

FINAL REPORT:

Investigation of Fuel and Bushfire Risk Management in Victoria's High Country Using Strategic Cattle Grazing

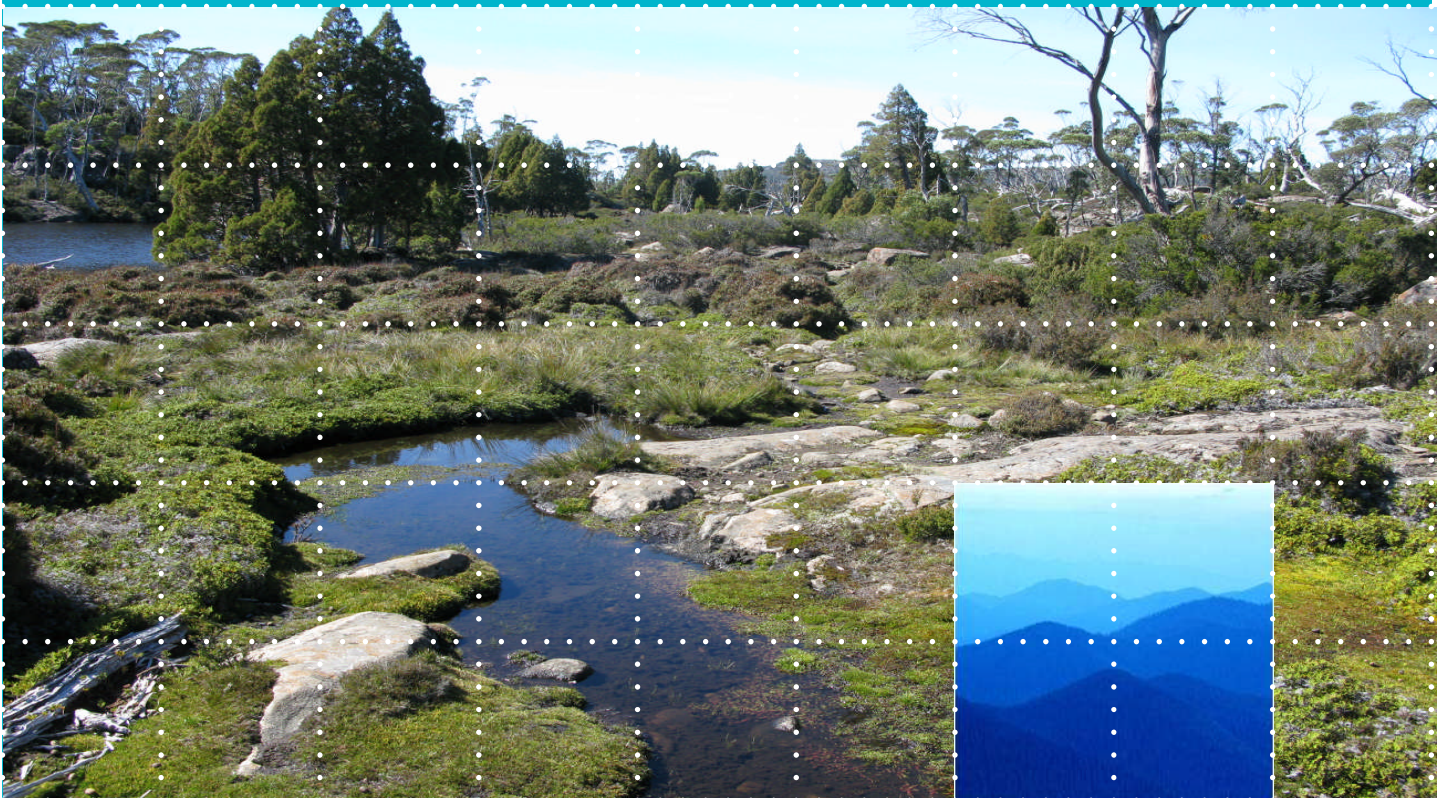
Fauna and Flora Desktop Assessment

Matters of National Environmental Significance

ON BEHALF OF:

Department of Sustainability and Environment

July 2011



Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

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Acknowledgements

We thank the following people for their contribution in the project:

- Seran Pty Ltd for project information.
- Department of Sustainability and Environment for project and site information.
- Department of Sustainability and Environment and Seran for participation in the workshop and comments on the draft report.

The following Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd employees were involved in the project and contributed to the report: Stuart Cooney, Jo Day, James Garden, Bill Fish, Cristina Del Borrello, Amy Webster
Amanda Feetham and Aaron Organ.

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1 SUMMARY

Introduction

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd (EHP), in collaboration with Seran, were commissioned by the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), to undertake a desktop flora and fauna assessment of 10 sites for the proposed Research Trial being conducted by DSE. The purpose of this desktop assessment is to inform the development of a risk assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which will be established before the research trial begins.

Ten sites have been identified for the conduct of the research trial. Only six will be used as research sites at any one time, with four contingency sites identified for adaptive management purposes. None of the four contingency sites will be used unless one or more of the six research sites cannot be used due to significant unforeseen circumstances.

Methods

Biological databases maintained by the Department of Sustainability and Environment were reviewed, principally the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas. The presence of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) within the study area were reviewed using DSE's biodiversity interactive maps, while information referring to matters (listed taxa and ecological communities, Ramsar wetlands) protected under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) was also obtained from the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) Protected Matters Search Tool.

Results

Flora

Four nationally significant flora species (Leafy Greenhood *Pterostylis cucullata*, Grey Fireweed *Senecio georgianus*, Dwarf Sedge *Carex paupera* and Pale Golden Moths *Diuris ochroma*) that are currently listed under the EPBC Act have previously been recorded within the 10 proposed study sites, while an additional 16 species have previously been recorded within a 10 kilometre radius of the 10 study sites (Table 1). A further five species have not been recorded, but have the potential to occur or for their habitats to occur, based on SEWPaC Protected Matters Search Tool.

Communities

Three ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act have the potential to occur in one or more of the study sites. The critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland, and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within all of the study sites, but is known to occur in Site F or its buffer zone. Finally, the buffer zone around Site F is also likely to contain Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands of NSW and the

Australian Capital Territory, which relates to vegetation over the border in New South Wales, outside of the proposed research trial sites.

Despite this, without field assessments, this assessment is unable to definitively quantitative the presence or absence of these communities in the study areas.

Fauna

Three nationally significant fauna species (Alpine Tree Frog *Litoria verreauxii alpina*, Spotted Tree Frog *Litoria spenceri* and Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*), which are listed under the EPBC Act, have been recorded from within the study sites, while a further 12 species have been recorded from the buffer zones around the study areas (Table 1). An additional 9 fauna species are predicted to occur and/or have suitable habitat within a 10 kilometre radius of the study area, despite not previously been recorded, based on SEWPaC Protected Matters Search Tool. Detailed surveys of the study areas are likely to reveal additional threatened species (most likely to be those already identified at other study sites) within some or all of the study areas.

Conclusion

The Research Trial has the potential to impact several matters of National Environmental Significance (NES). Each of the six study sites, as well as the four contingency sites possess ecological features that may be impacted by the cattle research regime. The information provided here will be used in a risk assessment which will in turn inform an EMP will identify the risks associated with the re-introduction of cattle to these sensitive areas so that appropriate measures can be undertaken to prevent or minimise the potential for impacts to matters of NES under the EPBC Act. The preparation and implementation of an EMP will help to ensure that the research trial can be undertaken in a manner that is compatible with the protection of the Alpine National Park while enabling a scientific research program to be conducted.

Table 1. Summary table of species identified during the current assessment within the 10 study areas and/or the 10 kilometre buffer zones. Numbers denote the number of observations and the date of the most recent observation. Ex = Extinct, CE = Critically Endangered, En = Endangered, Vu = Vulnerable.

Study areas

Species		EPBC Act Status	Site A		Site B		Site C		Site D		Site E		Site F	
			Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer
Flora														
Shining Cudweed	<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1984	-	-	-	-
Maidenhair Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimson (Maroon) Spider-orchid	<i>Caladenia concolor</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwarf Sedge	<i>Carex paupera</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 1990	4 1991	-	-	-	-
Narrow-leaf Bent-grass	<i>Deyeuxia pungens</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 2002
Pale Golden Moths	<i>Diuris ochroma</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	3 1993	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bog Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> subsp. <i>beagleholei</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bogong Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia eichleri</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1883	-	-	-	-
Clover Glycine	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Vu	-	3 1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harsh Nematolepis	<i>Nematolepis squamea</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	Vu	-	-	-	2 1770	-	-	-	-	-	2 1770	-	-
Snow Pratia	<i>Lobelia gelida</i>	Vu	-	2 2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maroon Leek-orchid	<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mignonette Leek-orchid	<i>Prasophyllum morganii</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 2004	-	-	-	-
Leafy Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Vu	1 1993	19 1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Fireweed	<i>Senecio georgianus</i>	Ex	1 1770	1 1770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1859	-	-
Austral Toadflax	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 2010
Fauna														

Species		EPBC Act Status	Site A		Site B		Site C		Site D		Site E		Site F	
			Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer
Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2007	-	-	-	23 2004
Mountain Pygmy-possum	<i>Burramys parvus</i>	En	-	-	-	4 2004	-	-	-	1 1979	-	-	-	-
Long-footed Potoroo	<i>Potorous longipes</i>	En	-	-	-	8 1998	-	80 1998	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 1994
Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	En	-	2 1978	-	2 1995	-	8 1999	-	1 1978	-	6 1978	-	-
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	Vu	-	16 1974	-	11 2001	-	-	103 2004	362 2008	-	11 2008	-	-
Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	En	-	-	1 1977	29 2003	-	-	-	-	-	31 2003	-	-
Barred Galaxias	<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	En	-	-	-	42 2008	-	-	-	-	-	40 2008	-	-
Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1983	-	-	-	4 1980

Contingency Areas

Species		EPBC Act Status	Site C1		Site C2		Site C3		Site C4	
			Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer
Flora										
Shining Cudweed	<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maidenhair Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	Vu	-	-	-	3 1989	-	-	-	-
Crimson (Maroon) Spider-orchid	<i>Caladenia concolor</i>	Vu	-	2 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwarf Sedge	<i>Carex paupera</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narrow-leaf Bent-grass	<i>Deyeuxia pungens</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pale Golden Moths	<i>Diuris ochroma</i>	Vu	-	-	5 1993	1 1993	-	-	-	-

Species		EPBC Act Status	Site C1		Site C2		Site C3		Site C4	
			Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer	Study Area	Buffer
Bog Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> subsp. <i>beaugleholei</i>	Vu	-	-	-	5 1989	-	-	-	-
Bogong Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia eichleri</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clover Glycine	<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2002
Snow Pratia	<i>Lobelia gelida</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harsh Nematolepis	<i>Nematolepis squamea</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>	Vu	-	1 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maroon Leek-orchid	<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1992
Mignonette Leek-orchid	<i>Prasophyllum morganii</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leafy Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Fireweed	<i>Senecio georgianus</i>	Ex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austral Toadflax	<i>Thesium australe</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fauna										
Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Pygmy-possum	<i>Burramys parvus</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-footed Potoroo	<i>Potorous longipes</i>	En	-	-	-	45 1998	-	-	-	-
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Vu	-	-	10 1999	-	-	-	-	-
Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1979	-
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1983
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	En	1 1974	14 1978	-	3 1974	-	2 1975	-	4 1994
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	Vu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	En	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barred Galaxias	<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	En	-	-	-	2 1981	-	-	-	-
Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Vu	-	15 1978	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd (EHP), in collaboration with Seran, were commissioned by the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), to undertake a desktop flora, fauna and cultural heritage assessment of 10 sites for the proposed Research Trial being conducted by DSE.

