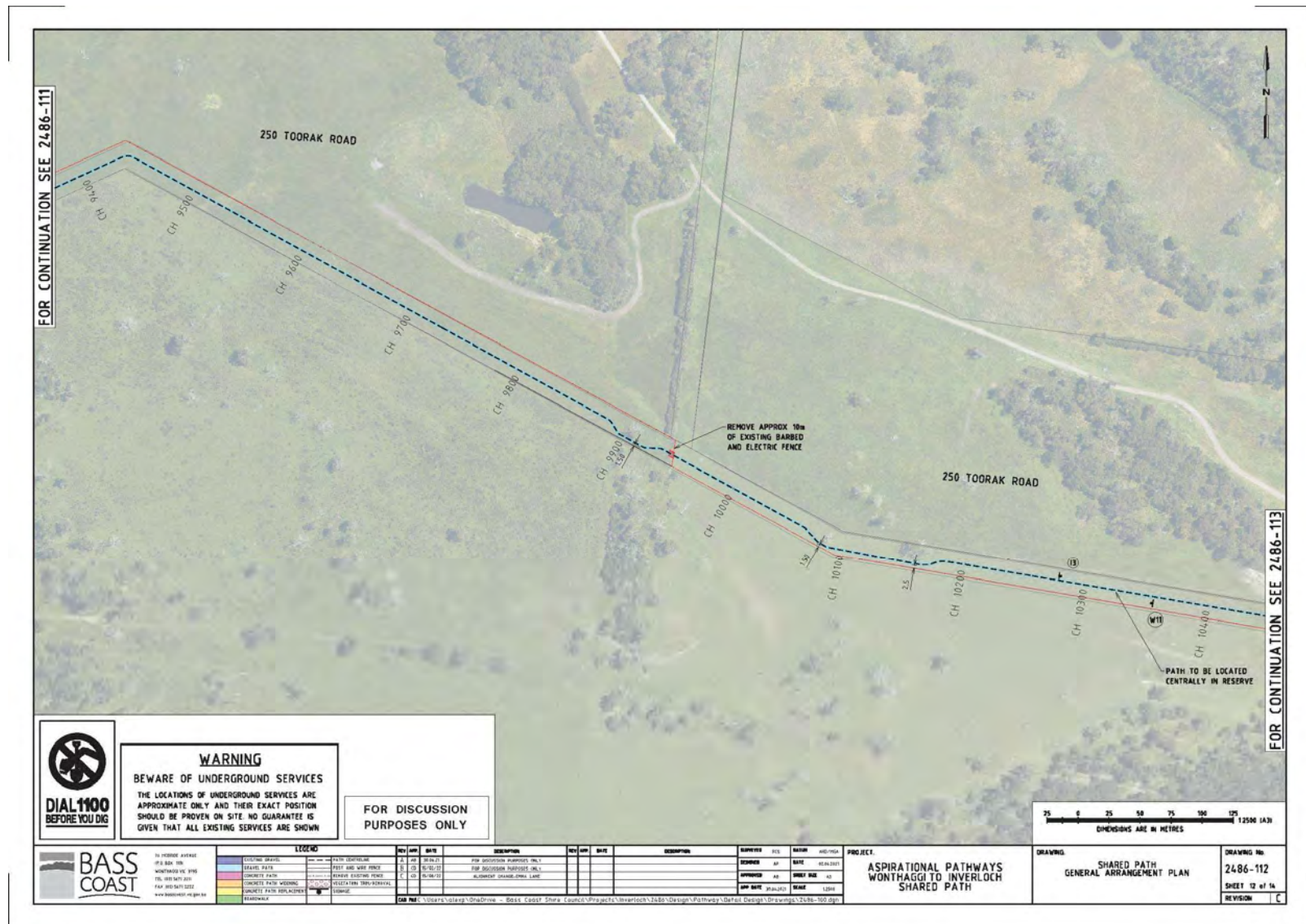
Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



FOR CONTINUATION SEE 2486-111

FOR CONTINUATION SEE 2486-113

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| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| [Blue dashed line] | EXISTING BOUNDARY |
| [Red dashed line] | SEALS PATH |
| [Green dashed line] | CONCRETE PATH |
| [Yellow dashed line] | CONCRETE PATH W/SHOULDER |
| [Purple dashed line] | CONCRETE PATH W/SHOULDER |
| [Black dashed line] | ROADWAY |

| REV | APP | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|-----|----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | AS | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY |
| 2 | AS | 20/01/23 | FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY |
| 3 | AS | 20/01/23 | ALUMINUM CHANGE AREA LINE |

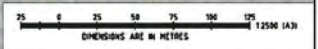
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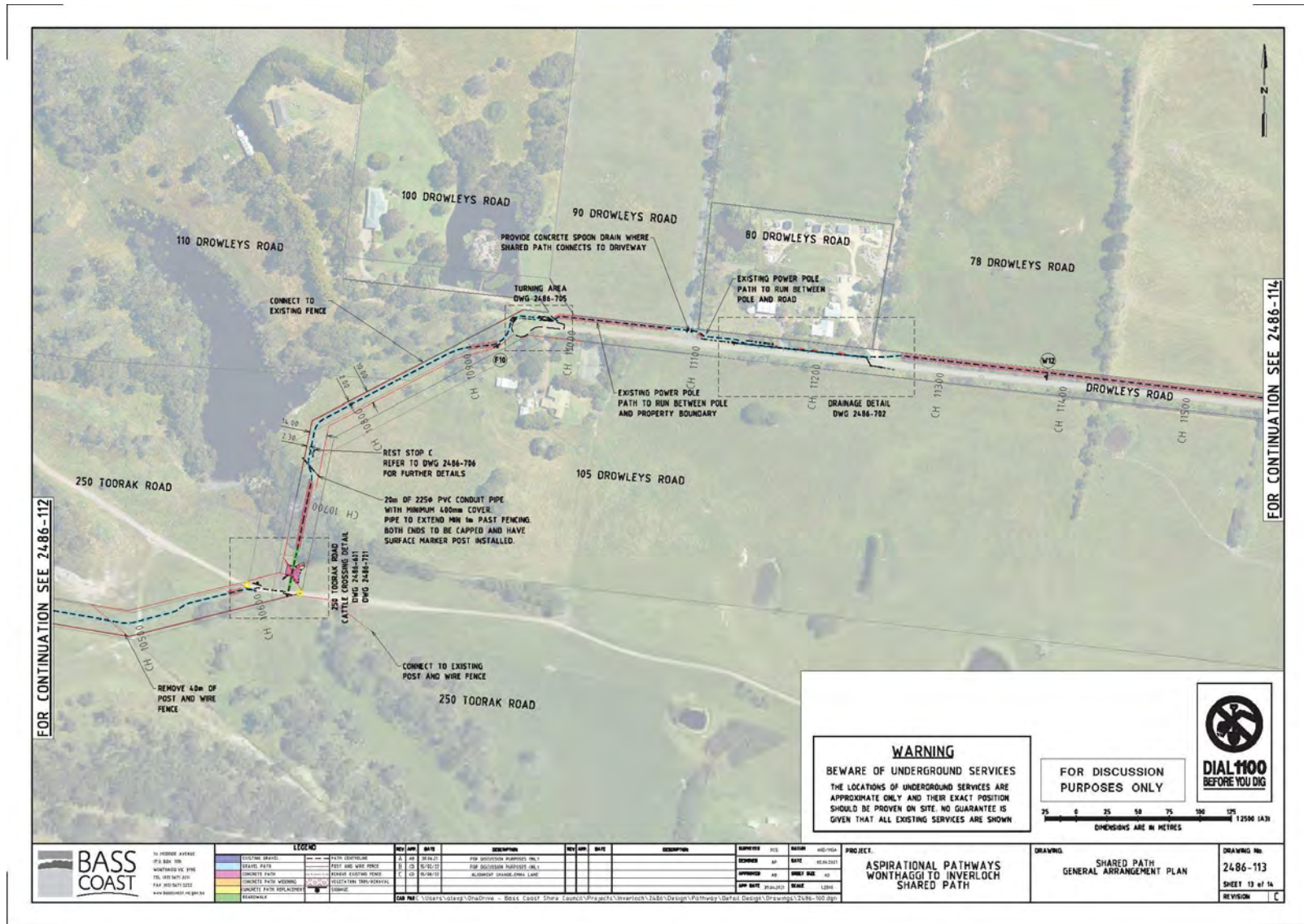
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| PROJECT | DRAWING | DRAWING NO. |
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| ASPIRATIONAL PATHWAYS WONTHAGGI TO INVERLOCH SHARED PATH | SHARED PATH GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN | 2486-112 |
| | | SHEET 12 of 14 |
| | | REVISION |

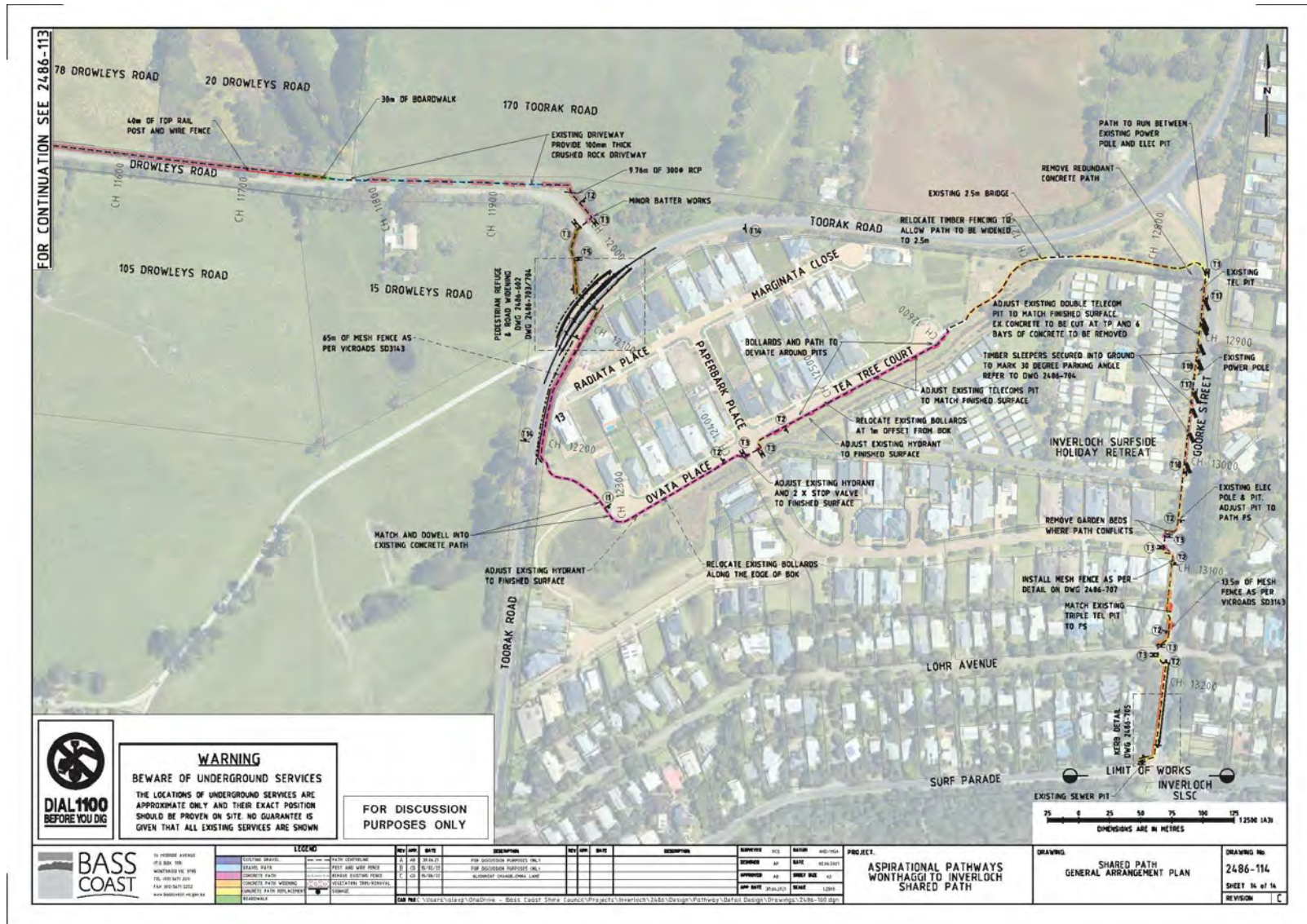
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Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023



Appendix 2: Results of VBA for flora species (excludes marine flora)

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | Count | Last Record |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| Acacia acinacea s.l. | Gold-dust Wattle | | 1 | 4/01/1990 |
| Acacia longifolia | Sallow Wattle | # | 5 | 13/02/2019 |
| Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia | Sallow Wattle | # | 10 | 24/05/2017 |
| Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae | Coast Wattle | # | 54 | 6/09/2020 |
| Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae x oxycedrus | Coast Wattle x Spike Wattle hybrid | | 1 | 3/01/2009 |
| Acacia mearnsii | Black Wattle | | 8 | 11/09/2018 |
| Acacia melanoxylon | Blackwood | | 20 | 31/08/2020 |
| Acacia mucronata subsp. longifolia | Narrow-leaf Wattle | | 1 | 27/07/2009 |
| Acacia retinodes s.l. | Wirilda | # | 1 | 15/09/2016 |
| Acacia spp. | Wattle | | 9 | 18/01/2001 |
| Acacia spp. (naturalised) | Wattle (naturalised) | * | 1 | 23/11/2011 |
| Acacia stricta | Hop Wattle | | 3 | 21/07/2015 |
| Acacia suaveolens | Sweet Wattle | | 25 | 9/04/2020 |
| Acacia uncifolia | Coast Wirilda | en | 1 | 5/06/2018 |
| Acacia verticillata | Prickly Moses | | 18 | 24/05/2017 |
| Acacia verticillata subsp. ovoidea | Ovoid Prickly Moses | | 2 | 4/11/2001 |
| Acacia verticillata subsp. verticillata | Prickly Moses | | 14 | 11/09/2018 |
| Acaena novae-zelandiae | Bidgee-widgee | | 41 | 11/09/2018 |
| Acaena spp. | Sheep's Burr | | 3 | 15/09/2016 |
| Acetosella vulgaris | Sheep Sorrel | * | 18 | 11/09/2018 |
| Achillea distans | Tansyleaf Milfoil | * | 1 | 1/01/1959 |
| Acianthus caudatus | Mayfly Orchid | | 1 | 1/09/1932 |
| Acianthus pusillus | Small Mosquito-orchid | | 2 | 27/09/2016 |
| Acrotriche serrulata | Honey-pots | | 27 | 5/06/2018 |
| Acrotriche spp. | Ground Berry | | 1 | 5/12/2000 |
| Actites megalocarpus | Dune Thistle | | 7 | 19/04/2011 |
| Adiantum aethiopicum | Common Maidenhair | | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| Adriana quadripartita | Coast Bitter-bush | | 2 | 7/12/1980 |
| Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis | Agapanthus | * | 7 | 11/09/2018 |
| Agrostis capillaris | Brown-top Bent | * | 9 | 10/02/2016 |
| Agrostis capillaris var. capillaris | Brown-top Bent | * | 8 | 11/09/2018 |
| Agrostis s.l. spp. | Bent/Blown Grass | | 3 | 29/09/2003 |
| Agrostis s.s. spp. | Bent | | 1 | 13/02/2019 |
| Agrostis stolonifera | Creeping Bent | * | 11 | 3/09/2008 |
| Aira caryophyllea subsp. caryophyllea | Silvery Hair-grass | * | 4 | 4/11/2001 |
| Aira cupaniana | Quicksilver Grass | * | 3 | 5/01/1990 |
| Aira elegantissima | Delicate Hair-grass | * | 3 | 22/02/2004 |
| Aira spp. | Hair Grass | * | 7 | 13/02/2019 |
| Ajuga australis | Austral Bugle | | 1 | 29/07/2004 |
| Allittia cardiocarpa | Swamp Daisy | | 1 | 16/09/2008 |
| Allium triquetrum | Angled Onion | * | 8 | 10/02/2016 |
| Allocasuarina littoralis | Black Sheoak | | 11 | 5/06/2018 |
| Allocasuarina media | Prom Sheoak | | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| Allocasuarina misera/paradoxa | Slender/Green Sheoak | | 3 | 25/05/1989 |
| Allocasuarina paludosa | Scrub Sheoak | | 55 | 11/09/2018 |
| Allocasuarina paradoxa | Green Sheoak | | 3 | 17/01/2001 |
| Allocasuarina pusilla s.l. | Dwarf Sheoak | | 2 | 11/10/1989 |
| Allocasuarina spp. | Sheoak | | 14 | 23/11/2011 |
| Allocasuarina verticillata | Drooping Sheoak | | 3 | 15/09/2016 |
| Aloe arborescens | Tree Aloe | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| Alopecurus geniculatus | Marsh Fox-tail | * | 1 | 16/12/1995 |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to
Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | Count | Last Record |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> | Meadow Fox-tail | * | 2 | 27/03/2009 |
| <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> | Sea Box | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> | Belladonna Lily | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> | Marram Grass | * | 5 | 19/04/2011 |
| <i>Amperea xiphoclada</i> var. <i>xiphoclada</i> | Broom Spurge | | 46 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Amphibolis antarctica</i> | Sea Nymph | | 55 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Amphibromus nervosus</i> | Common Swamp Wallaby-grass | | 1 | 5/11/1994 |
| <i>Amphibromus</i> spp. | Swamp Wallaby-grass | | 1 | 23/11/2011 |
| <i>Amyema pendula</i> | Drooping Mistletoe | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Amyema pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> (s.s.) | Drooping Mistletoe | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Anthosachne scabra</i> s.l. | Common Wheat-grass | | 1 | 9/06/2003 |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass | * | 46 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Anthoxanthum</i> spp. | Vernal Grass | * | 3 | 18/01/2001 |
| <i>Aotus ericoides</i> | Common Aotus | | 3 | 27/07/2009 |
| <i>Apalochlamys spectabilis</i> | Showy Cassinia | | 1 | 20/02/1979 |
| <i>Aphanes inexpectata</i> | Small Piert | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Aphelia pumilio</i> | Dwarf Aphelia | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i> | Sea Celery | | 1 | 18/01/2001 |
| <i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i> var. <i>filiforme</i> | Sea Celery | | 5 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Apodasmia brownii</i> | Coarse Twine-rush | | 6 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed | * | 18 | 29/05/2018 |
| <i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i> | White Arctotis | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i> | Silver Everlasting | en | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Artemisia arborescens</i> | Silver Wormwood | * | 2 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> s.s. | Chocolate Lily | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> | Bridal Creeper | * | 12 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Asparagus scandens</i> | Asparagus Fern | * | 7 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i> | Necklace Fern | | 2 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Atriplex paludosa</i> subsp. <i>paludosa</i> | Marsh Saltbush | en | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Atriplex prostrata</i> | Hastate Orache | * | 9 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Austrostipa flavescens</i> | Coast Spear-grass | | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Austrostipa mollis</i> | Supple Spear-grass | | 11 | 27/03/2009 |
| <i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i> | Tall Spear-grass | | 6 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> | Veined Spear-grass | | 4 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i> | Veined Spear-grass | | 1 | 8/03/2012 |
| <i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i> | Fibrous Spear-grass | | 5 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. | Spear Grass | | 18 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Austrostipa stipoides</i> | Prickly Spear-grass | | 7 | 30/10/2009 |
| <i>Avena</i> spp. | Oat | * | 5 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Avicennia marina</i> subsp. <i>australasica</i> | Grey Mangrove | en | 3 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Azolla rubra</i> | Pacific Azolla | | 1 | 11/11/2001 |
| <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> | Coast Banksia | | 28 | 6/09/2020 |
| <i>Banksia marginata</i> | Silver Banksia | | 63 | 5/11/2019 |
| <i>Banksia saxicola</i> | Rock Banksia | en | 2 | 5/11/1978 |
| <i>Banksia</i> spp. | Banksia | | 2 | 18/01/2001 |
| <i>Bauera rubioides</i> | Wiry Bauera | | 2 | 22/12/2000 |
| <i>Bellardia viscosa</i> | Yellow Bartsia | * | 1 | 1/11/1980 |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | English Daisy | * | 2 | 11/11/2001 |
| <i>Berula erecta</i> | Water Parsnip | | 1 | 8/04/2015 |
| <i>Billardiera fusiformis</i> | Bluebell Creeper | * | 3 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Billardiera mutabilis</i> | Common Apple-berry | | 7 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Billardiera scandens</i> s.l. | Common Apple-berry | | 23 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Blechnum nudum</i> | Fishbone Water-fern | | 1 | 21/07/2015 |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to
Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | Count | Last Record |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| <i>Blechnum watti</i> | Hard Water-fern | | 1 | 16/04/1906 |
| <i>Bolboschoenus</i> spp. | Club Sedge | | 1 | 23/09/2003 |
| <i>Boronia nana</i> | Dwarf Boronia | | 1 | 25/05/1989 |
| <i>Boronia parviflora</i> | Swamp Boronia | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Bossiaea cinerea</i> | Showy Bossiaea | | 29 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> | Creeping Bossiaea | | 6 | 8/03/2012 |
| <i>Brachyscome graminea</i> | Grass Daisy | | 1 | 16/04/1906 |
| <i>Brachyscome</i> spp. | Daisy | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Brassica</i> spp. | Turnip | * | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Briza maxima</i> | Large Quaking-grass | * | 7 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Briza minor</i> | Lesser Quaking-grass | * | 7 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Bromus catharticus</i> | Prairie Grass | * | 12 | 2/11/2011 |
| <i>Bromus catharticus</i> var. <i>catharticus</i> | Prairie Grass | * | 4 | 1/02/2017 |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Great Brome | * | 9 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | Soft Brome | * | 6 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Bromus lithobius</i> | Chilean Brome | * | 1 | 5/11/1994 |
| <i>Brunonia australis</i> | Blue Pincushion | | 1 | 5/12/2000 |
| <i>Burchardia umbellata</i> | Milkmaids | | 30 | 6/09/2020 |
| <i>Burnettia cuneata</i> | Lizard Orchid | en | 3 | 1/11/1934 |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | Sweet Bursaria | | 9 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i> | Sweet Bursaria | | 13 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Caesia parviflora</i> | Pale Grass-lily | | 9 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> | Pale Grass-lily | | 1 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Cakile maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> | Sea Rocket | * | 4 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Cakile</i> spp. | Sea Rocket | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i> | Orange-tip Finger-orchid | en | 1 | 14/10/1931 |
| <i>Caladenia australis</i> | Southern Spider-orchid | | 3 | 3/10/1932 |
| <i>Caladenia clavigera</i> | Plain-lip Spider-orchid | | 1 | 1/10/1929 |
| <i>Caladenia latifolia</i> | Pink Fairies | | 1 | 29/07/2004 |
| <i>Caladenia oenochila</i> | Wine-lipped Spider-orchid | cr | 1 | 1/10/1929 |
| <i>Caladenia orientalis</i> | Eastern Spider-orchid | EN en | 5 | 16/09/2008 |
| <i>Caladenia phaeoclavia</i> | Brown-clubbed Spider-orchid | | 2 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Caladenia</i> spp. | Caladenia | | 1 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Caladenia X variabilis</i> | Variable Spider-orchid | | 11 | 9/10/1934 |
| <i>Callitriche</i> spp. | Water Starwort | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> | Common Water-starwort | * | 7 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Calochlaena dubia</i> | Common Ground-fern | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Calystegia sepium</i> subsp. <i>roseata</i> | Large Bindweed | | 4 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> | Sea Bindweed | en | 1 | 1/01/1965 |
| <i>Cardamine</i> spp. | Bitter Cress | | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Carduus</i> spp. | Slender Thistle | * | 8 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> | Winged Slender-thistle | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Carex appressa</i> | Tall Sedge | | 7 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Carex breviculmis</i> | Common Grass-sedge | | 4 | 11/08/2004 |
| <i>Carex pumila</i> | Strand Sedge | | 2 | 28/10/1995 |
| <i>Carex</i> spp. | Sedge | | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> | Hottentot Fig | * | 1 | 3/11/1994 |
| <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> | Karkalla | | 13 | 21/03/2017 |
| <i>Carpobrotus</i> spp. | Pigface | | 2 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Cassinia aculeata</i> subsp. <i>aculeata</i> | Common Cassinia | | 10 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Cassinia longifolia</i> | Shiny Cassinia | | 2 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Cassinia</i> spp. | Cassinia | | 2 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Cassytha glabella</i> | Slender Dodder-laurel | | 30 | 27/09/2016 |

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| <i>Cassytha melantha</i> | Coarse Dodder-laurel | | 7 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Cassytha pubescens</i> s.s. | Downy Dodder-laurel | | 28 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Cassytha</i> spp. | Dodder Laurel | | 7 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Catapodium rigidum</i> | Fern Grass | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> | Kikuyu | * | 20 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> | Common Centaury | * | 13 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Centaurium</i> spp. | Centaury | * | 3 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> | Slender Centaury | * | 1 | 21/12/1996 |
| <i>Centella cordifolia</i> | Centella | | 5 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Centella</i> spp. | Centella | | 1 | 22/12/2000 |
| <i>Centrolepis aristata</i> | Pointed Centrolepis | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> subsp. <i>strigosa</i> | Hairy Centrolepis | | 5 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Cerastium diffusum</i> | Sea Mouse-ear Chickweed | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> s.l. | Common Mouse-ear Chickweed | * | 4 | 26/09/2016 |
| <i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> s.s. | Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed | * | 7 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Cerastium</i> spp. | Mouse-ear Chickweed | * | 7 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Cerastium vulgare</i> | Common Mouse-ear Chickweed | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i> | Blue Stars | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i> | African Cornflag | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i> | Green Rock-fern | | 1 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> | Fat Hen | * | 2 | 1/02/2017 |
| <i>Chenopodium murale</i> | Sowbane | * | 6 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Chiloglottis curvicalvia</i> | Autumn Wasp-orchid | | 8 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Chiloglottis valida</i> | Common Bird-orchid | | 1 | 24/09/2003 |
| <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> | Boneseed | * | 3 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i> | African Boneseed | * | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Cicendia filiformis</i> | Slender Cicendia | * | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle | * | 37 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Clematis aristata</i> | Mountain Clematis | | 5 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Clematis microphylla</i> s.l. | Small-leaved Clematis | | 19 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Clematis microphylla</i> s.s. | Small-leaved Clematis | | 3 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Comesperma calymega</i> | Blue-spike Milkwort | | 1 | 1/01/1984 |
| <i>Comesperma ericinum</i> | Heath Milkwort | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Comesperma volubile</i> | Love Creeper | | 20 | 29/10/2018 |
| <i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> | Prickly Currant-bush | | 13 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Coprosma repens</i> | Mirror Bush | * | 35 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Cordyline australis</i> | New Zealand Cabbage-tree | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Coronidium scorpioides</i> s.s. | Button Everlasting | | 11 | 16/09/2008 |
| <i>Correa alba</i> | White Correa | | 9 | 6/03/2020 |
| <i>Correa alba</i> var. <i>alba</i> | White Correa | | 7 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Pampas Grass | * | 4 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i> | Spurred Helmet-orchid | en | 3 | 22/07/1934 |
| <i>Corybas diemenicus</i> s.s. | Stately Helmet-orchid | | 2 | 28/07/1993 |
| <i>Corybas incurvus</i> | Slaty Helmet-orchid | | 2 | 29/07/2004 |
| <i>Corybas unguiculatus</i> | Small Pelican-orchid | | 1 | 22/07/1934 |
| <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> | Flowering Gum | * | 1 | 1/02/2017 |
| <i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> | Grey Cotoneaster | * | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i> | Velvet Cotoneaster | * | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp. | Cotoneaster | * | 1 | 11/08/2004 |
| <i>Cotula australis</i> | Common Cotula | # | 2 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> | Water Buttons | * | 16 | 29/10/2018 |
| <i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | Spreading Crassula | | 3 | 26/09/2016 |
| <i>Crassula helmsii</i> | Swamp Crassula | | 4 | 17/10/2007 |

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| <i>Crassula multicava</i> subsp. <i>multicava</i> | Shade Crassula | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Crassula natans</i> var. <i>minus</i> | Water Crassula | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Crassula sieberiana</i> s.l. | Sieber Crassula | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Crassula sieberiana</i> s.s. | Sieber Crassula | | 2 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Crassula</i> spp. | Crassula | | 2 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn | * | 1 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Crepis capillaris</i> | Smooth Hawksbeard | * | 1 | 30/01/1969 |
| <i>Crococsmia X crocosmiiflora</i> | Montbretia | * | 3 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Cryptostylis subulata</i> | Large Tongue-orchid | | 2 | 13/04/1992 |
| <i>Cupressus</i> spp. | Cypress | * | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Cyathea australis</i> | Rough Tree-fern | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Couch | # | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i> | Couch | * | 10 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>pulchellus</i> | Native Couch | | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Cynodon</i> spp. | Couch | | 1 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Cynoglossum australe</i> | Australian Hound's-tongue | | 17 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> | Crested Dog's-tail | * | 1 | 12/04/2003 |
| <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | Rough Dog's-tail | * | 11 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> | Drain Flat-sedge | * | 11 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Cyperus lucidus</i> | Leafy Flat-sedge | | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i> | Small Gnat-orchid | | 1 | 1/09/1932 |
| <i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i> | Large Gnat-orchid | | 2 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> | English Broom | * | 2 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Cytisus</i> spp. | Broom | * | 1 | 2/11/2011 |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cocksfoot | * | 32 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Dampiera stricta</i> | Blue Dampiera | | 3 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Daucus carota</i> | Carrot | * | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> | Australian Carrot | | 6 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Daviesia latifolia</i> | Hop Bitter-pea | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Delairea odorata</i> | Cape Ivy | * | 8 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Desmodium gunnii</i> | Southern Tick-trefoil | | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i> | Reed Bent-grass | | 13 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Deyeuxia</i> spp. | Bent Grass | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Dianella admixta</i> | Black-anther Flax-lily | | 4 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> | Small-flower Flax-lily | | 13 | 4/01/2017 |
| <i>Dianella longifolia</i> s.l. | Pale Flax-lily | | 2 | 2/11/2011 |
| <i>Dianella revoluta</i> s.l. | Black-anther Flax-lily | | 8 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Dianella</i> spp. | Flax Lily | | 7 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Dianella tasmanica</i> | Tasman Flax-lily | | 3 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Dichelachne crinita</i> | Long-hair Plume-grass | | 1 | 18/01/2001 |
| <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney-weed | | 37 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> | Soft Tree-fern | | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i> s.s. | Grey Parrot-pea | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> | Smooth Parrot-pea | | 31 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Dillwynia sericea</i> | Showy Parrot-pea | | 12 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Dillwynia</i> spp. | Parrot Pea | | 1 | 22/12/2000 |
| <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> | Trailing African Daisy | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Dipodium roseum</i> s.l. | Rosy Hyacinth-orchid | | 3 | 29/02/2020 |
| <i>Dipogon lignosus</i> | Common Dipogon | * | 6 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Disa bracteata</i> | South African Orchid | * | 3 | 1/09/2007 |
| <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> subsp. <i>clavellatum</i> | Rounded Noon-flower | | 8 | 21/03/2017 |
| <i>Distichlis distichophylla</i> | Australian Salt-grass | | 7 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> | Stinkwort | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |

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| <i>Diuris orientis</i> | Wallflower Orchid | | 3 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Diuris</i> spp. | Diuris | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Diuris sulphurea</i> | Tiger Orchid | | 1 | 1/11/1934 |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Sticky Hop-bush | # | 1 | 21/02/2003 |
| <i>Drosera auriculata</i> | Tall Sundew | | 15 | 6/09/2020 |
| <i>Drosera binata</i> | Forked Sundew | | 2 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Drosera macrantha</i> subsp. <i>planchonii</i> | Climbing Sundew | | 3 | 11/10/1989 |
| <i>Drosera peltata</i> s.l. | Pale Sundew | | 10 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Drosera peltata</i> subsp. <i>peltata</i> spp. agg. | Pale Sundew | | 6 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Drosera pygmaea</i> | Tiny Sundew | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Drosera</i> spp. | Sundew | | 5 | 27/07/2009 |
| <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> | Common Hedgehog-grass | | 1 | 21/12/1996 |
| <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> | Panic Veldt-grass | * | 37 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> | Annual Veldt-grass | * | 5 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Elatine gratioloides</i> | Waterwort | | 1 | 1/03/1967 |
| <i>Eleocharis acuta</i> | Common Spike-sedge | | 15 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Eleocharis gracilis</i> | Slender Spike-sedge | | 4 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> | Tall Spike-sedge | | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. | Spike Sedge | | 3 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Empodisma minus</i> | Spreading Rope-rush | | 19 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Epacris gunnii</i> | Ace of Spades | | 1 | 1/01/1984 |
| <i>Epacris impressa</i> | Common Heath | | 52 | 10/04/2020 |
| <i>Epacris obtusifolia</i> | Blunt-leaf Heath | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> | Variable Willow-herb | | 2 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> subsp. <i>billardioreanum</i> | Smooth Willow-herb | | 2 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i> | Hairy Willow-herb | | 4 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Eragrostis brownii</i> | Common Love-grass | | 3 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Erica lusitanica</i> | Spanish Heath | * | 1 | 31/07/2007 |
| Ericaceae spp. | Heath, rhododendron, and blueberry family | | 1 | 16/09/2008 |
| <i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> | Flaxleaf Fleabane | * | 1 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Erigeron primulifolius</i> | Rough Fleabane | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Erigeron</i> spp. | Fleabane | * | 1 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i> | Tall Fleabane | * | 10 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i> s.l. | Parson's Bands | | 3 | 3/01/2009 |
| <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | Common Heron's-bill | * | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> s.s. | Brown Stringybark | | 1 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> | Southern Mahogany | # | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i> | Green Scentbark | en | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> | Southern Blue-gum | # | 5 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i> | Southern Blue-gum | en # | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | | 34 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | | 23 | 19/02/2019 |
| <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> subsp. <i>ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | | 12 | 27/03/2009 |
| <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> s.l. | Narrow-leaf Peppermint | | 19 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i> | Narrow-leaf Peppermint | | 12 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. | Eucalypt | | 5 | 17/02/2019 |
| <i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> | Strzelecki Gum | VU cr | 2 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> | Manna Gum | | 5 | 21/02/2019 |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | | 28 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Euchiton involucreatus</i> s.s. | Star Cudweed | | 2 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Euchiton japonicus</i> s.s. | Creeping Cudweed | | 3 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Euchiton sphaericus</i> | Annual Cudweed | | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Euchiton</i> spp. | Cudweed | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |

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| <i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> | Tree Spurge | * | 1 | 1/05/2004 |
| <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> | Sea Spurge | * | 5 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | Petty Spurge | * | 6 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Eustrephus</i> (monospecific) | Wombat Berry | | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> | Cherry Ballart | | 10 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Exocarpos</i> spp. | Ballart | | 2 | 3/01/2009 |
| <i>Exocarpos strictus</i> | Pale-fruit Ballart | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Exocarpos syrticola</i> | Coast Ballart | en | 2 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> | Tall Fescue | * | 4 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> s.l. | Red Fescue | * | 2 | 24/09/2003 |
| <i>Festuca</i> spp. | Fescue | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> | Knobby Club-sedge | | 34 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel | * | 5 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Fraxinus</i> spp. | Ash | * | 1 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Freesia leichtlinii</i> | Freesia | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Fuchsia</i> spp. | Fuchsia | * | 1 | 30/10/2009 |
| <i>Fumaria bastardii</i> | Bastard's Fumitory | * | 5 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> | White Fumitory | * | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Fumaria</i> spp. | Fumitory | * | 3 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Gahnia filum</i> | Chaffy Saw-sedge | | 2 | 29/07/2004 |
| <i>Gahnia radula</i> | Thatch Saw-sedge | | 6 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> | Red-fruit Saw-sedge | | 7 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Gahnia</i> spp. | Saw Sedge | | 4 | 2/11/2011 |
| <i>Gahnia trifida</i> | Coast Saw-sedge | | 2 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Galenia pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> | Galenia | * | 1 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers | * | 28 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Galium australe</i> s.l. | Tangled Bedstraw | | 4 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Galium australe</i> s.s. | Tangled Bedstraw | | 1 | 19/04/2011 |
| <i>Galium leiocarpum</i> | Maori Bedstraw | | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Galium murale</i> | Small Goosegrass | * | 3 | 9/06/2003 |
| <i>Galium</i> spp. | Bedstraw | | 1 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i> s.l. | Purple Cudweed | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Gazania linearis</i> | Gazania | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Gazania</i> spp. | Gazania | * | 3 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Genista linifolia</i> | Flax-leaf Broom | * | 2 | 7/06/2011 |
| <i>Genista monspessulana</i> | Montpellier Broom | * | 14 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Genista</i> spp. | Broom | * | 1 | 27/07/2009 |
| <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | Cut-leaf Crane's-bill | * | 3 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Geranium homeanum</i> | Rainforest Crane's-bill | | 4 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Geranium molle</i> | Dove's Foot | * | 10 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Geranium potentilloides</i> | Soft Crane's-bill | | 3 | 11/08/2004 |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | Herb Robert | * | 1 | 17/06/2013 |
| <i>Geranium</i> spp. | Crane's Bill | | 16 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Gladiolus undulatus</i> | Wild Gladiolus | * | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Gleichenia microphylla</i> | Scrambling Coral-fern | | 2 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Glossodia major</i> | Wax-lip Orchid | | 4 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Glyceria australis</i> | Australian Sweet-grass | | 1 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Glyceria declinata</i> | Manna Grass | * | 2 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Glycine clandestina</i> | Twining Glycine | | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Glycine</i> spp. | Glycine | | 1 | 22/12/2000 |
| <i>Gompholobium huegelii</i> | Common Wedge-pea | | 1 | 1/01/1984 |
| <i>Gonocarpus humilis</i> | Shade Raspwort | | 3 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> | Creeping Raspwort | | 5 | 27/09/2016 |

