



# Site Values Report

Site Values Report for “Wombat Ridge Nature Reserve”  
Conservation Agreement No. CA0266



**Protection of habitat for threatened woodland birds including the Regent Honeyeater, Brown Treecreeper, Speckled Warbler, Flame Robin and Diamond Firetail**

**Signature Box -**

Signed and dated by landowners recognising biodiversity values and management recommendations made.

Name:

Signature:

Date:

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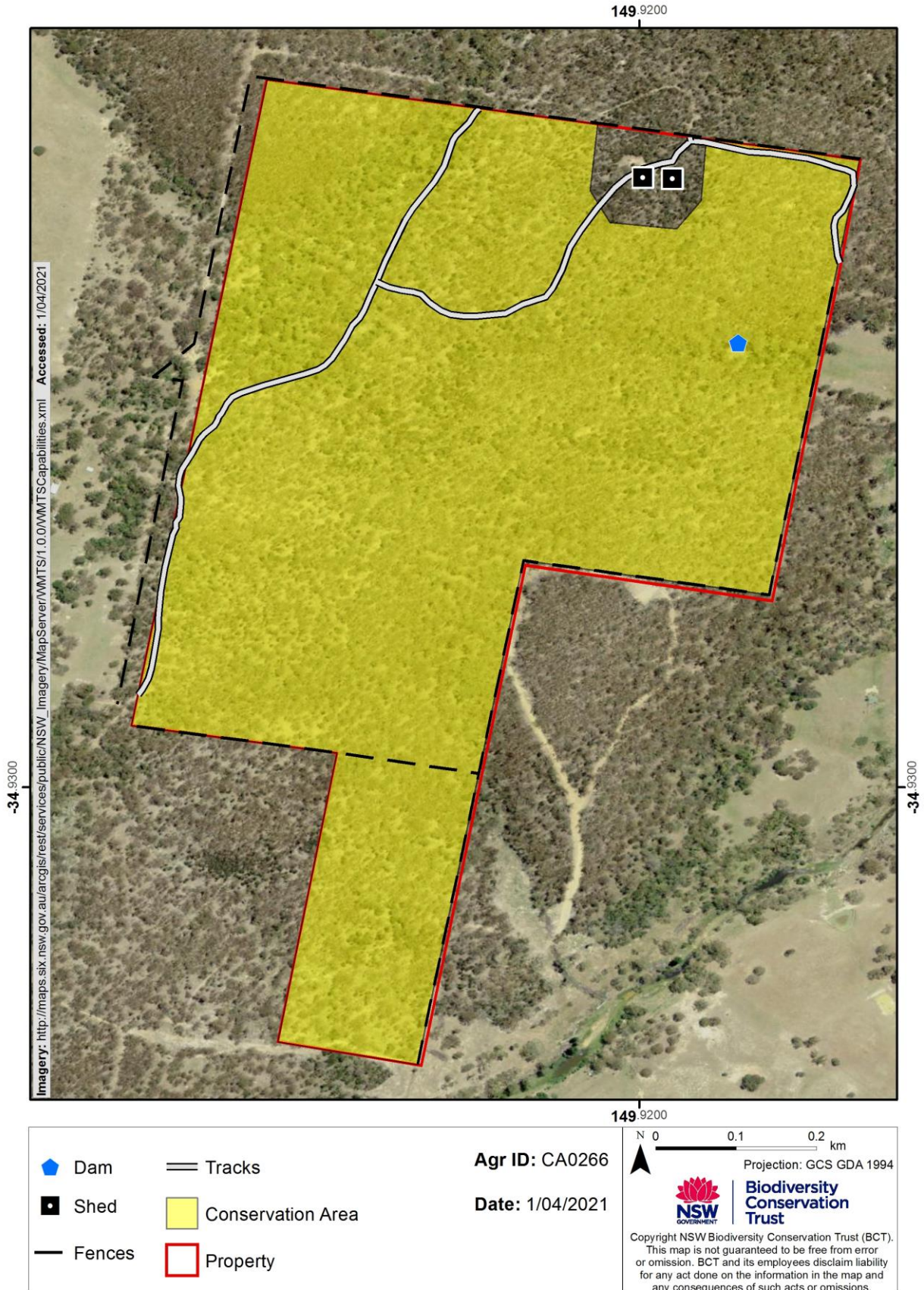
# 1. Introduction

The purpose of this Site Values Report is to document and provide a record of the biodiversity values of the Conservation Area at the date the Agreement was entered into.