The main purpose of the assessment is to determine the key ecological values within these 10 sites, any potential impacts that may occur on these values, and the implications of these impacts in relation to the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC 1999).

1.2 Project Summary

The research trial is located in Victoria's high country. The research trial is required to investigate fuel and bushfire management using strategic cattle grazing. The focus of the research trial is on grazing using cattle, how it affects fuel hazard and the resultant implications for fire behaviour. It will assess the implications of different vegetation types, slope, aspect and other relevant variables in foothill, montane and sub-alpine areas of the high country, along with fire history.

Ten sites have been identified for the conduct of the research trial. Only six will be used as research sites at any one time, with four contingency sites identified for adaptive management purposes. The six research sites have a total area of 27,949 ha, which is equivalent to 1.23% of Victoria's high country. Four contingency sites covering an area of 11,789 ha, (or 0.52% of Victoria's high country) have also been identified. None of the four contingency sites will be used unless one or more of the six research sites cannot be used due to significant unforeseen circumstances.

The sites have been selected to avoid, and where this is not possible, reduce the likelihood of impact of the activities associated with the research trial. This, coupled with the risk management approach for each site to reduce impacts, will mean that significant impacts in EPBC Act listed flora, fauna and ecological communities are unlikely to occur.

This desktop assessment applies to the following physical activities required to deliver the research trial:

- cattle transport to and from research sites each year for five years; and
- placement of cattle in research sites which will involve grazing of 400 adult equivalent cattle for a maximum period of 1 December to 30 April each year for five years.

1.3 Scope of Assessment

The following tasks for the desktop flora and fauna assessment were undertaken:

- A review of the relevant flora and fauna databases (e.g. Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, Protected Matters Search Tool) and available literature;
- A review of the results of existing consultant reports and other publically available resources;
- Discussions with staff from DSE, representatives from relevant Alpine Management Boards and other relevant experts; and,
- Determination of any potential impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) associated with the research trial.

1.4 Study Area

This assessment covers 10 potential locations for the research trial (Figure 1). Six of these sites are preferred locations (A–F), while a further four sites are contingency sites (C1–C4). For the purposes of this report, no distinction is made between the two categories of sites.

All of the sites are located in publically held land that is within the Victoria's High Country. According to the DSE Biodiversity Interactive Map (DSE 2011) the study areas are within the Victorian Alps and Highlands Northern Fall and Highlands Southern Fall bioregions.

2 METHODS

2.1 Nomenclature

Common and scientific names of vascular plants follow the Flora Information System (FIS) 2007 version, which is maintained by the DSE and the Census of Vascular Plants of Victoria (Walsh and Stajsic 2007). Vegetation community names follow Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) Benchmarks.

Terrestrial and aquatic vertebrate fauna (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish) follow the Atlas of Victorian Wildlife (AVW) and the Victorian Aquatic Fauna Database (VAFD) of the DSE.

2.2 Literature Review and Other Information

A brief literature review of any relevant past reports in or within the vicinity of the study area, including previous consultant reports and information held by DSE was undertaken. Aerial photography was used to determine the extent of vegetation within the study area and the surrounding land. A selection of literature and relevant documents includes:

- Department of Conservation and Environment (1992). *Management Plan. Alpine National Park. Bogong Planning Unit*. Unpublished report by Department of Conservation and Environment, Victoria.
- Department of Conservation and Environment (1992). *Management Plan. Alpine National Park. Wonnangatta-Moroka Planning Unit*. Unpublished report by Department of Conservation and Environment, Victoria.
- Department of Conservation and Environment (1992). *Management Plan. Alpine National Park. Dartmouth Planning Unit*. Unpublished report by Department of Conservation and Environment, Victoria.
- Department of Conservation and Environment (1992). *Management Plan. Alpine National Park. Cobberas-Tingaringy Planning Unit*. Unpublished report by Department of Conservation and Environment, Victoria.
- Department of Sustainability and Environment (2011). Investigation of fuel and fire management Victoria's high country using strategic grazing: Assessment against matters of national environmental significance. Unpublished report for Department of Society, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra.

2.3 Database Searches

The Victorian Biodiversity Database [DSE 2010a; which supersedes the Flora Information Service (2009); Atlas of Victorian Wildlife (2009) and Victorian Aquatic Fauna Database

(2007c)], biological databases maintained by DSE were reviewed. The presence of EVCs within the study area was reviewed using DSE's biodiversity interactive maps, including extant and pre-1750 vegetation mapping (DSE, undated), while information referring to matters of MNES (listed taxa and ecological communities and Ramsar wetlands) protected under the EPBC Act were obtained from the Australian Government's Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST).

2.4 Nationally Threatened Communities

Nationally threatened communities are identified in this report through interrogation of the PMST (SEWPaC 2011a). These communities are not mapped in commercially available databases, therefore the precise location of threatened communities, within a particular study area cannot be determined without field work, which is beyond the scope of this research trial.

To draw some conclusions about the likelihood of these communities being found within the study areas in this report, EVC mapping is used as a proxy for the communities, because the nationally threatened communities correspond with some EVCs. Therefore we discuss EVCs and their presence or absence to indicate the likelihood of a threatened community occurring in a study area. This is clearly a coarse approach to take and ground-truthing is required to confirm and map threatened communities within the study areas.

2.5 Buffers

Database searches were focused on the six study sites and four contingency sites, along with an approximately 10 kilometre buffer around the research areas (not the control areas). Buffers are used to ensure that rare and cryptic species are assessed, even if they have not been specifically recorded within the study areas. This also accounts for mobile fauna species. Most fauna move through a large territory and, obviously, will not recognise artificial administrative boundaries.

2.6 Likelihood of occurrence

An assessment of the likelihood of occurrence was made based on historical records, the ecology of the species involved and the range of habitats found within each of the study areas. This was discussed in a workshop and through revisions to the draft reports. Given the size of the study areas and the range of habitats that they include, this assessment is a conservative estimate of the likely presence of a species and would require further targeted surveys to improve the robustness of the assessment.

2.7 Limitations

This assessment was undertaken over a short period of time (2 weeks) in order to facilitate the development of a scientific research plan that can be undertaken in the Summer of 2011/12.

This has resulted in a limited examination of historical records, in particular records held by private individuals and companies, and other data that is not in the public domain. This literature may contain flora and fauna records that are not included in this report. However, it is considered that this document provides sufficient information on which to perform a risk assessment and gauge the species and communities that have the highest likelihood of being impacted by the proposed research trial.

Where data is available, it is limited and patchy. Records from the remote areas associated with the study areas are often associated with settled areas, roads and trails, which has the potential to bias the results in favour of obvious species, to the detriment of cryptic species. Overall, however it is likely to have led to an underestimation of both the numbers and types of significant species within the study areas. The use of 10 kilometre buffers is expected to reduce the impact of this limitation. A more accurate representation of the significant flora and fauna of the study areas can only be generated through targeted surveys of key species on site.

Furthermore, it is the intention of this report that it be reviewed by experts from within DSE.

RESULTS

2.8 Site A

2.8.1 Flora Assessment

2.8.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Two nationally significant flora species were recorded in Site A (Figure 2a). Leafy Greenhood *Pterostylis cucullata* has previously been recorded on the southern boundary of the study area (most recent 1993), as well as within the buffer area below 600 meters elevation (DSE 2010). There is also a single record of Grey Fireweed *Senecio georgianus* that dates from 1770.

Two other EPBC Act-listed flora species (Clover Glycine *Glycine latrobeana* and Snow Pratia *Lobelia gelida*) have previously been recorded within the 10 kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 2.1):

- Clover Glycine (3 records, most recently 1980); and,
- Snow Pratia (2 records, most recently in 2007).

Maroon Leak-orchid *Prasophyllum frenchii*, or habitat for this species, was identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site A (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a) (Appendix 2.1).

2.8.1.2 Nationally Significant Ecological Communities

The critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland, and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site A (SEWPaC 2011). White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland aligns with Valley Grassy Forest (EVCs 47), Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55), and Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) (SEWPaC 2011a). Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens align with Alpine Fen (EVCs 171), Sub-alpine Wet Heathland (EVC 210), Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Fen Mosaic (EVC 221), Alpine Valley Peatland (Raised Bog) (EVC 288-61), Alpine Valley Peatland (Valley Bog) (288-62), Sub-alpine Wet Sedgeland Victoria (EVC 917), and Alpine Peaty Heathland (EVC 1011) (update reference throughout).

Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3a), only Sub-Alpine Heathland is located within the study area, which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community. Valley Grassy Forest is located along the southern boundary of Site A, in the valley formed by the Wellington River and Grassy Woodland is found further south. These areas may represent the critically endangered White Box-Yellow

Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.8.2 Fauna Assessment

2.8.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded in Site A (DSE 2010; Figure 4a).

However, two nationally significant fauna species (Alpine Tree Frogs *Litoria verreauxii alpina* and Smoky Mouse *Pseudomys fumeus*) have previously been recorded within a 10 kilometre buffer surrounding Site A (DSE 2010) (Appendix 3.1):

- Alpine Tree Frog (16 records, most recently in 1974); and,
- Smoky Mice (2 records, most recently in 1978).

Nine species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site A (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a) (Appendix 3.1):

- Spot-tailed Quoll *Dasyurus maculatus*;
- Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*;
- Australian Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis australis*;
- Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*;
- Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*;
- Giant Burrowing Frog *Heleioporus australiacus*;
- Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis*;
- Australian Grayling *Prototroctes maraena*; and,
- Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana*.

2.9 Site B

2.9.1 Flora Assessment

2.9.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded in Site B (Figure 2b).

However, one nationally significant flora species (Harsh Nematolepis *Nematolepis squamea* subs. *Coriacea*) has previously been recorded within a 10 kilometre radius of Site B (DSE 2010) (Appendix 2.1). While this species has been recorded to the south of Site B, all three records of this species are more than 150 years old (i.e. historic records).

Clover Glycine, or habitat for this species, was also identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site B (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a) (Appendix 2.1).

2.9.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC Act PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site B. White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland aligns with Valley Grassy Forest, Plains Grassy Woodland, and Grassy Woodland (SEWPaC 2011e). Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens align with Alpine Fen, Sub-alpine Wet Heathland, Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Fen Mosaic, Alpine Valley Peatland (Raised Bog), Alpine Valley Peatland (Valley Bog), Sub-alpine Wet Sedgeland Victoria, and Alpine Peaty Heathland (SEWPaC 2011d).

Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3b), only Sub-Alpine Heathland is located within small areas within the southern parts of the buffer zone of Site B, which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.9.2 Fauna Assessment

2.9.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

One nationally significant fauna species (Spotted Tree Frog *Litoria spenceri*) was recorded in Site B during the present assessment (Figure 4b). This species were recorded in 1977 along the King River (DSE 2010), and is known to occur more widely within the buffer area, particularly along the Howqua River, where it has most recently been recorded in 2003 (DSE 2010).

Seven additional fauna species listed under the EPBC Act have previously been recorded within the 10 kilometre buffer (DSE 2010) (Appendix 3.1). These are:

- Alpine Tree Frog (recorded on 11 occasions to the south of the study area, most recently in 2001);

- Smoky Mouse (recorded twice, most recently in 1995);
- Mountain Pygmy-Possum *Burramys parvus* (recorded on four occasions, most recent 2004);
- Long-footed Potoroo *Potorous longipes* (recorded eight times, most recently in 1998);
- Barred Galaxias *Galaxias fuscus* (at several locations at the headwaters of the Howqua River, most recently 2008) (DSE 2010);
- Murray Cod *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (identified as present by Tim O'Brien, ARI, *In litt.*); and,
- Trout Cod *Maccullochella macquariensis* (identified as present by Tim O'Brien, ARI, *In litt.*).

