



ESSO AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Development Licence Application – Attachment 9: Threatened Flora and Fauna Likely to Occur in Project Area

Hastings Generation Project



Table 1: Threatened Flora

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act 1999	FFG Act 1988	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> (19215)	River Swamp Wallaby-grass, Floating Swamp Wallaby-grass	V		Grows mostly in permanent swamps and also lagoons, billabongs, dams and roadside ditches. The species requires moderately fertile soils with some bare ground; conditions that are caused by seasonally fluctuating water levels.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i> (13910)	Clover Glycine, Purple Clover	V	V	Found across south-eastern Australia in native grasslands, dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands and low open woodlands with a grassy ground layer. In Victoria, populations occur in lowland grasslands, grassy woodlands and sometimes in grassy heath.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i> (9704)	Maroon Leek-orchid, Slaty Leek-orchid, Stout Leek-orchid, French's Leek-orchid, Swamp Leek-orchid	E	E	Known only from three localities on French Island, growing in dense wet heath or heathy woodland	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> (55146)	Dense Leek-orchid	V	CE	Occurs in coastal and near coastal heathland and heathy woodland. Soils are generally sandy, with some sites seasonally waterlogged.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i> (56510)	Green-striped Greenhood	V	E	Occurs in mixed Box-Stringybark forest with a shrubby understorey, often with <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> as a major component on sandy or clay loam soils.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur



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<i>Pterostylis cucullate</i> (15459)	Leafy Greenhood	V	E	Tea-tree scrubs on tall sandy and calcareous dunes, in moist, open or even deep shaded locations	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i> (64976)	Swamp Fireweed, Smooth-fruited Groundsel	V		Grows in moist soil and is a semi-aquatic daisy.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i> (76215)	Swamp Everlasting, Swamp Paper Daisy	V	CE	Grows in wetlands including sedge-swamps and shallow freshwater marshes, often on heavy black clay soils. Commonly associated genera include <i>Amphibromus</i> , <i>Baumea</i> , <i>Carex</i> , <i>Chorizandra</i> , <i>Craspedia</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Isolepis</i> , <i>Lachnagrostis</i> , <i>Lepidosperma</i> , <i>Myriophyllum</i> , <i>Phragmites australis</i> , <i>Themeda triandra</i> and <i>Villarsia</i>	Minimal suitable habitat – unlikely to occur

Key: V – vulnerable; E – endangered; CE – critically endangered



Table 2: Threatened Fauna

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act 1999	FFG Act 1988	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Birds					
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN	L	Terrestrial wetlands, including a range of wetland types but prefers permanent water bodies with tall dense vegetation, particularly those dominated by sedges, rush, reeds or cutting grass	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN	L	Generally, inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains. Typical sites include those with rank emergent tussocks of grass, sedges, rushes or reeds, or samphire; often with scattered clumps of lignum <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> or canegrass or sometimes tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca</i>). Sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	V		Mainly coastal species, usually in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Thalassarche melanophris melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	V		Marine; in Antarctic, subantarctic and subtropical waters; breed on subantarctic and Antarctic islands	Marine bird which forages over open water – unlikely to occur.



Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act 1999	FFG Act 1988	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch			Rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrub and damp gullies	Suitable habitat present, though lack of recent and regular records considered unlikely to occur
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit			Mainly coastal species, usually in sheltered bays, estuaries and lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. In Vic. Found mainly round Port Phillip Bay (No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck		L	Terrestrial wetlands and prefers deep permanent, well vegetated water bodies	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	V	L	Marine, pelagic, occurs in subtropical and subantarctic water in southern Pacific Ocean	Marine bird which forages over open water – unlikely to occur.



Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act 1999	FFG Act 1988	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	V		The Campbell Albatross is a non-breeding visitor to Australian waters. Non-breeding birds are most commonly seen foraging over the oceanic continental slopes off Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales. After breeding, birds move north and may enter Australia's temperate shelf waters	Marine bird which forages over open water – unlikely to occur.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern		L	Sheltered coastal embayment, including harbours, lagoons, inlets, estuaries and river deltas, usually with sandy or muddy margins	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret			Wooded lands and terrestrial freshwater wetlands and pasture, in association with cattle	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank			Inhabits a wide range of coastal or inland wetlands with varying levels of salinity; mainly muddy margins or rocky shores of wetlands. In Victoria mostly found in Westernport or Port Phillip Bay.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper			Inhabits a wide range of coastal or inland wetlands with varying levels of salinity; mainly muddy margins or rocky shores of wetlands. In Victoria mostly found in Westernport or Port Phillip Bay.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur



Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act 1999	FFG Act 1988	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern			Inhabit shallow fresh to saline wetlands, usually coastal to near-coastal, but occasionally farther inland. Wetlands often have open fringing mudflats and low emergent or fringing vegetation.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	C	L	Inhabits a wide range of coastal or inland wetlands with varying levels of salinity; mainly muddy margins or rocky shores of wetlands.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover			Inhabits a wide range of coastal or inland wetlands with varying levels of salinity; mainly muddy margins or rocky shores of wetlands.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	C	L	Inhabits sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, embayment, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of sea grass	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret		L	Occurs in a variety of wetlands including: permanent water bodies on flood plains; shallows of deep permanent lakes, either open or vegetated with shrubs or trees; semi-permanent swamps with tall emergent vegetation (e.g. bulrushes) and herb dominated seasonal swamps with abundant aquatic flora	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion	V		Marine bird, in sub-tropical and sub-antarctic seas	Marine bird which forages over open water –



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					unlikely to occur
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	V	L	Sheltered coasts, on mainland and inshore and offshore islands. Occurs in embayment such as harbours, inlets, bays, estuaries and lagoons and on ocean beaches. Also on lakes and salt ponds	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift			The species can occur in wet sclerophyll forest but mainly prefers open forest or plains. It is almost exclusively aerial and feeds up to hundreds of metres above the ground, but can feed among open forest canopy. The species breeds internationally and seldom roosts in trees.	This species is aerial and has potential to fly over the study area
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Gibson's Albatross	V		Gibson's Albatross has been recorded foraging between Coffs Harbour, NSW, and Wilson's Promontory, Victoria (Garnett & Crowley 2000). Males and females appear to use different foraging areas, with females frequenting the Tasman Sea in the vicinity of 40° S, while males either disperse westwards at lower latitudes or north-east towards the mid-Pacific Ocean.	Marine bird which forages over open water – unlikely to occur
<i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Gibson's Petrel	E		Marine, typically in cooler tropical waters and warm eastern Australia.	Marine bird which forages over open water –



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					unlikely to occur
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	C	L	In Australasia, the species typically prefers sheltered coastal habitats, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats. This includes inlets, bays, harbours, estuaries and lagoons. They are occasionally found on exposed reefs or rock platforms, shorelines with mangrove vegetation, ponds in saltworks, at swamps near the coast, salt-lakes and non-tidal lagoons. The Great Knot rarely occurs on inland lakes and swamps.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i>	Greater Sand Plover	V		Entirely coastal, mainly on sheltered sandy, shelly or muddy beaches with large intertidal mudflats or sandbanks. In Victoria, mostly in Corner Inlet, Westernport and Port Phillip Bay.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover			Entirely coastal, but occasionally inland. Mainly on marine shores, inlets, estuaries and lagoons where there are nearby tidal mudflats for feeding and sandy beaches for roosting.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler		L	Inhabits dry woodlands and forests with a shrub layer and groundcover of leaf litter and fallen timber. In Victoria it is found in the woodlands and forests with box-ironbark eucalypt associations and River Red Gums, including narrow remnants along roadsides and streams. Formerly widespread over much of Victoria, but populations have declined and range has contracted markedly, mostly from the south and west since the 1970s.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	E	L	Marine, in three major oceans. In summer in subantarctic and Antarctic seas. In winter most leave Antarctic zone and range extends to south subtropics	Marine bird which forages over open



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					water – unlikely to occur
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler		L	Often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide. It has been found around shores of rock,	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullate</i>	Hooded Robin		L	Occurs mostly in open Grey Box, White Box, Yellow Box, Yellow Gum and Ironbark woodlands with pockets of saplings or taller shrubs, an open shrubby understorey, sparse grasses and patches of bare ground and leaf litter, with scattered fallen timber. The population has declined throughout range, especially since the early 1980s. This species typically occurs north of the great divide in shrubland or woodland dominated by acacias.	This species is regionally extinct in the area – unlikely to occur
<i>Coturnix chinensis victoriae</i>	King Quail		L	Inhabits dense swampy low-lying heath mixed with grass or low treeless heath with moist depressions. Breed, roost and feed on ground.	This species is resident on French Island, not on mainland – unlikely to occur
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe			Occurs in wide variety of permanent and ephemeral wetlands; it prefers open freshwater wetlands with dense cover nearby, such as the edges of rivers and creeks, bogs, swamps, waterholes. The species is wide spread in southeast	No suitable habitat –



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				Australia and most of its population occurs in Vic. Except in the northwest of the state.	unlikely to occur
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	E		Inhabits beaches of sheltered bays, harbours, and estuaries with large intertidal sandflats or mudflats. Regularly seen in Corner Inlet, Westernport and Port Phillip Bay.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail		L	Occurs in a variety of densely vegetated wetland habitats, fresh or saline and usually with areas of standing water; requires shallow water areas to forage in.	May be located in nearby mangrove habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew			Occurs in short, dry grasslands and sedgelands with scattered shallow freshwater pools. Occasionally occurs in open woodland with grassy or burn understorey. Can be found in coastal swamps and on sheltered coasts on mudflats or sandflats.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret		L	It occurs in a range of coastal and terrestrial wetlands, including freshwater wetlands with vegetation such as bulrush and requires trees for roosting and nesting.	Suitable habitat along the coast – potential to occur
<i>Sternula albifrons sinensi</i>	Little Tern		L	Sheltered coastal environments, including lagoons, estuaries, river mouths and deltas, lakes, bays, harbours and inlets, especially those with exposed sandbanks	No suitable habitat –



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				or sand spits. In Vic., found mainly e. coast between Mallacoota and Corner Inlet, rare elsewhere.	unlikely to occur
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper			Inhabits sandy, muddy or rocky shores, usually coastal, rarely far inland. Often on beaches and mudflats, sandflats and occasionally rock shelves (No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-Petrel	V	L	Marine, pelagic, regularly in subantarctic waters; range extends into subtropical waters in spring– winter.	Marine bird which forages over open water - unlikely to occur
<i>Diomedea sanfordii</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	E		Ranges widely over the Southern Ocean, with individuals seen in Australian waters off south-eastern Australia (Environment Australia 2001f). The Northern Royal Albatross feeds regularly in Tasmanian and South Australian waters, and less frequently in NSW waters.	Marine bird which forages over open water - unlikely to occur
<i>Neophema chrysogaste</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	C	L	Is endemic to southeastern Australia. Its current non-breeding mainland distribution is from the mouth of the Murray River in South Australia, along the coast, to the east of Jack Smith Lake in South Gippsland, Victoria, covering approximately 1000 km of coastline. The most used sites in Victoria are around Port Phillip Bay and Bellarine Peninsula. In South Australia, Carpenter Rocks is the main site. During winter on the mainland, found mostly within 3 km of the coast. In Victoria, they mostly occur in sheltered coastal habitats, such as bays, lagoons and estuaries, or,	Beaded Glasswort, the main food source of this species was limited



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				rarely, saltworks. They are also found in low samphire herbland dominated by Beaded Glasswort (<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>), Sea Heath (<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i>) or Sea-blite (<i>Suaeda australis</i>), and in taller shrubland dominated by Shrubby Glasswort (<i>Sclerostegia arbuscula</i>). They are sometimes found in low samphire dominated by Grey Glasswort (<i>Halosarcia halocnemoides</i>) or in <i>Chenopodium</i> herbfields. Breeds at Melaleuca in Tas during spring/summer months.	on the site - unlikely to occur
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Osprey			Rare vagrant to Victoria (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers (Johnstone & Storr 1998; Marchant & Higgins 1993; Olsen 1995). They require extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging.	Rare vagrant – unlikely to occur
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover			Inhabits sandy, muddy or rocky shores, usually coastal, rarely far inland. Often on beaches and mudflats, sandflats and occasionally rock shelves.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	L	Inhabits box-ironbark forests and woodlands and mainly feeds on the fruits of mistletoe. Strongly associated with mistletoe around the margins of open forests and woodlands. Occurs at few localities. Uncommon breeding migrant from further north, arriving in October and leaving in February.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper			Inhabit shallow fresh to saline wetlands, usually coastal to near-coastal, but occasionally farther inland. Wetlands often have open fringing mudflats and low emergent or fringing vegetation.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur



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Gallinago stenura	Pin-tailed Snipe			Inhabit shallow fresh to saline wetlands, usually coastal to near-coastal, but occasionally farther inland. Wetlands often have open fringing mudflats and low emergent or fringing vegetation.	Outside of natural range – unlikely to occur
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl		L	Open and tall wet sclerophyll forests with sheltered gullies and old growth forest with dense understorey. They are also found in dry forests with box and ironbark eucalypts and River Red Gum. Large old trees with hollows are required by this species for nesting. In Victoria, the Powerful Owl is widespread, having been recorded from most of the state. However, throughout its range it is uncommon and occurs in low densities.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	E		Mainly inhabit intertidal mudflats, sandflats and sandy beaches of sheltered coasts, in estuaries, bays, inlets, lagoons and harbours; sometimes on sandy ocean beaches or shallow pools on exposed wave-cut rock platforms or coral reefs. They are occasionally seen on terrestrial saline wetlands near the coast, such as lakes, lagoons, pools and pans, and recorded on sewage ponds and saltworks, but rarely use freshwater swamps. They rarely use inland lakes or swamps	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint			Inhabit shallow fresh to saline wetlands, usually coastal to near-coastal, but occasionally farther inland. Wetlands often have open fringing mudflats and low emergent or fringing vegetation.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
Anthochaera Phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	C	L	Inhabits dry box-ironbark eucalypt forests near rivers and creeks on inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range. It could also occur in small remnant patches or in mature trees in farmland or partly cleared agricultural land.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur



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Diomedea epomophora	Royal Albatross	V	L	Marine, pelagic and aerial; in subantarctic, subtropical and occasionally Antarctic waters. Regularly recorded in se. Australia throughout year.	Marine bird which forages over open water - unlikely to occur
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone			Inhabit shallow fresh to saline wetlands, usually coastal to near-coastal, but occasionally farther inland. Wetlands often have open fringing mudflats and low emergent or fringing vegetation.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff			Inhabit shallow fresh to saline wetlands, usually coastal to near-coastal, but occasionally farther inland. Wetlands often have open fringing mudflats and low emergent or fringing vegetation	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous Fantail			In east and south-east Australia, mainly inhabits tall wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies. When on passage, they are sometimes recorded in drier sclerophyll forests and woodlands, as well as parks and gardens.	Potential to occur in planted trees and coastal scrub
Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross	V		During the non-breeding season, the species occurs over continental shelves around continents. It occurs both inshore and offshore and enters harbours and bays. Salvin's Albatross is scarce in pelagic waters.	Marine bird which forages over open water -



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					unlikely to occur
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher			Tall forests and woodlands in wetter habitats but not in rainforest.	Potential to occur in planted trees and coastal scrub
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper			Inhabit shallow fresh to saline wetlands, usually coastal to near-coastal, but occasionally farther inland. Wetlands often have open fringing mudflats and low emergent or fringing vegetation.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	V	L	Marine, in subantarctic and subtropical waters, occasionally reaching tropic waters.	Marine bird which forages over open water - unlikely to occur
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	V	L	Marine; pelagic. in summer mainly in subtropical and subantarctic waters, but most abundant near subtropical Convergence. Fairly common off s. Aust., mostly beyond continental shelf.	Marine bird which forages over open water - unlikely to occur



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Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant Petrel	E	L	Marine, Antarctic to subantarctic waters. Adults present near Antarctic breeding colonies all year.	Marine bird which forages over open water - unlikely to occur
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	C	L	Prefers a narrow range of eucalypts in Victoria, including White Box, Red Ironbark and Yellow Gum as well as River Red Gum when this species supports abundant 'lerp'. Breeds in Tasmania and migrates to the mainland of Australia for the autumn, winter and early spring months. It lives mostly north of the Great Dividing Range, passing through two areas of Victoria on migration: the Port Phillip district and Gippsland.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's Snipe			Occur at edges of wetlands, swamps, freshwater streams. Inhabit grasslands, edges of fresh and brackish wetlands and drier cultivated areas.	Outside of natural range – unlikely to occur
Xenus cinereus	Terek Sandpiper		L	Inhabits saline intertidal mudflats in sheltered estuaries, harbours and lagoons; on islets, mudbanks, sandbanks or spits. In Vic., in Corner Inlet, Westerport Bay and Port Phillip Bay.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur



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<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	E	L	Marine, pelagic and aerial. In Australasian region, occur inshore, offshore and in pelagic waters.	Marine bird which forages over open water - unlikely to occur
<i>Tringa incana</i>	Wandering Tattler			Essentially rocky coasts with reef and platforms, spits, piers, offshore islands and shingle beaches.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel			Inhabit intertidal mudflats of sheltered coasts, harbours, lagoons, estuaries and river deltas. Prefer mudflats with mangrove, but also occur on open, unvegetated mudflats. In Vic., small numbers round Gippsland lakes; most from Corner Inlet, Westernport and Port Phillip Bays.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaste</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle		L	Maritime habitats, terrestrial large wetlands and coastal lands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands, ranging far inland only over large rivers and wetlands. The eagles usually breed on coast and offshore islands and inland beside large lakes or rivers, usually in tall trees in or near water, also in cliffs, rock pinnacles and escarpments.	Potential to fly over the study area.
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> stead	White-capped Albatross	V	L	Marine, in subantarctic and subtropical waters, occasionally reaching tropic waters.	Marine bird which forages over open water -



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					unlikely to occur
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail		L	Aerial, over all habitats, but probably more over wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest. Often over heathland and less often above treeless areas such as grassland and swamps or farmland.	Potential to fly over the study area.
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper			Inhabits well vegetated, shallow, freshwater wetlands, such as swamps, lakes, pools, and waterholes; typically with emergent, aquatic plants or grass, and dominated by taller fringing vegetation, such as dense stands of rushes or reed. In Vic. Mostly from Port Phillip bay and in mid-Murray valley.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail			Extremely uncommon migrant. Few sightings in Victoria. Mostly occurs in well-watered open grasslands on the fringes of wetlands. Roosts in mangroves and other dense vegetation.	Rare vagrant – unlikely to occur
Mammals					
Petauroides Volans	Greater Glider	V	L	Forest habitats including peppermint, stringybark, ash and gum dominated.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur



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<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	L	Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney and Melbourne are occupied continuously. Elsewhere, during spring, they are uncommon south of Nowra and widespread in other areas of their range. Roosts in aggregations of various sizes on exposed branches. Roost sites are typically located near water, such as lakes, rivers or the coast. Roost vegetation includes rainforest patches, stands of Melaleuca, mangroves and riparian vegetation, but colonies also use highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas.	No suitable habitat – unlikely to occur
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	V	L	In Victoria coastal heathy woodland; in Tasmania moist forest with dense shrub layer; in the north edge of rainforest.	This species has been recorded from French Island, not on the mainland - unlikely to occur.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse		L	Coastal heath and scrub, heathy woodland, open forest and vegetated sand-dunes.	Has not been recorded since 1970 in the region, most likely regionally extinct - unlikely to occur



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<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	E	L	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, from heath to dry sclerophyll forest, especially along ridgetops with a heath understorey, and occasionally adjacent wetter habitats such as fern gullies. A characteristic of many localities, except those in wet gullies, is a floristically diverse shrub layer with members of the plant families Epacridaceae, Fabaceae and Mimosaceae well represented.	No recent or regular records considered unlikely to occur
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot	E	L	Species experts define suitable habitat for Southern Brown Bandicoots (eastern) to be any patches of native or exotic vegetation, within their distribution, which contains understorey vegetation structure with 50–80% average foliage density in the 0.2–1 m height range. In areas where native habitats have been degraded or diminished, exotic vegetation, such as Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.), can and often does, provide important habitat.	Suitable habitat present in the coastal scrub and woodland - potential to occur
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll	E	L	Rainforest, wet and dry forest, coastal heath and scrub and River Red-gum woodlands along inland rivers.	No suitable habitat - unlikely to occur



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Antechinus minimus maritimus	Swamp Antechinus	V	L	Dense wet heath, tussock grassland, sedgeland heathy woodland and coastal heath and scrub.	Suitable habitat though due to lack of recent and regular records it is considered unlikely to occur
Reptiles					
Lissolepis coventry	Swamp Skink		L	Wetlands including swamp margins, lakes, rivers, creeks and even tidal salt marshes, often associated with tea-tree thickets.	Suitable habitat present in saltmarsh - likely to occur
Frogs					



Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act 1999	FFG Act 1988	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog	V	L	Permanent, still or slow flowing water with fringing and emergent vegetation in streams, swamps, lagoons and artificial wetlands such as farm dams and abandoned quarries.	Closest record 4.5km to the north, no connectivity - unlikely to occur
Invertebrates					
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth			Areas that are, or have been native grasslands or grassy woodlands. It is known to inhabit degraded grasslands with introduced grasses being dominant, with a preference for the native wallaby grass being present.	No suitable habitat - unlikely to occur

Notes: EPBC – C = critically endangered; E = endangered; V = vulnerable; FFG : L = listed as threatened under the FFG Act