# 2. Conservation Area

The boundaries of the Conservation Area are overlaid on an aerial photograph of the Land in Map 1. The Conservation Area boundary map (Part 1 of Attachment 2 of the Conservation Agreement) describes boundary dimensions in more detail with respect to property title boundary and prevails over Map 1 and the description below, to the extent of any inconsistency. The Conservation Area boundary follows the property boundary, other than an excluded area on the northern boundary.

Map 1: Conservation Area



## 3. Natural Assets of Wombat Ridge Nature Reserve Conservation Area

Key features of the Wombat Ridge Nature Reserve Conservation Area identified include:

- South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests, Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests and Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands providing potential nesting, breeding and / or foraging habitat for a diversity of threatened fauna species known to occur within the region, including the woodland birds Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*, Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus victoriae*, Speckled Warbler *Chthonicola sagittata*, Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea* and Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*
- Approximately 450m of riparian vegetation and frontage to Sawpit Gully Creek.
- Low cover of weeds.

### 3.1 Natural Assets of the Conservation Site

Vegetation communities including threatened ecological communities
<p>Utilising existing vegetation mapping for the South East NSW region as a guide and surveys of the site on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2020, the following vegetation classes were mapped as per Keith 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands (approximately 4.48 ha of Plant Community Type (PCT) 731 Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark grassy open forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion);</li> <li>• Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests (approximately 7.68 ha of PCT 888 Inland Scribbly Gum - Brittle Gum low woodland of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion);</li> <li>• South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests (approximately 35.11 ha of PCT 1150 Silvertop Ash - Blue-leaved Stringybark shrubby open forest on ridges, north east South Eastern Highlands Bioregion)</li> </ul> <p>The location of the communities are shown in in the Vegetation and Threatened Communities Map 2.</p>
Threatened species
<p>A comprehensive flora and fauna survey of the Conservation Area has yet to be conducted, however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable habitat is available for 17 threatened species of flora.</li> <li>• Suitable nesting, breeding and / or foraging habitat is available for 46 threatened fauna species associated with South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests, Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests and Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands and / or recorded within recorded within ~10km of the site (NSW Bionet).</li> <li>• The Endangered species Regent Honeyeater <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> has been recorded within 10km of the site, and suitable habitat is available (NSW Bionet).</li> </ul> <p>A list of threatened species considered likely to occur within the Conservation Area are provided in Table 1.</p>
Bio-Region & Subregion
<p>The Conservation Area is located within the South Eastern Highlands IBRA bioregion, and within the Bungonia subregion.</p> <p>The Bungonia subregion has achieved targets for representativeness of the reserve system.</p>

<b>NSW Landscape</b>
<p>The Conservation Area protects approximately 47.3 ha of the Shoalhaven Tertiary Sands Landscape which is listed as a 'Priority 4' Landscape as per the Biodiversity Conservation Investment Strategy (BCIS).</p> <p>The BCIS is available here:  <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservationprograms/biodiversity-conservation-investment-strategy.htm">www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservationprograms/biodiversity-conservation-investment-strategy.htm</a></p>
<b>Landscape Context &amp; Connectivity</b>
<p>The Conservation Area is located within the Great Eastern Ranges corridor, and has direct connectivity for migrating wildlife with areas of remnant South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests and Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests on private land to the north, and indirect connectivity via partially cleared land to Bungonia State Conservation Area and Morton National Park located c. 4km to the east.</p>
<b>Complementing the landscape</b>
<p>Protection of the Conservation Area within the property will complement the following Saving Our Species programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threatened and significant flora of roadsides in the Windellama district: Location and conservation significance of roadside sites with few-seeded bossiaea, Michelago parrot-pea, matted bush-pea and Wolgan snow gum.</li> <li>• Saving our threatened woodland birds.</li> <li>• Iconic Koala Project.</li> </ul>
<b>Management, Landuse History and threats</b>
<p>The Conservation Area is dominated by South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests, Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests and Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands in good condition. Isolated patches of regrowth indicate previous clearing or disturbance, however the property has not been significantly impacted by historic landuse.</p>

