APPENDIX 5 – THREATENED AND MIGRATORY BIOTA EVALUATION

When evaluating which threatened and migratory biota are likely to occur within the study area, the following factors were taken into consideration:

- The presence of potential habitat
- Condition of and approximate extent of potential habitat
- Species occurrence within study area and wider locality

The following criteria were applied to each entity based on the above to determine the likelihood of species occurrence within the study area:

- No (no suitable habitat present and the species not previously recorded within the locality; or in the case of flora, study area extensively searched during the appropriate time of year for detection and species not present)
- Unlikely (no suitable habitat is present, but previously recorded within the locality)
- Low (some suitable habitat present and the species known from the locality. Species may infrequently visit the study area en route to foraging resources, but do not depend on the habitats of the study area for survival)
- Moderate (Study area contains habitat that could support a population of a species)
- High (Study area contains habitat that is likely to support a population of the species including roosting, breeding and foraging habitat)
- Yes (Species recorded during field surveys by AWC ecologists or NPWS).

Biota that are associated with littoral or marine habitats have been excluded from the analysis.

Legend for Table 20

V	Vulnerable
E	Endangered
CE	Critically Endangered
PE	Presumed Extinct
POP	Endangered Population
BC	NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
FM	NSW *Fisheries Management Act 1994*

Table 20: Assessment of the known or predicted threatened and migratory biota known from the Lower Murray Darling CMA, South Olary Plain, Murray Sands CMA sub-region and their likelihood of occurrence within the vicinity of the proposal.

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
EXTINCT MAMMALS TO BE REINTRODUCED				
Western Quoll *Dasyurus geoffroii* PE BC	See section 4.4.1 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Red-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale calura* PE BC	See section 4.4.2 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Numbat *Myrmecobius fasciatus* PE BC	See section 4.4.3 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Western Barred Bandicoot *Perameles bougainville* PE BC	See section 4.4.4 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Bilby *Macrotis lagotis* PE BC	See section 4.4.5 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Burrowing Bettong *Bettongia lesueur* PE BC	See section 4.4.6 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Brush-tailed Bettong *Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi* PE BC	See section 4.4.7 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Bridled Nail Wallaby *Onychogalea fraenata* PE BC	See section 4.4.8 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Greater Stick-nest Rat *Leporillus conditor* PE BC	See section 4.4.9 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species
Mitchell's Hopping-mouse PE BC	See section 4.4.10 of this REF	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Presumed Extinct in NSW	Yes, as a reintroduced species

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
AVIFAUNA				
Australian Bustard *Ardeotis australis* E BC	Mainly inhabits tussock and hummock grasslands and low shrublands; occasionally seen in pastoral and cropping country.	No	No	Low
Australian Painted Snipe *Rostratula australis* E BC	Inhabits inland and coastal shallow freshwater wetlands, occurring in both ephemeral and permanent wetlands with grass. Generally, only seen as a single bird. The breeding wetland areas are the most sensitive to this species.	No	No	Low
Australasian Bittern *Botaurus poiciloptilus* E BC	Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, particularly bullrushes (*Typha* spp) and spikerushes (*Eleoacharis* spp).	No	Yes	Unlikely
Barking Owl *Ninox connivens* V BC	Inhabits woodland and open forest, including fragmented remnants and partly cleared farmland. Requires very large permanent territories in most habitats due to sparse prey densities. Monogamous pairs hunt over as much as 6000 ha, with 2000 ha being more typical in NSW habitats. In western NSW, this species is largely confined to riparian areas where suitable habitat also occurs.	No	No	Low
Black Falcon *Falco subniger* V BC	Occurs along tree-lined watercourses and in isolated woodlands, mainly in arid and semi-arid areas.	No	No	Low
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies) *Melithreptus gularis* V BC	This species occupies the upper levels of drier open forest or woodland dominated by Box and Ironbark especially Mugga Ironbark, White Box, Inland Grey Box and Forest Red Gum. Forests of smooth bark, stringybark, ironbark and tea trees are also known to be used. Their feeding territories can be large, up to 5 ha in area	No	No	Moderate
Black-breasted Buzzard *Hamirostra melanosternon* V BC	This species inhabits a range of inland habitats, especially along timbered watercourses but also hunts over grasslands. It is sparsely distributed in areas that have less than 500mm of rainfall, but avoids areas of desert.	No	No	Low
Black-eared Miner *Manorina melanotis* CE BC	Birds are restricted to large tracts (30,000 ha or greater) of mature, unfragmented mallee on the more fertile soils. Occupies vegetation with a post fire age of greater than 25 years, but is most abundant in areas with a post fire age of 50 years or more.	No	No	Low