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|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| Gonocarpus micranthus subsp. micranthus | Creeping Raspwort | | 7 | 21/07/2015 |
| Gonocarpus spp. | Raspwort | | 11 | 18/08/2009 |
| Gonocarpus tetragynus | Common Raspwort | | 45 | 26/09/2016 |
| Gonocarpus teucrioides s.l. | Germander Raspwort | | 11 | 27/09/2016 |
| Goodenia geniculata | Bent Goodenia | | 2 | 22/12/2000 |
| Goodenia humilis | Swamp Goodenia | | 4 | 17/10/2007 |
| Goodenia lanata | Trailing Goodenia | | 2 | 10/06/2003 |
| Goodenia ovata | Hop Goodenia | | 16 | 6/03/2020 |
| Grevillea rosmarinifolia | Rosemary Grevillea | # | 1 | 18/08/2009 |
| Hakea nodosa | Yellow Hakea | | 3 | 21/04/2011 |
| Hakea spp. | Hakea | | 4 | 5/06/2018 |
| Hakea teretifolia subsp. hirsuta | Dagger Hakea | | 1 | 25/05/1989 |
| Hakea ulicina | Furze Hakea | | 1 | 11/11/2001 |
| Halopteris paniculata | Brown Algae | | 1 | 31/01/2005 |
| Halopteris spp. | Brown Algae | | 74 | 23/03/2006 |
| Hedera helix s.l. | English Ivy | * | 10 | 11/09/2018 |
| Helminthotheca echioides | Ox-tongue | * | 7 | 29/05/2018 |
| Hemarthria uncinata var. uncinata | Mat Grass | | 8 | 21/04/2011 |
| Hemichroa pentandra | Trailing Hemichroa | | 1 | 15/12/1982 |
| Hesperocyparis macrocarpa | Monterey Cypress | * | 3 | 15/09/2016 |
| Heterozostera nigricaulis | Australian Grass-wrack | en | 3 | 17/03/2009 |
| Hibbertia acicularis | Prickly Guinea-flower | | 19 | 27/09/2016 |
| Hibbertia fasciculata var. prostrata | Bundled Guinea-flower | | 11 | 27/09/2016 |
| Hibbertia procumbens | Spreading Guinea-flower | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| Hibbertia riparia | Erect Guinea-flower | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| Hibbertia sericea s.l. | Silky Guinea-flower | | 18 | 5/06/2018 |
| Hibbertia sericea var. sericea s.s. | Silky Guinea-flower | | 2 | 8/10/2013 |
| Hibbertia sericea vars. densiflora/sericea | Silky Guinea-flower | | 2 | 10/06/2003 |
| Hibbertia spp. | Guinea Flower | | 8 | 12/10/2015 |
| Hibbertia stricta s.l. | Upright Guinea-flower | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| Hirschfeldia incana | Buchan Weed | * | 2 | 13/03/2008 |
| Holcus lanatus | Yorkshire Fog | * | 55 | 11/09/2018 |
| Holcus spp. | Fog Grass | * | 1 | 2/11/2011 |
| Hordeum leporinum | Barley-grass | * | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| Hordeum marinum | | * | 2 | 3/09/2008 |
| Hordeum murinum s.l. | Barley-grass | * | 1 | 27/03/2009 |
| Hordeum spp. | Barley Grass | * | 2 | 5/06/2018 |
| Hydrocotyle callicarpa | Small Pennywort | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| Hydrocotyle hirta | Hairy Pennywort | | 7 | 27/09/2016 |
| Hydrocotyle laxiflora | Stinking Pennywort | | 2 | 24/09/2003 |
| Hydrocotyle spp. | Pennywort | | 6 | 27/09/2016 |
| Hydrocotyle verticillata | Shield Pennywort | | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| Hypericum gramineum | Small St John's Wort | | 5 | 15/09/2016 |
| Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense | St John's Wort | * | 4 | 20/12/2001 |
| Hypochaeris glabra | Smooth Cat's-ear | * | 2 | 9/06/2003 |
| Hypochaeris radicata | Flatweed | * | 72 | 13/02/2019 |
| Hypochaeris spp. | Cat's Ear | * | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| Hypolaena fastigiata | Tassel Rope-rush | | 33 | 11/09/2018 |
| Ilex aquifolium | English Holly | * | 1 | 11/11/2001 |
| Imperata cylindrica | Blady Grass | # | 5 | 8/03/2012 |
| Indigofera australis subsp. australis | Austral Indigo | | 1 | 18/05/2010 |
| Ipomoea spp. | Morning Glory | * | 1 | 18/05/2010 |
| Iris germanica | German Iris | * | 1 | 11/11/2001 |

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| <i>Isolepis cernua</i> s.l. | Nodding Club-sedge | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Isolepis cernua</i> s.s. | Nodding Club-sedge | | 3 | 23/09/2003 |
| <i>Isolepis hookeriana</i> | Grassy Club-sedge | | 4 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Isolepis inundata</i> | Swamp Club-sedge | | 2 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Isolepis levynsiana</i> | Tiny Flat-sedge | * | 5 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Isolepis marginata</i> | Little Club-sedge | | 2 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Isolepis platycarpa</i> | Broad-fruit Club-sedge | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Isolepis prolifera</i> | Proliferous Club-sedge | * | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Isolepis</i> spp. | Club Sedge | | 6 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> | Horny Cone-bush | | 11 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Juncus amabilis</i> | Hollow Rush | | 7 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Juncus articulatus</i> subsp. <i>articulatus</i> | Jointed Rush | * | 5 | 27/03/2009 |
| <i>Juncus australis</i> | Austral Rush | | 1 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush | # | 6 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Juncus bulbosus</i> | Bulbous Rush | * | 2 | 1/01/1984 |
| <i>Juncus caespiticius</i> | Grassy Rush | | 5 | 29/09/2003 |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> subsp. <i>effusus</i> | Soft Rush | * | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Juncus gregiflorus</i> | Green Rush | | 4 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Juncus kraussii</i> subsp. <i>australiensis</i> | Sea Rush | | 8 | 21/03/2017 |
| <i>Juncus pallidus</i> | Pale Rush | | 24 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Juncus pauciflorus</i> | Loose-flower Rush | | 3 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Juncus planifolius</i> | Broad-leaf Rush | | 4 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Juncus procerus</i> | Tall Rush | | 14 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Juncus revolutus</i> | Creeping Rush | en | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Juncus</i> spp. | Rush | | 15 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> | Finger Rush | | 3 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> | Running Postman | | 6 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> | Red-hot Poker | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Kunzea ericoides</i> s.l. | Burgan | | 2 | 21/02/2003 |
| <i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> s.l. | Coast Blown-grass | | 1 | 11/08/2004 |
| <i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> subsp. <i>billardierei</i> | Coast Blown-grass | | 6 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> s.l. | Common Blown-grass | | 4 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> s.s. | Common Blown-grass | | 1 | 26/02/2004 |
| <i>Lactuca saligna</i> | Willow-leaf Lettuce | * | 1 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | Prickly Lettuce | * | 5 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Lagenophora</i> spp. | Bottle Daisy | | 3 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Lagenophora stipitata</i> s.l. | Common Bottle-daisy | | 14 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Lagenophora sublyrata</i> | Slender Bottle-daisy | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> | Hare's-tail Grass | * | 18 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i> | Jersey Cudweed | | 8 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Laxmannia orientalis</i> | Dwarf Wire-lily | | 3 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Lemna disperma</i> | Common Duckweed | | 3 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> s.s. | European Duckweed | * | 1 | 5/11/1985 |
| <i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i> | Hairy Hawkbit | * | 18 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Lepidium bonariense</i> | Argentine Cress | * | 2 | 4/09/1994 |
| <i>Lepidium didymum</i> | Lesser Swine-cress | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Lepidium didymum/squamatum</i> spp. <i>agg.</i> | Swine Cress | * | 1 | 11/08/2004 |
| <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i> | Sandhill Sword-sedge | | 50 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Lepidosperma congestum</i> spp. <i>agg.</i> | Clustered Sword-sedge | | 3 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Lepidosperma elatius</i> | Tall Sword-sedge | | 3 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i> | Common Rapier-sedge | | 5 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> | Coast Sword-sedge | | 10 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i> | Slender Sword-sedge | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |

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| Lepidosperma laterale | Variable Sword-sedge | | 9 | 11/09/2018 |
| Lepidosperma laterale var. laterale | Variable Sword-sedge | | 5 | 5/06/2018 |
| Lepidosperma laterale var. majus | Variable Sword-sedge | | 5 | 8/03/2012 |
| Lepidosperma longitudinale | Pithy Sword-sedge | | 14 | 9/03/2012 |
| Lepidosperma spp. | Sword Sedge | | 7 | 21/07/2015 |
| Leptinella longipes | Coast Cotula | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| Leptinella reptans s.s. | Creeping Cotula | | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| Leptocarpus spp. s.l. | Twine Rush | | 2 | 29/11/2000 |
| Leptocarpus tenax | Slender Twine-rush | | 1 | 18/05/2010 |
| Leptoceras menziesii | Hare Orchid | | 2 | 1/11/1934 |
| Leptorhynchus tenuifolius | Wiry Buttons | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| Leptospermum continentale | Prickly Tea-tree | | 68 | 11/09/2018 |
| Leptospermum laevigatum | Coast Tea-tree | # | 51 | 11/09/2018 |
| Leptospermum laevigatum x myrsinoides | Coast Tea-tree x Heath Tea-tree hybrid | | 3 | 25/04/2005 |
| Leptospermum lanigerum | Woolly Tea-tree | | 3 | 23/11/2011 |
| Leptospermum myrsinoides | Heath Tea-tree | | 42 | 5/06/2018 |
| Leptospermum scoparium | Manuka | | 1 | 8/06/2003 |
| Leptospermum spp. | Tea Tree | | 1 | 12/12/2000 |
| Leucanthemum X superbum | Shasta Daisy | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| Leucophyta brownii | Cushion Bush | | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| Leucopogon australis | Spike Beard-heath | | 14 | 27/07/2009 |
| Leucopogon parviflorus | Coast Beard-heath | | 34 | 5/06/2018 |
| Leucopogon spp. | Beard Heath | | 3 | 17/10/2007 |
| Leucopogon virgatus | Common Beard-heath | | 18 | 5/06/2018 |
| Leucopogon virgatus var. virgatus | Common Beard-heath | | 1 | 27/09/2016 |
| Leycesteria formosa | Himalayan Honeysuckle | * | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| Lichen spp. | Lichen | | 1 | 7/09/1963 |
| Liliaceae spp. (sensu lato) | Lily | | 1 | 3/01/2009 |
| Limonium australe | Yellow Sea-lavender | | 1 | 16/03/2008 |
| Limonium australe var. australe | Yellow Sea-lavender | en | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| Linaria spp. | Toad Flax | * | 1 | 01/01/1894 |
| Lindsaea linearis | Screw Fern | | 11 | 29/10/2018 |
| Linum marginale | Native Flax | | 1 | 17/01/2001 |
| Liparophyllum exaltatum | Erect Marsh-flower | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| Lobelia anceps | Angled Lobelia | | 20 | 11/09/2018 |
| Lobelia gibbosa sensu Albrecht (1999) | Tall Lobelia | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| Lobelia gibbosa sensu Willis (1973) | Tall Lobelia | | 3 | 17/01/2001 |
| Lobelia irrigua | Salt Pratia | | 2 | 30/07/2007 |
| Lolium perenne | Perennial Rye-grass | * | 14 | 15/09/2016 |
| Lolium perenne var. perenne | Perennial Rye-grass | * | 2 | 3/09/2008 |
| Lolium spp. | Rye Grass | * | 7 | 11/09/2018 |
| Lomandra filiformis | Wattle Mat-rush | | 10 | 5/06/2018 |
| Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea | Wattle Mat-rush | | 2 | 30/07/2007 |
| Lomandra longifolia | Spiny-headed Mat-rush | | 49 | 11/09/2018 |
| Lomandra longifolia subsp. longifolia | Spiny-headed Mat-rush | | 11 | 5/06/2018 |
| Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora | Many-flowered Mat-rush | | 3 | 5/01/1990 |
| Lomandra nana | Dwarf Mat-rush | | 17 | 27/09/2016 |
| Lomandra spp. | Mat-rush | | 5 | 2/11/2011 |
| Lonicera japonica | Japanese Honeysuckle | * | 2 | 30/07/2007 |
| Lotus angustissimus | Slender Bird's-foot Trefoil | * | 2 | 27/03/2009 |
| Lotus australis var. australis | Austral Trefoil | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| Lotus corniculatus | Bird's-foot Trefoil | * | 2 | 26/02/2004 |
| Lotus corniculatus var. corniculatus | Bird's-foot Trefoil | * | 2 | 13/03/2008 |

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| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> var. <i>tenuifolius</i> | Narrow Bird's-foot Trefoil | * | 3 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Lotus</i> spp. | Trefoil | | 3 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Lotus</i> spp. (naturalised) | Trefoil | * | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> | Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil | * | 4 | 26/02/2004 |
| <i>Lotus uliginosus</i> | Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil | * | 2 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> | Common Woodrush | | 2 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> var. <i>densiflora</i> | Common Woodrush | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> var. <i>flaccida</i> | Common Woodrush | | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Luzula</i> spp. | Woodrush | | 1 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | African Box-thorn | * | 7 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i> | Brown-beaks | | 2 | 11/10/1989 |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | Pimpernel | * | 22 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> var. <i>arvensis</i> | Scarlet Pimpernel | * | 3 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> | Small Loosestrife | | 10 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | Purple Loosestrife | | 1 | 23/09/2003 |
| <i>Machaerina acuta</i> | Pale Twig-sedge | | 7 | 8/03/2012 |
| <i>Machaerina juncea</i> | Bare Twig-sedge | | 5 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Machaerina</i> spp. | Twig Sedge | | 1 | 17/01/2001 |
| <i>Machaerina tetragona</i> | Square Twig-sedge | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Malus pumila</i> | Apple | * | 1 | 11/11/2001 |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Apple | * | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Malva arborea</i> | Tree Mallow | * | 2 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Malva parviflora</i> | Small-flower Mallow | * | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Malva</i> spp. | Mallow | | 1 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Mazus pumilio</i> | Swamp Mazus | | 1 | 12/04/2003 |
| <i>Medicago arabica</i> | Spotted Medic | * | 1 | 27/07/2009 |
| <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> | Burr Medic | * | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i> | Giant Honey-myrtle | en # | 2 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> | Swamp Paperbark | # | 69 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i> | Hillock Bush | * | 1 | 21/02/2003 |
| <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> | Scented Paperbark | | 32 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Melicytus dentatus</i> s.l. | Tree Violet | | 5 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Melilotus indicus</i> | Sweet Melilot | * | 3 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Mentha pulegium</i> | Pennyroyal | * | 1 | 12/04/2003 |
| <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> | Weeping Grass | | 45 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Microtis arenaria</i> | Notched Onion-orchid | | 1 | 1/11/1931 |
| <i>Microtis atrata</i> | Yellow Onion-orchid | | 3 | 1/10/1934 |
| <i>Microtis oblonga</i> | Sweet Onion-orchid | | 4 | 16/12/1931 |
| <i>Microtis orbicularis</i> | Swamp Onion-orchid | en | 7 | 1/10/1934 |
| <i>Microtis parviflora</i> | Slender Onion-orchid | | 3 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Microtis</i> spp. | Onion Orchid | | 6 | 23/11/2011 |
| <i>Microtis unifolia</i> | Common Onion-orchid | | 5 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Modiola caroliniana</i> | Red-flower Mallow | * | 3 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i> | Climbing Lignum | | 5 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> spp. | Lignum | | 1 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i> | Creeping Mistletoe | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Myoporum insulare</i> | Common Boobialla | # | 13 | 22/02/2020 |
| <i>Myosotis</i> spp. | Forget-me-not | | 3 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> | Wood Forget-me-not | * | 5 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Myriophyllum elatinoides</i> spp. <i>agg.</i> | Water Milfoil | | 1 | 2/11/2011 |
| <i>Myriophyllum</i> spp. | Water Milfoil | | 1 | 23/11/2011 |
| <i>Narcissus jonquilla</i> | Jonquil | * | 1 | 22/09/2001 |
| <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> | Watercress | * | 2 | 21/07/2015 |

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| <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> | Water Dropwort | * | 1 | 14/11/2003 |
| <i>Olearia argophylla</i> | Musk Daisy-bush | | 1 | 24/09/2003 |
| <i>Olearia axillaris</i> | Coast Daisy-Bush | | 12 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Olearia erubescens</i> | Moth Daisy-bush | | 1 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Olearia glutinosa</i> | Sticky Daisy-bush | | 1 | 3/01/1912 |
| <i>Olearia lirata</i> | Snowy Daisy-bush | | 6 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Olearia phlogopappa</i> | Dusty Daisy-bush | | 3 | 18/01/2001 |
| <i>Olearia phlogopappa</i> subsp. <i>continentalis</i> | Dusty Daisy-bush | | 2 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> | Twiggy Daisy-bush | | 8 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> var. <i>ramulosa</i> | Twiggy Daisy-bush | | 1 | 3/01/1912 |
| <i>Olearia</i> spp. | Daisy Bush | | 3 | 18/01/2001 |
| <i>Opercularia ovata</i> | Broad-leaf Stinkweed | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Opercularia varia</i> | Variable Stinkweed | | 20 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Opuntia</i> spp. | Prickly Pear | * | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Ornduffia reniformis</i> | Running Marsh-flower | | 1 | 13/04/1992 |
| <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> s.l. | Yellow Wood-sorrel | | 1 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Oxalis exilis</i> | Shade Wood-sorrel | | 7 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Oxalis incarnata</i> | Pale Wood-sorrel | * | 6 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> | Grassland Wood-sorrel | | 8 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Soursob | * | 5 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Oxalis rubens</i> | Dune Wood-sorrel | en | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Oxalis</i> spp. | Wood Sorrel | | 10 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> | Tree Everlasting | | 8 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i> | Rosemary Everlasting | | 1 | 22/02/2004 |
| <i>Ozothamnus</i> spp. | Everlasting | | 2 | 22/03/2004 |
| <i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i> | Coast Everlasting | | 10 | 1/05/2004 |
| <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> subsp. <i>pandorana</i> | Wonga Vine | | 1 | 30/11/2000 |
| <i>Parapholis strigosa</i> | Slender Barb-grass | * | 2 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> subsp. <i>lophantha</i> | Cape Wattle | * | 2 | 7/06/2011 |
| <i>Parietaria debilis</i> s.s. | Shade Pellitory | | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Paspalidium</i> spp. | Panic Grass | | 1 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> | Paspalum | * | 25 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Paspalum distichum</i> | Water Couch | * | 12 | 23/11/2011 |
| <i>Paspalum</i> spp. | Paspalum | * | 1 | 7/06/2011 |
| <i>Passiflora</i> spp. | Passion Flower | | 1 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Patersonia fragilis</i> | Short Purple-flag | | 27 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> | Long Purple-flag | | 11 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Patersonia</i> spp. | Purple Flag | | 1 | 12/12/2000 |
| <i>Pauridia vaginata</i> | Yellow Star | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Pelargonium australe</i> | Austral Stork's-bill | | 3 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Pelargonium inodorum</i> | Kopata | | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. | Stork's Bill | | 3 | 16/09/2008 |
| <i>Pelargonium X domesticum</i> | Regal Pelargonium | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i> var. <i>quadrifidus</i> | Five-awned Spear-grass | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> | Slender Knotweed | | 3 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | Redshank | * | 1 | 31/01/1968 |
| <i>Persoonia juniperina</i> | Prickly Geebung | | 17 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> | Toowoomba Canary-grass | * | 12 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Pheladenia deformis</i> | Bluebeard Orchid | | 2 | 1/10/1934 |
| <i>Phleum pratense</i> | Timothy Grass | * | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | | 27 | 8/04/2020 |
| <i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i> | Pygmy Clubmoss | | 1 | 1/09/1932 |
| <i>Phytolacca octandra</i> | Red-ink Weed | * | 9 | 5/06/2018 |

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|--|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| <i>Pimelea humilis</i> | Common Rice-flower | | 25 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Pimelea</i> spp. | Rice Flower | | 2 | 17/11/2000 |
| <i>Pinus pinaster</i> | Cluster Pine | * | 5 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Radiata Pine | * | 12 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Pinus</i> spp. | Pine | * | 1 | 15/12/2000 |
| <i>Pittosporum</i> spp. | Pittosporum | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> | Sweet Pittosporum | # | 37 | 8/06/2020 |
| <i>Plantago coronopus</i> | Buck's-horn Plantain | * | 18 | 29/05/2018 |
| <i>Plantago coronopus</i> subsp. <i>coronopus</i> | Buck's-horn Plantain | * | 1 | 1/11/1980 |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort | * | 34 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Greater Plantain | * | 12 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Platylobium formosum</i> s.l. | Handsome Flat-pea | | 4 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> | Common Flat-pea | | 30 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Platylobium</i> spp. | Flat Pea | | 2 | 15/12/2000 |
| <i>Platysace heterophylla</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i> | Slender Platysace | | 9 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Poa annua</i> s.l. | Annual Meadow-grass | * | 12 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Poa clelandii</i> | Noah's Ark | | 7 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Poa ensiformis</i> | Sword Tussock-grass | | 5 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Poa labillardierei</i> | Common Tussock-grass | | 5 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i> | Common Tussock-grass | | 11 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Poa morrisii</i> | Soft Tussock-grass | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Poa poiformis</i> | Coast Tussock-grass | | 5 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i> | Coast Tussock-grass | | 5 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>ramifer</i> | Dune Poa | en | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Poa pratensis</i> | Kentucky Blue-grass | * | 2 | 12/04/2003 |
| <i>Poa sieberiana</i> | Grey Tussock-grass | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Poa</i> sp. aff. <i>tenera</i> (Hairy) | Soft Slender Tussock-grass | | 1 | 8/06/2003 |
| <i>Poa</i> spp. | Tussock Grass | | 21 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Poa tenera</i> | Slender Tussock-grass | | 9 | 12/10/2015 |
| Poaceae spp. | Grass | | 3 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> | Four-leaved Allseed | * | 2 | 9/06/2003 |
| <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> | Myrtle-leaf Milkwort | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> s.l. | Prostrate Knotweed | * | 5 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> | Annual Beard-grass | * | 3 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Polypogon viridis</i> | Water Bent | * | 1 | 22/02/1968 |
| <i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> | Elderberry Panax | | 2 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. 3 | Mountain Panax | | 1 | 24/09/2003 |
| <i>Pomaderris oraria</i> subsp. <i>oraria</i> | Bassian Pomaderris | | 2 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> subsp. <i>paralia</i> | Coast Pomaderris | | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Pomaderris</i> spp. | Pomaderris | | 1 | 12/12/2000 |
| <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> s.l. | Small Poranthera | | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> s.s. | Small Poranthera | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Potamogeton ochreateus</i> | Blunt Pondweed | | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Prasophyllum australe</i> | Austral Leek-orchid | | 2 | 1/12/1930 |
| <i>Prasophyllum brevilabre</i> | Short-lip Leek-orchid | | 2 | 16/12/1931 |
| <i>Prasophyllum elatum</i> | Tall Leek-orchid | | 6 | 16/09/2008 |
| <i>Prasophyllum flavum</i> | Yellow Leek-orchid | | 1 | 1/12/1932 |
| <i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i> | Green Leek-orchid | en | 3 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Prasophyllum odoratum</i> s.l. | Scented Leek-orchid | | 2 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Prasophyllum parviflorum</i> | Slender Leek-orchid | en | 3 | 27/11/1932 |
| <i>Prasophyllum patens</i> s.l. | Broad-lip Leek-orchid | | 3 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> | Dense Leek-orchid | VU cr | 2 | 6/11/2006 |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Self-heal | * | 7 | 21/07/2015 |

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| <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> | Cherry Plum | * | 6 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Psoralea pinnata</i> | Blue Psoralea | * | 2 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> subsp. <i>esculentum</i> | Austral Bracken | | 87 | 8/06/2020 |
| <i>Pterostylis alpina</i> s.l. | Alpine Greenhood | | 2 | 1/09/1932 |
| <i>Pterostylis alveata</i> | Coastal Greenhood | vu | 6 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> subsp. <i>cucullata</i> | Leafy Greenhood | en | 3 | 28/09/1934 |
| <i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> | Cobra Greenhood | en | 5 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Pterostylis nana</i> | Dwarf Greenhood | | 1 | 1/11/1934 |
| <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> | Nodding Greenhood | | 6 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Pterostylis</i> spp. | Greenhood | | 1 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Pterostylis tasmanica</i> | Southern Plume-orchid | | 2 | 16/09/2008 |
| <i>Pterostylis X ingens</i> | Sharp Greenhood | vu | 1 | 1/11/1934 |
| <i>Puccinellia stricta</i> s.s. | Australian Saltmarsh-grass | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> | Large-leaf Bush-pea | | 1 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Pultenaea</i> spp. | Bush-pea | | 1 | 17/11/2000 |
| <i>Pultenaea stricta</i> | Rigid Bush-pea | | 3 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i> | Red-beaks | | 13 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> | English Oak | * | 1 | 1/02/2017 |
| <i>Ranunculus inundatus</i> | River Buttercup | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> | Sharp Buttercup | * | 1 | 23/09/2003 |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup | * | 7 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> subsp. <i>sceleratus</i> | Celery Buttercup | * | 1 | 12/04/2003 |
| <i>Ranunculus</i> spp. | Buttercup | | 10 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> | Water Fennel | | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> | Wild Radish | * | 5 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i> | Seaberry Saltbush | | 22 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Rhagodia</i> spp. | Saltbush | | 1 | 30/11/2000 |
| <i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i> | White Marianth | | 6 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i> | Wedding Bush | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Romulea rosea</i> | Onion Grass | * | 11 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> | Common Blackberry | * | 13 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. <i>agg.</i> | Blackberry | * | 40 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Rubus parvifolius</i> | Small-leaf Bramble | | 18 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Rubus</i> spp. | Bramble | | 9 | 29/09/2003 |
| <i>Rumex brownii</i> | Slender Dock | | 3 | 24/09/2003 |
| <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> | Clustered Dock | * | 24 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock | * | 7 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Rumex pulcher</i> subsp. <i>pulcher</i> | Fiddle Dock | * | 6 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Rumex</i> spp. | Dock | | 8 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> | Common Wallaby-grass | | 1 | 11/11/2001 |
| <i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i> | Kneed Wallaby-grass | | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i> | Weeping Wallaby-grass | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i> | Velvet Wallaby-grass | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i> | Slender Wallaby-grass | | 7 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Rytidosperma semiannulare</i> | Wetland Wallaby-grass | | 5 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> | Bristly Wallaby-grass | | 6 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> var. <i>setaceum</i> | Bristly Wallaby-grass | | 3 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. | Wallaby Grass | | 10 | 8/03/2012 |
| <i>Sagina procumbens</i> | Spreading Pearlwort | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i> | Beaded Glasswort | | 7 | 21/03/2017 |
| <i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>quinqueflora</i> | Beaded Glasswort | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i> subsp. <i>tasmanica</i> | Beaded Glasswort | # | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Salix babylonica</i> s.l. | Weeping Willow | * | 1 | 1/02/2017 |

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| Salix spp. | Willow | * | 3 | 18/05/2010 |
| Salvia verbenaca | Wild Sage | * | 3 | 11/09/2018 |
| Sambucus gaudichaudiana | White Elderberry | | 8 | 12/10/2015 |
| Samolus repens | Creeping Brookweed | | 11 | 10/02/2016 |
| Samolus spp. | Brookweed | | 1 | 31/01/2001 |
| Schenkia australis | Spiked Centaury | # | 1 | 15/11/1982 |
| Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani | River Club-sedge | | 3 | 30/07/2007 |
| Schoenus apogon | Common Bog-sedge | | 11 | 21/07/2015 |
| Schoenus brevifolius | Zig-zag Bog-sedge | | 13 | 4/11/2001 |
| Schoenus lepidosperma | Slender Bog-sedge | | 12 | 21/04/2011 |
| Schoenus lepidosperma subsp. lepidosperma | Slender Bog-sedge | | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| Schoenus nitens | Shiny Bog-sedge | | 2 | 30/07/2007 |
| Schoenus spp. | Bog Sedge | | 2 | 17/01/2001 |
| Schoenus tesquorum | Soft Bog-sedge | | 1 | 8/03/2012 |
| Scutellaria humilis | Dwarf Skullcap | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| Sebaea albidiflora | White Sebaea | | 1 | 15/12/1982 |
| Selaginella gracillima | Tiny Selaginella | | 2 | 5/01/1990 |
| Selaginella uliginosa | Swamp Selaginella | | 8 | 21/07/2015 |
| Selliera radicans | Shiny Swamp-mat | | 12 | 21/03/2017 |
| Senecio angulatus | Climbing Groundsel | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| Senecio biserratus | Jagged Fireweed | | 5 | 11/08/2004 |
| Senecio elegans | Purple Groundsel | * | 4 | 10/06/2003 |
| Senecio glomeratus | Annual Fireweed | | 21 | 13/02/2019 |
| Senecio hispidulus s.l. | Rough Fireweed | | 4 | 22/02/2004 |
| Senecio hispidulus s.s. | Rough Fireweed | | 1 | 9/03/2012 |
| Senecio jacobaea | Ragwort | * | 3 | 21/07/2015 |
| Senecio minimus | Shrubby Fireweed | | 12 | 21/07/2015 |
| Senecio odoratus | Scented Groundsel | | 3 | 10/06/2003 |
| Senecio pinnatifolius | Variable Groundsel | | 2 | 29/07/2004 |
| Senecio pinnatifolius var. lanceolatus | Lance-leaf Groundsel | | 3 | 10/09/2007 |
| Senecio pinnatifolius var. maritimus | Coast Groundsel | | 11 | 19/04/2011 |
| Senecio quadridentatus | Cotton Fireweed | | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| Senecio spp. | Groundsel | | 25 | 11/09/2018 |
| Senecio squarrosus s.l. | Leafy Fireweed | | 2 | 13/03/2008 |
| Senecio vagus subsp. vagus | Saw Groundsel | | 1 | 18/01/2001 |
| Senecio vulgaris | Common Groundsel | * | 1 | 10/02/2016 |
| Setaria gracilis var. gracilis | Slender Pigeon Grass | * | 2 | 12/04/2003 |
| Setaria parviflora | Slender Pigeon Grass | * | 1 | 26/02/2004 |
| Silybum marianum | Variiegated Thistle | * | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| Solanum aviculare | Kangaroo Apple | | 12 | 1/03/2019 |
| Solanum douglasii | Douglas' Nightshade | * | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| Solanum laciniatum | Large Kangaroo Apple | | 9 | 24/05/2017 |
| Solanum nigrum s.l. | Black Nightshade | * | 9 | 13/02/2019 |
| Solanum nigrum s.s. | Black Nightshade | * | 13 | 21/07/2015 |
| Solanum spp. | Nightshade | | 5 | 21/07/2015 |
| Solenogyne dominii | Smooth Solenogyne | | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| Solenogyne spp. | Solenogyne | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| Solidago chilensis | Brazilian Arnica | * | 8 | 16/03/2008 |
| Sonchus asper s.l. | Rough Sow-thistle | * | 14 | 11/09/2018 |
| Sonchus asper s.s. | Rough Sow-thistle | * | 5 | 21/07/2015 |
| Sonchus hydrophilus | Native Sow-thistle | | 2 | 9/06/2003 |
| Sonchus oleraceus | Common Sow-thistle | * | 37 | 11/09/2018 |
| Spartina anglica | Common Cord-grass | * | 1 | 30/04/2002 |

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| <i>Spergularia tasmanica</i> | Native Sea-spurrey | | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Sphaerobolium</i> spp. | Globe Pea | | 2 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. | Peat Moss | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> | Hairy Spinifex | | 8 | 19/04/2011 |
| <i>Spirodela punctata</i> | Thin Duckweed | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Sporobolus africanus</i> | Rat-tail Grass | * | 10 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Sporobolus</i> spp. | Rat-tail Grass | | 1 | 13/02/2019 |
| <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> s.l. | Creamy Stackhousia | | 6 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Stackhousia spathulata</i> | Coast Stackhousia | | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Stellaria angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>tenella</i> | Matted Starwort | | 1 | 8/04/2015 |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Chickweed | * | 21 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Stellaria pallida</i> | Lesser Chickweed | * | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Stellaria</i> spp. | Starwort | | 1 | 22/12/2000 |
| <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> | Buffalo Grass | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Styidium graminifolium</i> s.l. | Grass Triggerplant | | 7 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Styphelia ericoides</i> | Pink Beard-heath | | 5 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Styphelia humifusa</i> | Cranberry Heath | | 6 | 3/01/2009 |
| <i>Symphyotrichum</i> spp. | Aster | * | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i> | Aster-weed | * | 10 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> spp. <i>agg.</i> | Garden Dandelion | * | 2 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Taraxacum</i> spp. | Dandelion | | 4 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Taraxacum squamulosum</i> | Corsican Dandelion | * | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i> | Shrubby Glasswort | | 1 | 31/01/2001 |
| <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> | Bower Spinach | | 25 | 29/10/2018 |
| <i>Tetragonia</i> spp. | Native Spinach | | 2 | 30/11/2000 |
| <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> | New Zealand Spinach | | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Tetrraria capillaris</i> | Hair Sedge | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Tetrrarrhena distichophylla</i> | Hairy Rice-grass | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Tetrrarrhena juncea</i> | Forest Wire-grass | | 4 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Tetrratheca ciliata</i> | Pink-bells | | 1 | 25/05/1989 |
| <i>Tetrratheca pilosa</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> | Hairy Pink-bells | | 6 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Tetrratheca</i> spp. | Pink Bells | | 4 | 3/01/2009 |
| <i>Thelionema caespitosum</i> | Tufted Lily | | 2 | 8/03/2012 |
| <i>Thelymitra arenaria</i> | Forest Sun-orchid | | 2 | 29/10/1934 |
| <i>Thelymitra aristata</i> | Great Sun-orchid | | 3 | 7/11/1933 |
| <i>Thelymitra brevifolia</i> | Peppertop Sun-orchid | | 1 | 15/11/1934 |
| <i>Thelymitra carnea</i> | Pink Sun-orchid | | 1 | 20/10/1932 |
| <i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i> | Twisted Sun-orchid | | 1 | 1/10/1934 |
| <i>Thelymitra holmesii</i> s.l. | Blue-star Sun-orchid | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Thelymitra holmesii</i> s.s. | Blue-star Sun-orchid | | 2 | 23/11/1939 |
| <i>Thelymitra ixioides</i> s.l. | Spotted Sun-orchid | | 6 | 13/10/2019 |
| <i>Thelymitra ixioides</i> s.s. | Spotted Sun-orchid | | 5 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Thelymitra juncifolia</i> | Rush-leaf Sun-orchid | | 3 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> s.l. | Slender Sun-orchid | | 11 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> s.s. | Slender Sun-orchid | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Thelymitra peniculata</i> | Trim Sun-orchid | | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Thelymitra rubra</i> | Salmon Sun-orchid | | 7 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Thelymitra</i> spp. | Sun Orchid | | 4 | 26/09/2016 |
| <i>Thelymitra</i> X <i>irregularis</i> | Crested Sun-orchid | en | 1 | 1/11/1934 |
| <i>Thelymitra</i> X <i>merraniae</i> | Merran's Sun-orchid | cr | 1 | 5/11/1934 |
| <i>Themeda</i> spp. | Kangaroo Grass | | 1 | 18/01/2001 |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | Kangaroo Grass | | 19 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i> | Sea Wheat-grass | * | 4 | 10/06/2003 |