## 3.2 Threatened Species

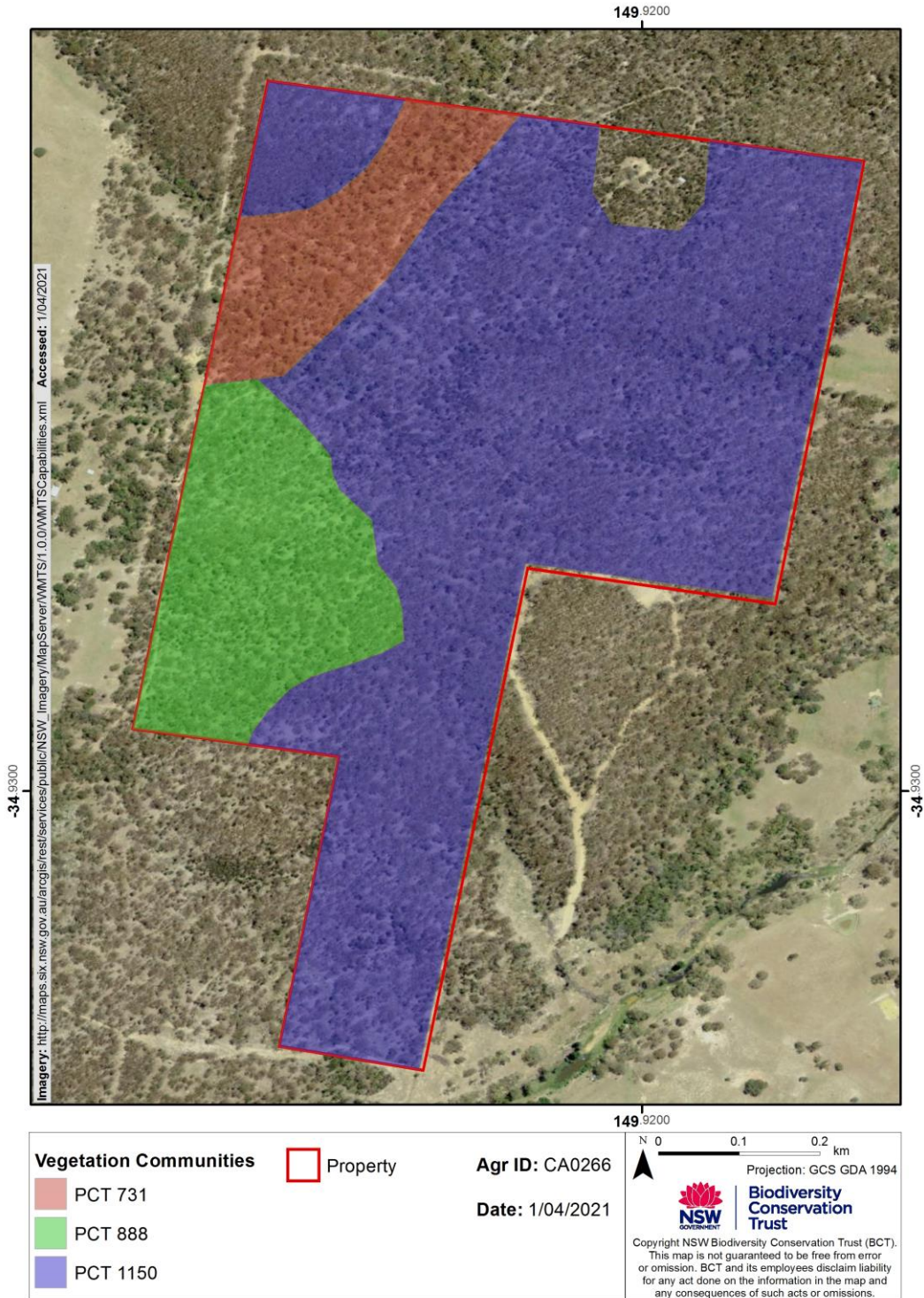
Table 1: Threatened Species known or likely to occur within the Conservation Area