A further six species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site B (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a) (Appendix 3.1):

- Spot-tailed Quoll;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Growling Grass Frog; and,
- Macquarie Perch *Macquaria australasica*.

2.10 Site C

2.10.1 Flora Assessment

2.10.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded in Site C (Figure 2c).

One nationally significant flora species (Pale Golden Moths *Diuris ochroma*) has previously been recorded within the 10 kilometre buffer (DSE 2010) (Appendix 2.1). This species has been recorded on three occasions in the southern part of the buffer zone, most recently in 1993 (DSE 2010).

Clover Glycine and Don's Spider Orchid *Caladenia cremna*, or habitat for these species, were also identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 2.1).

2.10.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site C. Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3c), Grassy Woodland is found in the southern part of the buffer zone. These patches of vegetation may represent the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.10.2 Fauna Assessment

2.10.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded in Site C (Figure 4c).

Three other nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1):

- Smoky Mice have been recorded eight times, most recently in 1999 to the south of the study area;
- There are a large number of Long-footed Potoroo observations in a period from 1995 to 1998; and,
- Macquarie Perch has been identified as present by Tim O'Brien (ARI, *In litt.*)

A further seven species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1):

- Spot-tailed Quoll;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Growling Grass Frog;

- Spotted Tree Frog;
- Murray Cod.

2.11 Site D

2.11.1 Flora Assessment

2.11.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

One nationally significant flora species was recorded in Site D during the present assessment (Figure 2d). Dwarf Sedge *Carex paupera* has been recorded in eight locations, most recently in 1991. The locations of this species are confined to the western section of Site D, although there are more records of this species in the buffer zone, to the north of Site D, near the Great Alpine Road (DSE 2010).

Another three nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 2.1). Shining Cudweed *Argyrotegium nitidulum* has also been recorded on one occasion to the east of the study area in 1984. Mignonette Leek-orchid *Prasophyllum morgani* has been recorded in seven locations to the west of the study area, near Omeo (most recently in 2004). There is also an 1883 record of Bogong Eyebright *Euphrasia eichleri* to the east of Site D.

Clover Glycine and Austral Toadflax *Thesium australe*, or habitat for these species, were also identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site D (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 2.1).

2.11.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site D.

Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3d), only Sub-Alpine Heathland (EVC 210) is located within the study area, which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community. Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47) is located along the southern boundary of the buffer zone, below 600 metres elevation. These patches of vegetation may represent the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.11.2 Fauna Assessment

2.11.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

One nationally significant fauna species was recorded in Site D during the present assessment (Figure 4d). Alpine Tree Frogs have been recorded regularly on the headwaters to the Dargo River and its tributaries (DSE 2010). These observations are largely related to the western extension to the Site D. This sub-species is also recorded more widely within the buffer, with a large number of observations from north of the study area, along the Great Alpine Road.

Four other nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1). These species are:

- Spot-tailed Quoll (recorded in the north of the buffer area, north of the Great Alpine Road in 2007);
- Smoky Mouse (recorded in 1978);
- Mountain Pygmy-Possum (recorded in 1979); and,
- Australian Grayling (recorded in 1983, south of the study area in the Dargo River).

A further nine species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site D (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1):

- Long-nosed Potoroo *Potorous tridactylus tridactylus*;
- Grey-headed Flying-fox;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Alpine She-oak Skink *Cyclodomorphus praealtus*;
- Giant Burrowing Frog;
- Murray Cod; and,
- Macquarie Perch.

2.12 Site E

2.12.1 Flora Assessment

2.12.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded in Site E (Figure 2e).

Two nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 2.1). Both Grey Fireweed and Harsh Nematolepis have been recorded in the buffer area, although these records date back to 1859 and 1861, respectively.

Clover Glycine and Don's Spider Orchid, or habitat for these species, were also identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site E (EPBC Act PMST, SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 2.1).

2.12.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site E.

Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3e), only Sub-Alpine Heathland (EVC 210) is located within Site E, which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.12.2 Fauna Assessment

2.12.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded in Site E (Figure 4e).

Four nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1). These species are:

- Alpine Tree Frogs (recorded on 11 occasions to the south of the study area, most recently in 2008);
- Spotted Tree Frogs (recorded on 31 occasions along the Howqua River, most recently in 2003);

- Smoky Mice (recorded on six occasions, most recently in 1978); and,
- Barred Galaxias (recorded on 40 occasions, most recently in 2008).

A further nine species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site E (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1):

- Spot-tailed Quoll;
- Long-footed Potoroo;
- Mountain Pygmy-possum;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Growling Grass Frog;
- Murray Cod; and,
- Macquarie Perch.

2.13 Site F

2.13.1 Flora Assessment

2.13.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded in Site F (Figure 2f).

Two nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 2.1). Narrow-leaf bent-grass *Deyeuxia pungens* and Austral Toad-flax have been records to the south of Site F, most recently in 2002 and 2010 respectively.

No other species were identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site F (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 2.1).

2.13.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC Act PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is known to occur within Site F.

The results also reveal that the buffer zone surrounding this Site may contain Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern tablelands of NSW and the Australian Capital Territory (SEWPaC 2011a), which relates to vegetation over the border in New South Wales.

Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3f), there is no vegetation within the study area that may represent EPBC Act threatened communities. To the west of the study area patches of Sub-Alpine Heathland (EVC 210) are located within the buffer zone, which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community. Extensive tracts of Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) is found in the south-eastern part of the buffer zone, particularly below 600 metres in elevation. These patches of vegetation may represent the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.13.2 Fauna Assessment

2.13.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded in Site F (Figure 4f).

Four nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1). These species are:

- Smoky Mice (recorded on six occasions, most recently in 1978);
- Spot-tailed Quoll (recorded 23 times, to the south of the study area, most recently in 2004);
- Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby (recorded 16 times between the dates of as early as 1760 to 1994); and,
- Australian Grayling (recorded on the Buchan and Snowy Rivers most recently in 1980; DSE 2010).

A further six species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site F (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1).

- Grey-headed Flying-fox;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Large Brown Tree Frog; and,
- Golden Sun Moth.

2.14 Site C1

2.14.1 Flora Assessment

2.14.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded in Site C1 (Figure 2g).

Two nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 2.1). Harsh Nematolepis was recorded in the buffer, west of the study area in 1861 and Crimson Spider-orchid, immediately east of the Moroka river, which bounds Site C1 in 2006 (DSE 2010).

Clover Glycine and Maroon Leek-orchid, or habitat for these species, were also identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C1 (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 2.1).

2.14.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site C1.

Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3g), there is no vegetation within the study area that may represent EPBC Act threatened communities. To the west of Site C1 patches of Sub-Alpine Heathland (EVC 210) are located within the buffer zone, which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community. In the valleys to the north of Site C1, near the limit of the buffer, there are small patches of Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47) and Grassy Woodland (EVC 175). These patches of vegetation may represent the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy

Woodland. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.14.2 Fauna Assessment

2.14.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

One nationally significant fauna sub-species was recorded in Site C1 during the present assessment (Figure 4g). Alpine Tree Frogs were recorded once near the Moroka River in 1974 (DSE 2010). This species is also recorded more widely within the buffer.

One other nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1). Brush-tailed Rock-wallabies have regularly been recorded from a single site up until 1978 (DSE 2010).

A further 12 species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C1 (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1).

- Spot-tailed Quoll;
- Long-nosed Potoroo;
- Smoky Mouse;
- Grey-headed Flying-fox;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Alpine She-oak Skink;
- Giant Burrowing Frog;
- Growling Grass Frog;
- Australian Grayling; and,
- Golden Sun Moth.

2.15 Site C2

2.15.1 Flora Assessment

2.15.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

One nationally significant flora species was recorded in Site C2 during the present assessment (Figure 2h). Pale Golden Moths has been recorded on six occasions throughout the study area, mostly below 600 metres elevation. The most recent record is from 1993.

Two other nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 2.1). Both Maidenhair Spleenwort *Asplenium hookerianum* and Bog Willow-herb *Epilobium brunnescens* subs. *beaugleholei* have been recorded in the buffer area. These records date from, most recently, 1989 and are located in the south of the buffer area.

Clover Glycine and Don's Spider Orchid, or habitat for these species, were also identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C2 (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 2.1).

2.15.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site C2. Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3h), there is no vegetation within the study area that may represent EPBC Act threatened communities. South of the study area patches of Sub-Alpine Heathland (EVC 210) are located within the buffer zone, which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community. In the Wonnangatta River valley, south-east of the study area Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) is mapped. These patches of vegetation may represent the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland. Ground-truthing of these areas is required to establish if either of these threatened communities are represented by this vegetation.

2.15.2 Fauna Assessment

2.15.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded in Site C2 (Figure 4h).

Four nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1). These species are:

- Alpine Tree Frogs (recorded on three occasions to the north of the study area, most recently in 1974);

- Smoky Mice (recorded ten times, most recently in 1999, mostly to the north and west of the study area);
- Long-footed Potoroos (recorded 45 times, most recently in 1998, to the north of the study area near Hotham Heights); and,
- Australian Grayling (recorded in 1981, south of the study area in the headwaters of the Avon River).

A further nine species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C2 (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1):

- Spot-tailed Quoll;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Growling Grass Frog;
- Spotted Tree Frog;
- Murray Cod;
- Macquarie Perch; and,
- Golden Sun Moth.

2.16 Site C3

2.16.1 Flora Assessment

2.16.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded in Site C3 (Figure 2i).

Austral Toad-flax, or habitat for this species, was identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of the study area (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011; Appendix 2.1). An assessment of the likely use of Site C3 by these nationally listed species is presented in Appendix 2.1.

2.16.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site C3. No vegetation is mapped with any EVCs that may represent EPBC Act- listed ecological communities either in Site C3 or the surrounding buffer (Figure 3i).

2.16.2 Fauna Assessment

2.16.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded in Site C3 (Figure 4i).

Only one nationally significant fauna species has previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1). Alpine Tree Frogs have been recorded on two occasions to the south of Site C3, most recently in 1975.

A further nine species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C3 (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011; Appendix 3.1):

- Spot-tailed Quoll;
- Smoky Mouse;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Swift Parrot;
- Regent Honeyeater;
- Growling Grass Frog;
- Spotted Tree Frog;
- Murray Cod; and
- Macquarie Perch.

2.17 Site C4

2.17.1 Flora Assessment

2.17.1.1 Nationally Significant Flora Species

Based on the desktop analysis, no nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded in Site C4 (Figure 2j).

Two nationally significant flora species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 2.1). Clover Glycine and Maroon Leek-orchid have both been recorded in north of the study area, in New South Wales.

Austral Toad-flax, or habitat for this species, was also identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C4 (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 2.1).

2.17.1.2 Nationally Significant Communities

The EPBC PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) revealed that the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland is likely to occur within the study area and the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is likely to occur within Site C4.

Based on the 2005 DSE EVC mapping (Figure 3j), there is a small patch of Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) in the north of the study area, which extends along the Murray River. North of the study area, in the buffer zone, Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47) is associated with Omeo Creek. These patches of vegetation may represent the critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland. South of the study area, in the buffer zone, there are small patches of Sub-alpine Wet Heathland (EVC 210), which may represent an area of the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community.

2.17.2 Fauna Assessment

2.17.2.1 Nationally Significant Fauna Species

One nationally significant fauna species was recorded in the study area during the present assessment (Figure 4j). In 1979 there was a single observation of Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* in Site C4.

Four other nationally significant fauna species have previously been recorded within the ten kilometre buffer (DSE 2010; Appendix 3.1).