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis* V BC	Prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps.	No	No	Unlikely
Brolga *Grus rubicunda* V BC	The Brolga occurs in large open wetlands, grassy plains, coastal mudflats and irrigated croplands, with less frequent mangrove-studded creeks and estuaries.	No	No	Low
Bush Stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius* E BC	Inhabits open forests and woodlands with complex microhabitat structure.	No	No	Low
Chestnut Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma castanotus* V BC	Occurs in a wide range of arid and semi-arid habitats often in mallee but usually with a dense understorey of shrubs or a spinifex as a ground layer.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* Bonn CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA	Common Greenshanks are found both on the coast and inland, in estuaries and mudflats, mangrove swamps and lagoons, and in billabongs, swamps, sewage farms and flooded crops	No	No	No
Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata* V BC	Found in grassy eucalypt woodlands, including Box-Gum Woodlands and Snow Gum *Eucalyptus pauciflora* Woodlands. Also occurs in open forest, mallee, Natural Temperate Grassland, and in secondary grassland derived from other communities.	No	No	Low
Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus* V BC	The Dusky Woodswallow is found in open forests and woodlands, and may be seen along roadsides and on golf courses	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eastern Curlew *Numernius madagascariensis* Bonn CAMBA JAMBA ROKAMBA	The Eastern Curlew is found on intertidal mudflats and sandflats, often with beds of seagrass, on sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, mangrove swamps, bays, harbours and lagoons.	No	No	No
Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea* V BC	Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Prefers clearings or areas with	No	Yes	Moderate

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
	open understoreys. Often moves to low open areas in winter.			
Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa* V BC	Prefers permanent freshwater swamps and creeks with heavy growth of Cumbungi, Lignum or Tea-tree. During drier times they move from ephemeral breeding swamps to more permanent waters such as lakes, reservoirs, farm dams and sewage ponds.	No	No	Unlikely
Gilbert's Whistler *Pachycephala inornata* V BC	This species is widely recorded in Mallee shrublands and also box-ironbark woodlands, Cypress Pine and Belah woodlands and River Red Gum Forests. In the Mallee areas, an understorey of spinifex and low shrubs such as wattles, hakeas, senna and hopbushes are preferred. Its preferred foods are beetles, caterpillars, spiders and ants, occasionally seeds and fruit are eaten. Pairs are thought to defend territories year round and do not appear to venture far from their home area.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos* E BC	The Grey Falcon preys on other birds, mainly parrots and pigeon but are known to also eat reptiles and mammals. This species is usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid areas, although they are sometimes found in open woodlands near the coast. Nest sites are usually high up in living Eucalypt trees near water.	No	No	Low
Hooded Robin (south-eastern form) *Melanodryas cucullata* V BC	Prefers lightly wooded country, usually open eucalypt woodland, acacia scrub and mallee, often in or near clearings or open areas. Requires structurally diverse habitats featuring mature eucalypts, saplings, some small shrubs and a ground layer of moderately tall native grasses.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides* V BC	Occupies open eucalypt forest, woodland or open woodland. Sheoak or acacia woodlands and riparian woodlands of interior NSW are also used. Nests in tall living trees within a remnant patch, where pairs build a large stick nest in winter.	No	Yes	Moderate
Major Mitchell's (Pink) Cockatoo *Lophochroa leadbeateri* V BC	Wide range of treed and treeless inlands habitats, within easy reach of water. Nests in tree hollows with nests at least 1 km apart with no more than one pair every 30 square kilometres.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata* E BC	Predominantly inhabit mallee communities, preferring the tall, dense and floristically-rich mallee. Less frequently found in other eucalypt woodlands, such as Inland Grey	Yes	Yes	Yes

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
	Box, Ironbark or Bimble Box Woodlands with thick understorey, or in other woodlands such dominated by Mulga or native Cypress Pine species. Prefers areas of light sandy to sandy loam soils and habitats with a dense but discontinuous canopy and dense and diverse shrub and herb layers.			
Night Parrot *Pezoporus occidentalis* PE BC	Occurs in spinifex grasslands in stony or sandy areas and samphire and chenopod associations on floodplains, salt lakes and clay plans. Suitable habitat is characterised by the presence of large and dense clumps of spinifex, and it may prefer mature spinifix that is long and unburnt.	No	No	Unlikely
Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta* V BC	Inhabits Myall, Brigalow, Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-ironbark Forests and is a specialist mistletoe feeder.	No	No	Low
Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus* V BC	The Pied Honeyeater is found in the arid and semi-arid zones, in shrublands dominated by Emu-bush (*Eremophila spp)*, and grevilleas, as well as woodlands, sandhills, inland ranges and granite outcrops.	Yes	No	Yes
Plains-wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus* E BC	Plains-wanderers live in semi-arid, lowland native grasslands that typically occur on hard red-brown soils.	No	No	Low
Purple-crowned Lorikeet *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* V BC	Purple-crowned Lorikeets usually live in open, dry eucalypt areas of forest, woodland or shrubland. They are found in these areas in temperate and semi-arid zones, usually in the flowering canopies of vegetation. They can be found in urban parks and gardens.	No	No	Low
Purple-gaped Honeyeater *Lichenostomus cratitius* V BC	Inhabits mallee heathlands and less commonly in associated mallee with a more open understorey (such as spinifex associations).	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regent Parrot (eastern subspecies) *Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides* E BC	The eastern population is found in River Red Gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis,* floodplain, woodland and mallee.	No	No	Low
Redthroat	In NSW the species has been recorded mainly in chenopod shrublands including	No	No	Low

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
Pyrrholaemus brunneus V BC	Old Man Saltbush, Black Bluebush and Dillon Bush shrublands			
Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksia* V BC	Found in eucalypt forests and woodlands, particular along watercourses.	No	Yes	Low
Shy Heathwren *Hylacola cautus* V BC	Inhabits mallee woodlands with a relatively dense understorey of shrubs and heath plants.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southern Scrub-robin *Drymodes brunneopygia* V BC	Inhabits mallee and acacia scrub, particularly with dense sub-shrubs in the understorey, including Broombush and other dry shrubs.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis* V BC	Occurs in grassy open woodland including acacia and mallee remnants, inland riparian woodland and grassland and shrub steppe. It is found most commonly in native grassland, but also occurs in agricultural land, foraging over open habitats including edges of inland wetlands.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura* V BC	Found in a variety of timbered habitats including woodlands and open forests with a particular preference for timbered watercourses.	No	No	Low
Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera* V BC	Found in forests and woodlands including mallee and acacia.	Yes	Yes	Yes
White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* V BC	Found in coastal areas and inland waterways where it hunts fish.	No	No	Unlikely
White-fronted Chat *Epthianura albifrons* V BC	Usually found foraging on bare or grassy ground in wet areas.	Yes	Yes	Yes
FISH				
Flathead Galaxis *Galaxis rostratus* CE FM	Flathead Galaxias is a freshwater fish. It is generally found mid-water in still and gently moving waters of small streams, lakes, lagoons, billabongs and backwaters.	No	No	No

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
	Its habitat consists of coarse sand or mud substrate and aquatic vegetation.			
Macquarie Perch *Macquaria australasica* E FM	Macquarie Perch are found in both river and lake habitats; especially the upper reaches of rivers and their tributaries.	No	No	No
Murray Hardyhead *Craterocephalus fluviatilis* CE FM	Murray Hardyhead live along the edges of wetlands and slow-flowing lowland rivers. They are often found among aquatic plants, particularly in saline waters containing few other fish species.	No	No	No
Silver Perch *Bidyanus* V FM	Inhabits freshwater rivers, lakes and reservoirs, particularly in areas of high water flow.	No	No	No
MAMMALS				
Bolam's Mouse *Pseudomys bolami* E BC	Semi-arid woodlands and shrublands, usually with chenopod shrub species.	No	No	Low
Corben's Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus corbeni* V BC	The distribution of Corben's Long-eared Bat coincides with the area of the Murray Darling Basin with Pilliga Scrub regions being the most favoured area of habitation. This species roosts in tree hollows, crevices and under loose bark. As a slow flying agile species, it utilises the understorey to hunt for non-flying prey items such as caterpillars and beetles. They will also hunt on the ground. This species is more common where vegetation structure includes box/ironbark/cypress-pine in areas along the western slopes and plains of NSW and southern Queensland.	No	Yes	Low
Southern Ningaui *Ningaui yvonneae* V BC	Shelters in spinifex clumps, beneath logs, and in dense vegetation, but may also dig its own burrows.	No	Yes	Yes
Little Pied Bat *Chalinolobus picatus* V BC	Occurs in dry open forest, open woodland, mulga woodlands, chenopod shrublands, cypress-pine forest, mallee, Bimbil box. Roosts in caves, rock outcrops, mine shafts, tunnels, tree hollows and buildings.	No	Yes	High
Inland Forest Bat *Vespadelus baverstocki* V BC	Roosts in tree hollows and abandoned buildings. Known to roost in very small hollows in stunted trees only a few metres high.	No	No	Low
Western Pygmy-possum	Wheatbelt and mallee areas in a variety of habitats with suitable flowering plants.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
Cercartetus concinnus E BC				
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat *Saccolaimus flaviventris* V BC	Roosts singly or in groups of up to six, in tree hollows and buildings; in treeless areas they are known to utilise mammal burrows.	No	No	Low
REPTILES				
Bardick *Echiopsis curta* E BC	Inhabits hummock grasslands and mallee areas on sandy or loamy soils and is usually associated with run-off slopes and drainage from local rises. The species is particularly common in areas of spinifex.	No	No	Moderate
Jewelled Gecko *Strophurus elderi* V BC	Restricted to habitats containing spinifex on red sandy plains or dunes and to a lesser extent stony hills. Spinifex may occur as a dominant groundcover with little to no overstorey vegetation or in association with mallee, cypress pine or acacia woodlands.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mallee Slender Blue-tongue Lizard *Cyclodomorphus melanops elongates* E BC	In NSW, animals inhabit mallee/spinifex communities on a sandy or mixed sand/gravel substrate (plains, ridges or hillslopes). It is assumed that the species seeks refuge in vegetation clumps such as spinifex and in fallen timber and leaf litter.	No	Yes	High
Mallee Worm-lizard *Aprasia inaurita* E BC	Inhabits semi-arid, mallee woodlands on red sands. Often shelters in sand, beneath mallee stumps, in leaf litter or in the nests of ants and other insects; thought to be dependent on spinifex *(Triodia scariosa)*.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marble-faced Delma *Delma australis* E BC	In NSW, appears to be restricted to temperate mallee woodlands or spinifex grasslands but elsewhere is also found in chenopod shrublands, heathlands and buloke associated with mallee habitats or eucalypt lined watercourses. The species occupies areas with a sandy substrate but may also utilise cracking red loam soils, but has also recently been recorded in spinifex on rocky hillsides.	No	No	Moderate
Western Blue-tongued Lizard *Tiliqua occipitalis* V BC	Inhabits plains, swales, ranges and sometimes dunes of loamy or clayey/sandy soils vegetated by woodlands, especially mallee, shrublands (including chenopods), heaths or hummock grasslands. Preferred vegetation type appears to be mixed mallee with spinifex communities.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
Yellow-tailed Plain Slider *Lerista xanthura* V BC	Occurs on grassed alluvial sands and sand dunes, including dry open woodlands and spinifex-dominated red sand plains.	No	Yes	Moderate
FROGS				
Painted Burrowing Frog *Neobatrachus pictus* E BC	Animals can occur in open grassland, mallee, woodland, farmland and cleared areas and are usually found in or around flooded areas after periods of heavy rainfall, including grassy marshes, lagoons, flooded claypans, temporary roadside pools, ditches, mallee swales and farm dams.	No	No	Low
Southern Bell Frog *Litoria raniformis* V BC	In NSW, the southern bell frog is usually found in or around permanent or impermanent swamps dominated by black box-lignum-nitre goosefoot, lignum-typha and river red gums or in billabongs along floodplains. They are also found in irrigated rice crops, particularly where there is no available natural habitat.	No	No	Unlikely
THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES				
Acacia loderi Shrublands EEC BC	The community has a naturally open structure of individual shrubs to small trees (to 8 m tall) with a low, diverse understorey dominated by chenopod sub-shrubs, herbs and grasses. The community is often interspersed by woodlands of Belah *Casuarina pauper*, Rosewood *Alectryon oleifolius* or *Flindersia maculosa*.	No	Yes	No
Acacia melvillei Shrubland in the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression bioregions EEC BC	The community occurs on red-brown, sandy loam soils as scattered patches grading into surrounding woodlands dominated by Belah and Western Rosewood, White Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*) or sandplain mallee.	No	Yes	No
Sandhill Pine Woodland in the Riverina, Murray-Darling Depression and NSW South Western Slopes bioregions EEC BC	Sandhill Pine Woodland typically occupies red-brown loamy sands with alkaline sub-soils on the alluvial plain of the Murray River and its tributaries, and on parts of the sandplain in south-western NSW.	No	Yes	No
FLORA				
Bitter Quandong	Generally, grows in gravely and sandy loam soils on dunes, in open woodland	Yes	Yes	Yes

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
Santalum murrayanum E BC	and tall shrubland. Also recorded in sand in spinifex-shrub steppe.			
A burr-daisy *Calotis moorei* E BC	The species grows in sandy soil and appears to be associated with *Acacia* woodlands and chenopod shrublands.	No	No	Unlikely
Button Immortelle *Leptorhynchos waitzia* E BC	Grows on sandy or loamy soils, often in intermittently flooded areas and salt flats	No	No	Low
Cobar Greenhood *Pterostylis cobarensis* V BC	This Greenhood Orchid inhabits mostly eucalypt woodland, open mallee or *Callitris* shrublands occurring on skeletal sandy-loam soils and low stony ridges and slopes. It is associated with species such as *Acacia doratoxylon*, *Senna* sp, *Casuarina cristata* and *Callitris glaucophylla*.	No	No	Moderate (but not detected due to survey timing)
A grass *Austrostipa metatoris* V BC	Grows in sandy areas of the Murray Valley; habitats include sandhills, sandridges, undulating plains and flat open mallee country, with red to red-brown clay-loam to sandy-loam soils.	No	No	Low
Harrow Wattle *Acacia acanthoclada* E BC	Grows in mallee communities on ridges and dunes and very occasionally on rocky outcrops; generally grows in deep, loose, sandy soil.	No	No	Unlikely, not detected during field survey
Menindee Nightshade *Solanum karsense* V BC	Habitats are generally lake beds or floodplains of heavy grey clays with a highly self-mulching surface. Also found on sandy floodplains and ridges and in calcareous soils, red sands, red-brown earths and loamy soils.	No	No	No, not detected during field survey
Mossgiel Daisy *Brachyscome papillosa* V BC	Recorded primarily in clay soils on Bladder Saltbush (*Atriplex vesicaria*) and Leafless Bluebush (*Maireana aphylla*) plains, but also in grassland and in Inland Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) - Cypress Pine (*Callitris* spp) woodland	No	No	Moderate (in herblands), but survey timing not conducive to detection
Pink Velvet Bush *Lasiopetalum behrii* CE BC	Grows in mallee and red dune and swale country.	No	No	Unlikely (not detected in field survey)
A saltbush *Atriplex infrequens* V BC	*Atriplex infrequens* is associated with broad drainage tracts, clay flats and possibly occasionally inundated habitats. Very little ecological information is available for this species so it's critical habitat components can only be	No	No	No

Common Name Scientific Name Legal Status	Habitat	Recorded during survey	Recorded previously in locality	Likelihood of biota occurring within Study Area
	speculated as relatively undisturbed and ungrazed drainage lines and flats.			
Silky Swainson-pea *Swainsona sericea* V BC	Found in Natural Temperate Grassland and Snow Gum *Eucalyptus pauciflora* Woodland on the Monaro. Found in Box-Gum Woodland in the Southern Tablelands and South West Slopes. Sometimes found in association with cypress-pines *Callitris* spp Habitat on plains unknown.	No	No	Unlikely
Slender Darling-pea *Swainsona murrayana* V BC	The species has been collected from clay-based soils, ranging from grey, red and brown cracking clays to red-brown earths and loams. Grows in a variety of vegetation types including bladder saltbush, black box and grassland communities on level plains, floodplains and depressions.	No	No	Unlikely
Yellow Swainson-pea *Swainsona pyrophila* V BC	Found in mallee scrub, usually found to germinate only after fire and subsequent rain	No	Yes	Moderate
Thyme Rice-Flower *Pimelea serpyllifolia* subsp. *serpyllifolia* E BC	Grows in scrub and woodland on calcareous soils. Often found in sandy red soils supporting mallee scrub.	No	No	Unlikely (not detected during field survey)
Winged Peppercress *Lepidium monoplocoides* E BC	Occurs on seasonally moist to waterlogged sites, on heavy fertile soils, with a mean annual rainfall of around 300-500 mm. Predominant vegetation is usually an open woodland dominated by *Allocasuarina luehmannii* (Buloke) and/or eucalypts, particularly *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Black Box) or *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box). The field layer of the surrounding woodland is dominated by tussock grasses	No	No	Low

In summary, Table 20 documented:

- 10 species presumed to be extinct in NSW that were to be reintroduced;
- 19 biota listed as threatened under NSW legislation that were known to occur within the vicinity of the proposed CFAI;
- 11 biota listed as threatened under NSW legislation that had a moderate to high potential of occurring within the vicinity of the proposed CFAI.