Scientific Name	Common name	Status (NSW)	Status (National)	Likelihood of occurrence (Known, Likely)
<b>Threatened Flora</b>				
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	Bynoe's Wattle	E	V	Likely
<i>Acacia flocktoniae</i>	Flockton Wattle	V	V	Likely
<i>Baloskion longipes</i>	Dense Cord-rush	V	V	Likely
<i>Bossiaea bombayensis</i>	Bombay Bossiaea	V		Likely
<i>Bossiaea oligosperma</i>	Few-seeded Bossiaea	V	V	Likely
<i>Caladenia tessellata</i>	Thick Lip Spider Orchid	E	V	Likely
<i>Callitris oblonga</i>	Pygmy Cypress Pine	V	V	Likely
<i>Dillwynia glaucula</i>	Michelago Parrot-pea	E		Likely
<i>Diuris aequalis</i>	Buttercup Doubletail	E	V	Likely
<i>Diuris tricolor</i>	Pine Donkey Orchid	V		Likely
<i>Genoplesium superbum</i>	Superb Midge Orchid	E		Likely
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> var. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	NL	E	Likely
<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i>	<i>Persoonia mollis</i> subsp. <i>revoluta</i>	V		Likely
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	E		Likely
<i>Solanum armourense</i>	<i>Solanum armourense</i>	E		Likely
<i>Swainsona sericea</i>	Silky Swainson-pea	V		Likely
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	V	V	Likely
<b>Threatened Fauna</b>				
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	CE	CE	Likely
<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Legless Lizard	V	V	Likely
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	V		Likely
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	V		Likely
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	V		Likely
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum	V		Likely
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	Likely
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	V		Likely
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	V		Likely
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	V		Likely
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	V	E	Likely
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	V	V	Likely
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle	V		Likely
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	V		Likely
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	Likely
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	V	V	Likely
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	V		Likely
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	CE	Likely
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E	V	Likely
<i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	Booroolong Frog	E	E	Likely

Scientific Name	Common name	Status (NSW)	Status (National)	Likelihood of occurrence (Known, Likely)
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin (south-eastern form)	V		Likely
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	V		Likely
<i>Micronomus norfolkensis</i>	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V		Likely
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat	V		Likely
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Stuttering Frog	E	V	Likely
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	V		Likely
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	V		Likely
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	V		Likely
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V		Likely
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler	V		Likely
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	V		Likely
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V		Likely
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	V		Likely
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	V		Likely
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	V		Likely
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V	V	Likely
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long-nosed Potoroo	V	V	Likely
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	CE	E	Likely
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	V	Likely
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat	V		Likely
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V		Likely
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	V		Likely
<i>Suta flagellum</i>	Little Whip Snake	V		Likely
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	V		Likely
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	V		Likely
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Rosenberg's Goanna	V		Likely



**Map 2: Vegetation and Threatened Communities Map**



VU01: PCT 1150 Silvertop Ash - Blue-leaved Stringybark shrubby open forest on ridges, north east South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

VU02: PCT 888 Inland Scribbly Gum - Brittle Gum low woodland of the eastern tablelands, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

VU03: 731 Broad-leaved Peppermint - Red Stringybark grassy open forest on undulating hills, South Eastern Highlands Bioregion

## 4. Weeds

Weeds and other non-indigenous plants pose a significant threat to biodiversity across the State. The goal of managing weed species may vary from site to site and for different weed species and can include (a) controlling the spread of weeds, (b) reducing the area of infestation, (c) eradication of the species from the site, and (d) ensuring new weed species do not invade the site.

The NSW Weed Wise website (<http://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au>) contains information on all weeds in NSW, and goals for management of weeds in each region. The NSW Weed Control Handbook (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed-control/management-guides/noxious-enviro-weed-control>) provides information on control strategies for each weed species.

Table 1 shows high threat weed species and other non-native plants found within the Conservation Area that are a priority for control as per your Conservation Agreement.