- Alpine Tree Frogs have been recorded on four occasions to the east of the study area, most recently in 1994;

- There is also a single observation, in 1983, of Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia* to the north-east of the study area;
- Murray Cod identified as present by Tim O'Brien (ARI, *In litt.*); and,
- Trout Cod identified as present by Tim O'Brien (ARI, *In litt.*).

A further eight species (not previously documented on the VBA), or habitat for these species, are identified as potentially occurring within a 10 kilometre radius of Site C4 (EPBC Act PMST; SEWPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1).

- Spot-tailed Quoll;
- Smoky Mouse;
- Australian Painted Snipe;
- Alpine She-oak Skink;
- Growling Grass Frog;
- Spotted Tree Frog;
- Macquarie Perch; and,
- Golden Sun Moth.

3 IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

3.1 *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 NES, 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 it is likely to have an impact on any matters of NES. A referral under the EPBC Act is required if a proposed action is likely to have a ‘significant impact’ on any of the following matters of NES:

- 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

3.1.1 **Matters of NES**

3.1.1.1 **World Heritage properties**

No World Heritage properties were identified in any of the study sites, nor any of the contingency areas, or within ten kilometres of these areas (SEWPaC 2011).

3.1.1.2 **National heritage places**

The Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves was identified as a matter of NES for all of the study and contingency areas. Contingency Site 4 also is identified as within 10 kilometres of the Snowy Mountains Scheme, NSW historic National Heritage place. The implications of this result are discussed in the accompanying report detailing cultural heritage items of NES.

3.1.1.3 **Ramsar wetlands of international significance**

The EPBC Act PMST (SEWPaC 2011a) identified all the study areas as being upstream of a range of Ramsar sites. These sites include the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert; Banrock Station Wetland Complex; Riverland; NSW Central Murray State Forests; Gunbower

Forest; Barmah Forest; and Gippsland Lakes. However, given the large distance of the study areas from these Ramsar sites, and the localised intensity of the proposed activity, it is unlikely that these trials would significantly impact any Ramsar sites.

3.1.1.4 Listed flora and fauna species, and ecological communities

Flora

Sixteen EPBC Act-listed flora species have previously been recorded within a 10 kilometre radius of the 10 study areas (Figure 2; Appendix 2.1). A further five species have not been recorded, but have the potential to occur or for their habitats to occur, based on the PMST (SEWPaC 2011). A description of EPBC Act-listed flora are provided below:

Maidenhair Spleenwort *Asplenium hookerianum*

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Maidenhair Spleenwort occurs in Victoria, in the Australian Alps bioregion. The two Victorian populations of *A. hookerianum* occur near Licola in central Gippsland, in the Alpine National Park, at Bryces Gorge, containing about 50 plants (2008), and the East Caledonia River, containing about 220 plants (2008).

In Victoria, *A. hookerianum* occurs on rock faces with sheltered east and south-east aspects, and within the rock face habitat the species is confined to cracks in the rock surface under small overhangs and in vertical and horizontal crevices. The populations are at an altitude of 1,200m and average rainfall is in excess of 1,400 mm/year. The substrate is Lower Carboniferous quartzose and feldspathic sandstone and siltstone (Snowy Plains Formation). Associated flora species consist of an overstorey containing Candlebark *Eucalyptus rubida* and understorey trees of Mountain Tea-tree *Leptospermum grandifolium*. On the rockface habitat where *A. hookerianum* occurs, the characteristic species are the rare Cliff Cudweed *Euchiton umbricola* and Common Spleenwort *A. trichomanes*. Also common are Necklace Fern *A. flabellifolium*, Slender Tussock-grass *Poa tenera*, Mother Shield-fern *Polystichum proliferum*, Brittle Bladder-fern *Cystopteris tasmanica* and several moss taxa (Sutter 2010).

This species has previously been recorded in the buffer zones around Site C2 (DSE 2010). It is considered likely to be present at all sites.

Don's Spider Orchid *Caladenia cremna*

EPBC Act listing: Critically endangered

Don's Spider Orchid is endemic to Victoria and is known only from one small population consisting of approximately 18 plants in 2008. It occurs in the Black Range State Forest in north-east Victoria, approximately 60 kilometre south of Wangaratta. In 2006, the extent of occurrence and the area of occupancy of Don's Spider Orchid were estimated to be 400 m².

Don's Spider Orchid occurs in Heathy Dry Forest, dominated by Red Stringybark *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha* and Long-leaved Box *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* with an understorey dominated by Red Anther Wallaby Grass *Joycea pallida*. It occurs on a northerly aspect at approximately 510 metres altitude (SEWPaC 2011a).

There are no previous records of this species in any of this study sites or buffer zones, but habitat for this species may occur at Sites C, E and C2 (DSE 2010). It is considered likely to be present at all sites.

Dwarf Sedge

Carex paupera

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Dwarf Sedge is endemic to the highlands of eastern Victoria, between Dargo and Mt Bogong, at 1200–1760 metres above sea level, within the Australian Alps bioregion. Populations have been recorded on the Bogong High Plains near Mt Jim, the Mt Hotham area, and the Dargo High Plains.

Populations of *Carex paupera* occur in shallow depressions ('snowpools') and other areas devoid of densely tussocking grasses such as track margins, on loamy soils over Tertiary basalt. These areas are typically within alpine and subalpine grassland and low herbland, between 1200–1800 metres above sea level. The snowpools are water filled for at least one month after snowmelt, but are dry in late summer (Carter 2006).

This species has previously been recorded from within study Site D. It is considered likely to be rare at all sites.

Bog Willow-herb

Epilobium brunnescens subsp. *beaugleholei*

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Bog Willow-herb is endemic to Victoria, where it is known from a single site in the Snowy Range, north of Licola, Alpine National Park in the Australian Alps IBRA bioregion. Two other subspecies of *Epilobium brunnescens* (subsp. *brunnescens* and subsp. *minutiflora*) are native to and widespread in New Zealand. The Australian Bog Willow-herb represents a distinct subspecies that has probably evolved in isolation since Gondwanan breakup (Carter and Walsh 2006a).

The single population of Bog Willow herb occurs on moist, moss covered rocks receiving splash from a perennial subalpine waterfall. It occurs with various bryophyte mats and receives little direct sunlight. Plants permeate the mossy substrate with their long nodal roots, and there is little to no soil on the wet rock where plants reside. The altitude is c. 1320 metres above sea level (Carter and Walsh 2006a).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site C2. It is considered unlikely to be present at any of the sites.

Austral Toadflax

Thesium austral

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Once widespread across Victoria, but all recent collections are from highland areas in the vicinity of Wulgulmerang and it is believed to have become extinct across most of its Australian range due to loss of habitat and grazing.

This species grows in grasslands, woodlands and herbfields, usually in damp situations. Flowers mostly spring and summer (Walsh and Entwisle 1999).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site F and habitat for this species may occur at Sites D, C3 and C4. It is considered possible that this species will be present at all sites.

Shining Cudweed

Argyrotegium nitidulum

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

In Victoria, this species is extremely localised on the Bogong High Plains where it persists in damp, open grassland communities between Mt Cope and Mt Nelse (Walsh and Entwisle 1999).

Shining Cudweed is found in wet areas near streams and near the margins of bogs, and sod tussock grassland. Victorian populations have been recorded in grassland and open heathland (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2001).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site D. It is considered likely to be rare at all sites.

Crimson Spider-orchid, Maroon Spider-orchid *Caladenia concolor*

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

This species is found in the Victorian Northern Inland Slopes Bioregion (Beechworth, Chiltern). Additional populations are thought to occur in the Central Victorian Uplands (Broadford/Tyaak area).

This species occurs in Box-Ironbark open forests (usually Long-leafed Box *E. goniocalyx*, Red Stringybark *E. macrorhyncha*, Red Box *E. polyanthemos*, Mugga Ironbark *E. sideroxylon*) on well drained gravelly or stony sand and clay loam. The understorey typically consists of scattered heathy shrubs and grasses such as Fringed Brachyloma *Brachyloma ciliatum*, Handsome Flat Pea *Platylobium formosum*, Twisted Parrot-pea *Dillwynia phyllicoides*, Erect Guinea-flower *Hibbertia riparia*, and Red Anther Wallaby Grass *Joycea pallida*. Critical habitat has not been determined (Coates *et al.* 2002).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site C1. It is considered likely to be present at all sites.

Narrow-leaf Bent-grass

Deyeuxia pungens

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Narrow-leaf Bent-grass is endemic to Victoria, where it is known from only two locations near Suggan Buggan in far eastern Victoria, in the Australian Alps IBRA bioregion. The altitudinal range of the known populations is 800–870 metres above sea level. Both populations currently occur within the Alpine National Park.

The Narrow-leaf Bent-grass population in the Ballantyne Hills occurs in rocky outcrop scrub. The Ingeegoodbee Track population occurs in dry woodland. Both sites occur on skeletal soils developed on Snowy River volcanic (Carter and Walsh 2006b). Plants tend to be most abundant in crevices and on ledges of the steepest, most exposed cliff lines. In flatter areas there are fewer plants (Carter and Walsh 2006b).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site F. It is considered likely to be present at all sites.

Pale Golden Moths

Diuris ochroma

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

This species is restricted to a single site in the Wonnangatta Valley, east of Mt Howitt, within the Highlands – Southern Fall bioregion.

Montane herbfield in silty clay to peaty soils. Grows either on flats just above the river flood plain in grassland/herbfield or on lower slopes in woodland with a herbaceous understorey (Coates et al. 2002).

This species has previously been recorded from within Site C2 and the buffer zone around Site C. It is considered almost certain to be present at all sites.

Bogong Eyebright

Euphrasia eichleri

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

The Bogong Eyebright is endemic to the alps of eastern Victoria, where it is restricted to alpine and subalpine vegetation between the Bogong High Plains and Mt Bogong, and on the Dargo High Plains from 1,600–1,860 metres altitude, in the Australian Alps IBRA bioregion.

Bogong Eyebright occurs in low open heath, grassland and Sphagnum bogs. Bogong Eyebright has also been recorded from low open shrubland dominated by Alpine *Orites lanceifolia* (Carter and Walsh 2006c).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around site D. It is considered unlikely to be present at any of the sites.

Clover Glycine

Glycine latrobeana

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Clover Glycine is endemic to south-eastern Australia, where it is widely distributed from Port Pirie in South Australia, through much of Victoria to near Hobart in Tasmania. In Victoria, the species occurs in the Australian Alps, Naracoorte Coastal Plain, South Eastern Highlands, South East Coastal Plain, Victorian Midlands and Victorian Volcanic Plains bioregions.

Clover Glycine occurs mainly in grassland and grassy woodland habitats, less often in dry forests, and only rarely in heathland. Populations occur from sea level to c. 1,200 metres altitude. In Victoria, plants grow in a range of soil types including alluvial soils, and those derived from sandstones, mudstones, granite and basalt. Soils are usually clay, but may also have high loam content (Carter and Sutter 2010). At Nunniong Plateau in eastern Victoria, Clover Glycine has previously been recorded in sub-alpine woodlands (c. 1200 metres above sea level) on red-brown clays with an overstorey of Snow Gum, with scattered Small-fruit Hakea *Hakea macrocarpa* interspersed with grassy species such and various forbs (Carter and Sutter 2010).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zones around Sites C and C4. Habitat for this species may occur at sites B, C, D, E, C1, and C2. It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Snow Pratia

Lobelia gelida

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Snow Pratia is endemic to the highlands of eastern Victoria, where it has been found in only two areas; Mt Buffalo and Mt Reynard in the South-eastern Highlands IBRA bioregion, at 1300–1700 metres altitude.