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| <i>Thuidium</i> spp. | Weft Moss | | 5 | 11/08/2004 |
| <i>Thyridia repens</i> | Creeping Monkey-flower | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> | Twining Fringe-lily | | 3 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> | Common Fringe-lily | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Thysanotus tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>tuberosus</i> | Common Fringe-lily | | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> subsp. <i>porrifolius</i> | Salsify | * | 1 | 11/11/2001 |
| <i>Tribolium acutiflorum</i> s.l. | Desmazeria | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Trifolium dubium</i> | Suckling Clover | * | 5 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> var. <i>fragiferum</i> | Strawberry Clover | * | 12 | 27/03/2009 |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover | * | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i> | White Clover | * | 10 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> | Shaftal Clover | * | 1 | 11/11/2001 |
| <i>Trifolium</i> spp. | Clover | * | 15 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> | Subterranean Clover | * | 7 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Triglochin striata</i> | Streaked Arrowgrass | | 4 | 2/11/2011 |
| <i>Triticum aestivum</i> | Wheat | * | 1 | 3/09/2008 |
| <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> | Nasturtium | * | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Typha domingensis</i> | Narrow-leaf Cumbungi | | 6 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Typha orientalis</i> | Broad-leaf Cumbungi | | 1 | 13/03/2008 |
| <i>Typha</i> spp. | Bulrush | | 6 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse | * | 2 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Urtica</i> spp. | Nettle | | 1 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Utricularia dichotoma</i> s.s. | Fairies' Aprons | | 1 | 5/11/1968 |
| <i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i> | White Cudweed | * | 5 | 2/11/2011 |
| <i>Verbascum</i> spp. | Mullein | * | 3 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> subsp. <i>thapsus</i> | Great Mullein | * | 1 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Verbascum virgatum</i> | Twiggy Mullein | * | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Veronica calycina</i> | Hairy Speedwell | | 1 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Veronica gracilis</i> | Slender Speedwell | | 7 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Veronica plebeia</i> | Trailing Speedwell | | 1 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Common Vetch | * | 4 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i> | Common Vetch | * | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Vicia</i> spp. | Vetch | * | 4 | 23/11/2011 |
| <i>Viminaria juncea</i> | Golden Spray | | 4 | 14/01/2001 |
| <i>Vinca major</i> | Blue Periwinkle | * | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Viola arvensis</i> | Field Pansy | * | 1 | 29/07/2004 |
| <i>Viola cleistogamoides</i> | Hidden Violet | | 3 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Viola fuscoviolacea</i> | Dusky Violet | en | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Entwisle (1996) | Ivy-leaf Violet | | 4 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Thiele & Prober | Ivy-leaf Violet | | 1 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972) | Ivy-leaf Violet | | 14 | 11/08/2004 |
| <i>Viola</i> spp. | Violet | | 5 | 31/07/2007 |
| <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> | Squirrel-tail Fescue | * | 2 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> | Dune Fescue | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Vulpia myuros</i> | Rat's-tail Fescue | * | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Vulpia myuros</i> f. <i>myuros</i> | Rat's-tail Fescue | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Vulpia</i> spp. | Fescue | * | 14 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i> s.l. | Annual Bluebell | | 1 | 11/10/1989 |
| <i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i> | Sprawling Bluebell | | 1 | 8/10/2013 |
| <i>Wahlenbergia gymnoclada</i> | Naked Bluebell | | 2 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i> | Branching Bluebell | | 1 | 11/10/1989 |
| <i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp. | Bluebell | | 1 | 17/11/2000 |
| <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i> | Tall Bluebell | | 1 | 26/09/2016 |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | Count | Last Record |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| <i>Watsonia meriana</i> | Bugle Lily | * | 1 | 24/05/2017 |
| <i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i> | Bulbil Watsonia | * | 7 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Wolffia australiana</i> | Tiny Duckweed | | 1 | 26/02/2004 |
| <i>Wurmbea dioica</i> | Common Early Nancy | | 2 | 26/09/2016 |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i> | Austral Grass-tree | | 6 | 17/01/2001 |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i> | Small Grass-tree | | 21 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i> | Spear Grass-tree | | 2 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. | Grass Tree | | 5 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Xanthosia dissecta</i> s.l. | Cut-leaf Xanthosia | | 4 | 9/03/2012 |
| <i>Xanthosia dissecta</i> s.s. | Native Parsley | | 1 | 12/10/2015 |
| <i>Xanthosia pusilla</i> spp. agg. | Heath Xanthosia | | 9 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Xanthosia</i> spp. | Xanthosia | | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Yucca</i> spp. | Yucca | * | 2 | 10/02/2016 |
| <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> | White Arum-lily | * | 4 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Zoysia macrantha</i> | Prickly Couch | | 2 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Zoysia macrantha</i> subsp. <i>walshii</i> | Walsh's Couch | en | 1 | 5/11/1983 |

Key to Conservation Status and Origin

| Taxon Origin | |
|--------------|---|
| # | Native species that may be considered alien in some circumstances |
| * | Exotic species |

| Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 | |
|--|--|
| X | Listed as Nationally Extinct |
| CR | Listed as Nationally Critically Endangered |
| EN | Listed as Nationally Endangered |
| VU | Listed as Nationally Vulnerable |
| CD | Listed as Conservation Dependent |

| Victorian FFG Act Listing (DEECA 2019) | |
|--|---|
| ex | Presumed Extinct in Victoria |
| cr | Listed as Critically Endangered in Victoria |
| en | Listed as Endangered in Victoria |
| t | Listed as Threatened in Victoria |
| vu | Listed as Vulnerable in Victoria |

Appendix 3: Results of EPBC Act Protected Matters 5 kilometre radius search



Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture,
Water and the Environment**

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 09/08/21 15:49:51

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are
©Commonwealth of Australia
(Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2015

[Coordinates](#)
Buffer: 5.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

| | |
|---|------|
| World Heritage Properties: | None |
| National Heritage Places: | None |
| Wetlands of International Importance: | None |
| Great Barrier Reef Marine Park: | None |
| Commonwealth Marine Area: | None |
| Listed Threatened Ecological Communities: | 1 |
| Listed Threatened Species: | 62 |
| Listed Migratory Species: | 57 |

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

| | |
|--|------|
| Commonwealth Land: | None |
| Commonwealth Heritage Places: | None |
| Listed Marine Species: | 93 |
| Whales and Other Cetaceans: | 11 |
| Critical Habitats: | None |
| Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial: | None |
| Australian Marine Parks: | None |

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

| | |
|---|------|
| State and Territory Reserves: | 13 |
| Regional Forest Agreements: | 1 |
| Invasive Species: | 35 |
| Nationally Important Wetlands: | 1 |
| Key Ecological Features (Marine): | None |

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [\[Resource Information \]](#)

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains | Critically Endangered | Community likely to occur within area |

Listed Threatened Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Birds | | |
| Anthochaera phrygia | | |
| Regent Honeyeater [82338] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Botaurus poiciloptilus | | |
| Australasian Bittern [1001] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris canutus | | |
| Red Knot, Knot [855] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris ferruginea | | |
| Curlew Sandpiper [856] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris tenuirostris | | |
| Great Knot [862] | Critically Endangered | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Charadrius mongolus | | |
| Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879] | Endangered | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Diomedea antipodensis | | |
| Antipodean Albatross [64458] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni | | |
| Gibson's Albatross [82270] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea epomophora | | |
| Southern Royal Albatross [89221] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea exulans | | |
| Wandering Albatross [89223] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea sanfordi | | |
| Northern Royal Albatross [64456] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |

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| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Fregatta grallaria grallaria White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea), White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Australasian) [64438] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Limosa lapponica baueri Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Fairy Prion (southern) [64445] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Phoebastria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera Gould's Petrel, Australian Gould's Petrel [26033] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037] | Endangered | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Sternula nereis nereis Australian Fairy Tern [82950] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |

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| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|--|------------|--|
| Thalassarche bulleri_platei Northern Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [82273] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thinornis cucullatus_cucullatus Eastern Hooded Plover, Eastern Hooded Plover [90381] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Fish | | |
| Galaxiella pusilla Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias [56790] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Prototroctes maraena Australian Grayling [26179] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Frogs | | |
| Litoria raniformis Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog, Golden Bell Frog [1828] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Mammals | | |
| Antechinus minimus_maritimus Swamp Antechinus (mainland) [83086] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36] | Endangered | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Dasyurus maculatus_maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Isopodon obesulus_obesulus Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern), Southern Brown Bandicoot (south-eastern) [68050] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Petauroides volans Greater Glider [254] | Vulnerable | Species or species |

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| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|---|------------|---|
| habitat may occur within area | | |
| Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland) [66645] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area |
| Plants | | |
| Amphibromus fluitans River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass [19215] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Caladenia orientalis Eastern Spider Orchid [83410] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Caladenia tessellata Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs [2119] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Eucalyptus strzeleckii Strzelecki Gum [55400] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Prasophyllum frenchii Maroon Leek-orchid, Slaty Leek-orchid, Stout Leek-orchid, French's Leek-orchid, Swamp Leek-orchid [9704] | Endangered | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Prasophyllum spicatum Dense Leek-orchid [55146] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Pterostylis chlorogramma Green-striped Greenhood [56510] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Pterostylis cucullata Leafy Greenhood [15459] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Xerochrysum palustre Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy [76215] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Reptiles | | |
| Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area |
| Sharks | | |
| Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Listed Migratory Species | | [Resource Information] |
| * Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list. | | |
| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence |
| Migratory Marine Birds | | |
| Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678] | | Species or species |

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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence |
|--|-------------|---|
| Ardenna carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Fleshy-footed Shearwater [82404] | | habitat likely to occur within area Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Ardenna grisea Sooty Shearwater [82651] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Phoebastria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Sternula albifrons Little Tern [82849] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche chrysoloma Grey-headed Albatross [66491] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Migratory Marine Species Balaena glacialis australis Southern Right Whale [75529] | Endangered* | Species or species |

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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence |
|--|------------|--|
| Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36] | Endangered | habitat known to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39] | | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area |
| Carcharodon carcharias White Shark, Great White Shark [64470] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area |
| Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Migratory Terrestrial Species | | |
| Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Migratory Wetlands Species | | |
| Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur |

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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence within area |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862] | Critically Endangered | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879] | Endangered | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864] | | Roosting likely to occur within area |
| Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841] | | Roosting likely to occur within area |
| Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848] | | Roosting likely to occur within area |
| Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300] | | Roosting known to occur within area |

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

| Listed Marine Species | | [Resource Information] |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| * Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list. | | |
| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence |
| Birds | | |
| Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Arenaria interpres Ruddy Turnstone [872] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Calidris canutus Red Knot, Knot [855] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Calidris ruficollis Red-necked Stint [860] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Calidris tenuirostris Great Knot [862] | Critically Endangered | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Catharacta skua Great Skua [59472] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Charadrius bicinctus Double-banded Plover [895] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Charadrius mongolus Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879] | Endangered | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Charadrius ruficapillus Red-capped Plover [881] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea epomophora Southern Royal Albatross [89221] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea exulans Wandering Albatross [89223] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |

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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466] | Vulnerable* | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Diomedea sanfordi Northern Royal Albatross [64456] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Gallinago megala Swinhoe's Snipe [864] | | Roosting likely to occur within area |
| Gallinago stenura Pin-tailed Snipe [841] | | Roosting likely to occur within area |
| Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Halobaena caerulea Blue Petrel [1059] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Himantopus himantopus Pied Stilt, Black-winged Stilt [870] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Limicola falcinellus Broad-billed Sandpiper [842] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Limosa lapponica Bar-tailed Godwit [844] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Limosa limosa Black-tailed Godwit [845] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel [1060] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Macronectes halli Northern Giant Petrel [1061] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Neophema chrysogaster Orange-bellied Parrot [747] | Critically Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847] | Critically Endangered | Species or species |

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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence |
|--|-------------|--|
| Numenius minutus Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel [848] | | habitat known to occur within area Roosting likely to occur within area |
| Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel [849] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Pachyptila turtur Fairy Prion [1066] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Phoebastria fusca Sooty Albatross [1075] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Pluvialis squatarola Grey Plover [865] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Pterodroma mollis Soft-plumaged Petrel [1036] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Puffinus carneipes Flesh-footed Shearwater, Flesh-footed Shearwater [1043] | | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Puffinus griseus Sooty Shearwater [1024] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889] | Endangered* | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Sterna albifrons Little Tern [813] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche bulleri Buller's Albatross, Pacific Albatross [64460] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche cauta Shy Albatross [89224] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche chrysostoma Grey-headed Albatross [66491] | Endangered | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross [64459] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely |

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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence to occur within area |
|--|-------------|--|
| Thalassarche sp. nov. Pacific Albatross [66511] | Vulnerable* | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462] | Vulnerable | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area |
| Thinornis rubricollis Hooded Plover [59510] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis Hooded Plover (eastern) [66726] | Vulnerable* | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832] | | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Xenus cinereus Terek Sandpiper [59300] | | Roosting known to occur within area |
| Fish | | |
| Heraldia nocturna Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish, Eastern Upside-down Pipefish [66227] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Hippocampus abdominalis Big-belly Seahorse, Eastern Potbelly Seahorse, New Zealand Potbelly Seahorse [66233] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Hippocampus breviceps Short-head Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse [66235] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Hippocampus minotaur Bullneck Seahorse [66705] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Histogamphelus briggsii Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Crested Pipefish, Briggs' Pipefish [66242] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Histogamphelus cristatus Rhino Pipefish, Macleay's Crested Pipefish, Ring-back Pipefish [66243] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Hypselognathus rostratus Knifesnout Pipefish, Knife-snouted Pipefish [66245] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Kaupus costatus Deepbody Pipefish, Deep-bodied Pipefish [66246] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Leptoichthys fistularius Brushtail Pipefish [66248] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Lissocampus caudalis Australian Smooth Pipefish, Smooth Pipefish [66249] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Lissocampus runa Javelin Pipefish [66251] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Maroubra perserrata Sawtooth Pipefish [66252] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |

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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence |
|---|------------|---|
| Mitotichthys mollisoni Mollison's Pipefish [66260] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Mitotichthys semistriatus Halfbanded Pipefish [66261] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Notiocampus ruber Red Pipefish [66265] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Phycodurus eques Leafy Seadragon [66267] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Phyllopteryx taeniolatus Common Seadragon, Weedy Seadragon [66268] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Pugnaso curtirostris Pugnose Pipefish, Pug-nosed Pipefish [66269] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Solegnathus robustus Robust Pipehorse, Robust Spiny Pipehorse [66274] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Solegnathus spinosissimus Spiny Pipehorse, Australian Spiny Pipehorse [66275] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Stigmatopora argus Spotted Pipefish, Gulf Pipefish, Peacock Pipefish [66276] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Stigmatopora nigra Widebody Pipefish, Wide-bodied Pipefish, Black Pipefish [66277] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Stipecampus cristatus Ringback Pipefish, Ring-backed Pipefish [66278] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Urocampus carinirostris Hairy Pipefish [66282] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Vanacampus margaritifer Mother-of-pearl Pipefish [66283] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Vanacampus phillipi Port Phillip Pipefish [66284] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Mammals | | |
| Arctocephalus forsteri Long-nosed Fur-seal, New Zealand Fur-seal [20] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Arctocephalus pusillus Australian Fur-seal, Australo-African Fur-seal [21] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Reptiles | | |
| Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat may occur within |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to
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| Name | Threatened | Type of Presence area |
|---|------------|---|
| Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768] | Endangered | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area |
| Whales and other Cetaceans | | [Resource Information] |
| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
| Mammals | | |
| Balaenoptera acutorostrata Minke Whale [33] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale [36] | Endangered | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Caperea marginata Pygmy Right Whale [39] | | Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area |
| Delphinus delphis Common Dolphin, Short-beaked Common Dolphin [60] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Eubalaena australis Southern Right Whale [40] | Endangered | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Grampus griseus Risso's Dolphin, Grampus [64] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Lagenorhynchus obscurus Dusky Dolphin [43] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Megaptera novaeangliae Humpback Whale [38] | Vulnerable | Species or species habitat known to occur within area |
| Orcinus orca Killer Whale, Orca [46] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Tursiops aduncus Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphin, Spotted Bottlenose Dolphin [68418] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Tursiops truncatus s. str. Bottlenose Dolphin [68417] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |

Extra Information

| State and Territory Reserves | [Resource Information] |
|------------------------------|--|
| Name | State |
| Cape Liptrap Coastal Park | VIC |
| Cape Patterson N.C.R | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G237 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G238 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G239 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G240 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G241 B.R. | VIC |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to
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| Name | State |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Wonthaggi G242 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G243 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G244 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G245 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi G246 B.R. | VIC |
| Wonthaggi Heathlands N.C.R. | VIC |

Regional Forest Agreements [[Resource Information](#)]

Note that all areas with completed RFAs have been included.

| Name | State |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Gippsland RFA | Victoria |

Invasive Species [[Resource Information](#)]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|--|--------|--|
| Birds | | |
| Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Alauda arvensis Skylark [656] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Carduelis chloris European Greenfinch [404] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Passer montanus Eurasian Tree Sparrow [406] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Turdus merula Common Blackbird, Eurasian Blackbird [596] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Turdus philomelos Song Thrush [597] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Mammals | | |
| Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654] | | Species or species |

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| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|--|--------|--|
| | | habitat likely to occur within area |
| Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Feral deer Feral deer species in Australia [85733] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Mus musculus House Mouse [120] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Plants | | |
| Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Asparagus scandens Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern [23255] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Carrichtera annua Ward's Weed [9511] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera Boneseed [16905] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Cytisus scoparius Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom [5934] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Genista linifolia Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom [2800] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Genista sp. X Genista monspessulana Broom [67538] | | Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Lycium ferocissimum African Boxthorn, Boxthorn [19235] | | Species or species |

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| Name | Status | Type of Presence |
|---|--------|---|
| Olea europaea Olive, Common Olive [9160] | | habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area |
| Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Ulex europaeus Gorse, Furze [7693] | | Species or species habitat likely to occur within area |
| Nationally Important Wetlands | | [Resource Information] |
| Name | | State |
| Anderson Inlet | | VIC |

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-38.605149 145.60083,-38.605224 145.60083,-38.605283 145.600991,-38.605367 145.601291,-38.605501 145.601591,-38.605828 145.602096,-38.606465 145.602643,-38.60665 145.60275,-38.607127 145.602278,-38.607211 145.602289,-38.607329 145.60246,-38.607589 145.602868,-38.608025 145.60289,-38.609383 145.602407,-38.616685 145.59969,-38.617289 145.599476,-38.620139 145.60278,-38.620894 145.603686,-38.621648 145.61229,-38.622783 145.62268,-38.62389 145.632508,-38.627142 145.632036,-38.628651 145.631778,-38.630059 145.645468,-38.63036 145.648558,-38.631106 145.655022,-38.636319 145.654314,-38.63761 145.654206,-38.643417 145.653265,-38.64402 145.659702,-38.644439 145.664638,-38.640166 145.668178,-38.639428 145.670431,-38.641464 145.674873,-38.643005 145.681324,-38.642669 145.683164,-38.641647 145.683314,-38.640675 145.685267,-38.641228 145.690481,-38.641731 145.696306,-38.641932 145.696628,-38.642158 145.696542,-38.642334 145.696542,-38.642443 145.696596,-38.642519 145.696714,-38.643156 145.696328

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- [Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [Birdlife Australia](#)
- [Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
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- [Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [Queensland Herbarium](#)
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- [Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
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- [Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

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Appendix 4: Results of VBA for fauna species

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | Count of Sightings | Last Record |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Acanthaluteres vittiger</i> | Toothbrush Leatherjacket | | 20 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> | Yellow-rumped Thornbill | | 63 | 1/05/2019 |
| <i>Acanthiza nana</i> | Yellow Thornbill | | 7 | 29/12/2000 |
| <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i> | Brown Thornbill | | 266 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> | Buff-rumped Thornbill | | 5 | 3/01/2005 |
| <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> | Eastern Spinebill | | 90 | 9/03/2019 |
| <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> | Collared Sparrowhawk | | 4 | 20/04/2007 |
| <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> | Brown Goshawk | | 48 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> | Grey Goshawk | en | 1 | 3/11/1999 |
| <i>Accipiter spp.</i> | Goshawks and Sparrowhawks | | 2 | 2/04/2019 |
| <i>Achoerodus gouldii</i> | Western Blue Groper | | 1 | 16/02/2002 |
| <i>Acritoscincus duperreyi</i> | Eastern Three-lined Skink | | 44 | 23/09/2019 |
| <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> | Reed-Warbler | | 36 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Actinia tenebrosa</i> | Waratah Anemone | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | vu | 2 | 14/09/2006 |
| <i>Aetapcus maculatus</i> | Warty Prowfish | | 1 | 10/08/2002 |
| <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Eurasian Skylark | * | 63 | 26/11/2018 |
| <i>Alisterus scapularis</i> | Australian King-Parrot | | 4 | 25/01/2001 |
| <i>Amelora anepiscepta</i> | geometer moth | | 3 | 27/01/1963 |
| <i>Amphibia spp.</i> | Amphibians | | 1 | 27/01/2011 |
| <i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> | Tree Dragon | | 3 | 5/10/2015 |
| <i>Anas castanea</i> | Chestnut Teal | | 162 | 2/03/2019 |
| <i>Anas gracilis</i> | Grey Teal | | 74 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard | * | 1 | 15/01/2018 |
| <i>Anas superciliosa</i> | Pacific Black Duck | | 194 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Anguilla australis</i> | Southern Shortfin Eel | | 6 | 27/01/2011 |
| <i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i> | Longfin Eel | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> | Australasian Darter | | 8 | 21/12/2017 |
| <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i> | Magpie Goose | vu | 37 | 7/01/2018 |
| <i>Antechinus agilis</i> | Agile Antechinus | | 23 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i> | Swamp Antechinus | VU vu | 36 | 25/09/2017 |
| <i>Anthela acuta</i> | lappet moth | | 7 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Anthela addita</i> | lappet moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Anthela ferruginosa</i> | lappet moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Anthela varia</i> | lappet moth | | 1 | 28/01/2017 |
| <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> | Red Wattlebird | | 429 | 9/03/2019 |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> | Little Wattlebird | | 243 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Anthus australis</i> | Australian Pipit | | 82 | 15/10/2018 |
| <i>Aphanes inexpectata</i> | Small Piert | * | 1 | 5/11/1983 |
| <i>Apis (Apis) mellifera</i> | European Honey Bee | | 1 | 9/03/2019 |
| <i>Aplodactylus arcidens</i> | Marblefish | | 27 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Apodasmia brownii</i> | Coarse Twine-rush | | 6 | 21/04/2011 |
| <i>Apus pacificus</i> | Fork-tailed Swift | | 2 | 18/03/2000 |
| <i>Aquila audax</i> | Wedge-tailed Eagle | | 39 | 26/10/2018 |
| <i>Aracana aurita</i> | Shaw's Cowfish | | 21 | 23/03/2006 |

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|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Aracana ornata</i> | Ornate Cowfish | | 3 | 31/01/2005 |
| <i>Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus</i> | Australian Fur Seal | | 12 | 28/06/2019 |
| <i>Arctophoca forsteri</i> | Long-nosed Fur Seal | vu | 2 | 30/11/2013 |
| <i>Arctophoca tropicalis</i> | Subantarctic Fur Seal | EN | 3 | 3/08/2018 |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed | * | 18 | 29/05/2018 |
| <i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i> | White Arctotis | * | 1 | 10/06/2003 |
| <i>Ardea alba</i> | Great Egret | | 62 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Ardea alba modesta</i> | Eastern Great Egret | vu | 39 | 19/06/2019 |
| <i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i> | Plumed Egret | cr | 8 | 15/10/2017 |
| <i>Ardea pacifica</i> | White-necked Heron | | 24 | 29/05/2018 |
| <i>Ardenna grisea</i> | Sooty Shearwater | | 1 | 8/11/2000 |
| <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i> | Short-tailed Shearwater | | 22 | 1/06/2009 |
| <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | Ruddy Turnstone | en | 2 | 6/09/2005 |
| <i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i> | Silver Everlasting | en | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> | Dusky Woodswallow | | 77 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Artamus superciliosus</i> | White-browed Woodswallow | | 1 | 30/10/1999 |
| <i>Astrarium tentoriformis</i> | Common Tent Shell | | 4 | 11/02/2005 |
| <i>Aulactinia veratra</i> | anemone | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Australomedusa baylii</i> | Brackish Jellyfish | en | 1 | 1/01/1971 |
| <i>Austrelaps superbus</i> | Lowland Copperhead | | 15 | 25/02/2019 |
| <i>Austrocochlea constricta</i> | Common Periwinkle | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Austrocochlea odontis</i> | Checkered Periwinkle | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Austronomus australis</i> | White-striped Free-tailed Bat | | 5 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Aythya australis</i> | Hardhead | vu | 81 | 18/01/2019 |
| <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> | Common Minke Whale | | 1 | 31/08/2016 |
| <i>Bembicium nanum</i> | Striped-mouth Conniwink | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Biziura lobata</i> | Musk Duck | vu | 31 | 16/06/2019 |
| <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> | Australasian Bittern | EN cr | 5 | 16/10/2006 |
| <i>Brachidontes rostratus</i> | Beaked Mussel | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> | Eastern Cattle Egret | | 22 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Cacatua galerita</i> | Sulphur-crested Cockatoo | | 4 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> | Little Corella | | 2 | 21/12/2017 |
| <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i> | Long-billed Corella | | 3 | 2/04/2007 |
| <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> | Fan-tailed Cuckoo | | 24 | 18/10/2018 |
| <i>Cacomantis pallidus</i> | Pallid Cuckoo | | 26 | 26/02/2007 |
| <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i> | Brush Cuckoo | | 1 | 5/10/2000 |
| <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i> | Striated Fieldwren | | 23 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i> | Chestnut-rumped Heathwren | vu | 1 | 3/11/1999 |
| <i>Calidris acuminata</i> | Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | | 9 | 11/11/2008 |
| <i>Calidris alba</i> | Sanderling | | 1 | 20/03/1977 |
| <i>Calidris canutus</i> | Red Knot | EN en | 1 | 01/05/1896 |
| <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | Curlew Sandpiper | CR cr | 1 | 14/07/2000 |
| <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> | Red-necked Stint | | 13 | 21/08/2010 |
| <i>Caligavis chrysops</i> | Yellow-faced Honeyeater | | 133 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Calliostoma (Fautor) armillatum</i> | Jewelled Top Shell | | 3 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Callitriche spp.</i> | Water Starwort | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |

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| <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> | Gang-gang Cockatoo | | 3 | 22/04/1992 |
| <i>Calochlaena dubia</i> | Common Ground-fern | | 2 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> | Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo | | 35 | 18/10/2018 |
| <i>Canis familiaris</i> | Dingo & Dog (feral) | * | 3 | 15/08/2012 |
| <i>Carassius auratus</i> | Goldfish | * | 2 | 25/08/1993 |
| <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | European Goldfinch | * | 256 | 26/11/2018 |
| <i>Cellana tramoserica</i> | Common Limpet | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Cenolia tasmaniae</i> | Feather star | | 3 | 4/06/2001 |
| <i>Cenolia trichoptera</i> | Feather star | | 42 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Cephaloscyllium laticeps</i> | Draughtboard Shark | | 4 | 15/02/2002 |
| <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i> | Cape Barren Goose | | 2 | 12/01/2000 |
| <i>Ceyx azureus</i> | Azure Kingfisher | | 2 | 16/01/1999 |
| <i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i> | Gould's Wattled Bat | | 6 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Chalinolobus morio</i> | Chocolate Wattled Bat | | 6 | 20/12/2016 |
| <i>Chamaesipho tasmanica</i> | Honeycomb Barnacle | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> | Double-banded Plover | | 17 | 21/08/2010 |
| <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> | Red-capped Plover | | 17 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i> | Green Rock-fern | | 1 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Cheilodactylus nigripes</i> | Magpie Perch | | 71 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Cheilodactylus spectabilis</i> | Banded Morwong | | 5 | 15/02/2002 |
| <i>Chelepteryx chalepteryx</i> | lappet moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Chelodina longicollis</i> | Eastern Snake-necked Turtle | | 3 | 6/09/2004 |
| <i>Chenonetta jubata</i> | Australian Wood Duck | | 24 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Chiloglottis curviclavata</i> | Autumn Wasp-orchid | | 8 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Chiloglottis valida</i> | Common Bird-orchid | | 1 | 24/09/2003 |
| <i>Chiroptera spp.</i> | Bat | | 3 | 7/10/2002 |
| <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> | Whiskered Tern | | 1 | 26/09/2002 |
| <i>Chloris chloris</i> | European Greenfinch | * | 17 | 10/11/2007 |
| <i>Chloroclystis catastreptes</i> | geometer moth | | 1 | 28/01/2017 |
| <i>Chlorocoma cadmaria</i> | geometer moth | | 1 | 20/01/1960 |
| <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i> | Silver Gull | | 214 | 22/04/2019 |
| <i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i> | Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo | | 58 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i> | Shining Bronze-Cuckoo | | 21 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Chrysophrys auratus</i> | Snapper | | 1 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Chthamalus antennatus</i> | Six-plated Barnacle | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i> | Brown Songlark | | 2 | 21/09/2000 |
| <i>Circus approximans</i> | Swamp Harrier | | 118 | 26/11/2018 |
| <i>Circus assimilis</i> | Spotted Harrier | | 4 | 13/04/2019 |
| <i>Cisticola exilis</i> | Golden-headed Cisticola | | 36 | 22/12/2017 |
| <i>Cnemidocarpa radicata</i> | Sea squirt | | 2 | 6/06/2001 |
| <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> | Grey Shrike-thrush | | 354 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Columba livia</i> | Domestic Pigeon | * | 14 | 22/12/2017 |
| <i>Cominella (Cominella) lineolata</i> | Lineated Buccinum Whelk | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Conus anemone</i> | Anemone cone | | 2 | 15/02/2002 |
| <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> | Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike | | 71 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i> | White-throated Treecreeper | | 6 | 5/06/2018 |

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| <i>Corvus coronoides</i> | Australian Raven | | 229 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Corvus mellori</i> | Little Raven | | 105 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Corvus spp.</i> | Ravens and Crows | | 47 | 4/11/2018 |
| <i>Coscinasterias muricata</i> | Eleven-armed Seastar | | 5 | 29/11/2004 |
| <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> | Stubble Quail | | 6 | 1/05/2019 |
| <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> | Grey Butcherbird | | 170 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Crinia signifera</i> | Common Froglet | | 60 | 9/11/2019 |
| <i>Cryptostylis subulata</i> | Large Tongue-orchid | | 2 | 13/04/1992 |
| <i>Cygnus atratus</i> | Black Swan | | 195 | 10/06/2020 |
| <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | European Carp | * | 1 | 1/01/1979 |
| <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> | Laughing Kookaburra | | 69 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Dactylophora nigricans</i> | Dusky Morwong | | 14 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Dampiera stricta</i> | Blue Dampiera | | 3 | 27/09/2016 |
| <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> | Varied Sittella | | 20 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Dasyatis brevicaudata</i> | Smooth Stingray | | 5 | 15/03/2006 |
| <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> | Spot-tailed Quoll | EN en | 3 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Delphinus delphis</i> | Short-beaked Common Dolphin | | 5 | 27/08/2015 |
| <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | Leathery Turtle | EN cr | 2 | 10/02/2020 |
| <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i> | Mistletoebird | | 4 | 26/02/2018 |
| <i>Dinolestes lewini</i> | Longfin Pike | | 6 | 11/02/2005 |
| <i>Diodon nictemerus</i> | Globefish | | 20 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i> | Wandering Percher Dragonfly | | 1 | 10/04/2020 |
| <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> | Emu | | 13 | 11/06/2019 |
| <i>Drysdalia coronoides</i> | White-lipped Snake | | 7 | 7/10/2013 |
| <i>Echinaster arcystatus</i> | Seastar | | 15 | 15/03/2006 |
| <i>Ectopatria subrufescens</i> | owlet moth | | 3 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Egernia saxatilis intermedia</i> | Black Rock Skink | | 1 | 25/02/2005 |
| <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Little Egret | en | 4 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> | White-faced Heron | | 264 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Elanus axillaris</i> | Black-shouldered Kite | | 134 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Euseyornis melanops</i> | Black-fronted Dotterel | | 25 | 5/06/2018 |
| <i>Enoplosus armatus</i> | Old Wife | | 11 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> | Galah | | 186 | 2/03/2019 |
| <i>Eopsaltria australis</i> | Eastern Yellow Robin | | 215 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> | White-fronted Chat | | 136 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Epyaxa sodaliata</i> | geometer moth | | 1 | 23/01/1960 |
| <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i> | Red-kneed Dotterel | | 7 | 4/01/2008 |
| <i>Eubalaena australis</i> | Southern Right Whale | EN en | 17 | 15/07/2010 |
| <i>Eubalichthys gunnii</i> | Gunn's Leatherjacket | | 2 | 15/05/2003 |
| <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> | Rockhopper Penguin | | 1 | 21/09/1993 |
| <i>Eudyptula minor</i> | Little Penguin | | 14 | 1/05/2003 |
| <i>Eulamprus tympanum tympanum</i> | Southern Water Skink | | 1 | 26/08/2002 |
| <i>Euproctis melanosoma</i> | moth | | 1 | 23/01/1960 |
| <i>Eutrichopidia latinus</i> | owlet moth | | 4 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Falco berigora</i> | Brown Falcon | | 27 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Falco cenchroides</i> | Nankeen Kestrel | | 57 | 1/11/2018 |

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| <i>Falco longipennis</i> | Australian Hobby | | 16 | 2/04/2007 |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | Peregrine Falcon | | 25 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Falco subniger</i> | Black Falcon | cr | 5 | 18/05/2000 |
| <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> | Eastern Shrike-tit | | 17 | 15/10/2018 |
| <i>Felis catus</i> | Domestic Cat (feral) | * | 9 | 15/05/2017 |
| <i>Fromia polypora</i> | Seastar | | 3 | 14/05/2003 |
| <i>Fulica atra</i> | Eurasian Coot | | 143 | 22/02/2020 |
| <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> | Common Galaxias | | 7 | 27/01/2011 |
| <i>Galaxias truttaceus</i> | Spotted Galaxias | | 1 | 20/01/2011 |
| <i>Galeolaria caespitosa</i> | tube worm | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> | Latham's Snipe | | 66 | 18/01/2019 |
| <i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i> | Dusky Moorhen | | 131 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> | Eastern Gambusia | * | 2 | 27/01/2011 |
| <i>Gavicalis virescens</i> | Singing Honeyeater | | 1 | 26/12/2004 |
| <i>Gerygone olivacea</i> | White-throated Gerygone | | 1 | 01/01/1899 |
| <i>Girella elevata</i> | Rock Blackfish | | 1 | 15/02/2002 |
| <i>Girella tricuspidata</i> | Luderick | | 1 | 25/06/1999 |
| <i>Girella zebra</i> | Zebra fish | | 49 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i> | Musk Lorikeet | | 6 | 9/06/2018 |
| <i>Glyciphila melanops</i> | Tawny-crowned Honeyeater | | 7 | 5/04/2003 |
| <i>Glyptauchen panduratus</i> | Goblinfish | | 1 | 15/03/2006 |
| <i>Gnathanacanthus goetzei</i> | Red Velvetfish | | 1 | 24/06/1999 |
| <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> | Magpie-lark | | 338 | 2/03/2019 |
| <i>Guinusia chabrus</i> | Cleft-fronted Shore Crab | | 28 | 21/02/2005 |
| <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> | Australian Magpie | | 670 | 23/03/2019 |
| <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i> | Sooty Oystercatcher | | 68 | 7/06/2019 |
| <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> | Pied Oystercatcher | | 27 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> | White-bellied Sea-Eagle | en | 13 | 15/06/2019 |
| <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> | Whistling Kite | | 11 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Haliotis laevigata</i> | Green-lip Abalone | | 61 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Haliotis rubra</i> | Black-lip Abalone | | 82 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Haliotis scalaris</i> | Ridged Ear Shell | | 8 | 30/11/2004 |
| <i>Halobaena caerulea</i> | Blue Petrel | VU | 1 | 12/09/1981 |
| <i>Hecatesia fenestrata</i> | Common Whistling Moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Helicolenus percoides</i> | Reef Ocean Perch | | 1 | 14/02/2002 |
| <i>Heliocidaris erythrogramma</i> | Sea urchin | | 50 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Hemicordulia tau</i> | Emerald Tau Dragonfly | | 1 | 9/04/2020 |
| <i>Herdmania momus</i> | Sea squirt | | 2 | 6/06/2001 |
| <i>Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila</i> | Golden-haired Sedge-skipper Butterfly | | 6 | 2/12/1931 |
| <i>Hesperilla donnysa</i> | Donnysa Skipper Butterfly | | 6 | 6/12/1931 |
| <i>Heteroclinus johnstoni</i> | Johnston's Weedfish | | 2 | 30/11/2004 |
| <i>Heteroclinus tristis</i> | Longnose Weedfish | | 2 | 13/05/2003 |
| <i>Heterodontus portusjacksoni</i> | Port Jackson Shark | | 1 | 31/01/2005 |
| <i>Heteronympha merope</i> | Common Brown Butterfly | | 1 | 18/02/2019 |
| <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> | Little Eagle | vu | 3 | 26/08/2001 |
| <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i> | Pied Stilt | | 2 | 10/11/2007 |