Local Land Services has developed Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans for each region of the State. These are available here: <https://www.lls.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weed-control>. These set out the priority weeds for control and treatment in each region, and include lists of weeds in the following categories: prevention, eradication, containment, asset protection.

On the Conservation Area, weeds and other non-indigenous plants found in the Conservation area at the time of site assessment are shown in Table 2. Clause 3(d) of Part 2 of the Management Plan of the Conservation Agreement permits the use of herbicides for Ecological Restoration. The Owner is responsible for ensuring that weed control activities are undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation governing the use of herbicides and in accordance with the label or registered off label use.

**Table 2: Priority weeds found in the Conservation Area**

Name	Location and level of infestation	Management recommendations
Not applicable	Control any emerging weeds identified within Zone 1.	As per Management Plan in the agreement. The priority for control, and control treatments, should follow the Regional Weed and Weed Wise website.

## 5. Pest Animals

Pest animals present a significant threat to our biodiversity and environment. The risks posed by pest animals can include predation on wildlife and livestock, increased grazing pressure on native vegetation, competition for habitat and other resources and spread of diseases to people, wildlife, and livestock.

The following table lists pest animals included in your Conservation Agreement as known or likely to occur in the Conservation Area that require management action.

The Owner is responsible for ensuring that pest control activities are in accordance with relevant legislation governing the use of pesticides, humane treatment of animals and fire arm legislation. Additional information to assist landholders is available here:

<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/vertebrate-pests/pest-animals-in-nsw>

The BCT acknowledges that the recommended control method for pests will change over time, and land managers should act in accordance with the Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plans and these are available here: <https://www.lfs.nsw.gov.au/pestplan>.

The BCT acknowledges that the recommended control method for pests will change over time, and land managers should act in accordance with the Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plans.

**Table 3: Potential pest animals present in the Conservation Area include:**

Species	Occurrence on site	Management recommendations
Red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Likely	The priority for control, and control treatments, should follow the regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plans. Baiting in Autumn and Spring, coordinated with neighbouring properties.

## 6. Baseline vegetation monitoring report

The following section provides information on the plants and animals recorded within the Conservation Agreement area and a summary of the condition of biodiversity at a series of monitoring plots set out across the area. Photos are also taken at each of these plots.