The species occurs in seasonally inundated depressions within grassland or heathland. At Mt Reynard, this population occurs on fine blackish silt soils that crack in summer, at 1680 metres above sea level. The Mt Buffalo populations occur on silty alluvium peat soil, at altitudes of 1310–1510 metres above sea level. Recovery actions include survey and mapping of habitat that will lead to the identification of habitat critical to the survival of the species (Carter and Walsh 2006d).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zones around Site A. It is considered likely to be present at all sites.

Harsh Nematolepis

Nematolepis squamea subsp. *coriacea*

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Harsh Nematolepis is endemic to Victoria, where it is known from two widely-separated locations in the eastern highlands, one in the upper Wonnangatta River catchment and the second in the Snowy River valley near Wulgulmerang, from 870–1350 metres altitude, in the Australian Alps and South East Corner IBRA bioregions.

The species occurs in rocky outcrop sparse shrubland. The St Helena Spur population grows on skeletal Snowy River volcanics/Boundary Creek conglomerate soils. Topography falls away steeply north to north-easterly and the plants are highly exposed, although protected from most wildfires by flanking cliffs (Carter and Walsh 2006e).

The Neilson Crag population grows on skeletal soils derived from metamorphosed sandstone. Topography varies from flat to steep north and westerly facing slopes. Topography at the lower (St Helena Spur) site tends to fall steeply north-north-easterly and the plants are highly exposed, but would be rarely burnt due to the protection offered by flanking cliffs (Carter and Walsh 2006e).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zones around Sites B, E, and C1, although these records all date from the 19th century. It is considered unlikely to be present at any of the sites.

Maroon Leek-orchid

Prasophyllum frenchii

EPBC Act listing: Endangered

Maroon Leek-orchid is endemic to south-eastern Australia, where it occurs from south-eastern South Australia to eastern Victoria, in the Naracoorte Coastal Plain, South East Coastal Plain, and South East Corner bioregions. It is currently known only from seven populations containing about 1,000 plants, with one population occurring in South Australia and the remainder in Victoria. The most easterly and inland occurrence of species is a population of approximately 150 individuals found at Greenhills Nature Conservation Reserve near Gillingal in East Gippsland.

Maroon Leek-orchid occurs in grassland and grassy woodland habitats, on sandy to black clay loams that are generally damp but well drained, although some sites are seasonally waterlogged (Duncan 2010a). Sites include the seasonally damp transition zone on the margins of shallow freshwater marshlands. Little is known of specific habitat requirements, and some sites have been disturbed by periodic fire or stock grazing (Duncan 2010a).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site C4. Habitat for this species may occur in sites A, and C1. It is considered likely to be present at all of the sites.

Mignonette Leek-orchid

Prasophyllum morganii

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Mignonette Leek-orchid is endemic to Victorian Highlands, Northern Fall bioregion, but known only from the type locality near Cobungra. No precise records exist to indicate its former distribution, but likely to have been a short range endemic in the Omeo area. Discovered near Mt Cobberas in Victoria in 1990 (Coates *et al.* 2002).

This species is found in Snow Gum open forest at about 1,000 metres above sea level. Sunny side of a small ridge running down to Spring Creek. Soil is inclined to be clayey, with a little quartz and sandstone among it. Critical habitat has not been determined (Coates *et al.* 2002).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site D. It is considered likely to be present at all of the sites.

Leafy Greenhood

Pterostylis cucullata

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

Leafy Greenhood is endemic to south-eastern Australia, where it occurs in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. In Victoria, Leafy Greenhood occurs in the coastal strip between Nelson in the west and Bairnsdale in the east (with one population inland at Mt Eccles in the south-west), in the Southeast Coastal Plain, Naracoorte Coastal Plain and Victorian Volcanic Plain IBRA bioregions. The two subspecies of Leafy Greenhood occupy generally different habitats. Victorian populations of subsp. *sylvicola* usually occur on montane river banks or alluvial terraces under Apple Box *E. bridgesiana*, Yellow Gum *E. melliodora*, Red Box *E. macrorhyncha*, Manna Gum *E. viminalis* or Blue Gum *E. globulus*, with scattered shrubs and a grassy and herbaceous groundcover (Duncan 2010b).

This species has previously been recorded from within study Site A. It is considered likely to be present at all sites.

Grey Fireweed

Senecio georgianus

EPBC Act listing: Extinct

Grey Fireweed has been collected in NSW, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania, but is now considered extinct. This species was never considered common despite being collected from such a large area. Collection locations in Victoria include Macalister River, Mitta-Mitta Range and Lake Omeo. All collections are historical (prior to 1900) except for Victorian collections which were made in 1972. Victorian populations, at the time, were described as rare and localised.

Grey Fireweed is recorded as occurring in savannah grassland, undulating grassy eucalypt woodland, grassy sub-alpine ridges and collections frequently occurred in association with major rivers and lakes (SEWPaC 2011b).

This species has previously been recorded from within study site A and E, although both records are more than 150 years old and the species is now considered extinct in Victoria. It is considered likely to be rare at all sites.

Communities

Three EPBC Act-listed ecological communities are known to, or have potential to occur within one or more study sites. The critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within all of the study sites or their buffer zones, but is likely to be rare and limited in extent. In addition, the endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community is considered almost certain to occur within all of the study sites, but it is known to occur in Site F and its buffer zone. Finally, the buffer zone around Site F is also likely to contain Natural Temperate Grassland of the Southern Tablelands of NSW and the Australian Capital Territory, which relates to vegetation over the border in New South Wales, beyond the effects of the proposed research trial.

Fauna

Three fauna species (Alpine Tree Frog, Spotted Tree Frog and Swift Parrot), listed under the EPBC Act, have been recorded from within the study sites, while a further 10 species have been recorded from the buffer zones around the study areas (DSE 2010). An additional 10 are predicted to have suitable habitat within a 10 kilometre radius of the study area, despite not having been recorded there (SWEPaC 2011a; Appendix 3.1). Descriptions of EPBC Act-listed fauna are provided below:

Spot-tailed Quoll

Dasyurus maculatus maculatus

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

The Spot-tailed Quoll was previously widely distributed from south-east Queensland, eastern NSW, Victoria, south-east South Australia and Tasmania (Jones *et al.* 2001). In Victoria, the species is now predominantly confined to national parks, state forests and reserves (DSE 2003b).

The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat (Green & Scarborough 1990; Watt 1993; Belcher 2000) that has not been disturbed by timber harvesting (Catling *et al.* 1998, 2000). However, this species has also been recorded in eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian forests, sub-alpine woodlands and coastal heathlands (NPWS 1999). The species requires suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves (NPWS 1999) and an abundance of food, such as birds and small mammals, and large areas of relatively intact vegetation through which to forage (NSW NPWS 1999).

This species has previously been recorded within the buffer zones around Site D and F (DSE 2010) and habitat for this species may occur at Sites A, B, C, E, C1, C2, C3 and C4 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered almost certain to be present at all sites.

Mountain Pygmy-possum

Burramys parvus

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

The Mountain Pygmy-possum is confined to the Australian Alps bioregion (Broome 2001). The species occurs in three disjunct locations across the alpine region in Victoria and NSW. In Victoria the species is found across Mt Bogong, the Bogong High Plains and Mt Higginbotham (Mansergh *et al.* 1989); a second, distinct population occurs at Mt Buller (Heinze and Williams 1998).

The Mountain Pygmy-possum is dependent on winter snow and thus is confined to areas above the winter snowline, approximately 1370 metres above sea-level, where there is a continuous period of snow cover for up to six months (Strahan 2002). High quality habitat for this species is characterised by deep, extensive boulderfields, high elevations, abundant Bogong Moths *Agrostis infusa*, and a nearby seed source (Mansergh and Broome 1994; Broome 2001).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Sites B and D, and habitat for this species may occur at Site E (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered likely to be rare at all sites.

Long-footed Potoroo

Potorous longipes

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

The Long-footed Potoroo occurs in Victoria and New South Wales. In Victoria there are two prominent known populations: 1) in East Gippsland, north-east of Orbost, in the catchments of the Brodribb River, Bemm River, Rodger River and Yalmy River (Claridge 2002; NSW NPWS 2002b; VDSE 2003), and 2) in the Alpine National Park region of north-eastern Victoria, between Mt Feathertop and Mt Buller, concentrated in the region bounded by Mt Sarah, Mt Selwyn, the Cobbler Plateau, Mt Speculation, Mt Howitt and Mt Darling, in the West Buffalo, East Riley and Tea Tree Range areas of the Barry Mountains (Jones and Johnson 1997; Jones 1998).

The habitat of the Long-footed Potoroo includes temperate rainforest, riparian forest and wet sclerophyll forest (Nunan *et al.* 2000). It occurs at a range of elevations from around 100 metres (East Gippsland) to greater than 1200 metres (the Victorian Alps).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas. It was located in the buffer zone around Site B, C and C2. Habitat for this species may occur at Site E (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered almost certain to be present at all sites.

Long-nosed Potoroo

Potorous tridactylus tridactylus

EPBC Act listed: Vulnerable

The distribution of Long-nosed Potoroos (SE mainland) has been well documented through trapping surveys and observations. In Victoria the Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland) occurs in six discrete regions (Seebeck 1981): the South-west, the Grampians, the Otways, Western Port, Wilsons Promontory and east Gippsland (Seebeck 1981).

Throughout these regions, the Long-nosed Potoroo has been observed in open forests, lowland forest, heath-woodland, heath and ecotones in between (Seebeck 1981).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at Sites D and C1 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered likely to be rare at all sites.

Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby

Petrogale penicillata

EPBC Act listed: Vulnerable

The Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby was formerly found along the Great Dividing Range from Nanango in south-east Queensland through to east Gippsland in Victoria (Short and Milkovits 1990; Eldridge and Close 1992; Connolly 1995). There has been a significant reduction in the species' range and numbers throughout south-east Australia, the greatest being in Victoria and southern NSW (DEC 2005c).

The Brush-tailed Rock-Wallaby has been recorded in a range of vegetation types including dense rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, vine thickets, dry sclerophyll forest, and open forest (Murray *et al.* 2008). The species prefers rocky habitats including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops, steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks (Short 1982; Murray *et al.* 2008).

This species has previously been recorded within the buffer zones around Site F and C1, although there is not likely to be habitat for this species at any other Sites (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered likely to be rare at all sites.

Grey-headed Flying-fox

Pteropus poliocephalus

EPBC Act listed: Vulnerable

The Grey-headed Flying-fox is Australia's only endemic flying-fox and occurs in a coastal belt from south-eastern Queensland to Melbourne, Victoria (Tidemann 1998).

The Grey-headed Flying-fox requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It utilises rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands and also feeds on introduced tree species in urban areas as well as commercial fruit

crops. None of the vegetation communities used by the Grey-headed Flying-fox produces continuous foraging resources throughout the year, and the species has adopted complex migration traits in response to ephemeral and patchy food resources (Nelson 1965; Spencer *et al.* 1991; Parry-Jones and Augee 1992; Eby 1996, 1998; Duncan *et al.* 1999).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at Sites A, D, F, and C1 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered likely to be rare at all sites.

Smoky Mouse

Pseudomys fumeus

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

The Smoky Mouse is endemic to mainland south-eastern Australia, where it occurs in Victoria, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The species has a relatively wide but disjunct distribution, populations are small and fragmented, and there appear to have been local extinctions in several areas (Menkhorst and Broome 2006).

The Smoky Mouse occurs in a variety of vegetation communities, ranging from coastal heath to dry ridgeline forest, sub-alpine heath and, occasionally, wetter gullies (Menkhorst and Seebeck 1981; Menkhorst and Broome 2006).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zones around Site A, B, C, D, E, F and C2 and habitat for this species may occur at Sites C1, C3 and C4 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered almost certain to be present at all sites.