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| <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> | White-throated Needletail | VU vu | 15 | 28/12/2018 |
| <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> | Welcome Swallow | | 400 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Holopneustes inflatus</i> | Seagrass Sea Urchin | | 4 | 13/05/2003 |
| <i>Holopneustes porossimus</i> | Sea urchin | | 8 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Hormosira banksii</i> | Neptunes Necklace | | 3 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | vu | 11 | 4/05/2019 |
| <i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i> | Leopard Seal | | 3 | 26/06/2019 |
| <i>Hygraula nitens</i> | Pond Moth | | 1 | 27/01/2017 |
| <i>Hyporhamphus melanochir</i> | Southern Sea Garfish | | 1 | 27/08/1993 |
| <i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i> | Buff-banded Rail | | 5 | 3/01/2005 |
| <i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> | Southern Brown Bandicoot | EN en | 19 | 15/05/2017 |
| <i>Jasus edwardsii</i> | Red Rock Lobster | | 14 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Kathetostoma laeve</i> | Common Stargazer | | 1 | 31/01/2005 |
| <i>Lalage tricolor</i> | White-winged Triller | | 7 | 30/12/2000 |
| <i>Lampides boeticus</i> | Long-tailed Pea-blue Butterfly | | 1 | 26/12/1974 |
| <i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i> | Garden Skink | | 5 | 2/04/2007 |
| <i>Larus dominicanus</i> | Kelp Gull | | 10 | 2/08/2000 |
| <i>Larus pacificus</i> | Pacific Gull | | 214 | 26/06/2019 |
| <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | Swift Parrot | CR cr | 4 | 31/03/2016 |
| Lepidoptera spp. | Unknown moth or butterfly | | 1 | 20/09/2014 |
| <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | European Brown Hare | * | 1 | 18/08/2009 |
| <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i> | Lewin's Rail | vu | 2 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i> | Yellow-tufted Honeyeater | | 1 | 01/01/1866 |
| <i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i> | Southern Bullfrog (ssp. unknown) | | 60 | 20/09/2019 |
| <i>Limnodynastes dumerilii insularis</i> | Pobblebonk Frog | | 4 | 5/10/2015 |
| <i>Limnodynastes peronii</i> | Striped Marsh Frog | | 29 | 9/11/2019 |
| <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> | Spotted Marsh Frog (race unknown) | | 17 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis SCR</i> | Spotted Marsh Frog SCR | | 1 | 15/09/2016 |
| <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | Bar-tailed Godwit | VU vu | 1 | 30/10/2005 |
| <i>Liopholis whitii</i> GROUP | White's Skink | | 9 | 24/09/2018 |
| <i>Liparophyllum exaltatum</i> | Erect Marsh-flower | | 1 | 5/01/1990 |
| <i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> | Swamp Skink | en | 8 | 19/09/2016 |
| <i>Litoria ewingii</i> | Southern Brown Tree Frog | | 45 | 20/09/2019 |
| <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | Growling Grass Frog | VU vu | 13 | 1/10/2012 |
| <i>Litoria verreauxii verreauxii</i> | Verreaux's Tree Frog | | 4 | 20/02/2016 |
| <i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i> | Chestnut-breasted Mannikin | * | 1 | 1/01/1972 |
| <i>Macronectes halli</i> | Northern Giant-Petrel | VU en | 1 | 1/05/2008 |
| <i>Macropus giganteus</i> | Eastern Grey Kangaroo | | 94 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Macropus</i> spp. | Kangaroo | | 1 | 25/04/1992 |
| <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> | Pink-eared Duck | | 4 | 9/06/2018 |
| <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> | Superb Fairy-wren | | 468 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Manorina melanocephala</i> | Noisy Miner | | 184 | 9/03/2019 |
| <i>Manorina melanophrys</i> | Bell Miner | | 2 | 1/01/1972 |
| <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> | Hooded Robin | vu | 1 | 23/01/2000 |
| <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> | Brown-headed Honeyeater | | 25 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i> | White-naped Honeyeater | | 135 | 22/02/2019 |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | Count of Sightings | Last Record |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Meridiastra gunnii</i> | Seastar | | 59 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Mesoplodon layardi</i> | Strap-toothed Whale | | 1 | 1/02/1955 |
| <i>Meuschenia flavolineata</i> | Yellowstriped Leatherjacket | | 38 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Meuschenia freycineti</i> | Sixspine Leatherjacket | | 9 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Meuschenia galii</i> | Blue-lined Leatherjacket | | 1 | 6/03/2002 |
| <i>Meuschenia hippocrepis</i> | Horse-shoe leatherjacket | | 29 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Meuschenia scaber</i> | Velvet Leatherjacket | | 1 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Meuschenia venusta</i> | Stars-and-stripes Leatherjacket | | 1 | 21/02/2005 |
| <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i> | Little Pied Cormorant | | 140 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Microeca fascinans</i> | Jacky Winter | | 2 | 18/04/2000 |
| <i>Milvus migrans</i> | Black Kite | | 1 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Mirafra javanica</i> | Horsfield's Bushlark | | 4 | 1/08/2000 |
| <i>Mirounga leonina</i> | Southern Elephant Seal | VU | 1 | 1/07/1996 |
| <i>Mitra (Mitra) glabra</i> | Glabra Mitre Shell | | 1 | 11/02/2005 |
| <i>Montfortula rugosa</i> | Cap-shaped False Limpet | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Morus serrator</i> | Australasian Gannet | | 39 | 1/06/2009 |
| <i>Mus musculus</i> | House Mouse | * | 54 | 24/09/2018 |
| <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> | Satin Flycatcher | | 11 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Myiagra rubecula</i> | Leaden Flycatcher | | 2 | 19/03/1999 |
| <i>Myliobatis australis</i> | Southern Eagle Ray | | 2 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i> | Scarlet Honeyeater | | 2 | 13/12/2017 |
| <i>Nannoperca australis</i> | Southern Pygmy Perch | | 1 | 22/07/2008 |
| <i>Nectocarcinus tuberculosus</i> | Rough Rock Crab | | 1 | 15/02/2002 |
| <i>Nectria macrobrachia</i> | Seastar | | 9 | 16/03/2006 |
| <i>Nectria multispina</i> | Seastar | | 38 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Nectria ocellata</i> | Seastar | | 51 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Nectria saoria</i> | Seastar | | 1 | 25/06/1999 |
| <i>Neochmia temporalis</i> | Red-browed Finch | | 79 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | Orange-bellied Parrot | CR cr | 3 | 16/04/2013 |
| <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i> | Blue-winged Parrot | | 44 | 5/12/2016 |
| <i>Neosebastes scorpaenoides</i> | Common Gurnard Perch | | 1 | 29/11/2004 |
| <i>Nerita (Lisanerita) atramentosa</i> | Black Crow Sea Snail | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i> | White-eared Honeyeater | | 235 | 25/02/2019 |
| <i>Neumichtis prolifera</i> | owlet moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Ninox boobook</i> | Southern Boobook | | 8 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Niveoscincus metallicus</i> | Metallic Skink | | 11 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Nodilittorina acutispina</i> | sea snail | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Nodilittorina unifasciata</i> | Banded Periwinkle | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Nola crucigera</i> | tuft moth | | 1 | 27/10/2017 |
| <i>Notoacmea mayi</i> | limpet | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Notocypraea angustata</i> | Brown Cowry | | 1 | 15/02/2002 |
| <i>Notolabrus fucicola</i> | Purple Wrasse | | 52 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Notolabrus tetricus</i> | Blue Throated Wrasse | | 84 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> | Eastern Curlew | CR cr | 26 | 10/03/2019 |
| <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> | Nankeen Night-Heron | | 2 | 27/01/2019 |
| <i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> | Lesser Long-eared Bat | | 4 | 8/04/2018 |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | Count of Sightings | Last Record |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> | Crested Pigeon | | 4 | 15/05/2017 |
| <i>Olisthops cyanomelas</i> | Herring Cale | | 34 | 16/03/2006 |
| <i>Ophthalmolepis lineolatus</i> | Southern Maori Wrasse | | 1 | 3/08/2002 |
| <i>Opsirhina albigutta</i> | lappet moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> | Platypus | vu | 1 | 25/08/1993 |
| <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | European Rabbit | * | 28 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Osteichthyes spp.</i> | Bony fish | | 11 | 16/03/2006 |
| <i>Otariidae spp.</i> | Eared Seals | | 7 | 21/03/2015 |
| <i>Oxyura australis</i> | Blue-billed Duck | vu | 74 | 4/02/2019 |
| <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i> | Olive Whistler | | 11 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> | Golden Whistler | | 64 | 3/01/2019 |
| <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i> | Rufous Whistler | | 82 | 19/11/2018 |
| <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i> | Slender-billed Prion | | 2 | 8/07/1980 |
| <i>Pachyptila desolata</i> | Antarctic Prion | | 2 | 12/09/1981 |
| <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> | Fairy Prion | | 5 | 30/05/2000 |
| <i>Paguristes frontalis</i> | Common Hermit Crab | | 4 | 29/11/2004 |
| <i>Parascyllium variolatum</i> | Varied Catshark | | 16 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Paratya australiensis</i> | Common Freshwater Shrimp | | 2 | 27/01/2011 |
| <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> | Spotted Pardalote | | 60 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Pardalotus spp.</i> | Pardalotes | | 41 | 13/04/2019 |
| <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> | Striated Pardalote | | 57 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Parequula melbournensis</i> | Silverbelly | | 4 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Parma microlepis</i> | White-ear | | 2 | 6/03/2002 |
| <i>Parma victoriae</i> | Scalyfin | | 66 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Parvulastra exigua</i> | Five-armed Cushion Star | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Passer domesticus</i> | House Sparrow | * | 149 | 30/10/2018 |
| <i>Passer montanus</i> | Eurasian Tree Sparrow | * | 6 | 12/01/2000 |
| <i>Passeriformes spp.</i> | Passerine birds | | 2 | 4/11/2018 |
| <i>Patelloida alticostata</i> | Tall-ribbed Limpet | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Patelloida insignis</i> | Maltese Cross Limpet | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Pelagodroma marina</i> | White-faced Storm-Petrel | en | 1 | 8/07/1980 |
| <i>Pelargonium australe</i> | Austral Stork's-bill | | 3 | 18/05/2010 |
| <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> | Common Diving-Petrel | | 1 | 12/09/1981 |
| <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> | Australian Pelican | | 28 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Pempheris multiradiata</i> | | | 9 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Penion mandarinus</i> | Waite's Buccinum Whelk | | 3 | 15/05/2003 |
| <i>Pentaceroopsis recurvirostris</i> | Longsnout boarfish | | 2 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Pentapogon quadrifidus var. quadrifidus</i> | Five-awned Spear-grass | | 1 | 17/10/2007 |
| <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | Redshank | * | 1 | 31/01/1968 |
| <i>Petricia vernicina</i> | Velvet Seastar | | 15 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i> | Fairy Martin | | 19 | 10/10/2018 |
| <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> | Tree Martin | | 48 | 21/07/2015 |
| <i>Petroica boodang</i> | Scarlet Robin | | 11 | 17/05/2018 |
| <i>Petroica phoenicea</i> | Flame Robin | | 29 | 9/06/2018 |
| <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i> | Pink Robin | | 4 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Phacelocarpus alatus</i> | | | 2 | 30/11/2004 |

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | Great Cormorant | | 99 | 26/11/2018 |
| <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i> | Black-faced Cormorant | | 4 | 23/05/2019 |
| <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> | Little Black Cormorant | | 92 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> | Pied Cormorant | | 16 | 26/06/2019 |
| <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> | Common Bronzewing | | 40 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Phaps elegans</i> | Brush Bronzewing | | 24 | 23/08/2018 |
| <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> | Koala | | 15 | 7/11/2018 |
| <i>Phasianella australis</i> | Australian Pheasant Shell | | 9 | 13/05/2003 |
| <i>Phasianella ventricosa</i> | Common Pheasant Shell | | 8 | 21/02/2005 |
| <i>Phasianotrochus eximius</i> | Kelp Shell | | 8 | 11/02/2005 |
| <i>Phasianotrochus rutilus</i> | Pink Tipped Kelp Shell | | 1 | 31/01/2005 |
| <i>Phlyctenactis tuberculosa</i> | Baked Bean Anemone | | 1 | 16/02/2002 |
| <i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i> | Light-mantled Sooty Albatross | cr | 1 | 24/03/2004 |
| <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater | | 245 | 1/05/2019 |
| <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i> | Crescent Honeyeater | | 54 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Phylloglossum drummondii</i> | Pygmy Clubmoss | | 1 | 1/09/1932 |
| <i>Pictilabrus laticlavius</i> | Senator Wrasse | | 79 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Platalea regia</i> | Royal Spoonbill | | 62 | 14/03/2019 |
| <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | Crimson Rosella | | 19 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Platycercus eximius</i> | Eastern Rosella | | 278 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Plectaster decanus</i> | Seastar | | 12 | 15/05/2003 |
| <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | Glossy Ibis | | 1 | 6/11/2007 |
| <i>Pleuroploca australasia</i> | Australian Horse Conch | | 49 | 16/03/2006 |
| <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> | Pacific Golden Plover | vu | 2 | 10/03/2019 |
| <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | Grey Plover | vu | 1 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Podargus strigoides</i> | Tawny Frogmouth | | 1 | 16/01/1999 |
| <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | Great Crested Grebe | | 1 | 23/02/1993 |
| <i>Poecilasthena anthodes</i> | geometer moth | | 1 | 20/09/2014 |
| <i>Poecilasthena pulchraria</i> | geometer moth | | 1 | 20/09/2014 |
| <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> | Hoary-headed Grebe | | 109 | 10/10/2018 |
| <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> | Grey-crowned Babbler | vu | 1 | 01/09/1887 |
| <i>Poodytes gramineus</i> | Little Grassbird | | 28 | 16/10/2017 |
| <i>Porela subfasciata</i> | lappet moth | | 1 | 28/01/2017 |
| <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> | Australasian Swamphen | | 188 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Porzana fluminea</i> | Australian Spotted Crake | | 9 | 24/11/2017 |
| <i>Porzana pusilla</i> | Baillon's Crake | | 13 | 11/09/2018 |
| <i>Porzana tabuensis</i> | Spotless Crake | | 5 | 7/11/2007 |
| <i>Proteuxoa gypsina</i> | owlet moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i> | Tupong | | 2 | 25/08/1993 |
| <i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i> | Southern Grass Skink | | 30 | 24/09/2018 |
| <i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i> | Glossy Grass Skink | en | 4 | 18/02/2002 |
| <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | Eastern Ring-tailed Possum | | 32 | 23/09/2019 |
| <i>Pseudolabrus mortonii</i> | Rosy Wrasse | | 5 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Pseudonepanthia trougtoni</i> | Seastar | | 44 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i> | Southern Toadlet | en | 1 | 2/05/2001 |
| <i>Pseudophycis barbata</i> | Bearded Rock Cod | | 1 | 15/02/2002 |

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> | False Killer Whale | | 1 | 26/07/2011 |
| <i>Psophodes olivaceus</i> | Eastern Whipbird | | 2 | 1/05/2019 |
| <i>Ptilomacra senex</i> | Moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Ptilotula ornata</i> | Yellow-plumed Honeyeater | | 1 | 4/07/2010 |
| <i>Ptilotula penicillata</i> | White-plumed Honeyeater | | 112 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Puccinellia stricta</i> s.s. | Australian Saltmarsh-grass | | 1 | 30/07/2007 |
| <i>Puffinus gavia</i> | Fluttering Shearwater | | 1 | 23/01/1999 |
| <i>Pygoscelis antarcticus</i> | Chinstrap Penguin | | 1 | 24/11/1985 |
| <i>Rattus fuscipes</i> | Bush Rat | | 40 | 23/09/2019 |
| <i>Rattus lutreolus</i> | Swamp Rat | | 41 | 23/09/2019 |
| <i>Rattus rattus</i> | Black Rat | * | 44 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> | Grey Fantail | | 353 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> | Willie Wagtail | | 323 | 18/02/2019 |
| <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> | Rufous Fantail | | 6 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Sagaminopteron ornatum</i> | bubble snail | | 3 | 15/02/2002 |
| <i>Salmo trutta</i> | Brown Trout | * | 1 | 25/04/1990 |
| <i>Saproscincus mustelinus</i> | Weasel Skink | | 2 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Sassia subdistorta</i> | Distorted Rock Whelk | | 2 | 24/06/1999 |
| Scincidae spp. | Unidentified skink | | 2 | 27/05/1977 |
| <i>Scobinichthys granulatus</i> | Rough Leatherjacket | | 1 | 28/04/2003 |
| <i>Scorpis aequipinnis</i> | Sea Sweep | | 54 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Scorpis lineolata</i> | Silver Sweep | | 19 | 16/03/2006 |
| <i>Scutus (Scutus) antipodes</i> | Boat Shell | | 27 | 16/03/2006 |
| <i>Scythrophanes stenoptera</i> | moth | | 1 | 01/01/1760 |
| <i>Sepia apama</i> | Giant Cuttlefish | | 6 | 2/03/2006 |
| <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> | White-browed Scrubwren | | 211 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Seriola brama</i> | Blue Warehou | NT cd | 1 | 28/04/2003 |
| <i>Siphonaria</i> spp. | False Limpets | | 2 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Siphonognathus attenuatus</i> | Slender Weed Whiting | | 1 | 15/03/2006 |
| <i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i> | White-footed Dunnart | vu | 30 | 24/09/2018 |
| <i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> | Australasian Shoveler | vu | 60 | 14/03/2019 |
| <i>Sphaerobium</i> spp. | Globe Pea | | 2 | 4/11/2001 |
| <i>Sphyraena novaehollandiae</i> | Snook | | 1 | 6/03/2002 |
| <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove | * | 259 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Spilosoma curvata</i> | Crimson Tiger Moth | | 1 | 23/01/1960 |
| <i>Stagonopleura bella</i> | Beautiful Firetail | | 23 | 30/10/2018 |
| <i>Stellaria</i> spp. | Starwort | | 1 | 22/12/2000 |
| <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> | Arctic Jaeger | | 1 | 23/01/1999 |
| <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | Common Tern | | 2 | 8/05/2000 |
| <i>Sternidae</i> spp. | Terns | | 1 | 16/06/2019 |
| <i>Sternula albifrons</i> | Little Tern | cr | 1 | 18/05/2000 |
| <i>Sternula nereis</i> | Fairy Tern | VU cr | 2 | 22/12/2010 |
| <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> | Freckled Duck | en | 3 | 14/03/2019 |
| <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i> | Southern Emu-wren | | 17 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Strepera graculina</i> | Pied Currawong | | 9 | 18/08/2010 |
| <i>Strepera versicolor</i> | Grey Currawong | | 4 | 7/11/2018 |

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>Strigopagurus strigimanus</i> | Stridulating Hermit Crab | | 6 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Common Starling | * | 527 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Syneora mundifera</i> | geometer moth | | 2 | 23/01/1960 |
| <i>Synoicus chinensis</i> | King Quail | en | 1 | 01/01/1860 |
| <i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i> | Brown Quail | | 3 | 12/04/2001 |
| <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> | Australasian Grebe | | 76 | 22/08/2018 |
| <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> | Short-beaked Echidna | | 102 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> | Australian Shelduck | | 41 | 13/09/2017 |
| <i>Termessa nivosa</i> | moth | | 1 | 23/01/1960 |
| <i>Tetraclitella purpurascens</i> | Purple Four-plated Barnacle | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Tetractenos glaber</i> | Smooth Toadfish | | 3 | 14/05/2003 |
| <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> | Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross | VU en | 1 | 19/06/1977 |
| <i>Thalassarche cauta</i> | Shy Albatross | VU en | 5 | 1/06/2009 |
| <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> | Black-browed Albatross | VU | 2 | 19/06/1977 |
| <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> | Crested Tern | | 56 | 18/08/2010 |
| <i>Thinornis cucullatus</i> | Hooded Plover | VU vu | 531 | 5/07/2019 |
| <i>Threskiornis molucca</i> | Australian White Ibis | | 208 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> | Straw-necked Ibis | | 148 | 26/11/2018 |
| <i>Thyrsites atun</i> | Barracouta | | 1 | 31/01/2005 |
| <i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i> | Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard | | 9 | 14/10/2017 |
| <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> | Common Blue-tongued Lizard | | 4 | 25/02/2019 |
| <i>Tilodon sexfasciatus</i> | Moonlighter | | 17 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> | Sacred Kingfisher | | 3 | 1/11/2018 |
| <i>Tosia australis</i> | Biscuit Star | | 53 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Trachurus declivis</i> | Common Jack Mackerel | | 1 | 8/06/1999 |
| <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> | Black-tailed Native-hen | | 1 | 11/01/2001 |
| <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i> | Scaly-breasted Lorikeet | | 1 | 26/05/2008 |
| <i>Trichoglossus molucannus</i> | Rainbow Lorikeet | | 22 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Trichosurus cunninghami</i> | Mountain Brush-tailed Possum | | 1 | 11/07/1992 |
| <i>Trichosurus spp.</i> | Brushtail Possums | | 1 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | Common Brush-tailed Possum | | 55 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Trinorfolkia clarkei</i> | Clarks Threefin | | 1 | 12/05/2001 |
| <i>Turdus merula</i> | Common Blackbird | * | 447 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> | Common Bottle-nosed dolphin | | 1 | 20/03/2015 |
| <i>Tyto alba</i> | Barn Owl | | 2 | 9/06/2018 |
| <i>Uniophora granifera</i> | Five-armed Seastar | | 4 | 14/05/2003 |
| <i>Upeneichthys vlamingii</i> | Bluespotted Goatfish | | 35 | 23/03/2006 |
| <i>Urolophus gigas</i> | Spotted Stingaree | | 2 | 15/03/2006 |
| <i>Urolophus paucimaculatus</i> | Sparsely-spotted Stingaree | | 5 | 2/03/2006 |
| <i>Vanellus miles</i> | Masked Lapwing | | 232 | 22/04/2019 |
| <i>Vanellus tricolor</i> | Banded Lapwing | | 5 | 23/01/2000 |
| <i>Vespadelus regulus</i> | Southern Forest Bat | | 1 | 29/04/2003 |
| <i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i> | Little Forest Bat | | 8 | 8/04/2018 |
| <i>Vombatus ursinus</i> | Bare-nosed Wombat | | 179 | 23/09/2019 |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Red Fox | * | 22 | 1/03/2019 |
| <i>Wallabia bicolor</i> | Black-tailed Wallaby | | 235 | 3/06/2019 |

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| <i>Xenostrobus pulex</i> | Little Black Horse Mussel | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Zoothera lunulata</i> | Bassian Thrush | | 24 | 3/06/2019 |
| <i>Zostera muelleri</i> | Dwarf Grass-wrack | | 1 | 1/02/2005 |
| <i>Zosterops lateralis</i> | Silveryeye | | 183 | 22/02/2019 |
| <i>Acanthiza lineata</i> | Striated Thornbill | | 68 | 22/02/2019 |

Conservation Status Key

| Origin | |
|---|--|
| * | Exotic species |
| Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 | |
| VU | Listed as Nationally Vulnerable |
| EN | Listed as Nationally Endangered |
| EX | Listed as Nationally Extinct |
| CR | Listed as Nationally Critically Endangered |
| Victorian FFG Act Listing (DEECA 2019) | |
| ex | Listed as Extinct in Victoria |
| cr | Listed as Critically Endangered |
| en | Listed as Endangered |
| vu | Listed as Vulnerable |
| t | Listed as Threatened |

Appendix 5: Flora survey results

| Scientific Name | Common Name | FFG Act Listing | FFG Act Protected Flora Species | EPBC Act Status | Origin | Biosis 2017 | IDEM 2021 & 2023 |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Acacia baileyana</i> | Cootamundra Wattle | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> | Sallow Wattle | | √ | | Native but some stands may be alien | + | + |
| <i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>sophorae</i> | Coast Wattle | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> | Black Wattle | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> | Blackwood | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Acacia mucronata</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> | Narrow-leaf Wattle | | √ | | | + | |
| <i>Acacia stricta</i> | Hop Wattle | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Acacia suaveolens</i> | Sweet Wattle | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Acacia verticillata</i> | Prickly Moses | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> | Bidgee-widgee | | | | | | + |
| <i>Acaena</i> spp. | Sheep's Burr | | | | | | + |
| <i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> | Sheep Sorrel | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> | Agapanthus | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Brown-top Bent | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Aira praecox</i> | Early Hair-grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> | Water Plantain | | | | | | + |
| <i>Allium triquetrum</i> | Angled Onion | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> | Black Sheoak | | | | | | + |
| <i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i> | Scrub Sheoak | | | | | | + |
| <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> | Drooping Sheoak | | | | | | + |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape weed | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Artemisia arborescens</i> | Silver Wormwood | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> | Bridal Creeper | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Asparagus plumosus</i> | Climbing Asparagus-fern | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Atriplex prostrata</i> | Hastate Orache | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. | Spear Grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i> | Coast Banksia | | | | | | + |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Scientific Name | Common Name | FFG Act Listing | FFG Act Protected Flora Species | EPBC Act Status | Origin | Biosis 2017 | IDEM 2021 & 2023 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Banksia marginata</i> | Silver Banksia | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i> | Hairpin Banksia | | Nominated | | | | + |
| <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> | Soft Twig-rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | English Daisy | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Billardiera heterophylla</i> | Bluebell Creeper | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Billardiera scandens</i> | Common Apple-berry | | | | | | + |
| <i>Bossiaea prostrata</i> | Creeping Bossiaea | | | | | | + |
| <i>Bromus catharticus</i> | Prairie Grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | Sweet Bursaria | | | | | | + |
| <i>Callistemon</i> spp. | Bottlebrush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> | Common Bitter-cress | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Carex appressa</i> | Tall Sedge | | | | | | + |
| <i>Cassinia sifton</i> | Desert Cassinia | | | | Native but some stands may be alien | | + |
| <i>Cassytha glabella</i> | Slender Dodder-laurel | | | | | | + |
| <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> | Kikuyu | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Centella cordifolia</i> | Centella | | | | | | + |
| <i>Cerastium</i> spp. | Mouse-ear Chickweed | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Cerastium vulgare</i> | Common Mouse-ear Chickweed | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Chiloglottis valida</i> | Common Bird-orchid | | v | | | | + |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Coprosma quadrifida</i> | Prickly Currant-bush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Coprosma repens</i> | Mirror Bush | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Correa alba</i> | White Correa | | | | | | + |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Pampas Grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> | Flowering Gum | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Corymbia maculata</i> | Spotted Gum | | | | Native but some stands may be alien | | + |
| <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> | Water Buttons | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i> | Spreading Crassula | | | | | | + |
| <i>Crococsmia X crocosmiiflora</i> | Montbretia | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i> | Slender Tree-fern | L | Listed | | | | + |

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|---|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Couch | | | | | | + |
| <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | Rough Dog's-tail | | | | Introduced | + | |
| <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> | Drain Flat-sedge | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cocksfoot | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Daucus carota</i> | Carrot | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Dianella admixta</i> | Black-anther Flax-lily | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Dianella longifolia</i> | Pale Flax-lily | | | | | | + |
| <i>Dianella revoluta</i> s.l. | Black-anther Flax-lily | | | | | | + |
| <i>Dianella tasmanica</i> | Tasman Flax-lily | | | | | | + |
| <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney-weed | | | | | | + |
| <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> | Trailing African Daisy | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Dipogon lignosus</i> | Common Dipogon | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i> | Common Hedgehog-grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Ehrharta erecta</i> | Panic Veldt-grass | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> | Annual Veldt-grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Eleocharis acuta</i> | Common Spike-sedge | | | | | | + |
| <i>Empodisma minus</i> | Spreading Rope-rush | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i> | Hairy Willow-herb | | | | | | + |
| <i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> | Flaxleaf Fleabane | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i> | Southern Blue-gum | | | | Native but some stands may be alien | | + |
| <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i> | Narrow-leaf Peppermint | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> | Manna Gum | | | | | | + |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Euchiton sphaericus</i> | Annual Cudweed | | v | | | | + |
| <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | Petty Spurge | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> | Knobby Club-sedge | | | | | | + |
| <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> | Desert Ash | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Fraxinus</i> spp. | Ash | | | | Introduced | + | + |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

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|---|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Fumaria bastardii</i> | Bastard's Fumitory | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Gahnia sieberiana</i> | Red-fruit Saw-sedge | | | | | | + |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Cleavers | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Genista linifolia</i> | Flax-leaf Broom | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Genista monspessulana</i> | Montpellier Broom | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | Cut-leaf Crane's-bill | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Geranium molle</i> | Dove's Foot | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Geranium potentilloides</i> | Soft Crane's-bill | | | | | | + |
| <i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> | Creeping Raspwort | | | | | | + |
| <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> | Common Raspwort | | | | | | + |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i> | Hop Goodenia | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Hakea laurina</i> | Pincushion Hakea | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English Ivy | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Hemarthria uncinata</i> var. <i>uncinata</i> | Mat Grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire Fog | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i> | Hairy Pennywort | | | | | | + |
| <i>Hydrocotyle tripartita</i> | Slender Pennywort | | | | | | + |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Flatweed | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i> | Tassel Rope-rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Isolepis cernua</i> | Nodding Club-sedge | | | | | | + |
| <i>Juncus australis</i> | Austral Rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Juncus pallidus</i> | Pale Rush | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Juncus planifolius</i> | Broad-leaf Rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> | Finger Rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Kunzea</i> spp. | Burgan | | | | | | + |
| <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> s.l. | Common Blown-grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Lagenophora</i> spp. | Bottle Daisy | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Lepidosperma concavum</i> | Sandhill Sword-sedge | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> | Coast Sword-sedge | | | | | | + |

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|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> | Variable Sword-sedge | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i> | Pithy Sword-sedge | | | | | | + |
| <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> | Prickly Tea-tree | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> | Coast Tea-tree | | | | Native but some stands may be alien | | + |
| <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> | Coast Beard-heath | | | | | | + |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Large-leaf Privet | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Lobelia anceps</i> | Angled Lobelia | | | | | | + |
| <i>Lolium rigidum</i> | Wimmera Rye-grass | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Lomandra filiformis</i> | Wattle Mat-rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>exilis</i> | Cluster-headed Mat-rush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> | Spiny-headed Mat-rush | | √ | | | + | + |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese Honeysuckle | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | Bird's-foot Trefoil | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> | Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> | Common Woodrush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | Pimpernel | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> | Small Loosestrife | | | | | | + |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Apple | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Malva</i> spp. | Mallow | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Medicago</i> spp. | Medic | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> | Swamp Paperbark | | | | Native but some stands may be alien | + | + |
| <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> | Moonah | | | | | + | |
| <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> | Scented Paperbark | | | | | | + |
| <i>Melilotus albus</i> | Bokhara Clover | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Mentha pulegium</i> | Pennyroyal | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> | Weeping Grass | | | | | + | |
| <i>Myoporum insulare</i> | Common Boobialla | | | | Native but some stands may be alien | | + |
| <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> | Wood Forget-me-not | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Narcissus</i> spp. | Narcissus | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Olearia lirata</i> | Snowy Daisy-bush | | √ | | | | + |

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|---|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Oxalis exilis</i> | Shade Wood-sorrel | | | | | | + |
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> | Grassland Wood-sorrel | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Soursob | | | | Introduced | + | |
| <i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i> | Tree Everlasting | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> subsp. <i>pandorana</i> | Wonga Vine | | | | | | + |
| <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> subsp. <i>lophantha</i> | Cape Wattle | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> | Paspalum | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Paspalum distichum</i> | Water Couch | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> | Toowoomba Canary-grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Phalaris minor</i> | Lesser Canary-grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Phytolacca octandra</i> | Red-ink Weed | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Radiata Pine | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> | Sweet Pittosporum | | | | Native but some stands may be alien | + | + |
| <i>Plantago coronopus</i> | Buck's-horn Plantain | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Greater Plantain | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Poa annua</i> | Annual Meadow-grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Poa labillardierei</i> | Common Tussock-grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Poa tenera</i> | Slender Tussock-grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Polypogon</i> spp. | Beard Grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Self-heal | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Prunus</i> spp. | Prunus | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Psoralea pinnata</i> | Blue Psoralea | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> subsp. <i>esculentum</i> | Austral Bracken | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Pterostylis nutans</i> | Nodding Greenhood | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> | Large-leaf Bush-pea | | | | | | + |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i> | Seaberry Saltbush | | | | | | + |
| <i>Romulea rosea</i> | Onion Grass | | | | Introduced | | + |

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|---|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> | Sweet Briar | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. | Blackberry | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Rumex</i> spp. | Dock | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. | Wallaby Grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Senecio glomeratus</i> | Annual Fireweed | | √ | | | + | + |
| <i>Senecio minimus</i> | Shrubby Fireweed | | √ | | | | + |
| <i>Solanum aviculare</i> | Kangaroo Apple | | | | | | + |
| <i>Solanum laciniatum</i> | Large Kangaroo Apple | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Black Nightshade | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> | Madeira Winter-cherry | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Rough Sow-thistle | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Common Sow-thistle | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Sporobolus africanus</i> | Rat-tail Grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Chickweed | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> | Buffalo Grass | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> spp. agg. | Garden Dandelion | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> | Bower Spinach | | | | | | + |
| <i>Tetrarrhena juncea</i> | Forest Wire-grass | | | | | | + |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | Kangaroo Grass | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> var. <i>repens</i> | White Clover | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Veronica plebeia</i> | Trailing Speedwell | | | | | | + |
| <i>Veronica</i> spp. | Speedwell | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Common Vetch | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Vinca major</i> | Blue Periwinkle | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i> | Ivy-leaf Violet | | | | | | + |
| <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> | Squirrel-tail Fescue | | | | Introduced | | + |
| <i>Watsonia meriana</i> | Bugle Lily | | | | Introduced | + | + |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i> | Small Grass-tree | | √ | | | + | + |
| <i>Xanthosia dissecta</i> | Cut-leaf Xanthosia | | | | | | + |

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|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| Zantedeschia aethiopica | White Arum-lily | | | | Introduced | | + |

Appendix 6: Habitat Requirements for Threatened Species

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Landscape | | | | | | Community | | | | | | | | | | Habitat requirements | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Marine | Coastal | Plains | Lowlands | Highlands | Alpine | Ocean | Inlet | Lake/wetland | River | Billabong/depressions | Dunes/foreshore | Mangrove | Grassland | Heathland/Shrubland/scrub | Woodland | Forest - low/medium | Forest - medium/fall | Grasses/sedges/reeds | Large trees | Tree hollows | Logs | Shrub layer | Tall trees | Rocky substrate | Permanent water | Ephemeral water |
| Flora | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acacia uncifolia</i> | Coast Wirilda | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> | River Swamp Wallaby-grass | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i> | Silver Everlasting | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Atriplex paludosa</i> subsp. <i>paludosa</i> | Marsh Saltbush | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Avicennia marina</i> subsp. <i>australasica</i> | Grey Mangrove | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Banksia saxicola</i> | Rock Banksia | | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Burnettia cuneata</i> | Lizard Orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i> | Orange-tip Finger-orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| <i>Caladenia oenochila</i> | Southern Spider-orchid | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Caladenia orientalis</i> | Eastern Spider-orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Caladenia tessellata</i> | Thick-lip Spider-orchid | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> | Sea Bindweed | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | |
| <i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i> | Spurred Helmet-orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i> | Green Scentbark | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i> | Southern Blue-gum | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> | Strzelecki Gum | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

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|---|-------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|----|----|----|---------|---------|--|--|--------|-----|---------|----|
| <i>Exocarpos syrticola</i> | Coast Ballart | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Heterozostera nigricaulis</i> | Australian Grass-wrack | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Juncus revolutus</i> | Creeping Rush | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i> | Yellow Sea-lavender | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Microtis orbicularis</i> | Swamp Onion-orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Oxalis rubens</i> | Dune Wood-sorrel | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>ramifer</i> | Dune Poa | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i> | Maroon Leek-orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i> | Green Leek-orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> | Dense Leek-orchid | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis alveata</i> | Coastal Greenhood | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i> | Green-striped Greenhood | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> | Cobra Greenhood | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis X ingens</i> | Sharp Greenhood | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Thelymitra X irregularis</i> | Crested Sun-orchid | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thelymitra X merraniae</i> | Merran's Sun-orchid | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis X toveyana</i> | Mentone Greenhood | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Utricularia uniflora</i> | Single Bladderwort | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Viola fuscoviolacea</i> | Dusky Violet | | | | | | ✓ ✓ ✓ | | ✓✓ | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ ✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> | Swamp Everlasting | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Zoysia macrantha</i> subsp. <i>walshii</i> | Walsh's Couch | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ ✓ | |
| Fauna | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> | Grey Goshawk | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i> | Magpie Goose | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓✓ ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> | Regent Honeyeater | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓ ✓ | | | |
| <i>Apus pacificus</i> | Fork-tailed Swift | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Ardea alba modesta</i> | Eastern Great Egret | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓✓ ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Ardea plumifera</i> | Plumed Egret | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |

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|--|---------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|---|--|----|----|---|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| <i>Ardenna carneipes</i> | Flesh-footed Shearwater | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | |
| <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | Ruddy Turnstone | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Anthechinus minimus minimus</i> | Swamp Antechinus | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Aythya australis</i> | Hardhead | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Biziura lobata</i> | Musk Duck | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> | Australasian Bittern | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius pyrrhopygius</i> | Chestnut-rumped Heathwren | | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Calidris acuminata</i> | Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Calidris alba</i> | Sanderling | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Calidris canutus</i> | Red Knot | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | Curlew Sandpiper | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Calidris melanotos</i> | Pectoral Sandpiper | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> | Red-necked Stint | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> | Great Knot | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Caretta caretta</i> | Loggerhead Turtle | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> | Double-banded Plover | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> | Lesser Sand Plover | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Chelonia mydas</i> | Green Turtle | | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dasyrus maculatus maculatus</i> | Spot-tailed Quoll | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i> | Leatherback Turtle | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Diomedea antipodensis</i> | New Zealand Wandering Albatross | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> | Southern Royal Albatross | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Diomedea exulans</i> | Wandering Albatross | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Diomedea gisboni</i> | Gisbon's Albatross | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> | Northern Royal Albatross | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Little Egret | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | |
| <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> | Grey Falcon | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| <i>Falco subniger</i> | Black Falcon | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|--|----|-----|-----|----|----|--|--|--|----|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Galaxiella pusilla</i> | Dwarf Galaxias | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> | Latham's Snipe | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Gallinago megala</i> | Swinhoe's Snipe | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Gallinago stenura</i> | Pin-tailed Snipe | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Grantiella picta</i> | Painted Honeyeater | | | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> | White-bellied Sea-Eagle | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| <i>Halobaena caerulea</i> | Blue Petrel | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> | Little Eagle | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> | White-throated Needletail | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i> | Southern Brown Bandicoot | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | Swift Parrot | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> | Lewin's Rail | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> | Broad-billed Sandpiper | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | Bar-tailed Godwit | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Limosa limosa</i> | Black-tailed Godwit | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> | Swamp Skink | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | Growling Grass Frog | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Macronectes giganteus</i> | Southern Giant-Petrel | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Macronectes halli</i> | Northern Giant-Petrel | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> | Hooded Robin | | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Yellow Wagtail | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> | Satin Flycatched | | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | Orange-bellied Parrot | | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> | Eastern Curlew | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Numenius minutus</i> | Little Curlew | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | Whimbrel | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> | Platypus | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|--|----|----|-----|----|-----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Oxyura australis | Blue-billed Duck | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pachytila turtur | Fairy Prion | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pandion haliaetus | Osprey | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pelagodroma marina | White-faced Storm-Petrel | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Petauroides volans | Southern Greater Glider | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Phoebetria fusca | Sooty Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Phoebetria palpebrata | Light-mantled Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pluvialis fulva | Pacific Golden Plover | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pluvialis squatarola | Grey Plover | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pomatostomus temporalis | Grey-crowned Babbler | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Potorous tridactylus tridactylus | Long-nosed Potoroo | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| Prototroctes maraena | Australian Grayling | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pseudemoia rawlinsoni | Glossy Grass Skink | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | | ✓✓ | | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Pseudophryne semimarmorata | Southern Toadlet | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera | Gould's Petrel | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pterodroma mollis | Soft-plumaged Petrel | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Pteropus poliocephalus | Grey-headed Flying-fox | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Rhipidura rufifrons | Rufous Fantail | | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓ |
| Rostratula australis | Australian Painted Snipe | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Sminthopsis leucopus | White-footed Dunnart | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | |
| Spatula rhynchotis | Australasian Shoveler | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Sternula nereis nereis | Australian Fairy Tern | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Stictonetta naevosa | Freckled Duck | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Synoicus chinensis | King Quail | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓✓ | ✓ | ✓✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| Thalassarche bulleri | Buller's Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Thalassarche bulleri platei | Northern Buller's Albatros | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Thalassarche cauta cauta | Shy Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| Thalassarche cauta steadi | White-capped Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |

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|--|-------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|---|--|----|----|-----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|---|--|----|----|----|
| <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> | Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> | Grey-headed Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Thalassarche impavida</i> | Campbell Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> | Black-browed Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Thalassarche salvini</i> | Salvins Albatross | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> | Hooded Plover | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> | Hooded Plover | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | Common Greenshank | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |
| <i>Varanus varius</i> | Lace Monitor | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Xenus cinereus</i> | Terek Sandpiper | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | | | | | | | ✓✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓✓ | ✓✓ |

Appendix 7: Summary of the assessment of likelihood of presence for threatened flora species

| Taxon Name | Taxon Common Name | Taxon Origin | Status | | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | EPBC Act Status | FFG ACT Status | | | | | | |
| Natural Damp Grasslands of the Victorian Coastal Plains | | | Critically Endangered | | | | | EPBC | Unlikely | Not identified during field survey. |
| <i>Acacia uncifolia</i> | Coast Wirilda | | | Endangered | 1 | 5/06/2018 | This species is found on Coastal Dune Scrub and Grassy Woodland. Known from one surviving specimen at Point Cook and a handful of plants at 2 other sites. This species is more common on the Bellarine and Mornington Peninsulas (FOM 2021a) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> | River Swamp Wallaby-grass | | Vulnerable | | | | Natural and man-made water-bodies, including swamps, lagoons, billabongs and dams (DSE 2021a). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | Marginal suitable habitat. Not identified during field survey. |
| <i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i> | Silver Everlasting | | | Endangered | 1 | 4/11/2001 | Found in near coastal heathlands of the south-west (Portland-Digby areas) and in South Gippsland (Cape Liptrap to Yarram) (RBG 2021a) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Atriplex paludosa subsp. paludosa</i> | Marsh Saltbush | | | Endangered | 1 | 5/11/2007 | Locally common on fringes of coastal and near-coastal saltmarshes west from Wilsons Promontory. Also known from the northwest where it has been collected twice. (RBG 2021b) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Avicennia marina subsp. australasica</i> | Grey Mangrove | | | Endangered | 3 | 30/07/2007 | Locally common on tidal mudflats (bays, estuaries and creek mouths) from the western half of Port Philip Bay to Corner Inlet (RBG 2021c) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Banksia saxicola</i> | Rock Banksia | | | Endangered | 2 | 5/11/1978 | restricted to higher peaks and sheltered gullies and slopes in the Grampians and on Wilsons Promontory (e.g. Sealers Cove), usually in rocky sites. (RBG 2021d) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Burnettia cuneata</i> | Lizard Orchid | | | Endangered | 3 | 1/11/1934 | Occurs in dense, wet heathy vegetation in near-coastal areas from Portland in the west to Mallacoota in the east with a disjunct inland occurrence in the Grampians (RBG 2021e) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i> | Orange-tip Finger-orchid | | | Endangered | 1 | 14/10/1931 | Grows in damp coastal to near-coastal heaths or heathy woodlands | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| Taxon Name | Taxon Common Name | Taxon Origin | Status | | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | EPBC Act Status | FFG ACT Status | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | east of Melbourne on well drained sandy soils (RBG 2021f) | | | |
| <i>Caladenia oenochila</i> | Wine-lipped Spider-orchid | | | Critically Endangered | 1 | 1/10/1929 | Heathy Woodland; Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland; Heathy Herb-rich Woodland on Tertiary siliceous sand deposits (DEE 2021a). | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Caladenia orientalis</i> | Eastern Spider Orchid | | Endangered | Endangered | 5 | 16/09/2008 | Endemic to Victoria where found in coastal heathland and heathy woodlands between the Mornington Peninsula and Yarram, on well-drained soil. (VICFLR 2021a) | EPBC PM / VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Caladenia tessellata</i> | Thick-lipped Spider-orchid | | Vulnerable | | | | Apparently confined to eastern Victoria from near-coastal heathy woodlands to open forests on well-drained sandy soils (RBG 2021g) | EPBC PM | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area. |
| <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> | Sea Bindweed | | | Endangered | 1 | 1/01/1965 | An uncommon sand-binding trailer of coastal dunes, mostly eastward from Lakes Entrance, with isolated westerly records for Apollo Bay, Wilsons Promontory and Walkerville (RBG 2021h) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i> | Spurred Helmet-orchid | | | Endangered | 3 | 22/07/1934 | Localized and uncommon in southern parts of eastern Victoria with isolated westerly occurrences near Portland and Edenhope. Colonies grow in sheltered positions, often on damp sand under ferns or shrubs (RBG 2021i) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i> | Green Scentbark | | | Endangered | 1 | 30/07/2007 | Occurs east from Healesville and Woori Yallock to the Latrobe Valley near Driffield. (RBG 2021j) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</i> | Southern Blue-gum | # | | Endangered | 2 | 10/02/2016 | Tall, open forest on a wide range of soils (RBG 2021k). | VBA | Unlikely | Planted individuals recorded. No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> | Strzelecki Gum | | Vulnerable | Critically Endangered | 2 | 9/03/2012 | <i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> is a large forest tree component of Herb-rich Foothill Forest and Gippsland Plains Grassy Woodland Ecological Vegetation Classes (John Davies, DPI, pers. comm) of the Strzelecki Ranges. It also occurs on flatter | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | Not identified during field survey |

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| Taxon Name | Taxon Common Name | Taxon Origin | Status | | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | EPBC Act Status | FFG ACT Status | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | terrain at the edges of the Strzelecki Ranges, where it is largely restricted to the banks of watercourses or on river flats where soils are seasonally waterlogged (DSE 2021b). | | | |
| <i>Exocarpos syrticola</i> | Coast Ballart | | | Endangered | 2 | 10/06/2003 | Confined to coastal dunes and cliffs on and west of Wilsons Promontory, but locally common (RBG 2021l) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Heterozostera nigricaulis</i> | Australian Grass-wrack | | | Endangered | 3 | 17/03/2009 | Grows in submerged marine or estuarine habitats, rarely exposed at low tides (RBGSYD 2021a) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Juncus revolutus</i> | Creeping Rush | | | Endangered | 1 | 5/11/1983 | Restricted to damp saline or subsaline communities near the coast, with a small number of outlying populations around saline lakes on the Volcanic Plain (RBG 2021m) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Limonium australe var. australe</i> | Yellow Sea-lavender | | | Endangered | 1 | 5/11/1983 | Costal mudflats, mangrove shrublands. Found in Mud Island, Port Phillip Bay, Pearcedale and Tooradin (FOM 2021b) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris</i> | Giant Honey-myrtle | # | | Endangered | 2 | 5/06/2018 | Mainly confined to near-coastal sandy heaths, scrubs slightly raised above saltmarsh, riparian scrubs, rocky coastlines and foothill outcrops eastwards from about Marlo. Occurrences to the west are naturalized from cultivated stock. (RBG 2021n) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Microtis orbicularis</i> | Swamp Onion-orchid | | | Endangered | 7 | 1/10/1934 | This semi aquatic species often flowers in shallow water around the margins of swamps. It occurs in South-west Victoria (eg. Portland, Grampians, Little Desert) and east of Melbourne on French Island, Wonthaggi area (where possibly now extinct) and Wilsons Promontory (RBG 2021o) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Oxalis rubens</i> | Dune Wood-sorrel | | | Endangered | 3 | 10/06/2003 | Largely confined to near-coastal sites, often growing on stabilized sand dunes in <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> woodland and beaches amongst <i>Spinifex sericeus</i> (RBG 2021p) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| Taxon Name | Taxon Common Name | Taxon Origin | Status | | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | EPBC Act Status | FFG ACT Status | | | | | | |
| <i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>ramifer</i> | Dune Poa | | | Endangered | 1 | 10/06/2003 | Apart from the ramifying habit there appears to be no reliable characters to separate this <i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i> and it may be that the variation is at least partly ecotypic - occurring when plants are partly buried by mobile sand or when plants are growing in shade (RBG 2021q) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i> | Maroon Leek-orchid | | Endangered | Endangered | | | Grassland and grassy woodland habitats, on sandy to black clay loams that are generally damp but well drained, although some sites are seasonally waterlogged (DSE 2021c). | EPBC PM | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area. |
| <i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i> | Green Leek-orchid | | Vulnerable | Endangered | 3 | 5/01/1990 | Occurs in more fertile soils of woodland or scrubby heath but now localized and uncommon. Widespread but generally uncommon in near-coastal scrub, dry woodlands further inland and sub-alpine herbfield. Flowering is generally enhanced by fire but some populations flower well without fire (RBG 2021q) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Prasophyllum parviflorum</i> | Slender Leek-orchid | | Vulnerable | Endangered | 3 | 27/11/1932 | Scattered through near-coastal heaths in sandy loam or peaty soils east from French Island and apparently rare (RBG 2021r) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> | Dense Leek-orchid | | Vulnerable | Critically Endangered | 2 | 6/11/2006 | Grows in coastal heath and sandhills. Localised across southern Victoria in coastal heathland and near-coastal heathy forest on sandy soils (RBG 2021s) | EPBC PM / VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. Few records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Pterostylis alveata</i> | Coastal Greenhood | | | Vulnerable | 6 | 18/05/2010 | Found mostly in near-coastal areas east of Melbourne in coastal woodland and scrub on stabilized dunes (RBG 2021t) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i> | Green-striped Greenhood | | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | Grows in moist areas of heathy and shrubby forest on well-drained soils (RBG 2021u) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| Taxon Name | Taxon Common Name | Taxon Origin | Status | | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|--|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | EPBC Act Status | FFG ACT Status | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> | Leafy Greenhood | | Vulnerable | Endangered | 3 | 28/09/1934 | Favours open forests and woodlands in well-drained sand and clay loams. It is a post-disturbance coloniser that is usually found in open areas around old quarries and gravel pits, on road verges, disused tracks and animal trails (DSE 2021d) | EPBC PM / VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> | Cobra Greenhood | | | Endangered | 5 | 12/10/2015 | Generally restricted and uncommon in near-coastal eastern Victoria, growing on moist, shady slopes in open-forest on well-drained soil (RBG 2021v) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. Few records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Pterostylis X ingens</i> | Sharp Greenhood | | | Vulnerable | 1 | 1/11/1934 | Favours moist areas around swamps and stream banks on heavy soils (FOM 2021c) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area. |
| <i>Thelymitra X irregularis</i> | Crested Sun-orchid | | | Endangered | 1 | 1/11/1934 | Flowers oct-nov. Widespread but rare in heathland, woodland and open forest on well-drained sand or clay loams (RBG 2021x) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. Few records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Thelymitra X merraniae</i> | Merran's Sun-orchid | | | Critically Endangered | 1 | 5/11/1934 | Rare in heathland and heathy woodlands (RBG 2021y) | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Viola fuscoviolacea</i> | Dusky Violet | | | Endangered | 1 | 10/06/2003 | Grows in damp alpine herbfields of the alps (eg. Buffalo Plateau, Bogong High Plains, Mt. Wellington, Nunning Plateau) with isolated occurrences in near-coastal <i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i> sedgeland between Wilsons Promontory and Sale (RBG 2021z) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> | Swamp Everlasting | | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | Swamp Everlasting grows in wetlands including sedge-swamps and shallow freshwater marshes, often on heavy black clay soils. (DEE 2021b) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Zoysia macrantha subsp. walshii</i> | Walsh's Couch | | | Endangered | 1 | 5/11/1983 | Occurs in coastal saltmarsh and halophytic vegetation fringing salt lakes, mostly in Western Victoria (RBG 2021aa) | VBA | Unlikely | Not identified during field survey |

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References

| SPECIES | TAG | Title | Detail |
|---|--------------|--|---|
| <i>Acacia uncifolia</i> | FOM 2021a | Coast Wirilda | Marylin Bull |
| <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> | DSE 2021a | Amphibromus fluitans- River Swamp Wallaby-grass | http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/19215-conservation-advice.pdf |
| <i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i> | RBG 2021a | Silver Everlasting | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/4de378b9-40d6-418c-8c54-c4913c613e30 |
| <i>Atriplex paludosa subsp. paludosa</i> | RBG 2021b | Marsh Saltbush | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/7dcbf312-8cb6-4530-8048-7c2c93ceabaa |
| <i>Avicennia marina subsp. australasica</i> | RBG 2021c | Grey Mangrove | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/596b8ce1-40d6-4e64-8e45-2318634e7c0e |
| <i>Banksia saxicola</i> | RBG 2021d | Rock Banksia | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/622dc84f-ce0a-4f95-bcd7-fdf8f0994164 |
| <i>Burnettia cuneata</i> | RBG 2021e | Burnettia | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/a25d7841-6f37-479a-9009-07a09aa94464 |
| <i>Caladenia aurantiaca</i> | RBG 2021f | Orange-tip Caladenia | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/60d9a1c8-dcc7-4483-be2f-a7ab0cb7d132 |
| <i>Caladenia oenochila</i> | DEE 2021a | Wine-lipped Spider-orchid | https://www.environment.gov.au/resource/national-recovery-plan-twelve-threatened-spider-orchid-caladenia-r-br-taxa-victoria-and |
| <i>Caladenia orientalis</i> | VICFLR 2021a | Eastern Spider Orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/81160424-e10f-432a-af82-c9cdd681d30d |
| <i>Caladenia tessellata</i> | RBG 2021g | Thick-lipped Spider-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/bca2495d-3325-4c1b-b2c3-782566fb6bce |
| <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> | RBG 2021h | Sea Bindweed | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/Odd3a3aa-bde9-4eeb-8008-cadb1fca98f1 |
| <i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i> | RBG 2021i | Spurred Helmet-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/105d52d3-a404-436d-8bc2-8b68e1687e23 |
| <i>Eucalyptus fulgens</i> | RBG 2021j | Green Scentbark | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/813261d1-5b47-4ed1-bfd0-4974356fd4af |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. Globulus</i> | RBG 2021k | <i>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</i> | http://data.rbg.vic.gov.au/vicflora/flora/taxon/31b2d5b0-23f9-47a6-bb36-0a7bab28e659 |
| <i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> | DSE 2021b | National Recovery Plan for the Strzelecki Gum <i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> | Oberon Carter |
| <i>Exocarpos syrticola</i> | RBG 2021l | Coast Ballart | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/cec99447-63a4-4375-a56c-479a1beb8f9e |
| <i>Heterozostera nigricaulis</i> | RBGSYD 2021a | Australian Grass-wrack | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/206aa376-5c93-408d-9573-f8d13f48c13e |
| <i>Juncus revolutus</i> | RBG 2021m | Creeping Rush | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/82136440-232f-4c52-86d5-fa4a27c3f4e7 |
| <i>Limonium australe var. australe</i> | FOM 2021b | Yellow Sea-lavender | Marylin Bull |
| <i>Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris</i> | RBG 2021n | Giant Honey-myrtle | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/ae04d1d-f4a0-4714-9ece-08e5b6401e33 |
| <i>Microtis orbicularis</i> | RBG 2021o | Swamp Onion-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/94120232-2b62-48ac-b005-768cfcd6d45 |
| <i>Oxalis rubens</i> | RBG 2021p | Dune Wood-sorrel | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/6fef7757-e2e7-40e7-92c4-9d464a2c5d0e |
| <i>Poa poiformis var. ramifer</i> | RBG 2021q | Dune Poa | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/c18c7c7b-813b-435a-9542-ec94e46afb1 |
| <i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i> | DSE 2021c | National Recovery Plan for the Maroon Leek-orchid (<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>) | Mike Duncan |
| <i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i> | RBG 2021r | Green Leek-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/101f2cfa-ecb7-44e5-85a1-aa9411a7103b |
| <i>Prasophyllum parviflorum</i> | RBG 2021s | Slender Leek-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/be5f66b0-15e9-4554-af5b-4d9c576acef5 |
| <i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> | RBG 2021t | Dense Leek-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/85788803-5305-482d-8092-0c8da8f9f89b |
| <i>Pterostylis alveata</i> | RBG 2021u | Coastal Greenhood | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/dca8d7de-8799-433a-9865-86bff9eb2a70 |
| <i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i> | RBG 2021v | Green-striped Greenhood | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/c78519e2-4099-4eb7-8007-35dde25e13e6 |
| <i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> | DSE 2021d | Leafy Greenhood | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=15459 |
| <i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i> | RBG 2021w | Cobra Greenhood | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/0c2d28e2-628d-4f34-864c-03fa492e5099 |
| <i>Pterostylis X ingens</i> | FOM 2021c | Sharp Greenhood | Marylin Bull |
| <i>Thelymitra X irregularis</i> | RBG 2021x | Crested Sun-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/09bc3d2d-0616-4595-94df-0da34310b4e1 |
| <i>Thelymitra X merraniae</i> | RBG 2021y | Merran's Sun-orchid | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/ca85acd6-97fb-457a-85ab-36ab9c2c49de |

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| SPECIES | TAG | Title | Detail |
|--|------------|-------------------|---|
| <i>Viola fuscoviolacea</i> | RBG 2021z | Dusky Violet | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/867557e7-4a1f-4add-8634-0b8f0d7311d3 |
| <i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> | DEE 2021b | Swamp Everlasting | https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=76215 |
| <i>Zoysia macrantha subsp. walshii</i> | RBG 2021ab | Walsh's Couch | https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/e2146a44-112c-46ba-900a-eee7646abe3a |

Key to Likely Occurrence

| Likelihood | Comments |
|-----------------|--|
| Present | Species has been confirmed as present on site during field work |
| High | Suitable habitat present on site |
| | Likely to be a resident population/s in the local area* |
| | Previously recorded on site |
| | Numerous records within the local area within the past 5 years |
| Moderate | Aspects of habitat present but may be modified |
| | Species may be resident in the local area or it forms part of the species' range |
| | May seasonally or opportunistically use resources within the local area |
| | Less than 10 year old records within local area |
| Low | Limited aspects of habitat present or habitat highly modified |
| | Species may occur rarely or as an opportunistic visitor in the area |
| | Few records within the local area within the past 25 years |
| Unlikely | No suitable habitat present |
| | Site is located outside of species natural range |
| | Considered locally extinct |
| | No records of the species within the local area in the last 25 years |

* Local area = within a 5km range of the site.

Appendix 8: Fauna survey results

| Scientific Name | Common Name | EPBC Act listing | FFG Act listing | ORIGIN | Biosis 2017 | IDEM 2021 & 2023 | TactEcol 2022 & 2023 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Acanthiza lineata</i> | Striated Thornbill | | | | + | | |
| <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | Common Myna | | | Introduced | + | + | |
| <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Eurasian Skylark | | | Introduced | | + | |
| <i>Anas superciliosa</i> | Pacific Black Duck | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> | Red Wattlebird | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> | Little Wattlebird | | | | + | | |
| <i>Aquila audax</i> | Wedge-tailed Eagle | | | | + | | |
| <i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i> | Plumed Egret | | Endangered | | + | | |
| <i>Ardea pacifica</i> | White-necked Heron | | | | + | | |
| <i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i> | White-breasted Woodswallow | | | | + | | |
| <i>Austrelaps superbus</i> | Lowland Copperhead | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Bos taurus</i> | Cattle (feral) | | | Introduced | | + | + |
| <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> | Eastern Cattle Egret | | | | + | | |
| <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> | Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo | | | | | + | |
| <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> | Dog | | | Introduced | | | + |
| <i>Chenonetta jubata</i> | Australian Wood Duck | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i> | Banded Stilt | | | | + | | |
| <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> | Grey Shrike-thrush | | | | + | + | + |
| <i>Corvus coronoides</i> | Australian Raven | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> | Pied Butcherbird | | | | | + | |
| <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> | Grey Butcherbird | | | | | + | |
| <i>Crinia signifera</i> | Common Froglet | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Cygnus atratus</i> | Black Swan | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> | Laughing Kookaburra | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Egernia striolata</i> | Tree Skink | | | | | | + |
| <i>Elanus axillaris</i> | Black-shouldered Kite | | | | | + | |
| <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> | Galah | | | | + | + | |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | EPBC Act listing | FFG Act listing | ORIGIN | Biosis 2017 | IDEM 2021 & 2023 | TactEcol 2022 & 2023 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Eopsaltria australis</i> | Eastern Yellow Robin | | | | + | + | + |
| <i>Falco berigora</i> | Brown Falcon | | | | | + | |
| <i>Felis catus</i> | Domestic Cat (feral) | | | Introduced | + | | + |
| <i>Fulica atra</i> | Eurasian Coot | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> | Magpie-lark | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> | Australian Magpie | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Holoplatys sp.</i> | Flat Jumping Spider | | | | | + | |
| <i>Larus pacificus</i> | Pacific Gull | | | | | + | |
| <i>Limnodynastes peronii</i> | Striped Marsh Frog | | | | + | | |
| <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> SCR | Spotted Marsh Frog SCR | | | | + | | |
| <i>Litoria verreauxii verreauxii</i> | Verreaux's Tree Frog | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Macropus giganteus</i> | Eastern Grey Kangaroo | | | | | + | + |
| <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> | Superb Fairy-wren | | | | + | + | + |
| <i>Manorina melanocephala</i> | Noisy Miner | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Meliphaga lewinii</i> | Lewin's Honeyeater | | | | + | | |
| <i>Myrmecia nigriceps</i> | Bullant | | | | | + | |
| <i>Myrmecia spp.</i> | Ants | | | | | + | |
| <i>Neochmia temporalis</i> | Red-browed Finch | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> | Crested Pigeon | | | | + | | |
| <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | European Rabbit | | | Introduced | + | + | + |
| <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> | Golden Whistler | | | | | + | |
| <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> | Koala | | | | | | + |
| <i>Platycercus eximius</i> | Eastern Rosella | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> | Australasian Swamphen | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | Eastern Ring-tailed Possum | | | | + | + | + |
| <i>Rattus fuscipes</i> | Bush Rat | | | | | | + |
| <i>Rattus rattus</i> | Black Rat | | | Introduced | | | + |
| <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> | Grey Fantail | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> | Willie Wagtail | | | | | + | |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | EPBC Act listing | FFG Act listing | ORIGIN | Biosis 2017 | IDEM 2021 & 2023 | TactEcol 2022 & 2023 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> | White-browed Scrubwren | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Common Starling | | | Introduced | + | + | |
| <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> | Short-beaked Echidna | | | | | | + |
| <i>Threskiornis molucca</i> | Australian White Ibis | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Trichoglossus molucannus</i> | Rainbow Lorikeet | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | Common Brush-tailed Possum | | | | + | | + |
| <i>Turdus merula</i> | Common Blackbird | | | Introduced | | | + |
| <i>Vanellus miles</i> | Masked Lapwing | | | | + | + | |
| <i>Vombatus ursinus</i> | Bare-nosed Wombat | | | | + | + | + |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Red Fox | | | Introduced | + | + | + |
| <i>Wallabia bicolor</i> | Black-tailed Wallaby | | | | | + | + |

Appendix 9: Summary of the assessment of likelihood of presence for threatened or listed migratory fauna species

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Treaty | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Birds</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> | Grey Goshawk | | Endangered | | 1 | 3/11/1999 | Found in most forest types, especially tall closed forests (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Low | Unlikely to be more than an occasional visitor. Trees to be removed are suitable roosting/ nesting habitat. |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | Threatened | Vulnerable | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | 2 | 14/09/2006 | Found in coastal or inland wetlands, both saline or fresh. It is found mainly on muddy edges or rocky shores (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM / VBA | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat. |
| <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i> | Magpie Goose | | Vulnerable | | 37 | 7/01/2018 | Floodplains and wet grasslands. Magpie Geese build nests in secluded places, usually close to wetlands (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |
| <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> | Regent Honeyeater | Critically Endangered | Critically Endangered | | | | Occur mainly in dry box ironbark open-forest and woodland areas. feeding on the nectar from eucalypts such as the Mugga Ironbark, White Box and Yellow Box, and Blakeley's Red Gum on which they are reliant (DSEWPC 2021a). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Apus pacificus</i> | Fork-tailed Swift | Threatened | | | | | They mostly occur 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 (DEE 2021a) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | Largely aerial species. Unlikely to be more than an occasional visitor. |
| <i>Ardea intermedia</i> | Intermediate Egret | | Endangered | | | | Prefer shallow water, particularly when flowing, but may be seen on any watered area, including damp grasslands (DSEWPC 2021b). | NA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Treaty | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ardea modesta</i> | Eastern Great Egret | | Vulnerable | CAMBA JAMBA | 39 | 19/06/2019 | Prefer shallow water, particularly when flowing, but may be seen on any watered area, including damp grasslands (DSEWPC 2021b). | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |
| <i>Ardea plumifera</i> | Plumed Egret | | Critically Endangered | | 8 | 15/10/2017 | Found mostly in freshwater wetlands, shallows of rivers, swamps with short or tall vegetation (HBW 2021a) | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |
| <i>Ardennes carneipes</i> | Flesh-footed Shearwater | Threatened | | | | | Occurs in the subtropics over continental shelves and slopes and occasionally inshore waters (DEE 2021b) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | Ruddy Turnstone | Threatened | Endangered | | 2 | 6/09/2005 | Found on coastal regions with exposed rock coast lines or coral reefs. It also lives near platforms and shelves, often with shallow tidal pools and rocky, shingle or gravel beaches. It can, however, be found on sand, coral or shell beaches, shoals, cays and dry ridges of sand or coral. It has occasionally been sighted in estuaries, harbours, bays and coastal lagoons, among low saltmarsh or on exposed beds of seagrass, around sewage ponds and on mudflats (DEE 2021c) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Aythya australis</i> | Hardhead | | Vulnerable | | 81 | 18/01/2019 | Found in freshwater swamps and wetlands and occasionally in sheltered estuaries. They prefer deep, fresh open water and densely vegetated wetlands for breeding (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |
| <i>Biziura lobata</i> | Musk Duck | | Vulnerable | | 31 | 16/06/2019 | Found in deep freshwater lagoons, with dense reed beds (Birdlife 2021a). | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Treaty | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> | Australasian Bittern | Endangered | Critically Endangered | | 5 | 16/10/2006 | Frequents reedbeds, and other vegetation in water such as cumbungi, lignum and sedges. The nest is a shallow structure of dry or green reeds, within a clump of reeds in water or a swamp (SA-MDB 2021). | EPBC PM / VBA | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat. |
| <i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius pyrrhopygius</i> | Chestnut-rumped Heathwren | | Vulnerable | | 1 | 3/11/1999 | Inhabits heathlands and woodlands with dense shrub and ground-layer vegetation, most commonly found in rocky areas. It is adapted to living on the ground and in low shrubs, foraging for food and building domed nests near, or on the ground (DSEWPC 2021c). | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat present. Unlikely to be more than an occasional visitor. |
| <i>Calidris acuminata</i> | Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | Threatened | | | | | 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 (DEE 2021d) | EPBC PM | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat |
| <i>Calidris canutus</i> | Red Knot | Endangered | Endangered | | 1 | 1/05/1896 | Tidal sands, mudflats. Rare inland (Day & Simpson) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Calidris ferrunginea</i> | Curlew Sandpiper | Critically Endangered | Critically Endangered | | 1 | 14/07/2000 | intertidal mudflats of estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, as well as beaches, rocky shores and around lakes, dams and floodwaters (Birdlife 2021b) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Calidris melanotos</i> | Pectoral Sandpiper | Threatened | | BONN JAMBA ROKAMBA | | | 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 (DEE 2021e) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> | Red-necked Stint | Threatened | | | | | Mostly found in coastal areas, including in sheltered inlets, bays, lagoons and estuaries with intertidal mudflats, often near spits, islets and banks and, sometimes, on protected sandy or coralline shores. Occasionally they have | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Treaty | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | been recorded on exposed or ocean beaches, and sometimes on stony or rocky shores, reefs or shoals (DEE 2021f) | | | |
| <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> | Great Knot | Critically Endangered | Endangered | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | | | Found in coastal habitats which comprise large areas of bare or sparsely vegetated intertidal mudflats or sandflats (SWIFFT 2016a). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> | Double-banded Plover | Threatened | | | | | Found on littoral, estuarine and fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands and also saltmarsh, grasslands and pasture. It occurs on muddy, sandy, shingled or sometimes rocky beaches, bays and inlets, harbours and margins of fresh or saline terrestrial wetlands such as lakes, lagoons and swamps, shallow estuaries and rivers. The species is sometimes associated with coastal lagoons, inland saltlakes and saltworks (DEE 2021g) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> | Lesser Sand Plover | Endangered | | | | | In non-breeding grounds in Australia, this species usually occurs in coastal littoral and estuarine environments. It inhabits large intertidal sandflats or mudflats in sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries, and occasionally sandy ocean beaches, coral reefs, wave-cut rock platforms and rocky outcrops. It also sometime occurs in short saltmarsh or among mangroves. (DSEWPC 2021d) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Diomedea antipodensis</i> | Antipodean Albatross | Vulnerable | | | | | The Antipodean Albatross nests in open patchy vegetation, such as among tussock grassland or shrubs on ridges, slopes and plateaus (DSEWPC 2021e) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> | Southern Royal Albatross | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | | Lives in open oceans and normally only come ashore to breed (Day and Simpson 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Diomedea exulans</i> | Wandering Albatross | Vulnerable | Endangered | JAMBA BONN | | | Spend the majority of their time in flight, soaring over the southern oceans. They feed in offshore and inshore waters, often at night (Day and Simpson 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Treaty | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Diomedea gisboni</i> | Gisbon's Albatross | Vulnerable | | | | | Gibson's Albatross is marine, pelagic and aerial. On breeding islands, the Gibson's Albatross nests on coastal or inland ridges, slopes, plateaux and plains, often on marshy ground (DEE 2021h) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> | Northern Royal Albatross | Endangered | | | | | The Northern Royal Albatross nests on flat or gently sloping ground, on slopes, ridges, gullies and plateaux of large islands, and on the summits of islets (DSEWPC 2021f) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Little Egret | | Endangered | | 4 | 22/02/2019 | Frequents tidal mudflats, saltwater and freshwater wetlands, and mangroves (Day and Simpson 2010). | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |
| <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> | Grey Falcon | Vulnerable | Endangered | | | | Found in shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey (NSW-OoEHb). | EPBC PM | Low | Unlikely to be more than an occasional visitor. Trees to be removed are suitable roosting/ nesting habitat. |
| <i>Falco subniger</i> | Black Falcon | | Critically Endangered | | 5 | 18/05/2000 | Found along tree-lined watercourses and in isolated woodlands, mainly in arid and semi-arid areas. It roosts in trees at night and often on power poles by day (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Low | Unlikely to be more than an occasional visitor. Trees to be removed are suitable roosting/ nesting habitat. |
| <i>Fregatta grallaria grallaria</i> | White-bellied Storm_Petrel | Vulnerable | | | | | Occurs across sub-tropical and tropical waters in the Tasman Sea, Coral Sea and, possibly, the central Pacific Ocean. In the non-breeding season, it reaches and forages over near-shore waters along the continental shelf of mainland Australia (DEE 2021i) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Treaty | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> | Latham's Snipe | Threatened | Near Threatened | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | | | Found in small groups or singly in freshwater wetlands on or near the coast, generally among dense cover. They are found in any vegetation around wetlands, in sedges, grasses, lignum, reeds and rushes and also in saltmarsh and creek edges on migration. They also use crops and pasture (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat |
| <i>Gallinago megala</i> | Swinhoe's Snipe | Threatened | | | | | Found in dense clumps of grass and rushes round the edges of fresh and brackish wetlands. This includes swamps, billabongs, river pools, small streams and sewage ponds. They are also found in drying claypans and inundated plains pitted with crab holes (DEE 2021j) | EPBC PM | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat |
| <i>Gallinago stenura</i> | Pin-tailed Snipe | Threatened | | | | | Occurs most often in or at the edges of shallow freshwater swamps, ponds and lakes with emergent, sparse to dense cover of grass/sedge or other vegetation. The species is also found in drier, more open wetlands such as claypans in more arid parts of species' range. It is also commonly seen at sewage ponds; not normally in saline or inter-tidal wetlands (DEE 2021k) | EPBC PM | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat |
| <i>Grantiella picta</i> | Painted Honeyeater | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | | Found in dry open forests and woodlands, and is strongly associated with mistletoe. It may also be found along rivers, on plains with scattered trees and on farmland with remnant vegetation. It has been seen in urban parks and gardens where large eucalypts are available (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> | White-bellied Sea-Eagle | | Endangered | CAMBA | 13 | 15/06/2019 | Usually seen high in a tree, or soaring over waterways and adjacent land. The nest can be located in a tree up to 30m above the ground, but may also be | VBA | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat |

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| | | | | | | | placed on the ground or on rocks (Day and Simpson 2010) | | | |
| <i>Halobaena caerulea</i> | Blue Petrel | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | 1 | 12/09/1981 | Oceanic (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i> | Little Eagle | | Vulnerable | | 3 | 26/08/2001 | Open forest, woodland and scrub types and agricultural country (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Low | Unlikely to be more than an occasional visitor. Trees to be removed are suitable roosting/ nesting habitat. |
| <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> | White-throated Needletail | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA | 15 | 28/12/2018 | 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 (Coventry 1989; Tarburton 1993; Watson 1955). Because they are aerial, it has been stated that conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable (Cramp 1985), 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 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 (Higgins 1999). (DSEWPC 2021g). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | Largely aerial species. Unlikely to be more than an occasional visitor. |
| <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | | Vulnerable | CAMBA JAMBA | 11 | 4/05/2019 | Usually found near the coast, in extensive wetlands, on coastal and interior beaches and sheltered estuaries. Lives equally well in fresh water and saline environments (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | Swift Parrot | Critically Endangered | Critically Endangered | | 4 | 31/03/2016 | Found in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, suburban parks and gardens | EPBC PM / VBA | Medium | Potential to reside within remnant, linear fragments in and around |

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| | | | | | | | and flowering fruit trees (Day and Simpson 2010) | | | study area, particularly south of Emma Lane where trees are available for cover.(Mitchell & Simkin, 2017) |
| <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> | Lewin's Rail | | Vulnerable | | 2 | 8/04/2018 | Lewin's Rails inhabit permanent to ephemeral, fresh to saline wetlands that have dense emergent or fringing vegetation. They also use artificial habitats with similar structural features (SA-DEH 2021). | VBA | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat. |
| <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> | Broad-billed Sandpiper | Threatened | | | | | Occurs in sheltered parts of the coast, favouring estuarine mudflats but also occasionally occur on saltmarshes, shallow freshwater lagoons, saltworks and sewage farms, and in areas with large soft intertidal mudflats, which may have shell or sandbanks nearby. Occasionally they occur on reefs or rocky platforms (DEE 2021I) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> | Bar-tailed Godwit | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | 1 | 30/10/2005 | The Bar-tailed Godwit is found mainly in coastal habitats such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays. It is found often around beds of seagrass and, sometimes, in nearby saltmarsh. It has been sighted in coastal sewage farms and saltworks, saltlakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats. It is rarely found on inland wetlands or in areas of short grass, such as farmland, paddocks and airstrips, although it is commonly recorded in paddocks at some locations overseas (Marchant & Higgins 1993) (DSEWPC 2021h). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| <i>Limosa limosa</i> | Black-tailed Godwit | Threatened | | | | | Commonly found in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, or spits and banks of mud, sand or shell-grit; occasionally recorded on rocky coasts or coral islets. The use of habitat often depends on the stage of the tide. It is also found in shallow and sparsely vegetated, near-coastal, wetlands; such as saltmarsh, saltflats, river pools, swamps, lagoons and floodplains. (DEE 2021m) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Macronectes giganteus</i> | Southern Giant-Petrel | Endangered | Vulnerable | BONN | | | It occurs in both pelagic and inshore waters. It is attracted to land at sewage outfalls (DSEWPC 2021i) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Macronectes halli</i> | Northern Giant-Petrel | Vulnerable | Endangered | BONN | 1 | 23/01/2008 | The range of the Northern Giant-Petrel extends into subtropical waters mainly between winter and spring. It frequents both oceanic and inshore waters near breeding islands and in the non-breeding range. (DSEWPC 2021j) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> | Hooded Robin | | Vulnerable | | 1 | 23/01/2000 | Home range 10 ha. Found in lightly timbered woodland, mainly dominated by acacia and/or eucalypts. Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, some small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses (Day and Simpson 2010). | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Yellow Wagtail | Threatened | | | | | Occurs in mainly salt works, paddocks, marshes, grassy wetlands (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM | Low | Unlikely to be more than a very occasional visitor to the study area. |
| <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> | Satin Flycatcher | Threatened | | | | | Occurs mainly in wetter, denser forests often at high elevations (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | Orange-bellied Parrot | Critically Endangered | Critically Endangered | | 3 | 16/04/2013 | Seen almost exclusively in coastal and sub-coastal areas, preferring peninsulas and islands. Saltmarshes, littoral (shore) heathlands and low scrublands are preferred habitats as well as grassy areas, which can include golf courses (DSEWPC 2021k). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> | Eastern Curlew | Critically Endangered | Critically Endangered | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | 26 | 10/03/2019 | Found on intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, mangrove swamps, bays, harbours and lagoons (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Numenius minutus</i> | Little Curlew | Threatened | | | | | Open woodlands with a grassy or burnt understorey, dry saltmarshes, coastal swamps, mudflats or sandflats of estuaries or beaches on sheltered coasts, mown lawns, gardens, recreational areas, ovals, racecourses and verges of roads and airstrips are also used (DEE 2021n) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | Whimbrel | Threatened | | | | | Intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts. It is also found in harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas, often those with mangroves, but also open, unvegetated mudflats. It is occasionally found on sandy or rocky beaches, on coral or rocky islets, or on intertidal reefs and platforms (DEE 2021o) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Oxyura australis</i> | Blue-billed Duck | | Vulnerable | | 74 | 4/02/2019 | Found mainly in deep freshwater marshes with dense vegetation. More open water in non-breeding season (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area. |
| <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> | Fairy Prion | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | | Breeds on islands and rock stacks. It burrows in soil, or uses crevices and caves in cliffs or rock falls. Can also nest in scrub, herbland, tussock or pasture (DSEWPC 2021l). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Osprey | Threatened | | | | | Mainly occurs in mangroves, rivers and estuaries, inshore seas, coastal islands (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Pelagodroma marina</i> | White-faced Storm-Petrel | | Endangered | | 1 | 8/07/1980 | This marine species can normally be found over pelagic waters except when at breeding colonies (Birdlife 2021c) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Phoebetria fusca</i> | Sooty Albatross | Vulnerable | | BONN | | | Oceanic (Day and Simpson 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i> | Light-mantled Albatross | | Critically Endangered | BONN | 1 | 24/03/2004 | pelagic marine species that occurs over continental shelf/slope and deeper waters in the sub-tropical, sub-Antarctic and Antarctic zones. The species breeds on sub-Antarctic islands and rocky islets where pairs nest on cliffs and steep slopes (DEE 2021p) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> | Pacific Golden Plover | Threatened | Vulnerable | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | 2 | 10/03/2019 | Found on muddy, rocky and sandy wetlands, shores, paddocks, saltmarsh, coastal golf courses, estuaries and lagoons (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | Grey Plover | Threatened | Vulnerable | | 1 | 4/11/2001 | Beaches, also mudflats, amongst rocks and also inland (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> | Grey-crowned Babbler | | Vulnerable | | 1 | 01/09/1887 | Found in open forests and woodlands, favouring inland plains with an open shrub layer, little ground cover and plenty of fallen timber and leaf litter. May be seen along roadsides and around farms. In south-east Melbourne, small populations survive on golf courses (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i> | Gould's Petrel | Endangered | | | | | Oceanic (Day and Simpson 2010) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterodroma mollis</i> | Soft-plumaged Petrel | Vulnerable | | | | | The birds burrow among tussock grass and ferns on slopes and valleys (DSEWPC 2021m). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> | Rufous Fantail | Threatened | | BONN | | | Mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts, usually with a dense shrubby understorey often including ferns. (DEE 2021q) | EPBC PM | Low | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area. |
| <i>Rostratula australis</i> | Australian Painted Snipe | Endangered | Critically Endangered | CAMBA | | | 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 (DSEWPC 2021n). | EPBC PM | Low | Drowleys Road wetland represents marginal suitable habitat. |
| <i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> | Australasian Shoveler | | Vulnerable | | 60 | 14/03/2019 | All kinds of wetlands, preferring large undisturbed heavily vegetated freshwater swamps. It is also found on open waters and occasionally along the coast. Nests are built on the ground in dense vegetation, sometimes on a stump or hollow of a tree that is standing in water (Birdlife 2021d). | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area |
| <i>Sterna albifrons</i> | Little Tern | Threatened | Critically Endangered | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | 1 | 18/05/2000 | Mainly coastal, being found on beaches, sheltered inlets, estuaries, lakes, sewage farms, lagoons, river mouths and deltas. Nesting sites are usually located where humans swim, walk, exercise dogs, picnic and drive off-road vehicles (NSW- OoEHd). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Sterna nereis</i> | Fairy Tern | Vulnerable | Critically Endangered | | 2 | 22/12/2010 | Almost exclusively coastal however may occur several kilometres from the sea in harbours, inlets and rivers. Nests in small, scattered colonies in low dunes or on sandy beaches just above high tide mark (DSEWPC 2021o). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> | Freckled Duck | | Endangered | | 3 | 14/03/2019 | Prefers permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. During | VBA | Medium | Suitable habitat exists in form of Drowleys Road wetland. Possible |

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| | | | | | | | drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds (AM 2021). | | | occasional visitor to this area of habitat located adjacent to study area |
| <i>Synoicus chinensis</i> | King Quail | | Endangered | | 1 | 1/01/1860 | Habitat of dense grass which is often swampy (Day and Simpson 2010) | VBA | Unlikely | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i> | Buller's Albatross | Vulnerable | | BONN | | | In Australia, Buller's Albatross are seen over inshore, offshore and pelagic water (DSEWPC 2021p) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i> | Northern Buller's Albatross | Vulnerable | | | | | In Australia, the species occurs over inshore, offshore and pelagic waters (DSEWPC 2021q) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i> | Shy Albatross | Vulnerable | Endangered | | 5 | 1/06/2009 | Ocean-going species inhabits subantarctic and subtropical marine waters, spending the majority of its time at sea. Occasionally the species occurs in continental shelf waters, in bays and harbours (NSW- OoEHa). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i> | White-capped Albatross | Vulnerable | | | | | During the non-breeding season, birds have been observed over continental shelves around continents. The species occurs both inshore and offshore (DSEWPC 2021r) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> | Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross | Vulnerable | Endangered | BONN | 1 | 19/06/1977 | Marine and pelagic, though occurs inshore in places (HBW 2021b) | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> | Grey-headed Albatross | Endangered | Vulnerable | BONN | | | Oceanic (Day and Simpson 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thalassarche impavida</i> | Campbell Albatross | Vulnerable | | | | | The Campbell Albatross is a marine sea bird inhabiting sub-Antarctic and subtropical waters from pelagic to shelf-break water habitats (DSEWPC 2021s) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> | Black-browed Albatross | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | 2 | 19/06/1977 | Oceanic, coastal, wide bays, follows ships (Day and Simpson 2010). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| <i>Thalassarche salvini</i> | Salvin's Albatross | Vulnerable | | | | | Salvin's Albatross nest's on level or gently sloping ledges, summits, slopes and caves of rocky islets and stacks, usually in broken terrain with little soil and vegetation (DSEWPC 2021t) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> | Hooded Plover | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | 531 | 5/07/2019 | Prefers sandy ocean beaches that are broad and flat, backed by sparsely vegetated sand-dunes for shelter and nesting. At night they favour the upper zones of beaches for roosting (NSW-OoEHe). | VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubicollis</i> | Hooded Plover (eastern) | Vulnerable | | | | | Occurs on wide beaches backed by sand dunes with large amounts of seaweed and jetsam, creek mouths and inlet entrances. (DEE 2021s) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | Common Greenshank | Threatened | Vulnerable | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | | | The Common Greenshank is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. It occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. The edges of the wetlands used are generally of mud or clay, occasionally of sand, and may be bare or with emergent or fringing vegetation, including short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes, and dead or live trees. (DSEWPC 2021u) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Xenus cinereus</i> | Terek Sandpiper | Threatened | Endangered | CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA BONN | | | Found on the coast in mangrove swamps, tidal mudflats and the seashore (Day and Simpson 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| Amphibians and Reptiles | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Caretta caretta</i> | Loggerhead Turtle | Endangered | | | | | Oceanic, marine species | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |

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| <i>Chelonia mydas</i> | Green Turtle | Vulnerable | | | | | Oceanic, marine species | EPBC PM | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | Leatherback Turtle | Endangered | Critically Endangered | | 2 | 10/02/2020 | Oceanic, marine species | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | No suitable habitat. |
| <i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> | Swamp Skink | | Endangered | | 8 | 19/09/2016 | The Swamp Skink is widely distributed across southern Victoria. It is most commonly found in swampy habitats near the coast, but has also been recorded from the Grampians. (MV 2021) | VBA | Low | Targeted surveys did not detect the species within the study area. The likelihood of regular occurrence of Swamp Skink within or adjacent to the shared path alignment is low. (Jake Urlus, 2023) |
| <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | Growling Grass Frog | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | 13 | 1/10/2012 | Need still or slow moving water with emergent vegetation around the edges and mats of floating and submerged plants (DSE 2021). | EPBC PM / VBA | Low-Medium (moderate) | Targeted surveys did not detect the species within the study area. Drowleys Road wetland provides 'low quality' habitat for the species. (Jake Urlus, 2023) |
| <i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i> | Glossy Grass Skink | | Endangered | | 4 | 18/02/2002 | Lives amongst dense vegetation, usually close to water. Also found where dry sclerophyll forest meets wet heathland subject to frequent flooding. Shelters in dense vegetation and in rotting logs (ParksTas 2021). | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat present. Lack of connectivity to recordings limits potential presence within study area. |
| <i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i> | Southern Toadlet | | Endangered | | 1 | 2/05/2001 | Frequent dry forest, woodland, shrubland, grassland, and heaths. They shelter under leaf litter and other debris in moist soaks and depressions (Frogs.Org 2021). | VBA | Low | Marginal suitable habitat present. Lack of connectivity to recordings limits potential presence within study area. |
| <i>Varanus varius</i> | Lace Monitor | | Endangered | | | Observations reported by Council staff and Landholders | The calculated mean home range for the Lace Goanna is 64 +/- 34 ha and it utilises large hollow bearing trees for such activities as night time shelter and resting (Weavers 1993). Routes of low | VBA | High | Several recent observations of the species have been made by Council staff and landowners in proximity |

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| | | | | | | | dispersal probability relate to the upper alpine slopes and plateaux and flat grassy plains of western Victoria (VEAC 2023) | | | to the alignment at Emma Lane. (Jake Urlus, 2023) |
| Mammals | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i> | Swamp Antechinus | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | 36 | 25/09/2017 | This species occurs in damp habitats with dense understorey vegetation. It has been found in forest, woodland, heathland, tussock grassland, and sedgeland. It prefers lower elevation areas, with a southerly aspect and moderate slope (IUNC 2021) | EPBC PM / VBA | Low | Targeted surveys did not detect the species within the study area. Species is considered to have a low likelihood of regular occurrence within the study area. (Jake Urlus, 2023) |
| <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> | Spot-tailed Quoll | Endangered | Endangered | | 3 | 1/01/1760 | Home range 100 to 200 ha. Trees with hollows, hollow logs on the ground, rocky outcrops, caves or rock crevices (Menkhorst, Knight 2010). | EPBC PM / VBA | Unlikely | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area within last 25 years. |
| <i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i> | Southern Brown Bandicoot | Endangered | Endangered | | 19 | 15/05/2017 | Home range 1 to 6 ha. Eucalypt woodlands and forests that have a dense shrubby understorey. Bandicoots often inhabit blackberry thickets (Menkhorst, Knight 2010). | EPBC PM / VBA | Low-Medium (Moderate) | Targeted surveys did not detect the species within the study area. Species is considered to have a low likelihood of regular occurrence within the study area (Jake Urlus, 2023) |
| <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> | Platypus | | Vulnerable | | 1 | 25/08/1993 | Inhabits freshwater streams, ranging from alpine creeks to tropical lowland rivers, also lakes, shallow reservoirs and farm dams. Prefers areas with steep vegetated banks in which to burrows (Menkhorst, Knight 2010) | VBA | Unlikely | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area within last 25 years. |

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|---|------------------------|--|-----------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| <i>Petauroides volans</i> | Greater Glider | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | | The greater glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial, largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands. It is primarily folivorous, with a diet mostly comprising eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers (Kehl & Borsboom 1984; Kavanagh & Lambert 1990; van der Ree et al., 2004). It is typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows (Andrews et al., 1994; Smith et al., 1994, 1995; Kavanagh 2000; Eyre 2004; van der Ree et al., 2004; Vanderduys et al., 2012). The distribution may be patchy even in suitable habitat (Kavanagh 2000). The greater glider favours forests with a diversity of eucalypt species, due to seasonal variation in its preferred tree species (Kavanagh 1984) (Menkhorst, Knight 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area. |
| <i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> | Long-nosed Potoroo | Vulnerable | Near Threatened | | | | Home range 2 to 4 ha. Requires open, floristically diverse areas for foraging in conjunction with dense, complex shrubby vegetation for shelter from predators (Menkhorst, Knight 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area. |
| <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> | Grey-headed Flying-fox | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | | 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 (Menkhorst, Knight 2010). | EPBC PM | Unlikely | Unlikely to be more than a very occasional visitor to the study area. |
| <i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i> | White-footed Dunnart | | Vulnerable | | 30 | 24/09/2018 | In Victoria, it occurs in a range of habitats including coastal tussock grassland and sedgeland, wet heath, and forest or woodland with a dense (>50% cover) heathy understorey or mid-story vegetation (Menkhorst, Knight 2010) | VBA | Low | Species was not detected by camera surveys undertaken within the study area. Marginal suitable habitat present. Vegetation within site has limited connectivity to Wonthaggi Heathland |

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| Scientific Name | Common Name | Conservation Status | | Treaty | Count of Sightings | Date of Last Record | Preferred Habitat Notes | Database Source | Likelihood of occurrence | Comments |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | EPBC Act Status / Listed migratory species | FFG Act Status | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | NCR and the recent recordings of the species. |
| Fish | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Galaxiella pusilla</i> | Dwarf Galaxias | Vulnerable | Endangered | | | | Dwarf Galaxias has broad habitat requirements and occurs in slow flowing and still, shallow, permanent and temporary freshwater habitats such as swamps, drains and the backwaters of streams and creeks, often (but not always) containing dense aquatic macrophytes and emergent plants (Cadwallader & Backhouse 1983; McDowall 1996; Hammer 2002a). In larger pools, the species is usually found amongst marginal vegetation. Some wetlands where it occurs may partially or completely dry up during summer (Humphries 1986) and such wetlands rely on seasonal flooding plus linkages to other sites where the species occurs, for recolonisation (Backhouse & Vanner 1978). Wetlands connected to a more permanent waterbody (such as river or creek) may also be vital to their long-term survival (particularly during extended dry conditions) and must therefore be considered as part of the habitat requirement critical to survival (DSEWPC 2021v) | EPBC PM | Low | Some aspects of suitable habitat were present at Drowleys Rd wetland; however, this site was considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence. (AE) (Jake Urlus, 2023) |
| <i>Prototroctes mareana</i> | Australian Grayling | Vulnerable | Vulnerable | | | | Inhabit cool, clear, freshwater streams with gravel substrate and areas alternating between pools and riffle zones. The species has been found over 100 km upstream from the sea (DSEWPC 2021w) | EPBC PM | Unlikely | Marginal suitable habitat present. No records within local area. |

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References

| SPECIES | TAG | Title | Detail |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Birds | | | |
| <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> | DSEWPC 2021a | Regent Honeyeater | https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/factsheet-regent-honeyeater-xanthomyza-phrygia |
| <i>Apus pacificus</i> | DEE 2021a | Fork-tailed Swift | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=678 |
| <i>Ardea modesta</i> | DSEWPC 2021b | Action Statement No 120 | http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/251185/Great_Egret_Ardea-alba.pdf |
| <i>Ardea plumifera</i> | HBW 2021a | Plumed Egret | https://www.hbw.com/species/plumed-egret-ardea-plumifera |
| <i>Ardenna carneipes</i> | DEE 2021b | Flesh-footed Shearwater | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=1043 |
| <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | DEE 2021c | Ruddy Turnstone | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=872 |
| <i>Aythya australis</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Biziura lobata</i> | Birdlife 2021a | Musk Duck | http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=363 |
| <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> | SA-MDB 2021 | Australasian Bittern | http://root.ala.org.au/bdrs-core/mdnrm/fieldguide/taxon.htm?id=29026 |
| <i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius pyrrhopygius</i> | DSEWPC 2021c | Chestnut-rumped Heathwren | http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/conservation-advice/hylacola-pyrrhopygia-parkeri |
| <i>Calidris acuminata</i> | DEE 2021d | Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=874 |
| <i>Calidris canutus</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Red Knot | |
| <i>Calidris ferrunginea</i> | Birdlife 2021b | Curlew Sandpiper | http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/curlew-sandpiper |
| <i>Calidris melanotos</i> | DEE 2021e | Pectoral Sandpiper | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=858 |
| <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> | DEE 2021f | Red-necked Stint | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=860 |
| <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> | SWIFFT 2021a | Great Knot | http://www.swifft.net.au/cb_pages/great_knot.php |
| <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> | DEE 2021g | Double-banded Plover | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=895 |
| <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> | DSEWPC 2021d | Lesser Sand Plover | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=879 |
| <i>Diomedea antipodensis</i> | DSEWPC 2021e | Antipodean Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64458 |
| <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Diomedea exulans</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Diomedea gibsoni</i> | DEE 2021h | Gibson's Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64466 |
| <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> | DSEWPC 2021f | Northern Royal Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64456 |

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| SPECIES | TAG | Title | Detail |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Birds | | | |
| <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> | NSW- OoEHb | Grey Falcon | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10330 |
| <i>Falco subniger</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Fregatta grallaria grallaria</i> | DEE 2021i | White-bellied Storm-Petrel | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64438 |
| <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Gallinago megala</i> | DEE 2021j | Swinhoes Snipe | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=864 |
| <i>Gallinago stenura</i> | DEE 2021k | Pin-tailed Snipe | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=841 |
| <i>Grantiella picta</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Halobaena caerulea</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> | DSEWPC 2021g | White-throated Needletail | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=682 |
| <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> | DEE 2021l | Broad-billed Sandpiper | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=842 |
| <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> | DSEWPC 2021h | Limosa lapponica | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=844 |
| <i>Limosa limosa</i> | DEE 2021m | Black-tailed Godwit | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=845 |
| <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> | SA-DEH 2021 | Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis | Threatened Species Profile- South Australia- Department for Environment and Heritage |
| <i>Macronectes giganteus</i> | DSEWPC 2021i | Southern Giant Petrel | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=1060 |
| <i>Macronectes halli</i> | DSEWPC 2021j | Northern Giant Petrel | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=1061 |
| <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | DSEWPC 2021k | Orange-bellied Parrot | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=747 |

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| SPECIES | TAG | Title | Detail |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Birds | | | |
| <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Numenius minutus</i> | DEE 2021n | Little Curlew | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=848 |
| <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | DEE 2021o | Whimbrel | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=849 |
| <i>Oxyura australis</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> | DSEWPC 2021l | Fairy Prion | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64445 |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Pelagodroma marina</i> | Birdlife 2021c | White-faced Storm-Petrel | http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/white-faced-storm-petrel-pelagodroma-marina/text |
| <i>Phoebastria fusca</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Sooty Albatross | |
| <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i> | DEE 2021p | Light-mantled Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=1076 |
| <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Pterodroma mollis</i> | DSEWPC 2021m | Soft-plumaged Petrel | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=1036 |
| <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| <i>Rhipidua rufifrons</i> | DEE 2021q | Rufous Fantail | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=592 |
| <i>Rostratula australis</i> | DSEWPC 2021n | Australian Painted Snipe | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=77037 |
| <i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> | Birdlife 2021d | Australasian Shoveler | http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/factsheet/22680243 |
| <i>Sterna albifrons</i> | NSW- OoEHd | Little Tern | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10769 |
| <i>Sterna nereis</i> | DSEWPC 2021o | Australian Fairy Tern | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=82950 |
| <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> | AM 2021 | Freckled Duck | http://australianmuseum.net.au/freckled-duck |
| <i>Synoicus chinensis</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | King Quail | |
| <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i> | DSEWPC 2021p | Buller's Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64460 |
| <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i> | DSEWPC 2021q | Northern Buller's Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64460 |
| <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> | HBW 2021b | Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64464 |
| <i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i> | NSW- OoEHa | Shy Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=82345 |
| <i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i> | DEE 2021r | White-capped Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=82344 |
| <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Grey-headed Albatross | |

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| SPECIES | TAG | Title | Detail |
|---|------------------------|--|---|
| Birds | | | |
| <i>Thalassarche impavida</i> | DSEWPC 2021r | Campbell Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64459 |
| <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Black-browed Albatross | |
| <i>Thalassarche salvini</i> | DSEWPC 2021s | Salvin's Albatross | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64463 |
| <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> | NSW- OoEHe | Hooded Plover | http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10803 |
| <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubicollis</i> | DEE 2021s | Hooded Plover (eastern) | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=66726 |
| <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | DSEWPC 2021t | Common Greenshank | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=832 |
| <i>Xenus cinereus</i> | Day and Simpson 2010 | Field Guide to the Birds of Australia | |
| Amphibians & Reptiles | | | |
| <i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> | MV 2021 | Swamp Skink | https://museumvictoria.com.au/discoverycentre/infosheets/lizards-found-in-victoria/swamp-skink/ |
| <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | DSEWPC 2021u | Growling Grass Frog | http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/103408/GGF_fact_sheet.pdf |
| <i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i> | ParksTas 2021 | Glossy Grass Skink | http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=5471 |
| <i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i> | SWIFFT 2021b | Southern Toadlet | http://www.swift.net.au/cb_pages/southern_toadlet.php |
| <i>Varanus varius</i> | VEAC 2023 | Lace Monitor - Statewide Modelling of Native Vegetation (unpublished web document) | |
| Mammals | | | |
| <i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i> | IUNC 2021 | Swamp Antechinus | http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/40525/0 |
| <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> | Menkhorst, Knight 2010 | A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia, Third Edition, 2010. Oxford University Press. | |
| <i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i> | Menkhorst, Knight 2010 | A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia, Third Edition, 2010. Oxford University Press. | |
| <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> | Menkhorst, Knight 2010 | A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia, Third Edition, 2010. Oxford University Press. | |
| <i>Petauroides volans</i> | Menkhorst, Knight 2010 | A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia, Third Edition, 2010. Oxford University Press. | |
| <i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> | Menkhorst, Knight 2010 | A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia, Third Edition, 2010. Oxford University Press. | |

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| SPECIES | TAG | Title | Detail |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Birds | | | |
| <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> | Menkhorst, Knight 2010 | A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia, Third Edition, 2010. Oxford University Press. | |
| <i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i> | Menkhorst, Knight 2010 | A Field Guide to the Mammals of Australia, Third Edition, 2010. Oxford University Press. | |
| Fish | | | |
| <i>Galaxiella pusilla</i> | DSEWPC 2021v | Dwarf Galaxias | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=56790 |
| <i>Prototroctes mareana</i> | DSEWPC 2021w | Australian Grayling | http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=26179 |

Key to Likely of Occurrence

| Likelihood | Comments |
|-----------------|--|
| Present | Species has been confirmed as present on site during field work |
| High | Suitable habitat present on site |
| | Likely to be a resident population/s in the local area* |
| | Previously recorded on site |
| | Numerous records within the local area within the past 5 years |
| Moderate | Aspects of habitat present but may be modified |
| | Species may be resident in the local area or it forms part of the species' range |
| | May seasonally or opportunistically use resources within the local area |
| | Less than 10 year old records within local area |
| Low | Limited aspects of habitat present or habitat highly modified |
| | Species may occur rarely or as an opportunistic visitor in the area |
| | Few records within the local area within the past 25 years |
| Unlikely | No suitable habitat present |
| | Site is located outside of species natural range |
| | Considered locally extinct |
| | No records of the species within the local area in the last 25 years |

* Local area = within a 5km range of the site.

Appendix 10: All Scattered Tree and Large Tree recordings with individual tree loss determinations

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| 1 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 28 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3.36 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 2 | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i> | Blue Gum | 90 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 10.8 | Planted at front of residence. Estimated DBH, 4 stems. | Remove | NO |
| 3 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 97 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 11.64 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 4 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> | Manna Gum | 71 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.52 | Likely Planted | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 5 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 66 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.92 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 6 | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i> | Blue Gum | 55 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.6 | | Remove | YES |
| 7 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 35 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.2 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 8 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 55 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.6 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 9 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 53 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.36 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 10 | Dead Tree | | 38 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.56 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 11 | Dead Tree | | 29 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3.48 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 12 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 30 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3.6 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 13 | Dead Tree | | 69 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 8.28 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 14 | Dead Tree | | 49 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.88 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 15 | Dead Tree | | 91 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 10.92 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 16 | Dead Tree | | 38 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.56 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 17 | Dead Tree | | 33 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3.96 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 18 | Dead Tree | | 42 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.04 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 19 | Dead Tree | | 55 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.6 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |

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| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|
| 20 | Dead Tree | | 47 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.64 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 21 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 80 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.6 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 22 | Dead Tree | | 75 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 23 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 23 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.76 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 24 | Dead Tree | | 39 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.68 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 25 | Dead Tree | | 34 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.08 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 26 | Dead Tree | | 59 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.08 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 27 | Eucalyptus radiata | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 19 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.28 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 28 | Eucalyptus radiata | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 36 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.32 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 29 | Dead Tree | | 23 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.76 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 30 | Dead Tree | | 45 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.4 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 31 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 98 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 11.76 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 32 | Dead Tree | | 75 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 33 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 73 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.76 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 34 | Dead Tree | | 55 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.6 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 35 | Dead Tree | | 91 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 10.92 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 36 | Dead Tree | | 35 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.2 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 37 | Dead Tree | | 35 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.2 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 38 | Eucalyptus ovata | Swamp Gum | 47 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.64 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 39 | Dead Tree | | 37 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.44 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 40 | Eucalyptus ovata | Swamp Gum | 48 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.76 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 41 | Eucalyptus ovata | Swamp Gum | 51 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.12 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 42 | Eucalyptus viminalis | Manna Gum | 72 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 8.64 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 43 | Corymbia maculata | Spotted Gum | 25 | Victorian Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------|
| 44 | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i> | Blue Gum | 67 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 8.04 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 45 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 75 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 46 | <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> | Mahogany Gum | 21 | Victorian Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.52 | Planted | Remove | NO |
| 47 | <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> | Mahogany Gum | 48 | Victorian Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.76 | Planted | Remove | NO |
| 48 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 116 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 13.92 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 49 | <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> | Mahogany Gum | 60 | Victorian Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.2 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 50 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 20 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.4 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 51 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 25 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 52 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 14 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 1.68 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 53 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 32 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3.84 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 54 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 8 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 0.96 | Planted | Remove | YES |
| 55 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 13 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 1.56 | Planted | Remove | YES |
| 56 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 8 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 0.96 | Planted | Remove | YES |
| 57 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 20 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.4 | Planted | Remove | YES |
| 58 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 18 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.16 | Planted | Remove | YES |
| 59 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 25 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3 | Planted | Remove | YES |
| 60 | <i>Corymbia maculata</i> | Spotted Gum | 47 | Victorian Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.64 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 61 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 106 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 12.72 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 62 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 77 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.24 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 63 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 78 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.36 | | Remove | YES |
| 64 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 80 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.6 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 65 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 77 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.24 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 66 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 98 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 11.76 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 67 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 94 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 11.28 | | Remove | YES |
| 68 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 70 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.4 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 69 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 83 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.96 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 70 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 100 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 12 | | Remove | YES |
| 71 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 77 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.24 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 72 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 83 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.96 | Reccomendation to insert curve to retain tree | Remove | YES |
| 73 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 91 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.92 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 74 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 70 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.4 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 75 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 74 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.88 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 76 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 70 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.4 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 77 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 80 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.6 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------|
| 78 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 125 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 15 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 79 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 71 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.52 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 80 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 76 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.12 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 81 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 87 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.44 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 82 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 82 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.84 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 83 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 85 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.2 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 84 | <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i> | Blue Gum | 85 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.2 | | Remove | YES |
| 85 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 76 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.12 | | Remove | YES |
| 86 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 87 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.44 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 87 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 84 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.08 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 88 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 114 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 13.68 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 89 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 87 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.44 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 90 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 80 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.6 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 91 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 114 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 13.68 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 92 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 88 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.56 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 93 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 119 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 14.28 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 94 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 104 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 12.48 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 95 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 51 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.12 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 96 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 45 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.4 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 97 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 66 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.92 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 98 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 92 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 11.04 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 99 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 114 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 13.68 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 100 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 70 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 8.4 | Dead. | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 101 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 39 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.68 | Fallen. Alive | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 102 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 90 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.8 | trz | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 103 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 99 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 11.88 | Dead | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 104 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 63 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.56 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 105 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 44 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.28 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 106 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 52 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.24 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 107 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 93 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 11.16 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 108 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 87 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 10.44 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 109 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 114 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 13.68 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 110 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 78 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.36 | trz | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 111 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 51 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6.12 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 112 | <i>Banksia serrata</i> | Saw Banksia | 40 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.8 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 113 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 30 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3.6 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 114 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 41 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.92 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 115 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 64 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.68 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 116 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 46 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.52 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 117 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 50 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 118 | <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> | Coast Banksia | 30 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 3.6 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 119 | <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> | Coast Banksia | 20 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 2.4 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 120 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 77 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.24 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 121 | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> | River Red Gum | 80 | Victorian Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.6 | Planted | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 122 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 85 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 10.2 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 123 | <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> | Coast Banksia | 60 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.2 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 124 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 77 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.24 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 125 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 130 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 15.6 | Recommend path deviation. | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 126 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 37 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.44 | | Remove | YES |
| 127 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 69 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 8.28 | Recommend path deviation. Avoid excavation within | Remove | YES |
| 128 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 80 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.6 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 129 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 43 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.16 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 130 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 74 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 8.88 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 131 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 67 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 8.04 | Dead | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 132 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 40 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 4.8 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 133 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 123 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 14.76 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 134 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 180 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 21.6 | | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 135 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 177 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 21.24 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 136 | <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pryoriana</i> | Coast Manna-gum | 110 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 13.2 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 137 | <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> | Mahogany Gum | 98 | Non-Victorian Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 11.76 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 138 | <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> | Mahogany Gum | 111 | Non-Victorian Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 13.32 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 139 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 105 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 12.6 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 140 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 83 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.96 | Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 141 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 61 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.32 | LOST | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 142 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 76 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.12 | LOST | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 143 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 116 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 13.92 | Dead Tree | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 144 | <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 72 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.64 | Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 145 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 70 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 8.4 | Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 146 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 74 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 8.88 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 147 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 50 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6 | Dead. Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 148 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 64 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 7.68 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 149 | <i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> | Swamp Gum | 50 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 6 | Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 150 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 79 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.48 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 151 | <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> | Messmate Stringybark | 98 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 11.76 | | Retained- Avoided | NO |

Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| Tree ID No. | Botanical Name | Common Name | Diameter at Breast Height | Origin | Size Category | Type | Tree Protection Zone (metres) | Comments | Status | Offsets Applied |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 152 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 107 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 12.84 | Dead. Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 153 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 99 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 11.88 | LOST | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 154 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 109 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 13.08 | Dead | Retained- Avoided | YES |
| 155 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 97 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 11.64 | Dead. Retained. | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 156 | Eucalyptus radiata | Narrow-leaved Peppermint | 100 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 12 | LOST | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 157 | Eucalyptus ovata | Swamp Gum | 81 | Locally Native | Large | Large Tree in Patch | 9.72 | LOST | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 158 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 80 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.6 | Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 159 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 81 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.72 | Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 160 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 83 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 9.96 | Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |
| 161 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 106 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 12.72 | LOST | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 162 | Eucalyptus obliqua | Messmate Stringybark | 48 | Locally Native | Small | Scattered Tree- Small | 5.76 | LOST | Retained - Assumed Loss- TPZ encroachment | YES |
| 163 | Eucalyptus ovata | Swamp Gum | 118 | Locally Native | Large | Scattered Tree- Large | 14.16 | 15% Health. Retained | Retained- Avoided | NO |

Appendix 11: Native Vegetation Removal Report



Native vegetation removal report

This report provides information to support an application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. The report is **not an assessment by DELWP** of the proposed native vegetation removal. Native vegetation information and offset requirements have been determined using spatial data provided by the applicant or their consultant.

Date of issue: 30/03/2023
Time of issue: 4:02 pm

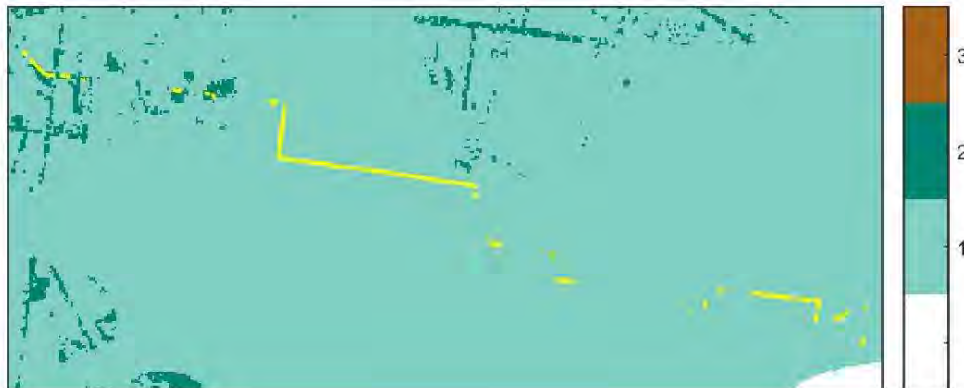
Report ID: IDE_2023_011

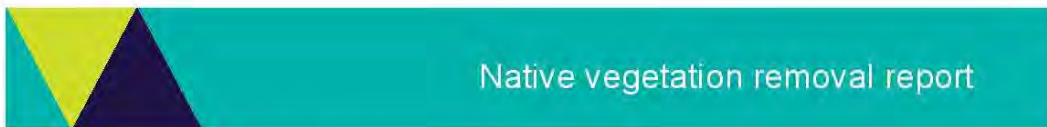
| | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| Project ID | ENSYM_Clearing_v3_27032023 |
|------------|----------------------------|

Assessment pathway

| Assessment pathway | Detailed Assessment Pathway |
|--|---|
| Extent including past and proposed | 3.702 ha |
| Extent of past removal | 0.000 ha |
| Extent of proposed removal | 3.702 ha |
| No. Large trees proposed to be removed | 39 |
| Location category of proposed removal | Location 2 The native vegetation is in an area mapped as an endangered Ecological Vegetation Class (as per the statewide EVC map). Removal of less than 0.5 hectares of native vegetation in this location will not have a significant impact on any habitat for a rare or threatened species. |

1. Location map





Offset requirements if a permit is granted

Any approval granted will include a condition to obtain an offset that meets the following requirements:

| | |
|---|---|
| General offset amount¹ | 1.258 general habitat units |
| Vicinity | West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Bass Coast Shire Council |
| Minimum strategic biodiversity value score ² | 0.362 |
| Large trees | 39 large trees |

NB: values within tables in this document may not add to the totals shown above due to rounding

Appendix 1 includes information about the native vegetation to be removed

Appendix 2 includes information about the rare or threatened species mapped at the site.

Appendix 3 includes maps showing native vegetation to be removed and extracts of relevant species habitat importance maps

¹ The general offset amount required is the sum of all general habitat units in Appendix 1.

² Minimum strategic biodiversity score is 80 per cent of the weighted average score across habitat zones where a general offset is required



Next steps

Any proposal to remove native vegetation must meet the application requirements of the Detailed Assessment Pathway and it will be assessed under the Detailed Assessment Pathway.

If you wish to remove the mapped native vegetation you are required to apply for a permit from your local council. Council will refer your application to DELWP for assessment, as required. **This report is not a referral assessment by DELWP.**

This *Native vegetation removal report* must be submitted with your application for a permit to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.

Refer to the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) for a full list of application requirements. This report provides information that meets the following application requirements:

- The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway
- A description of the native vegetation to be removed (partly met)
- Maps showing the native vegetation and property (partly met)
- Information about the impacts on rare or threatened species.
- The offset requirements determined in accordance with section 5 of the Guidelines that apply if approval is granted to remove native vegetation.

Additional application requirements must be met including:

- Topographical and land information
- Recent dated photographs
- Details of past native vegetation removal
- An avoid and minimise statement
- A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan that applies
- A defensible space statement as applicable
- A statement about the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan as applicable
- A site assessment report including a habitat hectare assessment of any patches of native vegetation and details of trees
- An offset statement that explains that an offset has been identified and how it will be secured.

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For more information contact the DELWP Customer Service Centre 136 186

www.delwp.vic.gov.au

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Obtaining this publication does not guarantee that an application will meet the requirements of Clauses 52.16 or 52.17 of the Victoria Planning Provisions and Victorian planning schemes or that a permit to remove native vegetation will be granted.

Notwithstanding anything else contained in this publication, you must ensure that you comply with all relevant laws, legislation, awards or orders and that you obtain and comply with all permits, approvals and the like that affect, are applicable or are necessary to undertake any action to remove, lop or destroy or otherwise deal with any native vegetation or that apply to matters within the scope of Clauses 52.16 or 52.17 of the Victoria Planning Provisions and Victorian planning schemes.

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Appendix 1: Description of native vegetation to be removed

The species-general offset test was applied to your proposal. This test determines if the proposed removal of native vegetation has a proportional impact on any rare or threatened species habitats above the species offset threshold. The threshold is set at 0.005 per cent of the mapped habitat value for a species. When the proportional impact is above the species offset threshold a species offset is required. This test is done for all species mapped at the site. Multiple species offsets will be required if the species offset threshold is exceeded for multiple species.

Where a zone requires species offset(s), the species habitat units for each species in that zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

$$\text{Species habitat units} = \text{extent} \times \text{condition} \times \text{species landscape factor} \times 2, \text{ where the species landscape factor} = 0.5 + (\text{habitat importance score}/2)$$

The species offset amount(s) required is the sum of all species habitat units per zone

Where a zone does not require a species offset, the general habitat units in that zone is calculated by the following equation in accordance with the Guidelines:

$$\text{General habitat units} = \text{extent} \times \text{condition} \times \text{general landscape factor} \times 1.5, \text{ where the general landscape factor} = 0.5 + (\text{strategic biodiversity value score}/2)$$

The general offset amount required is the sum of all general habitat units per zone.

Native vegetation to be removed

| Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file | | | | | | | Information calculated by EnSym | | | | | Offset type |
|---|-------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Zone | Type | BioEVC | BioEVC conservation status | Large tree(s) | Partial removal | Condition score | Polygon Extent | Extent without overlap | SBV score | HI score | Habitat units | |
| 15-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.350 | 0.000 | 0.000 | General |
| 32-A | Patch | gipp0175 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.250 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 0.503 | 0.006 | 0.006 | General |
| 32-B | Patch | gipp0175 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.250 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.400 | 0.010 | 0.010 | General |
| 17-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.021 | 0.021 | 0.440 | 0.009 | 0.009 | General |
| 17-B | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.370 | 0.002 | 0.002 | General |
| 33-A | Patch | gipp0175 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.230 | 0.041 | 0.041 | 0.500 | 0.011 | 0.011 | General |
| 33-B | Patch | gipp0175 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.230 | 0.024 | 0.024 | 0.500 | 0.006 | 0.006 | General |
| 17-C | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.077 | 0.077 | 0.781 | 0.040 | 0.040 | General |
| 17-D | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.737 | 0.004 | 0.004 | General |
| 17-E | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.445 | 0.004 | 0.004 | General |
| 4-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 1 | no | 0.290 | 0.042 | 0.042 | 0.270 | 0.012 | 0.012 | General |

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| Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file | | | | | | | Information calculated by EnSym | | | | | Offset type |
|---|-------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Zone | Type | BioEVC | BioEVC conservation status | Large tree(s) | Partial removal | Condition score | Polygon Extent | Extent without overlap | SBV score | HI score | Habitat units | |
| 16-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.530 | 0.002 | 0.002 | General |
| 16-B | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.390 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.576 | 0.024 | 0.024 | General |
| 5-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 2 | no | 0.340 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.590 | 0.020 | 0.020 | General |
| 16-C | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.085 | 0.085 | 0.370 | 0.034 | 0.034 | General |
| 6-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 3 | no | 0.430 | 0.156 | 0.156 | 0.462 | 0.074 | 0.074 | General |
| 16-D | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.390 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 0.374 | 0.013 | 0.013 | General |
| 16-E | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.251 | 0.251 | 0.355 | 0.099 | 0.099 | General |
| 35-A | Patch | gipp0175 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.360 | 0.087 | 0.087 | 0.360 | 0.032 | 0.032 | General |
| 6-B | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 6 | no | 0.430 | 0.281 | 0.281 | 0.385 | 0.126 | 0.126 | General |
| 36-A | Patch | gipp0175 | Endangered | 2 | no | 0.250 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.370 | 0.018 | 0.018 | General |
| 16-F | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.139 | 0.139 | 0.346 | 0.055 | 0.055 | General |
| 5-B | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.340 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.338 | 0.004 | 0.004 | General |
| 7-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.280 | 0.098 | 0.098 | 0.390 | 0.027 | 0.027 | General |
| 16-G | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.125 | 0.125 | 0.307 | 0.048 | 0.048 | General |
| 16-H | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 0.390 | 0.012 | 0.012 | General |
| 8-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 2 | no | 0.380 | 0.039 | 0.039 | 0.465 | 0.016 | 0.016 | General |
| 16-I | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.082 | 0.082 | 0.540 | 0.037 | 0.037 | General |
| 9-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 3 | no | 0.490 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.569 | 0.062 | 0.062 | General |
| 26-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.080 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.430 | 0.001 | 0.001 | General |
| 27-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.160 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.560 | 0.001 | 0.001 | General |
| 27-B | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.160 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.544 | 0.002 | 0.002 | General |
| 10-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 1 | no | 0.350 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.560 | 0.015 | 0.015 | General |

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| Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file | | | | | | | Information calculated by EnSym | | | | | Offset type |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Zone | Type | BioEVC | BioEVC conservation status | Large tree(s) | Partial removal | Condition score | Polygon Extent | Extent without overlap | SBV score | HI score | Habitat units | |
| 11-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.510 | | 0.001 | General |
| 11-B | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.510 | | 0.006 | General |
| 12-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.070 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.510 | | 0.000 | General |
| 28-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.310 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.360 | | 0.000 | General |
| 28-B | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.310 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.360 | | 0.002 | General |
| 28-C | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.310 | 0.152 | 0.152 | 0.363 | | 0.048 | General |
| 28-D | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.310 | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.410 | | 0.014 | General |
| 29-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.220 | 0.025 | 0.025 | 0.570 | | 0.006 | General |
| 30-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.130 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.370 | | 0.001 | General |
| 14-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.170 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.370 | | 0.001 | General |
| 13-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 1 | no | 0.260 | 0.055 | 0.055 | 0.600 | | 0.017 | General |
| 1-A | Patch | gipp0002 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.210 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.270 | | 0.002 | General |
| 2-A | Patch | gipp0002 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.140 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.270 | | 0.002 | General |
| 31-A | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.220 | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.600 | | 0.011 | General |
| 17-F | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.370 | | 0.003 | General |
| 17-G | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.390 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.370 | | 0.002 | General |
| 32-C | Patch | gipp0175 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.250 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.510 | | 0.002 | General |
| 11-C | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.510 | | 0.002 | General |
| 28-E | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.310 | 0.111 | 0.111 | 0.455 | | 0.038 | General |
| 13-B | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.180 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.600 | | 0.001 | General |
| 100-A | Scattered Tree | gipp0053 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 0.570 | | 0.017 | General |

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| Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file | | | | | | | Information calculated by EnSym | | | | | Offset type |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Zone | Type | BioEVC | BioEVC conservation status | Large tree(s) | Partial removal | Condition score | Polygon Extent | Extent without overlap | SBV score | HI score | Habitat units | |
| 100-B | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.067 | 0.370 | | 0.014 | General |
| 101-A | Scattered Tree | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.019 | 0.570 | | 0.004 | General |
| 101-B | Scattered Tree | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.015 | 0.570 | | 0.004 | General |
| 101-C | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.023 | 0.370 | | 0.005 | General |
| 95-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 2 | no | 0.290 | 0.036 | 0.036 | 0.580 | | 0.012 | General |
| 94-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.140 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.520 | | 0.000 | General |
| 93-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.140 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.340 | | 0.000 | General |
| 92-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.140 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.660 | | 0.001 | General |
| 91-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.660 | | 0.000 | General |
| 90-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.140 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.660 | | 0.000 | General |
| 89-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.110 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.660 | | 0.000 | General |
| 87-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.070 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.660 | | 0.000 | General |
| 86-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.110 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.350 | | 0.001 | General |
| 85-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.080 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.540 | | 0.001 | General |
| 84-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.080 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.540 | | 0.000 | General |
| 83-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.080 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.540 | | 0.000 | General |
| 82-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.150 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.540 | | 0.000 | General |
| 81-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.150 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.540 | | 0.000 | General |
| 80-A | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.170 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.540 | | 0.001 | General |
| 79-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.190 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.542 | | 0.003 | General |

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| Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file | | | | | | | Information calculated by EnSym | | | | | Offset type |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Zone | Type | BioEVC | BioEVC conservation status | Large tree(s) | Partial removal | Condition score | Polygon Extent | Extent without overlap | SBV score | HI score | Habitat units | |
| 78-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.280 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.593 | | 0.005 | General |
| 77-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.080 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.640 | | 0.000 | General |
| 76-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.080 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.640 | | 0.000 | General |
| 75-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.130 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.640 | | 0.000 | General |
| 74-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.130 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.640 | | 0.000 | General |
| 73-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.110 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.640 | | 0.000 | General |
| 88-A | Patch | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.070 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.660 | | 0.000 | General |
| 102-A | Canopy Tree | gipp0175 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.250 | 0.070 | 0.065 | 0.510 | | 0.019 | General |
| 101-D | Scattered Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.025 | 0.530 | | 0.006 | General |
| 101-E | Scattered Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.024 | 0.530 | | 0.005 | General |
| 102-B | Canopy Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.059 | 0.530 | | 0.014 | General |
| 102-C | Canopy Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.480 | 0.070 | 0.059 | 0.530 | | 0.033 | General |
| 100-C | Scattered Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.068 | 0.584 | | 0.016 | General |
| 101-F | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.000 | | | 0.000 | |
| 100-D | Scattered Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.067 | 0.660 | | 0.017 | General |
| 100-E | Scattered Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 0.660 | | 0.017 | General |
| 100-F | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 0.520 | | 0.016 | General |

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| Information provided by or on behalf of the applicant in a GIS file | | | | | | | Information calculated by EnSym | | | | | Offset type |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| Zone | Type | BioEVC | BioEVC conservation status | Large tree(s) | Partial removal | Condition score | Polygon Extent | Extent without overlap | SBV score | HI score | Habitat units | |
| 101-G | Scattered Tree | gipp0937 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.015 | 0.840 | | 0.004 | General |
| 100-G | Scattered Tree | gipp0053 | Endangered | 1 | no | 0.200 | 0.070 | 0.070 | 0.570 | | 0.017 | General |
| 101-H | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.008 | 0.370 | | 0.002 | General |
| 31-B | Patch | gipp0053 | Endangered | 0 | no | 0.220 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.370 | | 0.002 | General |
| 101-I | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.260 | | 0.006 | General |
| 101-J | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.260 | | 0.006 | General |
| 101-K | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.260 | | 0.006 | General |
| 101-L | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.260 | | 0.006 | General |
| 101-M | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.260 | | 0.006 | General |
| 101-N | Scattered Tree | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.200 | 0.031 | 0.031 | 0.260 | | 0.006 | General |
| 4-B | Patch | gipp0003 | Vulnerable | 0 | no | 0.290 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.260 | | 0.002 | General |

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Appendix 2: Information about impacts to rare or threatened species' habitats on site

This table lists all rare or threatened species' habitats mapped at the site.

| Species common name | Species scientific name | Species number | Conservation status | Group | Habitat impacted | % habitat value affected |
|------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Eastern Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia orientalis</i> | 503860 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0009 |
| Netted brake | <i>Pteris comans</i> | 502778 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0008 |
| Strzelecki Gum | <i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i> | 504558 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0007 |
| Dune Wood-sorrel | <i>Oxalis rubens</i> | 502390 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0003 |
| Dense Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> | 504506 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0003 |
| Bassian Pomaderris | <i>Pomaderris oraria subsp. oraria</i> | 502665 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0002 |
| Currant-wood | <i>Monotoca glauca</i> | 503859 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0002 |
| Small Sickie Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis lustra</i> | 504876 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0002 |
| Southern Xanthosia | <i>Xanthosia tasmanica</i> | 504088 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0002 |
| Green Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i> | 502702 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Bog Gum | <i>Eucalyptus kitsoniana</i> | 501290 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Coast Wirlida | <i>Acacia uncifolia</i> | 504210 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Floodplain Fireweed | <i>Senecio campylocarpus</i> | 507136 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Sticky Wattle | <i>Acacia howittii</i> | 500044 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Promontory Peppermint | <i>Eucalyptus willisii s.s.</i> | 504480 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Glossy Grass Skink | <i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i> | 12683 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Rough Blow-grass | <i>Lachnagrostis rudis subsp. rudis</i> | 500159 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0001 |
| Grey Goshawk | <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | 10220 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Swamp Skink | <i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> | 12407 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Lax Twig-sedge | <i>Baumea laxa</i> | 500378 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Lewin's Rail | <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> | 10045 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Silky Kidney-weed | <i>Dichondra sp. 1</i> | 505786 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Australasian Bittern | <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> | 10197 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Coast Bitter-bush | <i>Adriana quadripartita</i> | 504755 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Coastal Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis alveata</i> | 503956 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Ballon's Crake | <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i> | 10050 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Australasian Shoveler | <i>Anas rhynchotis</i> | 10212 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| White-throated Needletail | <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> | 10334 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Orange-bellied Parrot | <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | 10305 | Critically endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Grey Plover | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | 10136 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Coast Ballart | <i>Exocarpos sylvicola</i> | 501354 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Hardhead | <i>Aythya australis</i> | 10215 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Marsh Saltbush | <i>Atriplex paludosa subsp. paludosa</i> | 500326 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Hooded Plover | <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i> | 10138 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Grey-tailed Tattler | <i>Tringa brevipes</i> | 10155 | Critically endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Creeping Rush | <i>Juncus revolutus</i> | 501839 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Dune Poa | <i>Poa poliformis var. ramifer</i> | 504826 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Ruddy Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | 10129 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Terek Sandpiper | <i>Xenus cinereus</i> | 10160 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Grey Mangrove | <i>Avicennia marina subsp. australasica</i> | 500345 | Rare | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Lesser Sand Plover | <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> | 10139 | Critically endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Pacific Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> | 10137 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |

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Ecological and Native Vegetation Removal Assessment for the Proposed Wonthaggi to
Inverloch Shared Path | July 2023

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Greater Sand Plover | <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> | 10141 | Critically endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Little Tern | <i>Sterna albifrons sinensis</i> | 10117 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Intermediate Egret | <i>Ardea intermedia</i> | 10186 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Elegant Parrot | <i>Neophema elegans</i> | 10307 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Spot-tailed Quoll | <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> | 11008 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Chestnut-rumped Heathwren | <i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i> | 10498 | Vulnerable | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |
| Lace Monitor | <i>Varanus varius</i> | 12283 | Endangered | Dispersed | Habitat importance map | 0.0000 |

Habitat group

- Highly localised habitat means there is 2000 hectares or less mapped habitat for the species
- Dispersed habitat means there is more than 2000 hectares of mapped habitat for the species

Habitat impacted

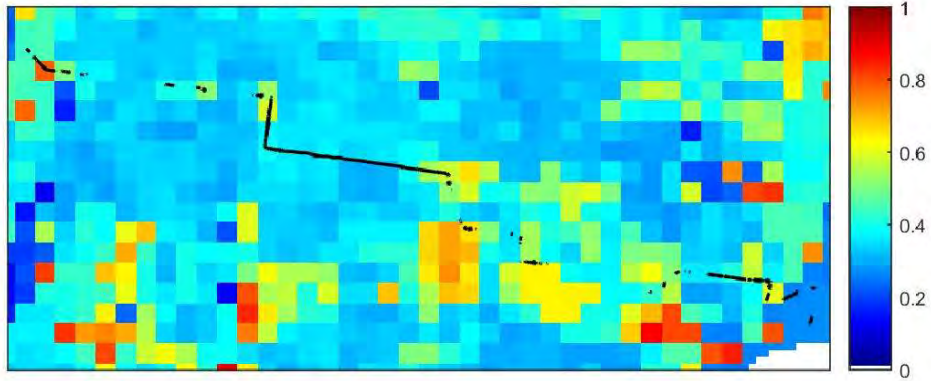
- Habitat importance maps are the maps defined in the Guidelines that include all the mapped habitat for a rare or threatened species
- Top ranking maps are the maps defined in the Guidelines that depict the important areas of a dispersed species habitat, developed from the highest habitat importance scores in dispersed species habitat maps and selected VBA records
- Selected VBA record is an area in Victoria that represents a large population, roosting or breeding site etc.

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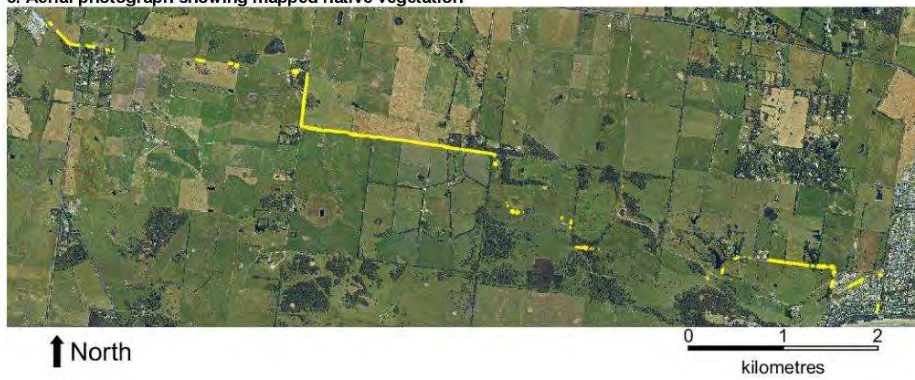
Page 12

Appendix 3 – Images of mapped native vegetation

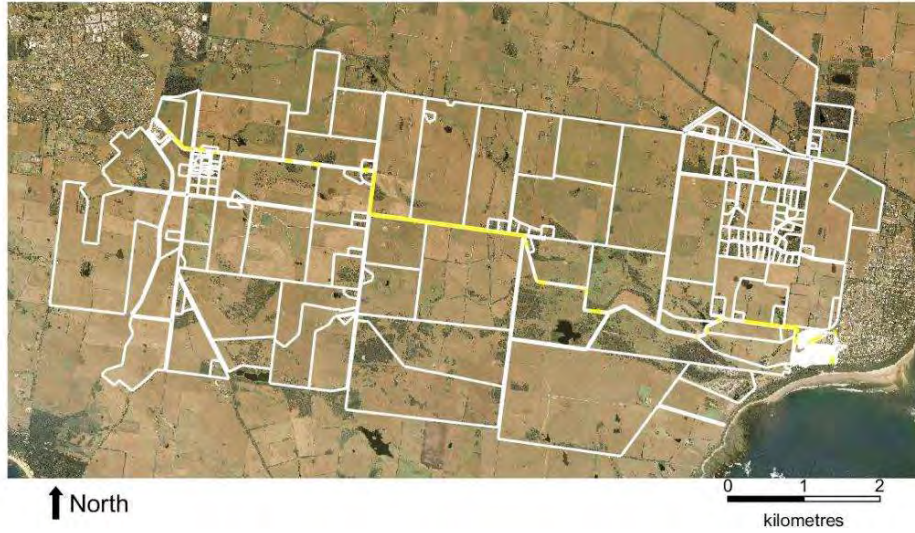
2. Strategic biodiversity values map



3. Aerial photograph showing mapped native vegetation



4. Map of the property in context

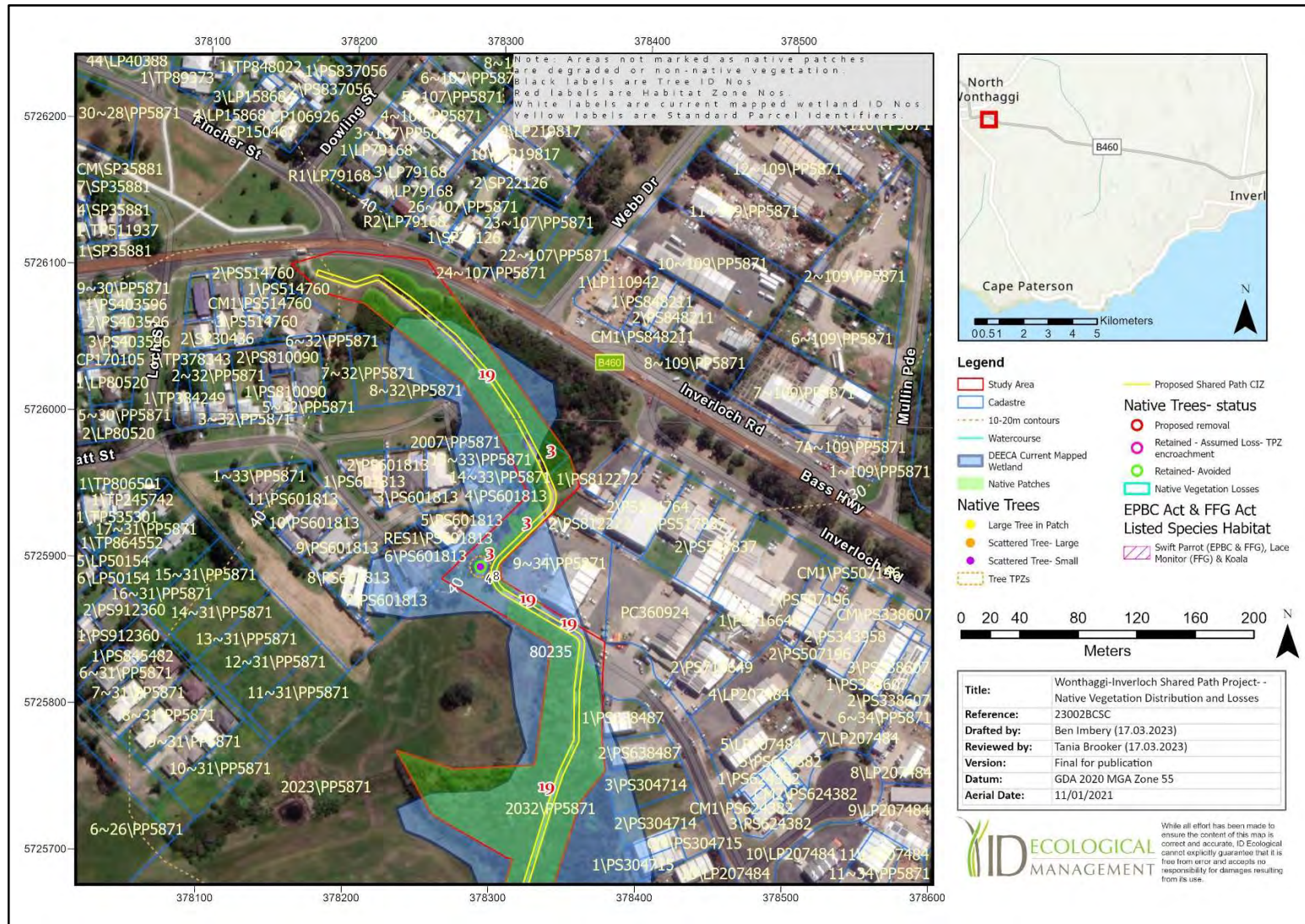


Yellow boundaries denote areas of proposed native vegetation removal.

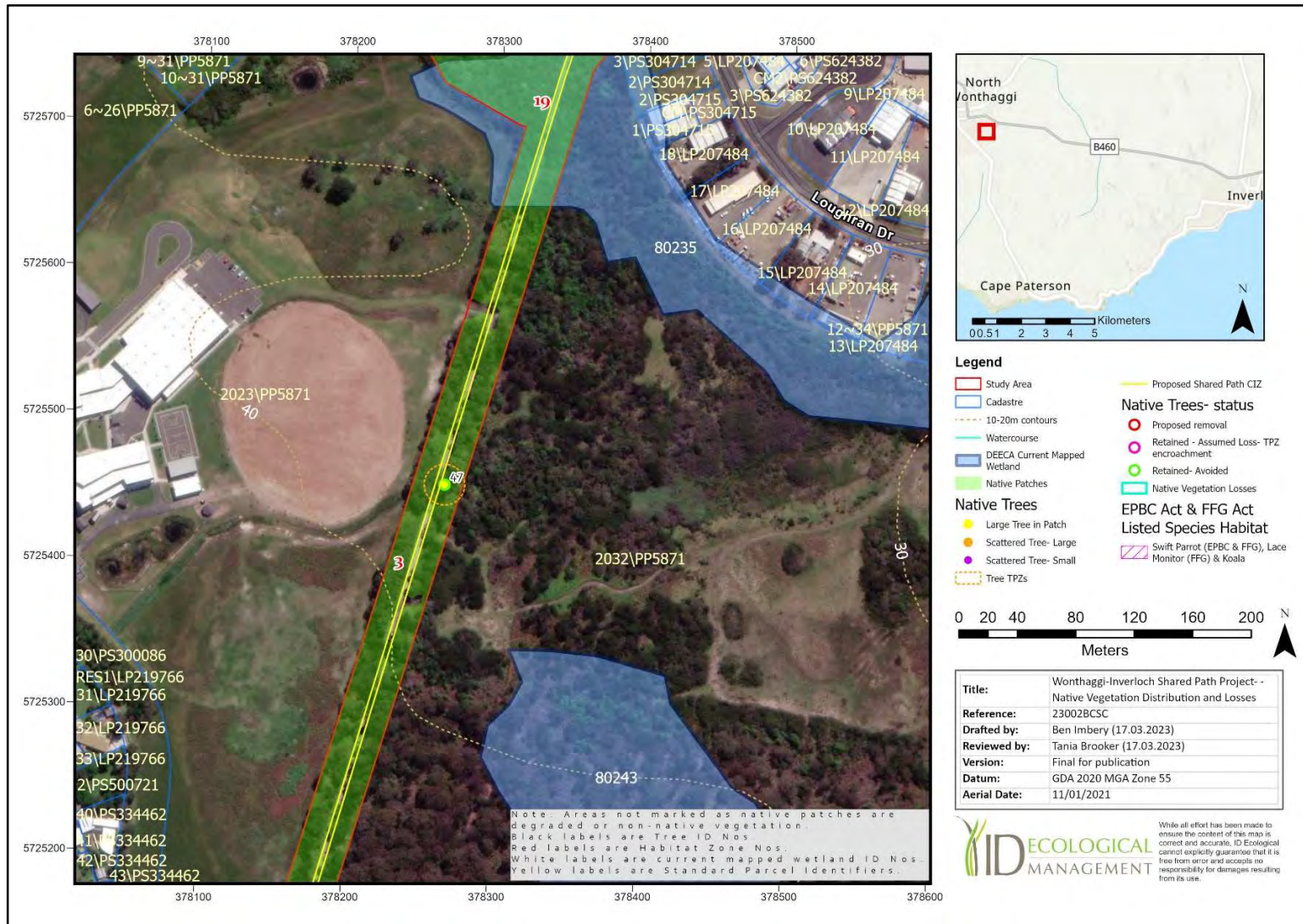
Maps

Maps commence on the next page.

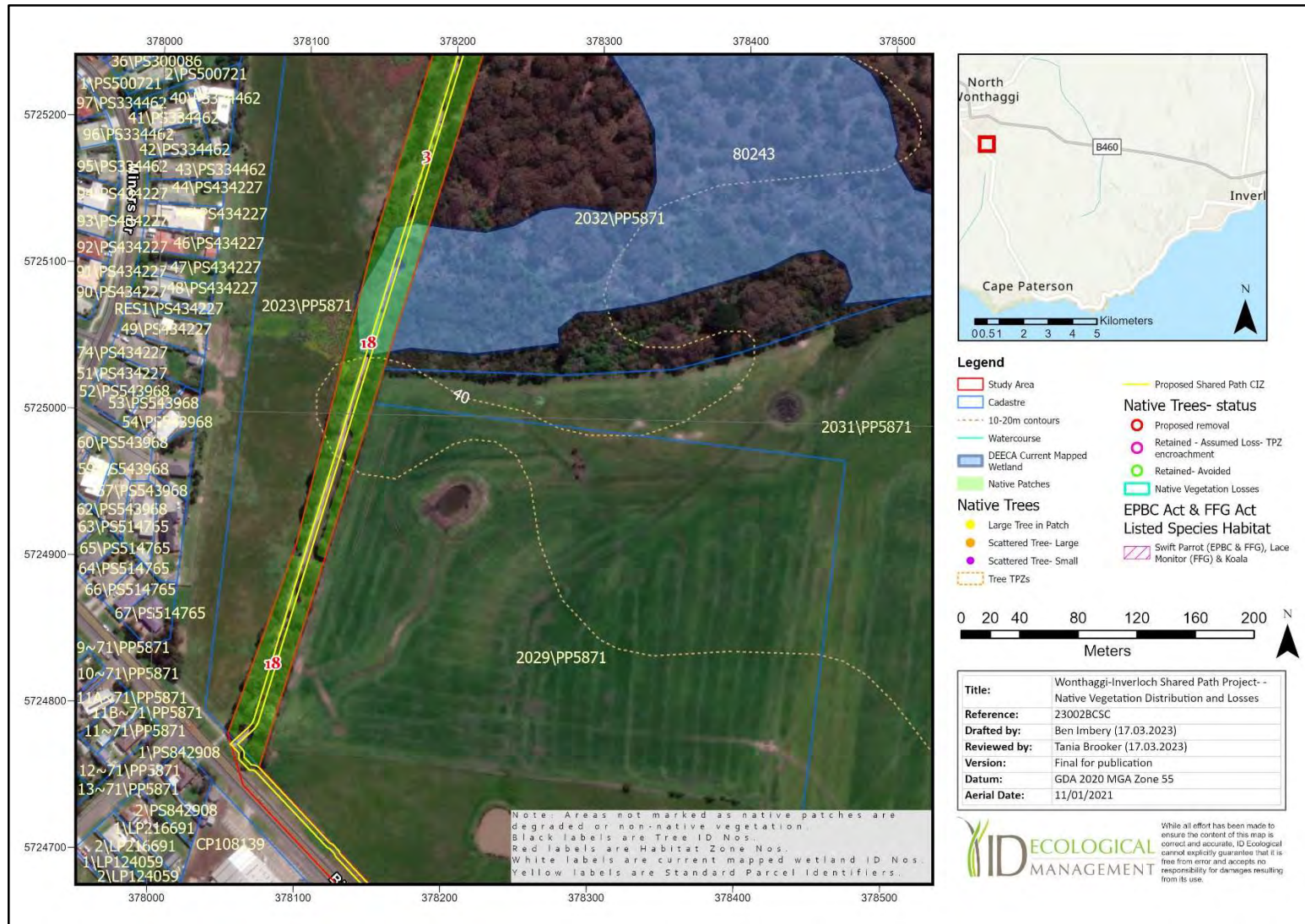
Map 1 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



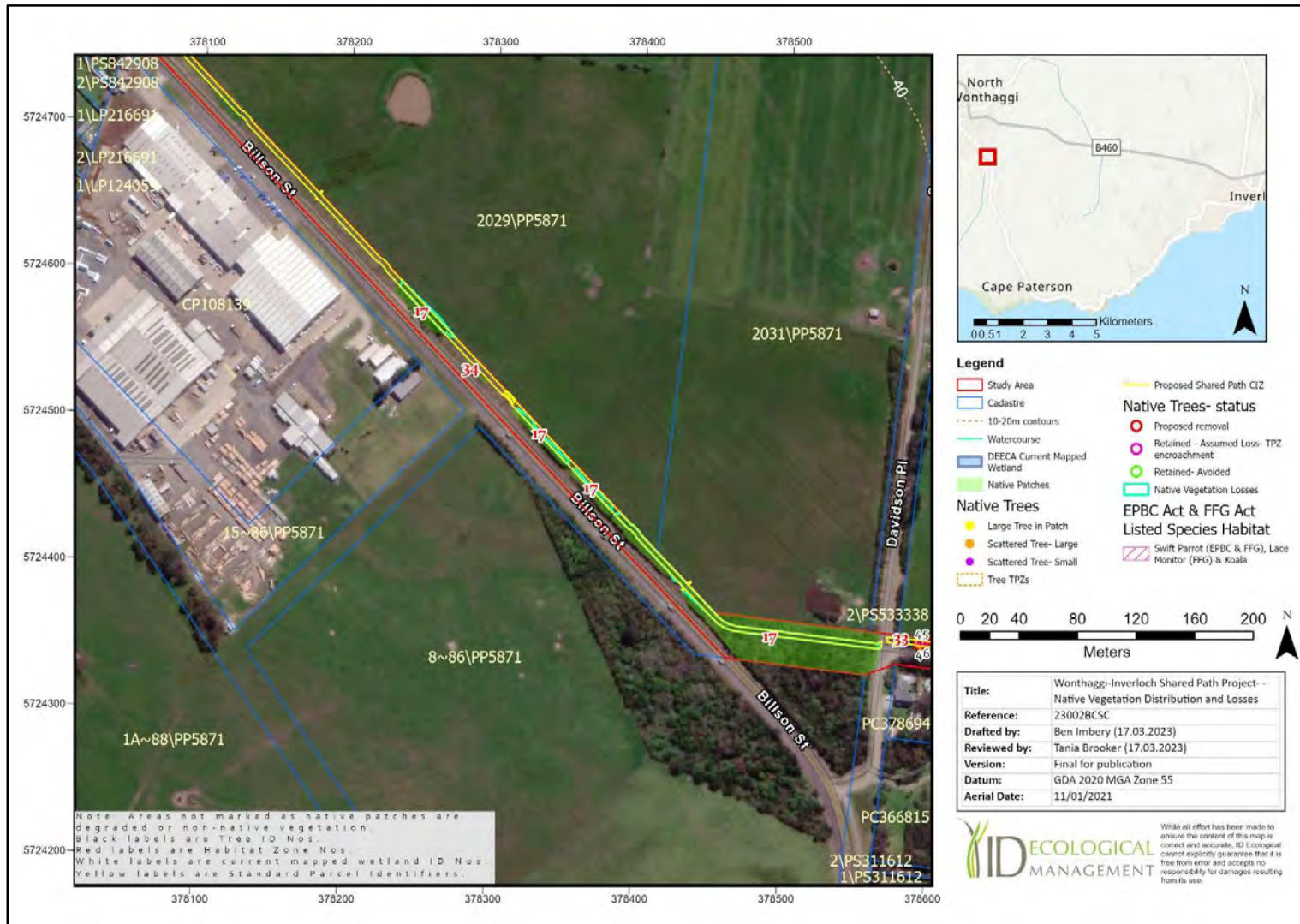
Map 2 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 3 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



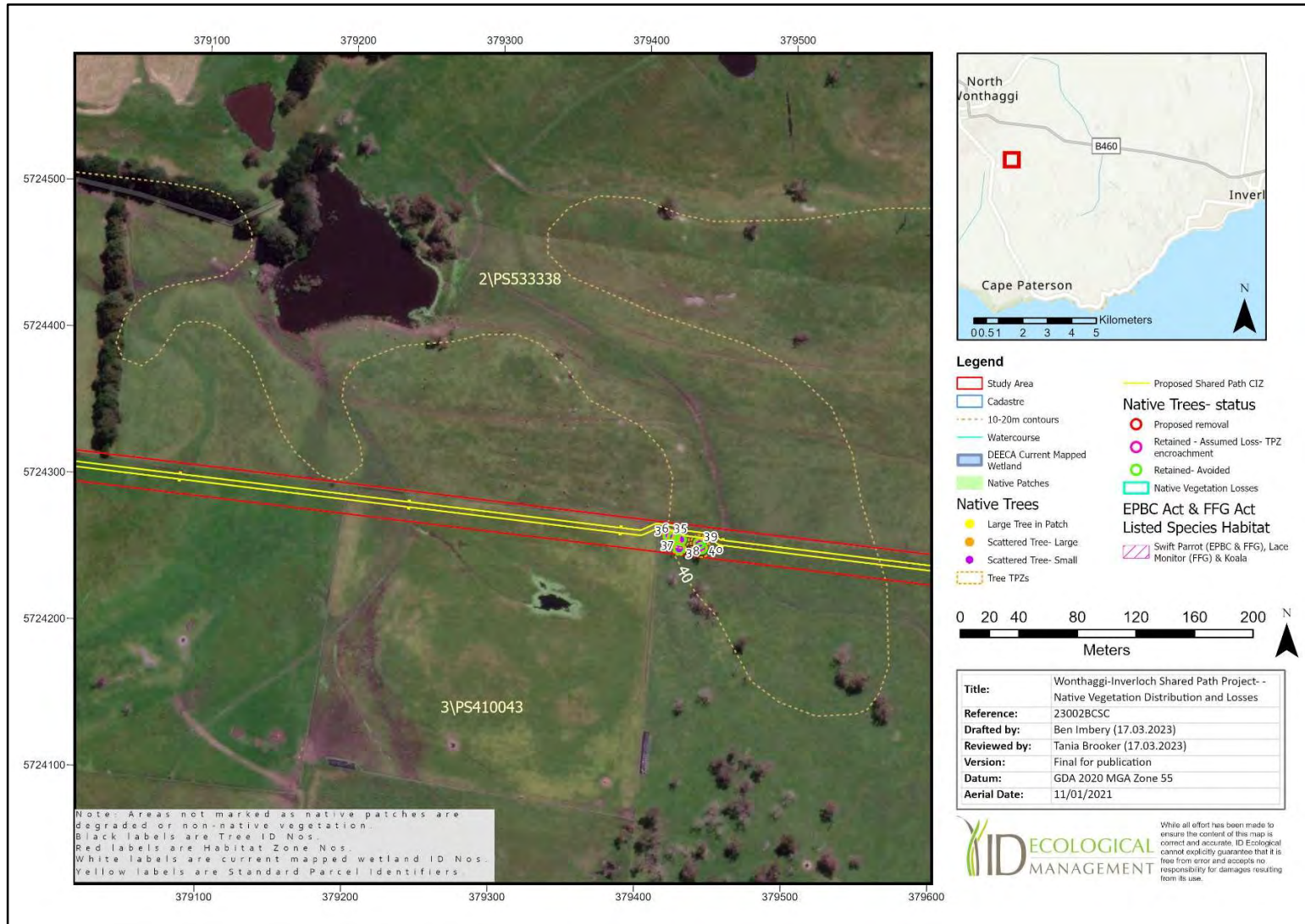
Map 4 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



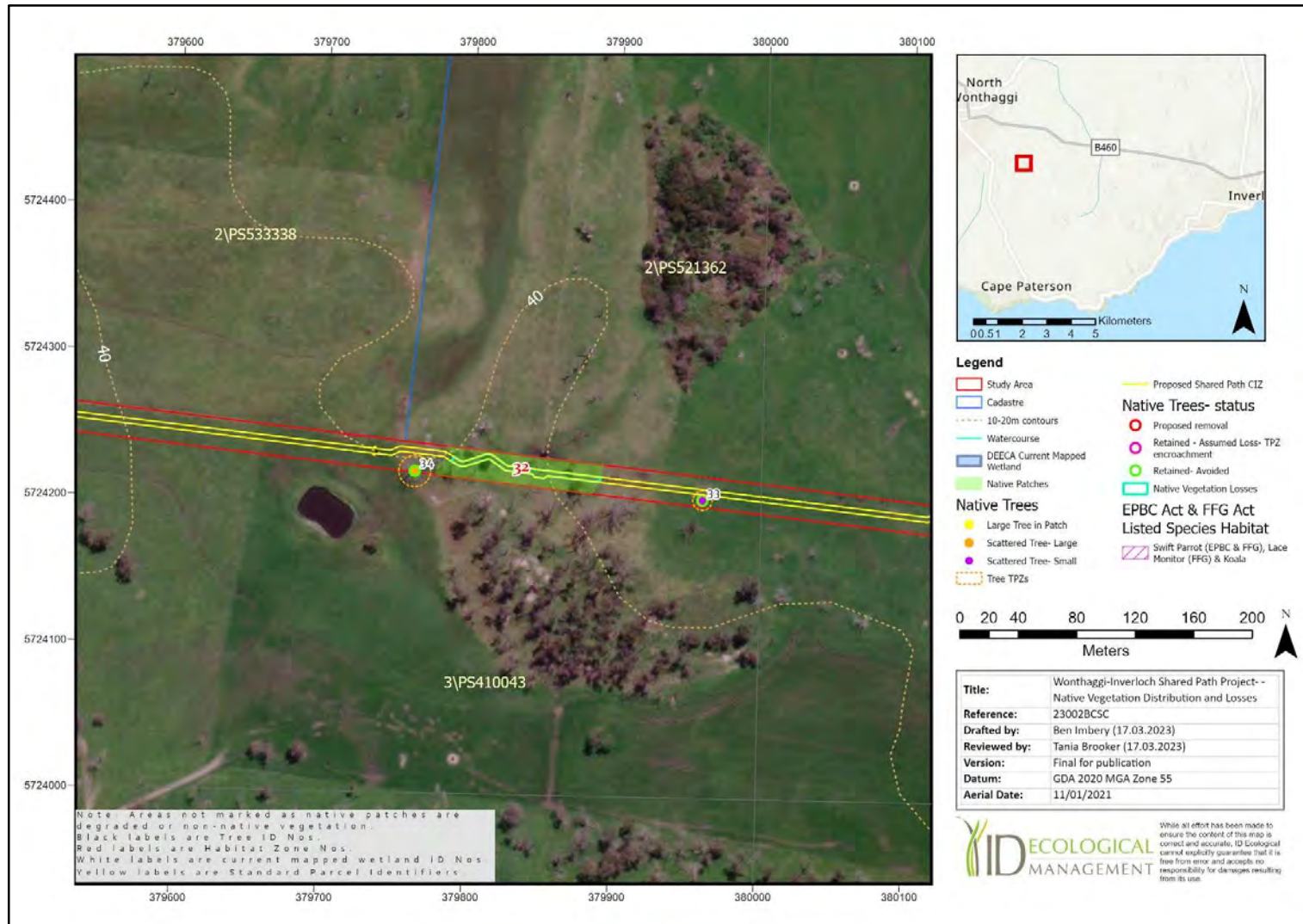
Map 5 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 6 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 7 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 8 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



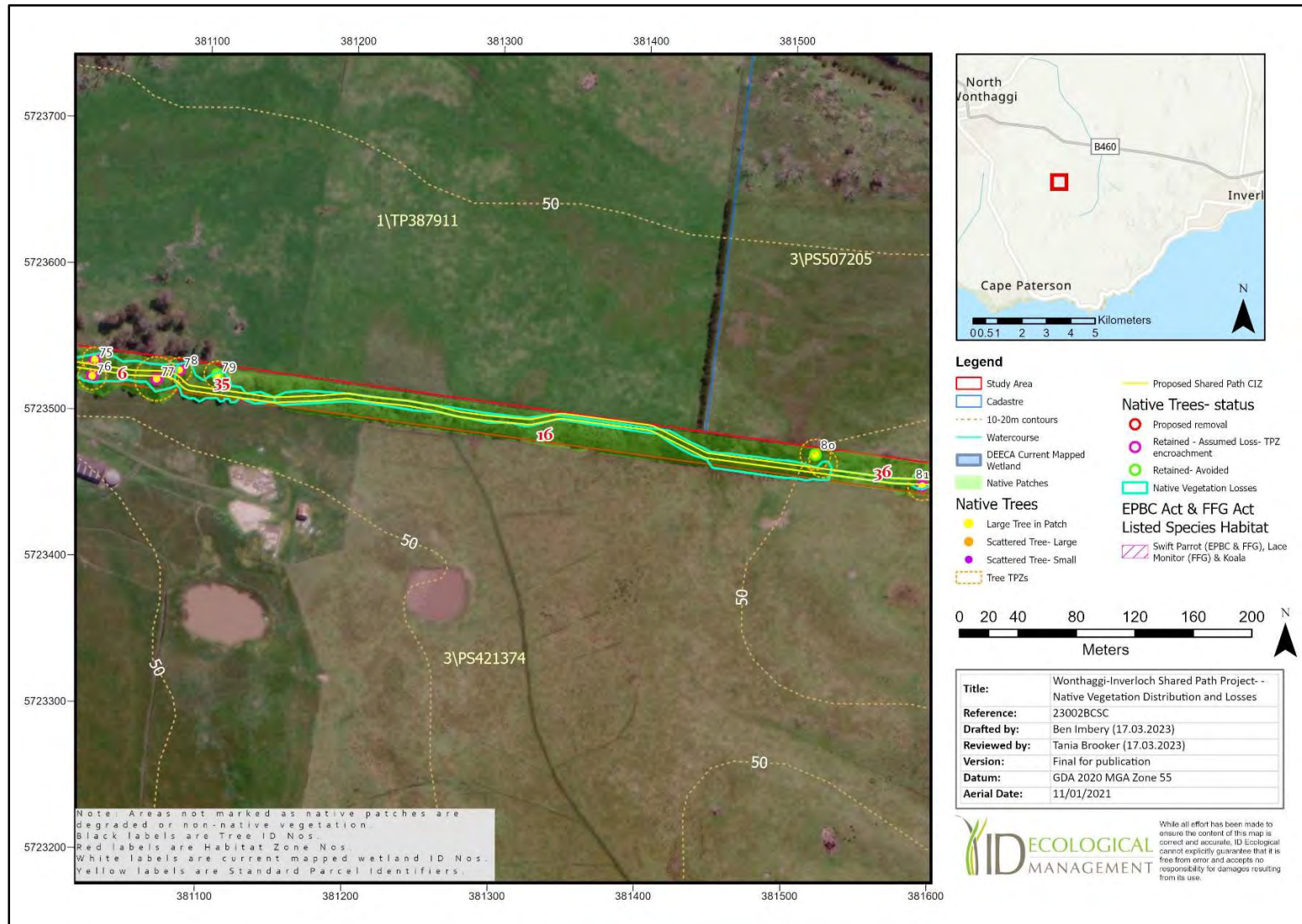
Map 9 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



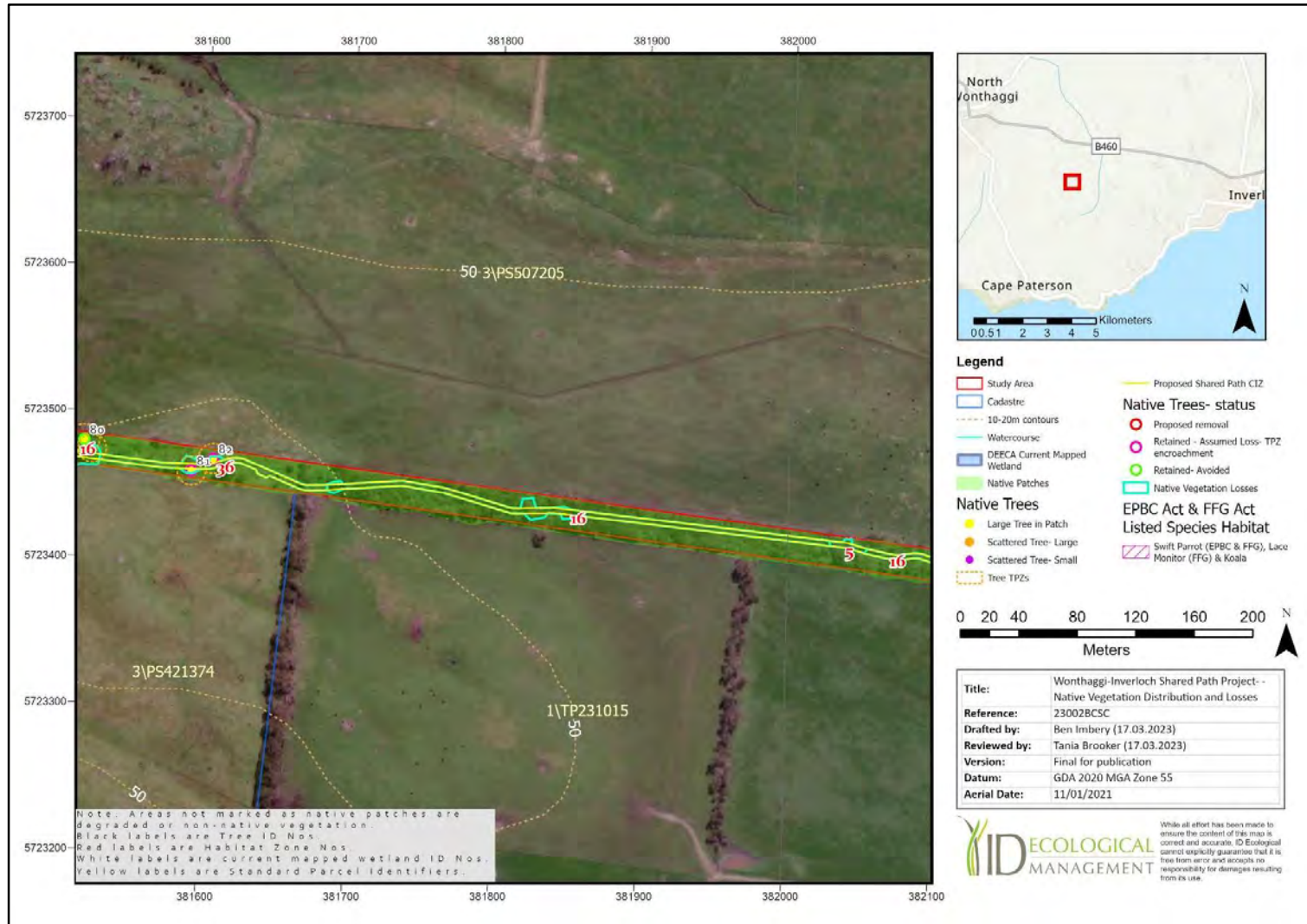
Map 10 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



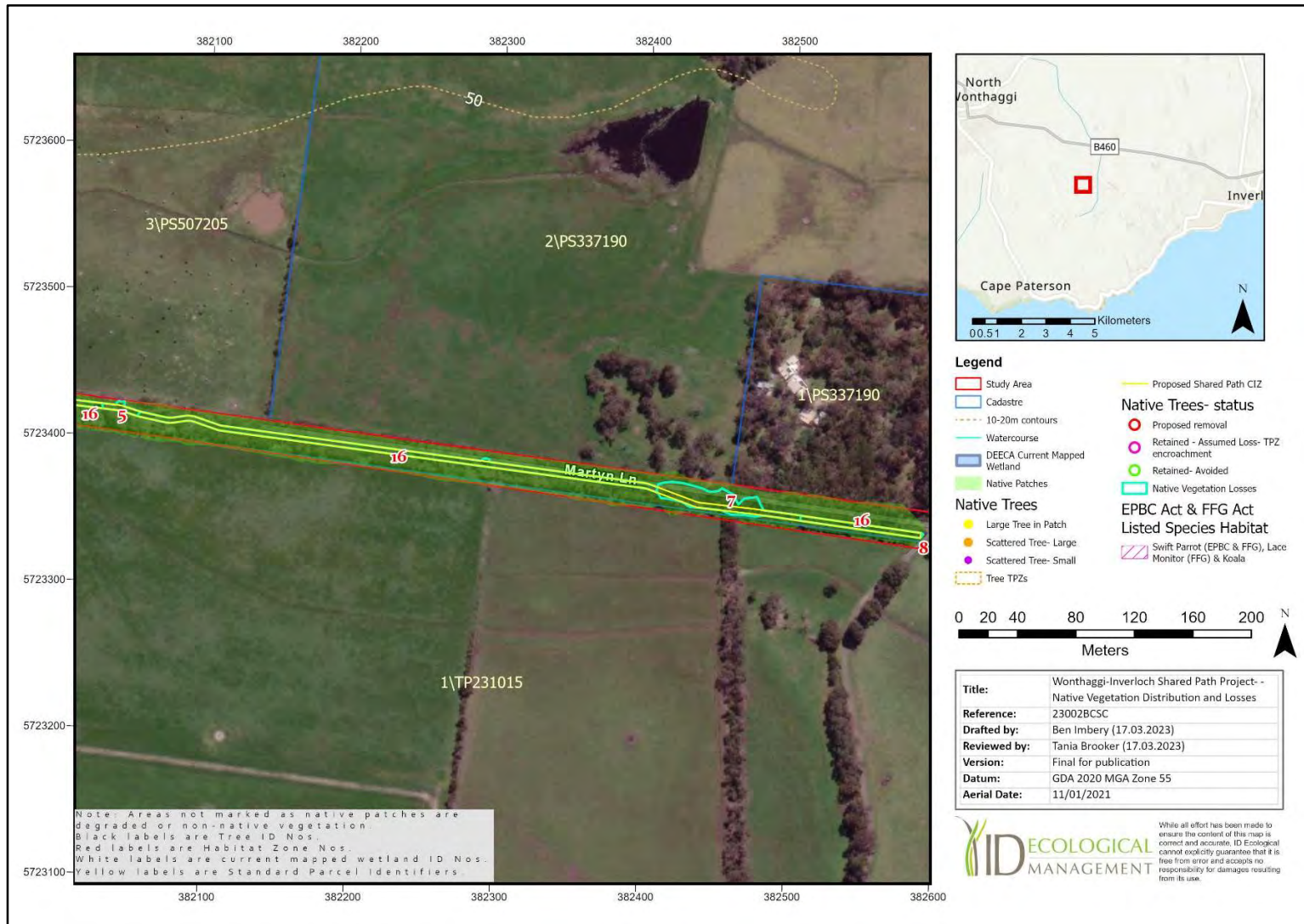
Map 11 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 12 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



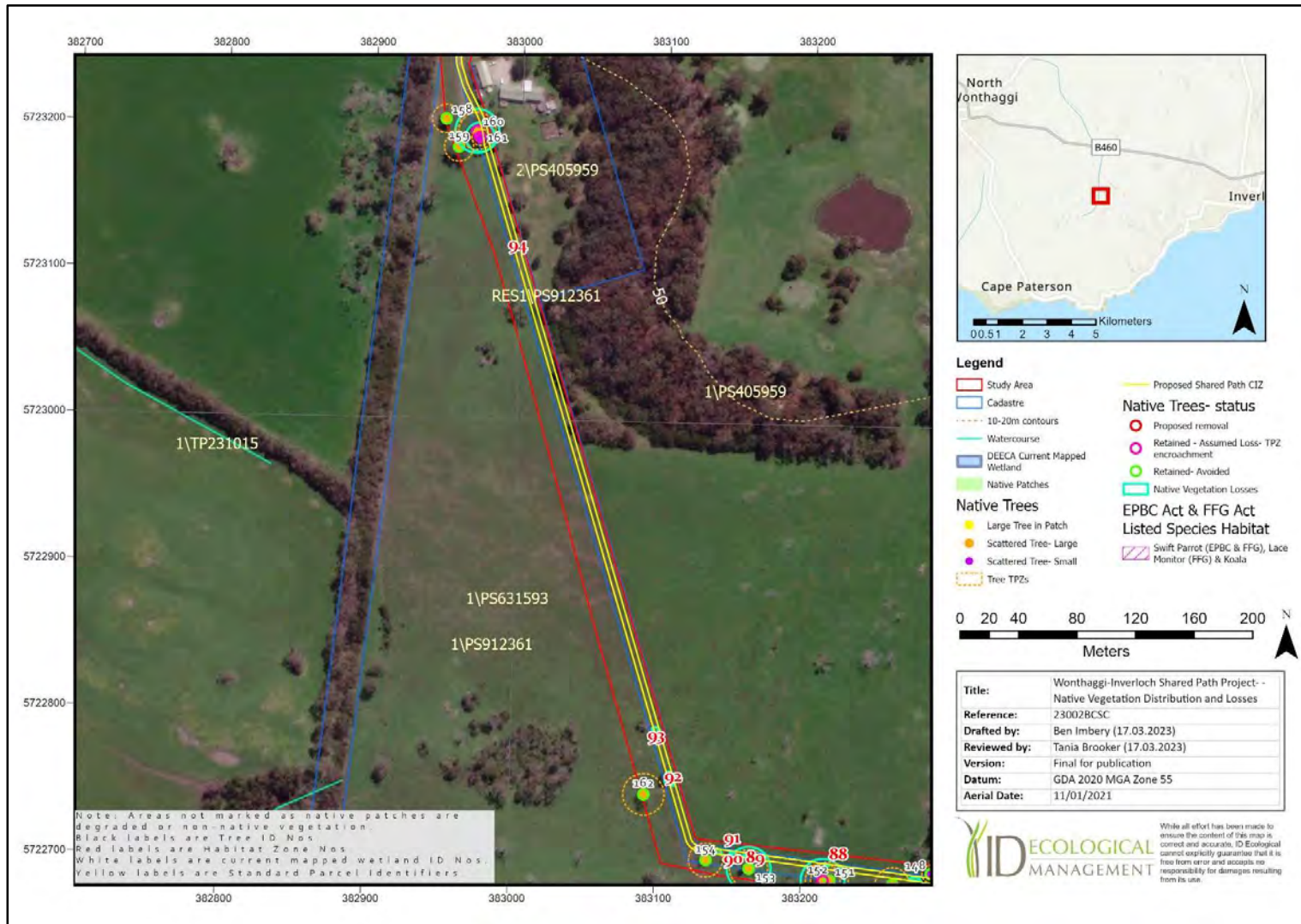
Map 13 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



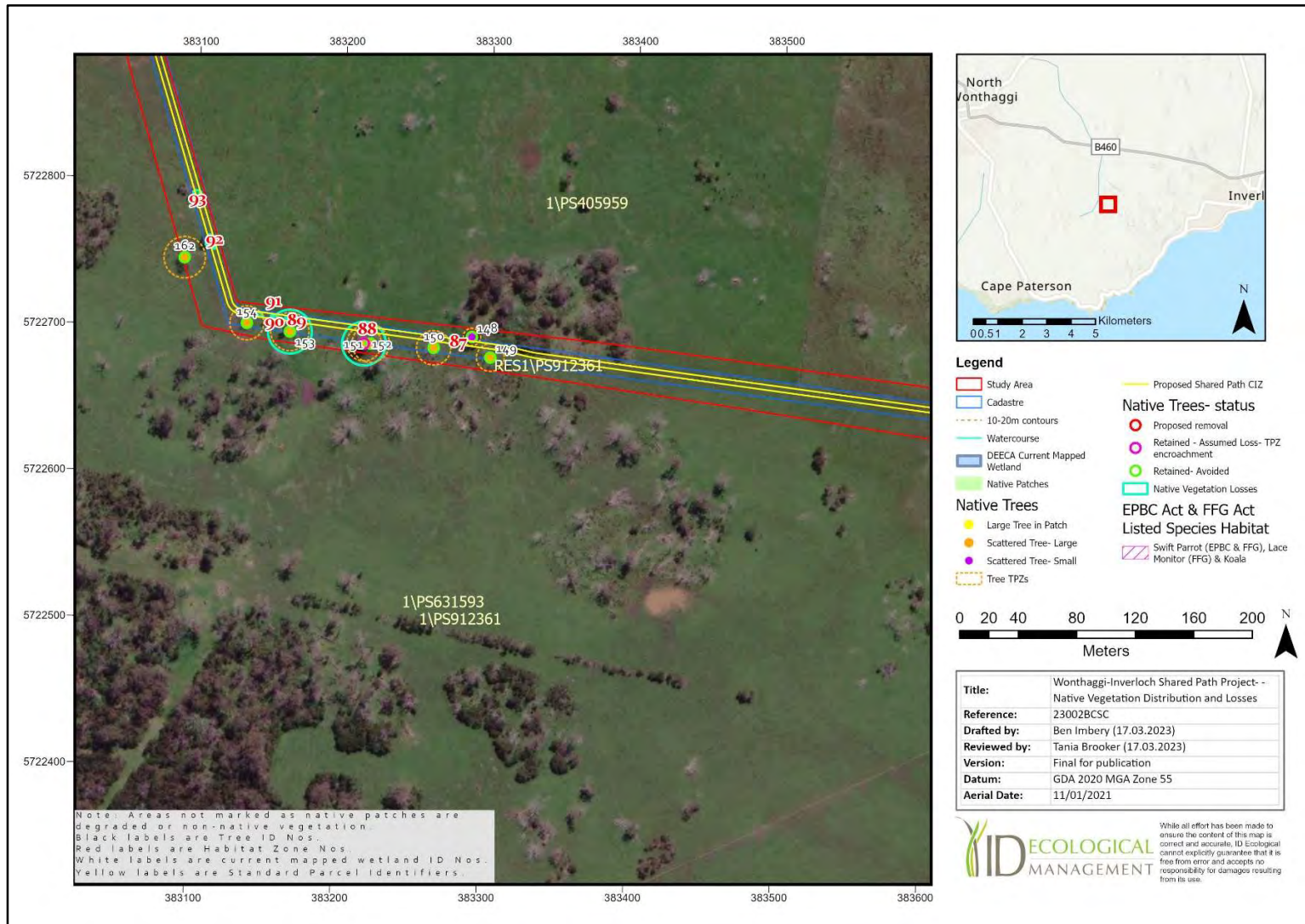
Map 14 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



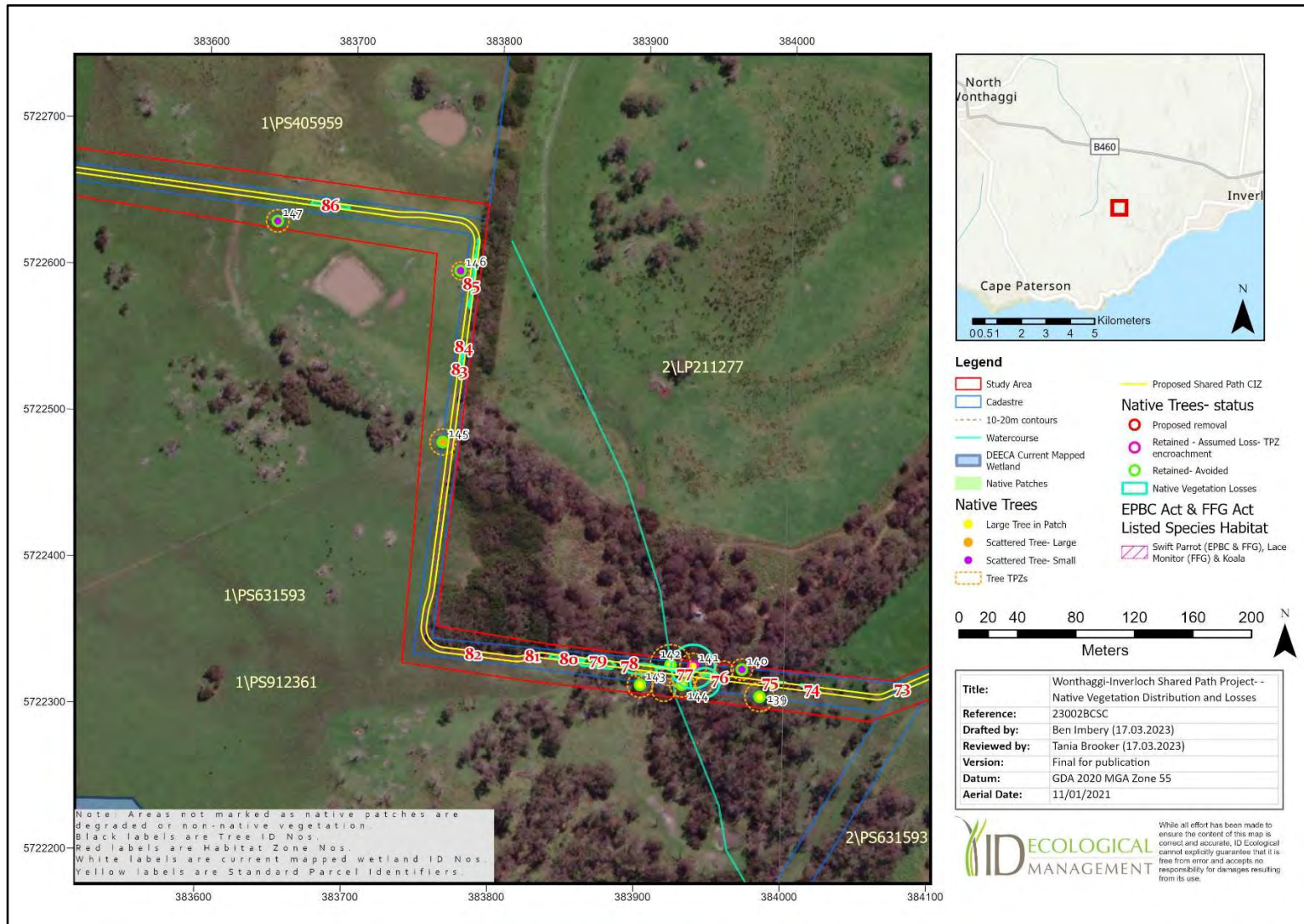
Map 15 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 16 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 17 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 18 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 19 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 20 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 21 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



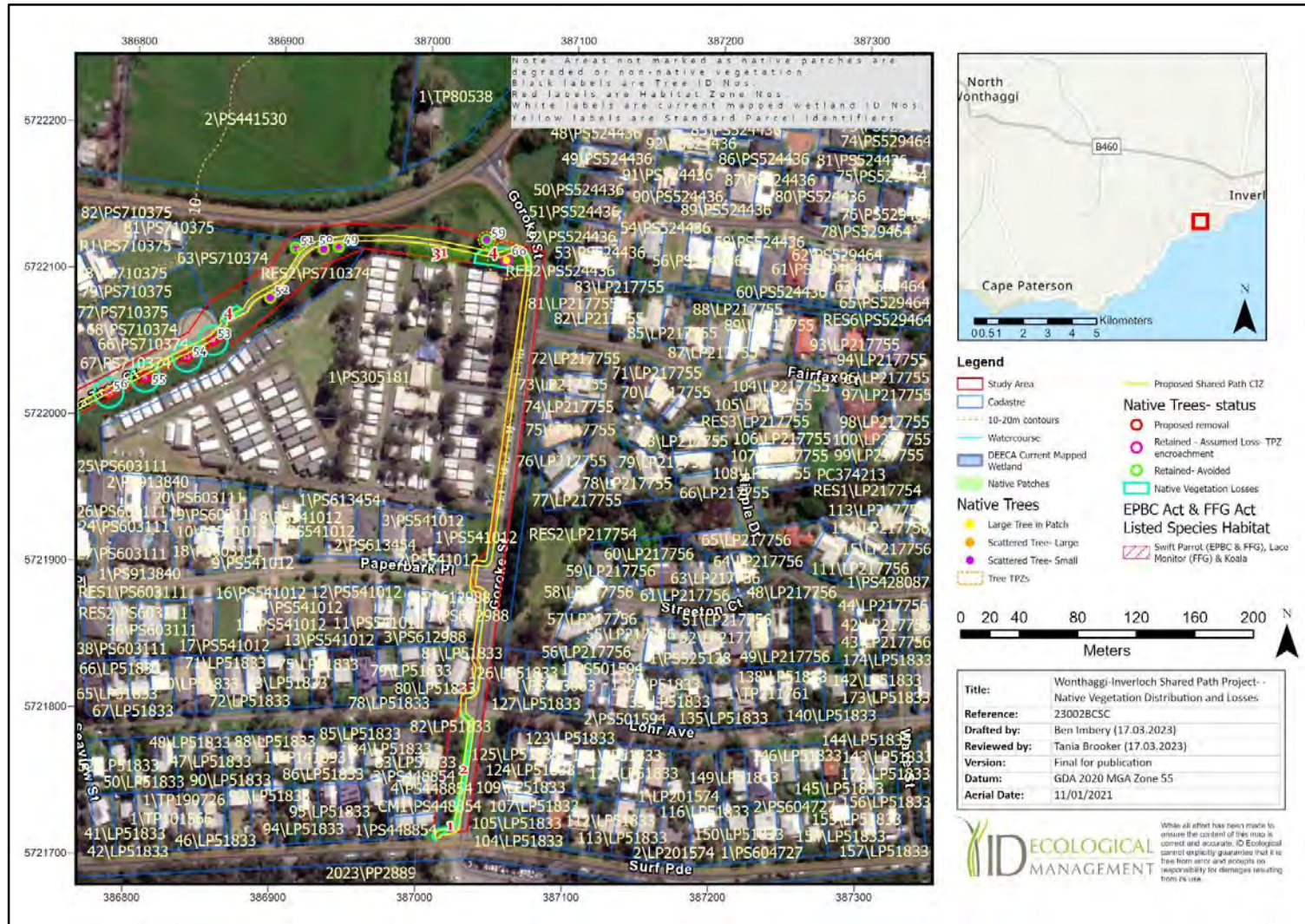
Map 22 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 23 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal



Map 24 –Location and extent of native vegetation losses under the proposal





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