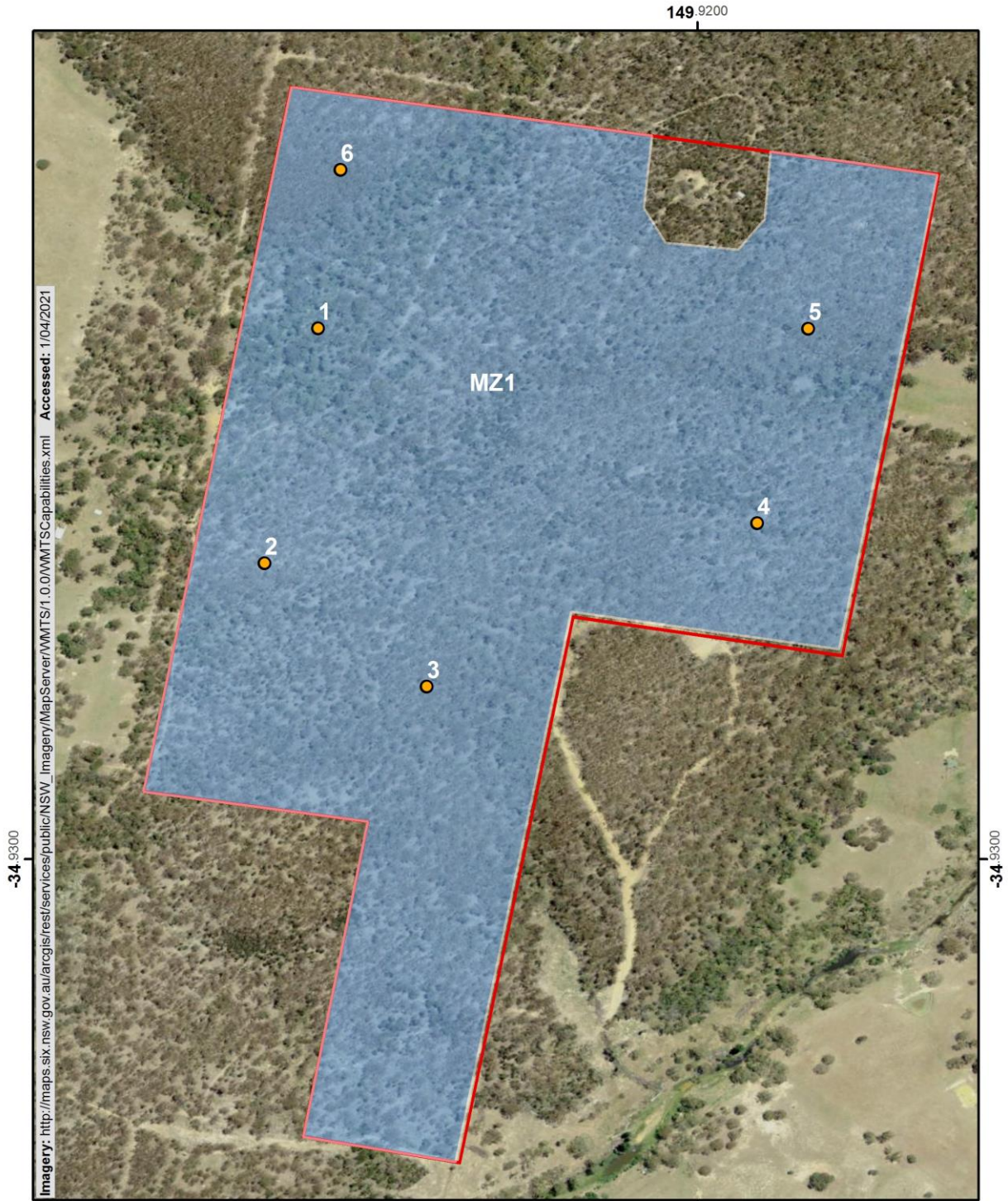
### 6.1 Monitoring Plots and Photos


Photo monitoring points are established to provide a visual representation of the condition of the vegetation and habitats at the photo point site. The photos will provide a reference point to record any disturbance and change over time. Monitoring points have been established at the locations set out in Table 4 and in Map 3.

**Table 4: Monitoring points**

Monitoring Plot	Coordinates (GCS_GDA_94)		Management Zone	Vegetation Type
	Latitude	Longitude		
1	-34.924524	149.916093	1	PCT 731 Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands
2	-34.926985	149.915527	1	PCT 888 Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests
3	-34.928161	149.917304	1	PCT 888 Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests
4	-34.926601	149.920707	1	PCT 1150 South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
5	-34.924558	149.921142	1	PCT 1150 South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests
6	-34.922905	149.916192	1	PCT 1150 South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Map 3: Monitoring Points



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; border-radius: 50%; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Monitoring Points</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Management Zone 1</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; border: 2px solid red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Property</li> </ul>	<p>Agr ID: CA0266</p> <p>Date: 1/04/2021</p>	<p>149.9200</p> <p>N 0 0.1 0.2 km</p> <p>Projection: GCS GDA 1994</p>  <p><b>Biodiversity Conservation Trust</b></p> <p><small>Copyright NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT). This map is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. BCT and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the map and any consequences of such acts or omissions.</small></p>
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**Monitoring Point 1**

Monitoring Point 1 is within a community with affinity to PCT 731, which is classified as Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands by Keith 2004. The community is dominated by Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, White Stringybark *Eucalyptus globoidea*, Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis*, Yellow Box *Eucalyptus melliodora* and Broad-leaved Peppermint *Eucalyptus dives*. The moderately sparse midstratum includes small trees Black Wattle *Acacia decurrens* and Black She Oak *Allocasuarina littoralis* and shrubs Viscid Daisy Bush *Olearia viscidula* and Dogwood *Cassinia aculeata*. The variable groundcover includes grasses Weeping Grass *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides* and Wallaby Grasses *Austrodanthonia* spp. and herbs Cranberry Heath *Astroloma humifusum*. Pennywort *Hydrocotyle laxiflora*, Ivy-leaved Goodenia *Goodenia hederacea* and Raspwort *Gonocarpus tetragynus*. Mat Rushes *Lomandra* spp. are also present.