Australian Painted Snipe

Rostratula australis

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

The Australian Painted Snipe occurs throughout most of Australia however is most commonly recorded throughout Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria (Hall 1910; Blakers *et al.* 1984; Barrett *et al.* 2003).

The Australian Painted Snipe generally prefers shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. It also uses 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 *Muehlenbeckia* or canegrass or sometimes tea-tree (*Melaleuca*) (Marchant and Higgins 1993).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at all ten Sites (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Swift Parrot

Lathamus discolor

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia. It breeds only in Tasmania, and migrates to mainland Australia in autumn (Higgins 1999; Swift Parrot Recovery Team 2001). In Victoria, the Swift Parrot is found in predominantly box-ironbark forests and woodlands of the Great Dividing Range's inland slopes, mainly between Stawell in the central west and Wodonga in the north-east. The species is mostly associated with Yellow Gum *E. leucoxydon*, Red Ironbark, Grey Box *E. microcarpa*, Mugga Ironbark and White Box *E. albens* (Swift Parrot Recovery Team 2001; Kennedy and Tzaros 2005).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site C4. Habitat for this species may occur at all the other sites (SEWPaC 2011a). . It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Regent Honeyeater

Anthochaera phrygia

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

The Regent Honeyeater is endemic to south-eastern Australia, where it is widespread but very sparsely scattered, mostly on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range (Higgins *et al.* 2001). In Victoria, the species is mainly recorded around Chiltern, in Killawarra State Forest, near Bobinawarrarah, near Wangaratta and near Benalla (Emison *et al.* 1987; Franklin *et al.* 1987; Webster and Menkhorst 1992; Menkhorst 1993; Traill *et al.* 1996; Higgins *et al.* 2001; Geering 2005).

This species largely occurs in dry box-ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations, wherein they prefer the most fertile sites available (e.g. along creek flats, or in broad river valleys and foothills; Franklin *et al.* 1989; Ley and Williams 1992; Webster and Menkhorst 1992; Geering and French 1998; Oliver *et al.* 1999).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site C4. Habitat for this species may occur at all the other sites (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Alpine She-oak Skink

Cyclodomorphus praealtus

EPBC Act listing: Endangered

Endemic to Victoria and NSW, the Alpine She-oak Skink is restricted to sub-alpine and alpine habitats above 1500 metres in the Australian Alps, from the Omeo Plain in the south to Kiandra in the north (Swan *et al.* 2004).

In Victoria, the Alpine She-oak Skink is generally found in alpine tussock grasslands, alpine heathlands and alpine grassy heathlands that occur above the tree line (TSSC 2009). The

occurrence of these habitat types is inherently patchy throughout the alpine landscape therefore this species has limited capacity to disperse (Koumoundouros *et al.* 2009).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at Sites D, C1, and C4 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered almost certain to be present at all sites.

Guthega Skink

Liopholus guthega

EPBC Act listing: Endangered

The Guthega Skink is endemic to New South Wales and Victoria. It is restricted to locations above 1600 m in the Australian Alps, in the vicinity of Mt Kosciuszko, NSW, and the Bogong High Plains, Victoria (Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) 2011a).

Preferred habitats for the Guthega Skink are usually rocky or have sub-surface boulders hidden beneath soil or thick vegetation (TSSC 2011a). The species occurs between 1600 metres and 2170 metres, which is higher than much of the proposed study sites (TSSC 2011a).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites. It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Giant Burrowing Frog

Heleioporus australiacus

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

The Giant Burrowing Frog is confined to the eastern escarpment and slopes of the Great Dividing Range and coastal regions from Wollemi National Park, New South Wales (NSW NPWS 2001b; Penman *et al.* 2005), to Walhalla in the central highlands of eastern Victoria (Littlejohn and Martin 1967).

In Victoria, the Giant Burrowing Frog has been recorded in a wide range of forest communities including montane sclerophyll woodland, montane riparian woodland and, wet and dry sclerophyll forest (Littlejohn and Martin 1967; Gillespie 1990; Lemckert *et al.* 1998; Penman *et al.* 2005). Most records occur in the drier habitats while the wetter habitats appear to be used for short periods during the year for breeding (Penman *et al.* 2005).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at Sites A, D and C1 (SEWPaC 2011a) . It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Large Brown (Littlejohn's) Tree Frog *Litoria littlejohni*

EPBC Act listed: Vulnerable

The Large Brown Tree Frog is confined to eastern New South Wales and north-east Victoria. It occurs in scattered locations between the Watagan Mountains, New South Wales, to Buchan in Victoria (White *et al.* 1994).

The Large Brown Tree Frog is known to inhabit forest, coastal woodland and heath from 100 to 950 metres above sea level (White and Ehmann 1997), but the species is not associated with any specific vegetation types (Lemckert 2004). Breeding habitat has been variously reported as rocky streams and semi-permanent dams (Barker *et al.* 1995), still water in dams, ditches, isolated pools and flooded hollows (Hero *et al.* 1991), dams, creeks and lagoons (Griffiths 1997), semi-permanent or permanent dams, ponds and creeks (Anstis 2002) and temporary pools when sufficient run-off water was available (White *et al.* 1994).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at Site F (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered unlikely to be present at any of the sites.

Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis*

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

The Growling Grass Frog was previously widespread across Victoria and was absent only from the western desert regions and the eastern alpine regions (Littlejohn 1963, 1982; Hero *et al.* 1991 in Mahony 1999). The species has disappeared from large parts of its former range across Victoria (NSW DEC 2005a) but persists in isolated populations in the greater Melbourne area, and in the south-west of Victoria. Isolated populations are known from a few sites in central Victoria and Gippsland (Clemann and Gillespie 2004).

This species is found mostly amongst emergent vegetation, including Cumbungi *Typha* spp., Common Reed *Phragmites australis*. and Spike Rushes *Eleocharis* spp., in or at the edges of still or slow-flowing water bodies such as lagoons, swamps, lakes, ponds and farm dams (NSW DEC 2005a).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at A, B, C, E, C1, C2, C3 and C4 Sites (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Spotted Tree Frog

Litoria spenceri

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

The Spotted Tree Frog is restricted predominantly to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, from near Lake Eildon in the Central Highlands of Victoria to Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales, at altitudes of 200 to 1100 metres (Gillespie and Hollis 1996).

Most Spotted Tree Frog populations occur in dissected, mountainous country, generally in areas with limited access and disturbance (Gillespie and Hollis 1996). It is found almost exclusively in association with rock habitats along streams (Gillespie and Hollis 1996) within a range of vegetation communities from montane forest at high altitudes to wet and dry forest at moderate to low altitudes respectively (Gillespie and Hollis 1996).

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas. It was located in the buffer zone around Site B. Habitat for this species may occur at Sites C, C2, C3 and C4 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered almost certain to be present at all sites.

Alpine Tree Frog

Litoria verreauxii alpina

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

The Alpine Tree Frog was once widespread and abundant throughout much of the high country of south-east Australia. Recent surveys suggest that the species is now limited to small and discrete populations in New South Wales and Victorian subalpine and alpine habitats between 1200 metres and 1600 metres (Osborne *et al.* 1999; Gillespie *et al.* 1995).

The Alpine Tree Frog occurs mainly in woodland, heath, grassland and herb field at montane, subalpine and alpine altitudes. Breeding populations occur on plains or open valleys where there are stream side pools, fens and bogs (Gillespie *et al.* 1995) but may also be associated with artificial waterbodies such as small dams and reservoirs (Osborne *et al.* 1999).

This species has previously been recorded from within study Sites D, C1 and the buffer zone around Sites A, B, D, E, C1, C2, C3, and C4. It is considered almost certain to be present at all sites.

Barred Galaxias

Galaxias fuscus

EPBC Act listed: Endangered

Barred Galaxias has a restricted distribution in eastern Victoria and is only known to occur in 13 streams in four general areas of the upper Goulburn R. catchment near Mt Buller/Mt Stirling; Woods Pt; Marysville; and between Narbethong and Toolangi (Raadik 2000).

Barred Galaxias inhabits small, shallow, gravel-bottomed streams (Cadwallader and Backhouse 1983) and pools (Wager and Jackson 1993), with clear flowing waters in mountainous terrain above the winter snowline (Allen 1989).

This species has previously been recorded from within the buffer zone around Site B, E. Habitat for this species is not expected at any of the other sites (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Australian Grayling

Prototroctes maraena

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

On mainland Australia, the Australian Grayling occurs in rivers that flow east and south of the Great Dividing Range (McDowall 1976). In Victoria the species has most commonly been recorded in the Tambo, Barwon, Mitchell and Tarwin R. systems (Jackson and Koehn 1988).

While the Australian Grayling is known to inhabit clear, gravel-bottomed streams with alternating pools and riffles, it has also been recorded in muddy-bottomed, heavily silted streams (Jackson 1980; Berra 1982). Whilst generally associated with high water quality, Australian Grayling has been recorded in the turbid and saline Barwon River (Hall and Harrington 1989).

This species was recorded in the buffer zones around Site D, F, and C2 and habitat for this species may occur at Sites A and C1 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered likely to be present at sites D and C2.

Macquarie Perch

Macquaria australasica

EPBC Act listing: Endangered

Macquarie Perch was once widespread through the cooler upper reaches of the southern tributaries of the Murray-Darling river system and is still known to exist in waterways of Victoria, NSW and the ACT. The largest remaining populations of Macquarie Perch occur in Lake Dartmouth on the Mitta Mitta River, Victoria, and several isolated populations in the Goulburn River catchment, Victoria, including Hughes Creek and the upper reaches of the Seven Creeks system (Cadwallader 1981).

The Macquarie Perch is a riverine, schooling species. It prefers clear water and deep, rocky holes with lots of cover. As well as aquatic vegetation, additional cover may comprise of large boulders, debris and overhanging banks (Cadwallader and Eden 1979).

This species has previously been found in the buffer zones around Sites B and C. Habitat for this species may also occur at Sites D, E, C1, C3 and C4 (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered likely to be present at Site B and potentially present at Site C.

Murray Cod

Maccullochella peelii

EPBC Act listing: Vulnerable

The Murray Cod is found extensively throughout the Murray Darling Basin in the south-eastern region of Australia. Its range throughout the Basin includes South Australia, Victoria, NSW, ACT and Queensland.

The Murray Cod has the ability to live in a diverse range of habitats, including clear rocky streams (such as those found in the upper western slopes of NSW), to slow flowing, turbid rivers and billabongs. Within the large range of habitats, the Murray Cod is usually found near complex structural cover such as large rocks, snags, overhanging vegetation and other woody structures (National Murray Cod Recovery Team 2009).

This species has previously been found the buffer zones around site C4, however habitat for this species may occur at B, C, D, E, C2 and C3 Sites (SEWPaC 2011a). It is considered possible to be present at all sites.

Trout Cod

Maccullochella maquariensis

EPBC Act listing: Endangered

The Trout Cod is endemic to the Murray-Darling River system in south-eastern Australia (Trout Cod Recovery Team 2008). At present only two breeding populations of Trout Cod are known, one in the Murray River downstream of the Yarrawonga Weir and a translocated population in Seven Creeks below Polly McQuinns Weir (Trout Cod Recovery Team 2008).

The Trout Cod is a riverine species, inhabiting a variety of flowing waters in the mid to upper reaches of rivers and streams with cover in the form of woody debris or boulders (Trout Cod Recovery Team 2008). Trout Cod used river positions where large woody debris is present in high quantity, close to deeper water and high surface velocity, further from the river bank (Trout Cod Recovery Team 2008).

This species has previously been found in the buffer zones around Sites B and C4. It is not likely to be found at any other sites.

Golden Sun Moth

Synemon plana

EPBC Act listing: Critically Endangered

Prior to European settlement, the Golden Sun Moth was widespread and relatively common throughout native temperate grasslands in NSW, the ACT, Victoria and South Australia (DSE 2004). With less than 1% of these temperate native grasslands remaining, Golden Sun Moth populations are now highly reduced and fragmented (Clarke and O'Dwyer 2000).

The Golden Sun Moth typically occurs in native grassland, grassy woodland, dominated by greater than 40% cover of wallaby-grass, in particular wallaby grass *Austrodanthonia* spp. (DSE 2004), but may also inhabit areas dominated by Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra* (Endersby and Koehler 2006) and introduced grassland dominated by Chilean Needle-grass *Nassella neesiana* and other introduced species.

Records of this species were not found in any of the study areas or in the buffer zones around any of the sites, however habitat for this species may occur at Sites A, F, C1 and C4 (SEWPaC 2011c). It is considered unlikely to be present at any of the sites.

Alpine Stonefly

Thaumatoperla alpina

EPBC Act listing: Endangered

Alpine Stonefly is a large stonefly that occupies the Bogong High Plains in north-east Victoria (TSSC 2011b). The species is known to occur at 12 sites, which are separated by natural and anthropogenic barriers, in the Kiewa River catchment (TSSC 2011b). Six of these sites occur within the Alpine National Park, five within Falls Creek Alpine Resort and one occurs within state forest (TSSC 2011b). The species occurs in cold water rivers above 760 metres (TSSC 2011a).

Alpine Stonefly is not listed in the VBA, however it may occur at all the study areas in suitable habitat.

3.1.1.5 Listed migratory species

Eleven species have previously been recorded within the study areas that are classified as migratory species under the EPBC Act (Table 2). Only one of these species is also listed as threatened under the Act. A Regent Honeyeater has previously been recorded in 1983 in the buffer zone of Site F (Figure 4j).

Table 2. List of migratory species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study sites.

Common Name	Scientific name	Most recent documented record	Number of documented records	Likelihood of Occurrence
Eastern Great Egret	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	1980	4	Possible
Lewin's Rail	<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	1996	1	Possible
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	2002	17	Possible
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	1980	2	Possible
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	2008	54	Almost certain
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	2001	1	Likely

Common Name	<i>Scientific name</i>	Most recent documented record	Number of documented records	Likelihood of Occurrence
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	2000	18	Likely
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	1983	1	Possible
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	2005	50	Almost certain
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	2008	97	Almost certain
Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	1994	3	Almost certain

3.1.1.6 Commonwealth marine areas

The study areas are not within a Commonwealth marine area.

3.1.1.7 Nuclear actions

The proposed research trial is not related to any nuclear actions.

3.1.1.8 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

The proposed research trial will not have any impact on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

4 CONCLUSION

The Research Trial has the potential to impact several matters of NES. Each of the six study sites, along with the four contingency sites possess ecological features that are likely to be impacted by the introduction or re-introduction of a cattle grazing regime.

This review has identified a range of significant species and ecological communities that may suffer further declines as a result of any interference to them. Each of these species relies on the habitat in which they live and degradation to that habitat will have a negative effect on their ability to persist in that habitat. The extent and nature of that impact is not clear because the nature of the impact and the importance of the habitat for any given species is not clear. This is due to an incomplete understanding of each species' presence and/or abundance within a particular study area and the absence of a trial protocol to guide the assessment.

Four nationally significant flora species have been found within the 10 proposed study sites (Leafy Greenhood, Grey Fireweed, Dwarf Sedge and Pale Golden Moths). An additional 16 species have previously been recorded within a 10 kilometre radius of the 10 study sites. Three fauna species (Spotted Tree Frog Alpine Tree Frog and Swift Parrot), listed as threatened under the EPBC Act, have also been recorded from within the study sites, while a further 12 species have been recorded from the buffer zones around the study areas (SEWPaC 2011a).

Three listed ecological communities have been identified during the course of this assessment. The critically endangered White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland may occur within all of the study sites or their buffer zones. The endangered Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens community may also occur within all of the study sites, including Site F where it is known to occur.

Clover Glycine and Maroon Leek-orchid were identified from historical records in New South Wales. Whilst New South Wales is outside the jurisdiction of DSE, any impacts of the proposed research trial on these species need to be assessed because of their national significance.

Despite these results, the study sites are remote and poorly surveyed. Therefore it is likely that the desktop analysis will have missed some species that are likely to occur within one or more of the study sites. Consultation with experts will help to fill in some of these gaps, however further surveys would be required to get a complete inventory of all the species within the study areas. Including buffer zones in the assessment has also increased the number of species that have been considered in the current assessment, so, while the numbers of records are, at best, indicative, the range of species which may be impacted by the research trial is likely to be comprehensive.

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6 FIGURES

See attached

7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Significance Assessment

Criteria used by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd to define conservation significance, vegetation condition and habitat quality is provided below.

A1.1. Rare or Threatened Categories for listed Victorian taxa

Table A1.1. Rare or Threatened categories for listed Victorian taxa.

Rare or Threatened Categories
CONSERVATION STATUS IN AUSTRALIA (Based on the EPBC Act, Briggs and Leigh 1996*)
EX - Extinct: Extinct is when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual of the species has died.
CR - Critically Endangered: A species is critically endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.
EN - Endangered: A species is endangered when it is not critically endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
VU - Vulnerable: A species is vulnerable when it is not critically endangered or endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.
R* - Rare: A species is rare but overall is not currently considered critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.
K* - Poorly Known: A species is suspected, but not definitely known, to belong to any of the categories extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or rare.
CONSERVATION STATUS IN VICTORIA (Based on DSE 2007, FIS)
x - Presumed Extinct in Victoria: not recorded from Victoria during the past 50 years despite field searches specifically for the plant, or, alternatively, intensive field searches (since 1950) at all previously known sites have failed to record the plant.
e - Endangered in Victoria: at risk of disappearing from the wild state if present land use and other causal factors continue to operate.
v - Vulnerable in Victoria: not presently endangered but likely to become so soon due to continued depletion; occurring mainly on sites likely to experience changes in land-use which would threaten the survival of the plant in the wild; or, taxa whose total population is so small that the likelihood of recovery from disturbance, including localised natural events such as drought, fire or landslip, is doubtful.
r - Rare in Victoria: rare but not considered otherwise threatened - there are relatively few known populations or the taxon is restricted to a relatively small area.
k - Poorly Known in Victoria: poorly known and suspected, but not definitely known, to belong to one of the above categories (x, e, v or r) within Victoria. At present, accurate distribution information is inadequate.

A1.2. Defining Ecological Significance

Table A1.2. Defining Ecological Significance.

Criteria for defining Ecological Significance	
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	
Flora	National conservation status is based on the EPBC Act list of taxa considered threatened in Australia (i.e. extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable).
	Flora listed as rare in Australian <i>Rare or Threatened Australian Plants</i> (Briggs and Leigh 1996).
Fauna	National conservation status is based on the EPBC Act list of taxa considered threatened in Australia (i.e. extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable).
	Fauna listed as extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, Rare or Lower Risk (near threatened, conservation dependent or least concern) under National Action Plans for terrestrial taxon prepared for the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities: threatened marsupials and monotremes (Maxwell <i>et al.</i> 1996), bats (Duncan <i>et al.</i> 1999), birds (Garnett and Crowley 2000), reptiles (Cogger <i>et al.</i> 1993), and amphibians (Tyler 1997).
	Species that have not been included on the EPBC Act but listed as significance according to the <i>IUCN 2009 Red List of Threatened Species</i> (IUCN 2009).
Communities	Vegetation communities considered critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under the EPBC Act and considering vegetation condition.
STATE SIGNIFICANCE	
Flora	Threatened taxa listed under the provisions of the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> .
	Flora listed as extinct, endangered, vulnerable or rare in Victoria in the DSE Flora Information System (most recent Version).
	Flora listed in the State Government's <i>Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria, 2005</i> (DSE 2005).
	Flora listed as poorly known in Australia in <i>Rare or Threatened Australian Plants</i> (Briggs and Leigh 1996).
Fauna	Threatened taxon listed under Schedule 2 of the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> .
	Fauna listed as extinct, critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable on the State Government's <i>Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria - 2003</i> (DSE 2007).
	Listed as Data Deficient, Insufficiently Known or Near-threatened under National Action Plans for terrestrial species prepared for the Department of Environment and Heritage: threatened marsupials and monotremes (Maxwell <i>et al.</i> 1996), bats (Duncan <i>et al.</i> 1999), birds (Garnett and Crowley 2000), reptiles (Cogger <i>et al.</i> 1993), and amphibians (Tyler 1997).

Criteria for defining Ecological Significance	
Communities	Ecological communities listed as threatened under the FFG Act.
	Ecological Vegetation Class listed as threatened (i.e. endangered, vulnerable) or rare in a Native Vegetation Plan for a particular bioregion (DSE Website) and considering vegetation condition.
REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	
Flora	Flora considered rare in any regional native vegetation plan for a particular bioregion.
	Flora considered rare by the author for a particular bioregion.
Fauna	Fauna with a disjunct distribution, or a small number of documented recorded or naturally rare in the Victorian Alps and Southern Fall Bioregion.
	A particular taxon that is has an unusual ecological or biogeographical occurrence or listed as Lower Risk – Near Threatened, Data Deficient or Insufficiently Known on the State Government's Advisory List of <i>Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria - 2003</i> (DSE 2007).
Communities	Ecological Vegetation Class listed as depleted or least concern in a Native Vegetation Plan for a particular bioregion (DSE Website) and considering vegetation condition.
	Ecological Vegetation Class considered rare by the author for a particular bioregion.
LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE	
Local significance is defined as flora, fauna and ecological communities indigenous to a particular area, which are not considered rare or threatened on a national, state or regional level.	

A1.3 Defining Site Significance

The following geographical areas apply to the overall level of significance with respect to the current survey.

- National:** Australia
State: Victoria
Regional: Victorian Alps and Highlands Northern Fall bioregions
Local: Within 10 kilometres surrounding the study area

Table A1.3. Defining Site Significance.

Criteria for defining Site Significance
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
<p>A site is of National significance if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it regularly supports, or has a high probability of regularly supporting individuals of a taxon listed as 'Critically Endangered' or 'Endangered' under the EPBC Act and/or under National Action Plans for terrestrial taxon prepared for the Department of Environment and Heritage. - it regularly supports, or has a high probability of supporting, an 'important population' as defined under the EPBC Act of one or more nationally 'vulnerable' flora and fauna taxon. - it is known to support, or has a high probability of supporting taxon listed as 'Vulnerable' under National Action Plans. - it is known to regularly support a large proportion (i.e. greater than 1%) of a population of a taxon listed as 'Conservation Dependent' under the EPBC Act and/or listed as Rare or Lower Risk (near threatened, conservation dependent or least concern) under National Action Plans. - it contains an area, or part thereof designated as 'critical habitat' under the EPBC Act, or if the site is listed under the Register of National Estate compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission. - it is a site which forms part of, or is connected to a larger areas of remnant native vegetation or habitat of national conservation significance such as most National Park, and/or a Ramsar Wetlands.
STATE SIGNIFICANCE
<p>A site is of State significance if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it occasionally (i.e. every 1 to 5 years) supports, or has suitable habitat to support taxon listed as 'Critically Endangered' or 'Endangered' under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> and/or under National Action Plans. - it regularly supports, or has a high probability of regularly supporting (i.e. high habitat quality) taxon listed as 'Vulnerable', 'Near threatened', 'Data Deficient' or 'Insufficiently Known' in Victoria (DSE 2007), or species listed as 'Data Deficient' or 'Insufficiently Known' under National Action Plans. - it contains an area, or part thereof designated as 'critical habitat' under the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>. - it supports, or likely to support a high proportion of any Victorian flora and fauna taxa. - it contains high quality, intact vegetation/habitat supporting a high species richness and diversity in a particular Bioregion. - it is a site which forms part of, or connected to a larger areas of remnant native vegetation or habitat of state conservation significance such as most State Parks and/or Flora and Fauna Reserves.
REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria for defining Site Significance
<p>A site is of Regional significance if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it regularly supports, or has a high probability of regularly supporting regionally significant fauna as defined in Table 1.2. - is contains a large population (i.e. greater than 1%) of flora considered rare in any regional native vegetation plan for a particular bioregion. - it supports a fauna population with a disjunct distribution, or a particular taxon that has an unusual ecological or biogeographical occurrence. - it is a site which forms part of, or is connected to a larger areas of remnant native vegetation or habitat of regional conservation significance such as most Regional Parks and/or Flora and Fauna Reserves.
LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE
<p>Most sites are considered to be of at least local significant for conservation, and in general a site of local significance can be defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an area which supports indigenous flora species and/or a remnant Ecological Vegetation Class, and habitats used by locally significant fauna species. - an area which currently acts, or has the potential to act as a wildlife corridor linking other areas of higher conservation significance and facilitating fauna movement throughout the landscape.

A1.4. Defining Vegetation Condition

Table A1.4. Defining Vegetation Condition.

Criteria for defining Vegetation Condition
<p>Good condition - Vegetation dominated by a diversity of indigenous species, with defined structures (where appropriate), such as canopy layer, shrub layer, and ground cover, with little or few introduced species present.</p>
<p>Moderate condition - Vegetation dominated by a diversity of indigenous species, but is lacking some structures, such as canopy layer, shrub layer or ground cover, and/or there is a greater level of introduced flora species present.</p>
<p>Poor condition - Vegetation dominated by introduced species, but supports low levels of indigenous species present, in the canopy, shrub layer or ground cover.</p>

A1.5. Defining Habitat Quality

Several factors are taken into account when determining the value of habitat. Habitat quality varies on both spatial and temporal scales, with the habitat value varying depending upon a particular fauna species.

Table A1.5. Defining Habitat Quality.

Criteria for defining Habitat Quality
HIGH QUALITY
High degree of intactness (i.e. floristically and structurally diverse), containing several important habitat features such as ground debris (logs, rocks, vegetation), mature hollow-bearing trees, and a dense understorey component.
High species richness and diversity (i.e. represented by a large number of species from a range of fauna groups).
High level of foraging and breeding activity, with the site regularly used by native fauna for refuge and cover.
Habitat that has experienced, or is experiencing low levels of disturbance and/or threatening processes (i.e. weed invasion, introduced animals, soil erosion, salinity).
High contribution to a wildlife corridor, and/or connected to a larger areas of high quality habitat.
Provides known, or likely habitat for one or more rare or threatened species listed under the EPBC Act, FFG Act, or species considered rare or threatened according to DSE 2007.
MODERATE QUALITY
Moderate degree of intactness, containing one or more important habitat features such as ground debris (logs, rocks, vegetation), mature hollow-bearing trees, and a dense understorey component.
Moderate species richness and diversity - represented by a moderate number of species from a range of fauna groups.
Moderate levels of foraging and breeding activity, with the site used by native fauna for refuge and cover.
Habitat that has experienced, or is experiencing moderate levels of disturbance and/or threatening processes.
Moderate contribution to a wildlife corridor, or is connected to areas of moderate quality habitat.
Provides potential habitat for a small number of threatened species listed under the EPBC Act, FFG Act, or species considered rare or threatened according to DSE 2007.
LOW QUALITY
Low degree of intactness, containing few important habitat features such as ground debris (logs, rocks, vegetation), mature hollow-bearing trees, and a dense understorey component.
Low species richness and diversity (i.e. represented by a small number of species from a range of fauna groups).
Low levels of foraging and breeding activity, with the site used by native fauna for refuge and cover.
Habitat that has experienced, or is experiencing high levels of disturbance and/or threatening processes.
Unlikely to form part of a wildlife corridor, and is not connected to another areas of habitat.
Unlikely to provide habitat for rare or threatened species listed under the EPBC Act, FFG Act, or considered rare or threatened according to DSE 2005.

Appendix 2.1 – Significant Flora

Table A2.1. Nationally significant flora within 10 kilometres of the study area locations

Sources used to determine species status:

EPBC *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)
 DSE *Advisory List of Threatened Flora in Victoria* (DSE 2005)
 FFG *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Victoria)

National status of species is designated by:	State status of species is designated by:
# Listed on the PMST	e Endangered
CR Critically endangered	v Vulnerable
EN Endangered	r Rare
VU Vulnerable	k Poorly Known
K Poorly Known	L Listed

Site A

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
# <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	1980	3	VU	L	v
<i>Lobelia gelida</i>	Snow Pratia	2007	2	VU	L	v
# <i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	-	-	EN	L	e
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	1993	20	VU	L	v
<i>Senecio georgianus</i>	Grey Fireweed	1770	1	EX	-	x

Site B

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
# <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	-	VU	L	v
<i>Nematolepis squamea subsp. coriacea</i>	Harsh Nematolepis	1861	3	VU	L	v

Site C

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
# <i>Caladenia cremna</i>	Don's Spider Orchid	-	-	VU	-	e
<i>Diuris ochroma</i>	Pale Golden Moths	1993	3	VU	L	e
# <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	-	VU	L	v

Site D

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
<i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>	Shining Cudweed	1984	1	VU	-	r
# <i>Carex paupera</i>	Dwarf Sedge	1991	8	VU	L	v
<i>Euphrasia eichleri</i>	Bogong Eyebright	1883	1	VU	L	v
# <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	-	VU	L	v
<i>Prasophyllum morganii</i>	Mignonette Leek-orchid	2004	7	VU	L	x
# <i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	-	-	VU	L	v

Site E

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
# <i>Caladenia cremna</i>	Don's Spider Orchid	-	-	VU	-	e
# <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	-	VU	L	v
<i>Nematolepis squamea subsp. coriacea</i>	Harsh Nematolepis	1861	3	VU	L	v
<i>Senecio georgianus</i>	Grey Fireweed	1859	1	EX	-	x

Site F

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
<i>Deyeuxia pungens</i>	Narrow-leaf Bent-grass	2002	10	VU	L	v
# <i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toad-flax	2010	32	VU	L	v

Site C1

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
<i>Caladenia concolor</i>	Crimson Spider-orchid	2006	2	VU	L	e
# <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	-	VU	L	v
# <i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	-	-	EN	L	e
<i>Nematolepis squamea subsp. coriacea</i>	Harsh Nematolepis	1861	1	VU	L	v

Site C2

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
# <i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	1989	3	VU	L	e
# <i>Caladenia cremna</i>	Don's Spider Orchid	-	-	VU	-	e
# <i>Diuris ochroma</i>	Pale Golden Moths	1993	6	VU	L	e
# <i>Epilobium brunnescens subsp. beagleholei</i>	Bog Willow-herb	1989	5	VU	L	e
# <i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	-	VU	L	v

Site C3

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
# <i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toad-flax	-	-	VU	L	v

Site C4

Scientific name	Common name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	2002	1	VU	L	v
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	1992	1	EN	L	e
<i>#Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toad-flax	-	-	VU	L	v

Source: Flora Information System (DSE) and PMST (SWEPaC)

Appendix 3.1 – Significant fauna species

Table A3.1. Nationally significant fauna within 10 kilometres of the study area locations

EPBC	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act)
FFG	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (FFG Act)
DSE	Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2007); Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2009)
NAP	National Action Plan (Cogger et al 1993; Duncan et al. 1999; Garnet and Crowley 2000; Lee 1995; Maxwell et al. 1996; Sands and New 2002; Tyler 1997)

EX	Extinct
RX	Regionally extinct
CR	Critically endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
RA	Rare
NT	Near threatened
CD	Conservation dependent
LC	least concern
DD	Data deficient (insufficiently or poorly known)
L	Listed as threatened under FFG Act
I	Invalid or ineligible for listing under the FFG Act
#	Listed on the PMST
Mi	Migratory
Ma	Marine

Site A

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	1978	2	EN	L	CR	RA
# Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Giant Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	DD

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	1974	16	VU	L	CR	VU
# Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU
# Golden Sun Moth	<i>Synemon plana</i>	-	-	CR	L	EN	-

Site B

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU
#Long-footed Potoroo	<i>Potorous longipes</i>	1998	8	EN	L	EN	EN
#Mountain Pygmy-possum	<i>Burramys parvus</i>	2004	4	EN	L	CR	EN
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	1995	2	EN	L	CR	RA
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
#Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	2003	30	EN	L	CR	EN
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	2001	11	VU	L	CR	VU
#Barred Galaxias	<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	2008	42	EN	L	CR	EN
# Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	-
# Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	DD

Site C

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU
#Long-footed Potoroo	<i>Potorous longipes</i>	1998	80	EN	L	EN	EN
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	1999	8	EN	L	CR	RA
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
#Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	-
# Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	DD

Site D

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	2007	1	EN	L	EN	VU
#Long-nosed Potoroo	<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	EN
#Mountain Pygmy-possum	<i>Burramys parvus</i>	1979	1	EN	L	CR	EN
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	1978	1	EN	L	CR	RA
# Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Alpine She-oak Skink	<i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>	-	-	En	L	EN	-
# Giant Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	DD
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	2008	383	VU	L	CR	VU
# Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	1983	2	VU	L	VU	VU
# Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	-
# Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	DD

Site E

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
#Long-footed Potoroo	<i>Potorous longipes</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
#Mountain Pygmy-possum	<i>Burramys parvus</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	1978	6	EN	L	CR	RA
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
#Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	2003	31	EN	L	CR	EN
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	2008	11	VU	L	CR	VU
#Barred Galaxias	<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	2008	40	EN	L	CR	EN
# Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	-
# Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	DD

Site F

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	2004	23	EN	L	EN	VU
#Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	1994	16	VU	L	CR	VU
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	1978	6	EN	L	CR	RA
# Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
#Large Brown Tree Frog	<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	-	-	VU	L	NT	-
# Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	1980	4	VU	L	VU	VU
#Golden Sun Moth	<i>Synemon plana</i>	-	-	CR	L	CR	-

Site C1

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU
#Long-nosed Potoroo	<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	EN
#Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	1978	15	VU	L	CR	VU
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	RA
# Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Alpine She-oak Skink	<i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>	-	-	En	L	EN	-
# Giant Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	DD
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	1978	15	VU	L	CR	VU
# Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU
#Golden Sun Moth	<i>Synemon plana</i>	-	-	CR	L	CR	-

Site C2

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU
#Long-footed Potoroo	<i>Potorous longipes</i>	1998	45	EN	L	EN	EN
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	1999	10	EN	L	CR	RA
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
#Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	1974	3	VU	L	CR	VU
Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	1981	2	VU	L	VU	VU
# Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	-

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	DD
#Golden Sun Moth	<i>Synemon plana</i>	-	-	CR	L	CR	-

Site C3

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	RA
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
#Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	1975	2	VU	L	CR	VU
# Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	-
# Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	DD

Site C4

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU
#Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	RA
# Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU
# Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	1979	1	EN	L	EN	EN
# Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	1983	1	EN	L	CR	EN
# Alpine She-oak Skink	<i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>	-	-	En	L	EN	-
# Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU
#Spotted Tree Frog	<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN
Alpine Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	1994	4	VU	L	CR	VU

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of documented records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP
# Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	-	-	VU	L	EN	-
# Macquarie Perch	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	-	-	EN	L	EN	DD
#Golden Sun Moth	<i>Synemon plana</i>	-	-	CR	L	CR	-

Data source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DSE 2010); PMST(SEWPaC 2011c)