**Monitoring Point 1 North view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 1 South view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 1 East view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 1 West view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 2**

Monitoring Point 2 is within PCT 888, which is classified as Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests by Keith 2004. The community is dominated by Brittle Gum *Eucalyptus mannifera* and Inland Brittle Gum *Eucalyptus rossii*. The sparse midstratum includes the small tree Black She Oak *Allocasuarina littoralis* and shrubs Narrow-leaved Geebung *Persoonia linearis*, Hairy Wattle *Acacia hispidula*, and Prickly Moses *Acacia ulicifolia*. The sparse groundcover includes Bearded Heath *Leucopogon sp.*, Common Raspwort *Gonocarpus tetragynus*, Variable Sword Sedge *Lepidosperma laterale*, and Grey Guinea Flower *Hibbertia obtusifolia*, Spear Grass *Austrostipa sp* and Wallaby Grass *Austrodanthonia sp.*

**Monitoring Point 2 North view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 2 South view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 2 East view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 2 West view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 3**

Monitoring Point 3 is within PCT 888, which is classified as Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests by Keith 2004. The community is dominated by Brittle Gum *Eucalyptus mannifera* and Inland Brittle Gum *Eucalyptus rossii* in association with Broad-leaved Peppermint *Eucalyptus dives*. The sparse midstratum includes the small tree Black She Oak *Allocasuarina littoralis* and shrubs Narrow-leaved Geebung *Persoonia linearis*, Hairy Wattle *Acacia hispidula*, and Prickly Moses *Acacia ulicifolia*. The sparse groundcover includes Bearded Heath *Leucopogon sp.*, Common Raspwort *Gonocarpus tetragynus*, Variable Sword Sedge *Lepidosperma laterale*, Nodding Blue Lily *Stypandra glauca*, Grey Guinea Flower *Hibbertia obtusifolia*, Spear Grass *Austrostipa sp* and Wallaby Grass *Austrodanthonia sp.*.

**Monitoring Point 3 North view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 3 South view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 3 East view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 3 West view. 22/10/20**





#### Monitoring Point 4

Monitoring Point 4 is within PCT1150, which is classified as South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests by Keith 2004. The community is dominated by Silvertop Ash *Eucalyptus sieberi* in association with Blue Stingybark *Eucalyptus agglomerata*, White Stingybark *Eucalyptus globoidea* and Broad-leaved Peppermint *Eucalyptus dives*. The sparse midstratum includes small trees Black She Oak *Allocasuarina littoralis* and Narrow-leaved Geebung *Persoonia linearis*, and the sparse groundcover includes Common Raspwort *Gonocarpus tetragynus*, Silky Purple Flag *Patersonia sericea*, Variable Sword Sedge *Lepidosperma laterale*, Nodding Blue Lily *Stypandra glauca*, Grey Guinea Flower *Hibbertia obtusifolia*, Ivy Goodenoo *Goodenia hederacea* and Wallaby Grass *Austrodanthonia* sp..

Monitoring Point 4 North view. 22/10/20



Monitoring Point 4 South view. 22/10/20



Monitoring Point 4 East view. 22/10/20



Monitoring Point 4 West view. 22/10/20



**Monitoring Point 5**

Monitoring Point 5 is within PCT1150, which is classified as South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests by Keith 2004. The community is dominated by Silvertop Ash *Eucalyptus sieberi* in association with Blue Stingybark *Eucalyptus agglomerata*, White Stingybark *Eucalyptus globoidea* and Broad-leaved Peppermint *Eucalyptus dives*. The sparse midstratum includes small trees Black She Oak *Allocasuarina littoralis* and Narrow-leaved Geebung *Persoonia linearis*, and the sparse groundcover includes Common Raspwort *Gonocarpus tetragynus*, Silky Purple Flag *Patersonia sericea*, Variable Sword Sedge *Lepidosperma laterale*, Nodding Blue Lily *Stypandra glauca*, Grey Guinea Flower *Hibbertia obtusifolia*, Ivy Goodenon *Goodenia hederacea*, Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Lomandra longifolia*, Small Poranthera *Poranthera microphylla* and Wallaby Grass *Austrodanthonia sp.*

**Monitoring Point 5 North view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 5 South view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 5 East view. 22/10/20**



**Monitoring Point 5 West view. 22/10/20**



### Monitoring Point 6

Monitoring Point 6 is within PCT1150, which is classified as South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests by Keith 2004. The community is dominated by immature Silvertop Ash *Eucalyptus sieberi* regrowth. The midstratum and groundcover are very sparse. Evidence of the early stages of regeneration of the community were observed.

**Monitoring Point 6** North view. 22/10/20



**Monitoring Point 6** South view. 22/10/20



**Monitoring Point 6** East view. 22/10/20



**Monitoring Point 6** West view. 22/10/20



# Appendix A - Species List for the Conservation Agreement area

## Flora Species

The table below lists flora species that have been recorded within the Conservation Area. Flora species have been recorded by Greg Stone of the BCT on 22nd October 2020 from opportunistic observations while traversing the property during the site inspection, together with list of the dominant species for the vegetation types present.

Species marked in **bold** font are listed as threatened species under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and/or Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

**Table 5: Flora species recorded within the Conservation Area**

### Vegetation Class: Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Ribbon Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>	Coast Grey Box
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia viscidula</i>	Sticky Daisy Bush
Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dogwood
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia hastata</i>	Saloop
Epacridaceae	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Green Wattle
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood Sorrel
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia sp.</i>	Wallaby Grass

### Vegetation Class: Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Brittle Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Inland Brittle Gum
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	Blue-leaved Stringybark

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Asteraceae	<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword Sedge
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Grey Guinea Flower
Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon sp.</i>	Bearded Heath
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia hispidula</i>	Hairy Wattle
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Ivy Goodenia
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	Silky Purple Flag
Orchidaceae	<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid
Phormiaceae	<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue Lily
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia sp.</i>	Wallaby Grass
Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>	Spear Grass
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Twisted Mat-rush

#### Vegetation Class: South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests

Family	Species Name	Common Name
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	Blue-leaved Stringybark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Silvertop Ash
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Grey Guinea Flower
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Ivy Goodenia
Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort
Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	Silky Purple Flag
Phormiaceae	<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue Lily
Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia sp.</i>	Wallaby Grass
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Geebung
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush

## Fauna Species

The table below lists fauna species that have been recorded by NSW Bionet within a 10km x 10km area surrounding the Conservation Area (accessed 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021) and from opportunistic observations while traversing the Conservation Area on 22nd October 2020 and does not represent a comprehensive list.

Species marked in **bold** font are listed as threatened species under the Biodiversity *Conservation Act 2016* and/or *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Species marked with a hash symbol (#) were recorded within the property but outside the Conservation Area. Species marked with an Asterix (\*) are Exotic species.

**Table 6: Fauna species recorded within the Conservation Area**

Class	Species Name	Common name
<b>Amphibians</b>		
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<b>Hylidae</b>	<b><i>Litoria aurea</i></b>	<b>Green and Golden Bell Frog</b>
Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grass Frog
<b>Birds</b>		
Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus sp.</i>	Unidentified Rosella
Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<b>Climacteridae</b>	<b><i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i></b>	<b>Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)</b>
<b>Acanthizidae</b>	<b><i>Chthonicola sagittata</i></b>	<b>Speckled Warbler</b>
Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone
Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner
Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough
<b>Petroicidae</b>	<b><i>Petroica phoenicea</i></b>	<b>Flame Robin</b>
<b>Estrildidae</b>	<b><i>Stagonopleura guttata</i></b>	<b>Diamond Firetail</b>
<b>Mammals</b>		
Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
Vombatidae	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Bare-nosed Wombat
Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum

Class	Species Name	Common name
Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
Macropodidae	<i>Macropus sp.</i>	kangaroo / wallaby
Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
Cervidae	<i>Cervus sp.</i>	Unidentified Deer
<b>Reptiles</b>		
Chelidae	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Eastern Blue-tongue
Elapidae	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake
Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake