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Stephen Copland
General Manager
National Pacific Properties Pty. Ltd.
BURBANK HOUSE
Level 1, 100 Franklin Street Melbourne
Victoria 3000

17 December 2010
Our ref: 2414

Dear Stephen,

RE: Due diligence flora and fauna assessment of a property located at 1625 Ballarto Road, Clyde, Victoria.

Introduction

Ecology Partners Pty. Ltd. was engaged by National Pacific Properties Pty. Ltd. to undertake a due diligence flora and fauna assessment of a property located at 1625 Ballarto Road, Clyde, Victoria (Figure 1). The purpose of the assessment was to investigate and document flora and fauna values within the study area and identify any potential ecological constraints and potential regulatory implications associated with the proposed future development of the site. This letter summarises the findings of the due diligence assessment.

The due diligence flora and fauna assessment involved two components, a desktop review of existing ecological data and a field survey. The review of existing information involved accessing relevant flora and fauna databases such as the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) interactive maps and BioSites register, the Flora Information System (FIS), the Victorian Fauna Database (VFD) and the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities Protected Matters Search Tool. The Local Government planning scheme, was also examined (DPCD 2010).

The study area is located within the Gippsland Plain bioregion and the boundaries of the Casey City Council and the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority. The study area is approximately 24 hectares in size and is bound by Ballarto Road to the south, market gardens to the west and agricultural land to the north and east. The property is currently used for grazing cattle. The land occurs in an area added to the Urban Growth Boundary after 2005.

A rapid walkover assessment of the study area was performed on 30 November 2010 to broadly identify any areas of remnant native vegetation and fauna habitat, and to document any ecological constraints associated with future development of the site. The due diligence assessment was conducted at an optimal time of year (late spring) to determine the extent and quality of indigenous vegetation cover across the study area, although surveys of longer duration would likely reveal a small number of additional flora and fauna species. Nevertheless, the findings of the due diligence

assessment are considered adequate and indicate that there are few ecological constraints for the proposed future development of the study area.

Vegetation

A review of DSE's interactive mapping indicates that the study area historically contained Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic (EVC 897). However, DSE's 2005 mapping indicates that the study area is largely devoid of remnant native vegetation (http://www.dse.vic.gov.au). Both Plains Grassland and Plains Grassy Woodland EVCs are listed as endangered within the Gippsland Plain bioregion. Consistent with DSE's 2005 mapping, the current due diligence assessment identified no remnant patches of native vegetation within the study area.

Native flora is poorly represented and few species are considered indigenous within the study area. The cover of native species is very low (<1%) and distribution is largely restricted to windbreak plantings and property boundaries. Native understorey species are absent and the few native shrubs present are planted and non-indigenous. Several eucalypt/gum species are present within the study area, including: Bundy *Eucalyptus goniocalyx,* Sugar Gum *Eucalyptus cladocalyx,* Yellow Gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon,* Smooth-barked Apple *Angophora costata* subsp. *costata,* Spotted Gum *Corymbia maculata* and Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis.* However, all of these species, with exception of one large Manna Gum tree, are considered non-indigenous and planted (Figure 2).

The majority of the eucalypts are in good condition as they are fenced from livestock, although an unprotected row of Bundy occurs in the north-east sector of the property, and the trees are in poor condition with many dead branches and trunk deformities (Plate 1). All remaining trees are either exotics such as Radiata Pine *Pinus radiata* and Monterey Cypress *Cupressus macrocarpa* (grown as windbreaks) or planted, non-indigenous natives such as Prickly-leaved Paperbark *Melaleuca styphelioides* and Silky Oak *Grevillea robusta.*

Plate 1. A planted row of Bundy in poor condition within the study area.

One small dam and one large dam/lake are present within the study area. Flora diversity and vegetation structure is poor around both of these water bodies (Plate 2), although several indigenous aquatic species were identified, including Pacific Azolla *Azolla filiculoides,* Common Duckweed *Lemna disperma,* Finger Rush *Juncus subsecundus* and Swamp Crassula *Crassula helmsii*. Particular attention was focussed on searching for the nationally significant species River Swamp Wallaby-grass. However, this species was not identified during the brief assessment.

Plate 2. Large dam/lake within the study area with poor vegetative diversity and structure.

Overall, the study area is highly modified and vegetation is largely a monoculture of the introduced pasture grass: Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne* (Plate 3). Herbaceous exotics and flat-weed species dominate fence lines, paths and around buildings, and greater than 40 exotic species were identified during the brief assessment.

Plate 3. Dominance of Perennial Rye-grass within the study area.

Significant Flora Species

No flora species of conservation significance were identified within the study area. An FIS (2009) search found no records of national or state significant species within the study area. However, the FIS identified records for six flora species of national conservation significance (River Swamp Wallaby-grass *Amphibromus fluitans,* Matted Flax-lily *Dianella amoena,* Buxton Gum *Eucalyptus crenulata,* Maroon Leek-orchid *Prasophyllum frenchii,* Swamp Fireweed *Senecio psilocarpus* and Swamp Everlasting *Xerochrysum palustre*) and a further 25 flora species of state conservation significance (i.e. within a 10 kilometre radius of the study area) (Appendix 1). An additional two species of national significance (Cream Spider-orchid *Caladenia fragrantissima* subsp. *orientalis* and Metallic Sun-orchid *Thelymitra epipactoides*) were identified as having suitable habitat present within the local area using the EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (DSEWPC 2010).

None of the conservation significant species identified in the desktop survey were located during the brief field assessment, nor are they considered likely to occur, as the site is highly modified and dominated by improved pasture species (see Appendix 1 for likelihood of occurrence assessment). Many of the significant flora records are restricted to the Cranbourne Botanic Gardens to the west and to the north-east near Beaconsfield. Furthermore, many of the records are for semi aquatic or aquatic species restricted to coastal areas.

No threatened ecological communities were identified within the local area using the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool.

Fauna

No native mammals, reptiles or frogs were identified during the brief site assessment and habitat for these species is limited within the study area. The understorey is highly disturbed and dominated by tall Perennial Rye-grass with no embedded or scattered rock and no logs. No native tussock grass cover is present and habitat is largely limited to planted trees, which in most cases are relatively immature and do not contain hollows. However, many native birds were observed within the study area including, Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*, Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis molucca,* Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris,* Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera,* Little Raven *Corvis mellori*, Magpie Lark *Grallina cyanoleuca,* Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala,* Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata,* Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus,* and Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*.

Although the structure and diversity of vegetation is poor around both water bodies many aquatic birds were observed utilising the relatively large and deep water body to the north east of the existing residence. Species observed included: Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae,* Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa,* Little Egret *Egretta garzetta,* Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* and White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae.* Several pairs of Black Swans have also been noted on the larger water body by the current landowner.

Overall, the study area contains limited habitat of low to moderate quality for locally common fauna species. However, the larger water body, despite a lack of structural complexity in its vegetation, provides valuable habitat to a wide variety of bird species. No frog calls were heard during the brief survey, though conditions were cool and overcast and not ideal for activity (ideally frog surveys are undertaken at night in warm and calm weather conditions). It is therefore recommended that this water body is retained and enhanced as part of any future development of study area.

Significant Fauna Species

A VFD search found no records of significant fauna species within the study area. However, records exist for a total of 54 significant fauna species within a 10 kilometre radius of the study area (VFD 2009; Appendix 2). The records include nine species of national conservation significance, 33 species of state conservation significance and 12 species of regional conservation significance (Appendix 2). With exception of the nationally listed species Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis*, [which have recently been recorded within the near vicinity of the study area (pers. comm. Aaron Organ) and could be a possible resident as a result of low quality suitable habitat within the study area], and occasional vagrant visitors such as Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus,* Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchotis* and Hardhead *Aythya australis,* all remaining significant species are considered unlikely to occur within the study area due to the highly modified condition of the site and the lack of suitable habitat (Appendix 2). In addition, the majority of the records are for marine or migratory species restricted to coastal areas, irrelevant to the study area.

An additional 21 nationally listed fauna species were identified by the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool as having the potential to occur within the local area due to the presence of suitable habitat (Appendix 2). However, given that the site is highly disturbed and lacks specialised habitat, and is isolated from areas of remnant vegetation (i.e. parks and reserves), the likelihood of any of these species occurring within the study area is considered extremely low.

Legislative and Policy Implications

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

Based on available information and the findings of the site assessment, an EPBC Act referral to the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities (DSEWPC) is not required given the absence of matters of National Environmental Significance (NES). However, suitable habitat exists for Growling Grass Frog within the study area and several recent records occur in close proximity to the study area, therefore targeted surveys for Growling Grass Frog are recommended at an appropriate time of year (i.e. nocturnal surveys in spring to summer). Should Growling Grass Frog be identified within the study area, an EPBC Act referral would be necessary.

The study area also occurs within the same catchment as two Ramsar sites of international significance: Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands and Western Port. Concerted efforts must therefore be made to avoid any sedimentation or pollution runoff into local waterways or drainage lines as a result of any proposed earthworks.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act)

An FFG Act permit not required in this instance as no FFG listed species were identified and the study area is privately owned land. Critical habitat, as defined under the Act, is not present within the study area for any FFG Act listed species or communities.

Planning and Environment Act 1987

As native vegetation is present within the study area as scattered individual plants, a Planning Permit from Casey City Council will be required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation.

Victoria's Native Vegetation Management - A Framework for Action ('The Framework') (NRE 2002)

No remnant vegetation patches are present within the study area, therefore a formal Net Gain assessment is not warranted.

All scattered trees with exception of one large Manna Gum are non-indigenous and planted, and therefore do not warrant offsetting under the 'Framework' (NRE 2002). However, should the sole Manna Gum be removed as part of the proposed future development of the study area the tree should be offset in accordance with *the Framework* (NRE 2002) and the Port Phillip and Western Port Native Vegetation Plan (PPWPCMA 2006).

Furthermore, in order to achieve Net Gain outcomes in accordance with the requirements of 'the Framework', it is recommended that any loss of native vegetation as a result of the proposed development, be informally offset through the incorporation of indigenous species relevant to the Plains Grassy Woodland EVC into future landscaping designs. Such actions would ensure that native vegetation and habitat gains are commensurate with the proposed losses, in accordance with the objectives of *the Framework* (NRE 2002).

Potential Impacts

Potential direct and indirect impacts to flora and fauna values within the study area associated with future development of the study area include:

- Loss of scattered individual native flora species;
- Loss of sub-optimal habitat for a small number of native fauna species common to the local area;
- Indirect impacts to native vegetation/habitat and waterway quality within the Edithvale and Seaford Wetland and Western Port Ramsar catchment areas;
- Potential disturbance to low quality habitat for the Growling Grass Frog;
- Further spread of weeds and soil pathogens from on-site activities; and,
- Disturbance to wildlife from increased human activity and noise during construction.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The following measures to mitigate/ameliorate impacts from any proposed development should be considered:

- Using indigenous species relevant to the Plains Grassy Woodland EVC as part of future landscaping designs;
- Ensuring Water Sensitive Urban Design is used in the development both during construction and in operation;
- Undertake targeted surveys for the Growling Grass Frog within the study area;
- Ensuring that only clean fill or soil, gravel and mulch free of contamination is used during construction; and,
- Controlling the further spread of environmental and noxious weeds during construction.

Conclusion

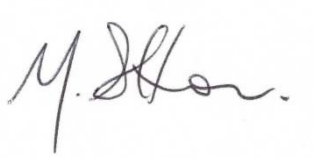
In summary, based on the detailed desktop analysis and site assessment, the study area supports no remnant native vegetation and only one remnant tree (a scattered Manna Gum). A habitat hectare assessment and Net Gain analysis is therefore not required as part of any proposed development of the site, however, should the Manna Gum be removed, a scattered tree offset will be required. Overall vegetation is in poor condition and dominated by exotic species, and provides only poor to moderate quality habitat for native fauna species. However, many of the eucalypt and gum trees are fenced and should be retained within future development designs as they will provide valuable ongoing habitat for local fauna. In addition, the larger water body provides valuable habitat to a wide variety of bird species and potentially also to many species of frog. It is therefore recommended that this water body is retained and enhanced as part of any future development of study area and that targeted surveys for Growling Grass Frog are conducted as part of the planning permit application process.

Any removal of native vegetation as part of the proposed development will require a Planning Permit from Casey City Council.

An EPBC Act referral is unlikely to be required for any proposed vegetation/habitat removal or disturbance within the study area due to the absence of matters of NES, nor is an FFG permit required as the study area is private land. However, should Growling Grass Frog be located as part of future targeted surveys efforts, then an EPBC Act referral will be required as part of the planning process.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or require further information regarding the aforementioned matters.

Yours sincerely,



Matt Hatton

Consultant Botanist – Ecology Partners Pty Ltd

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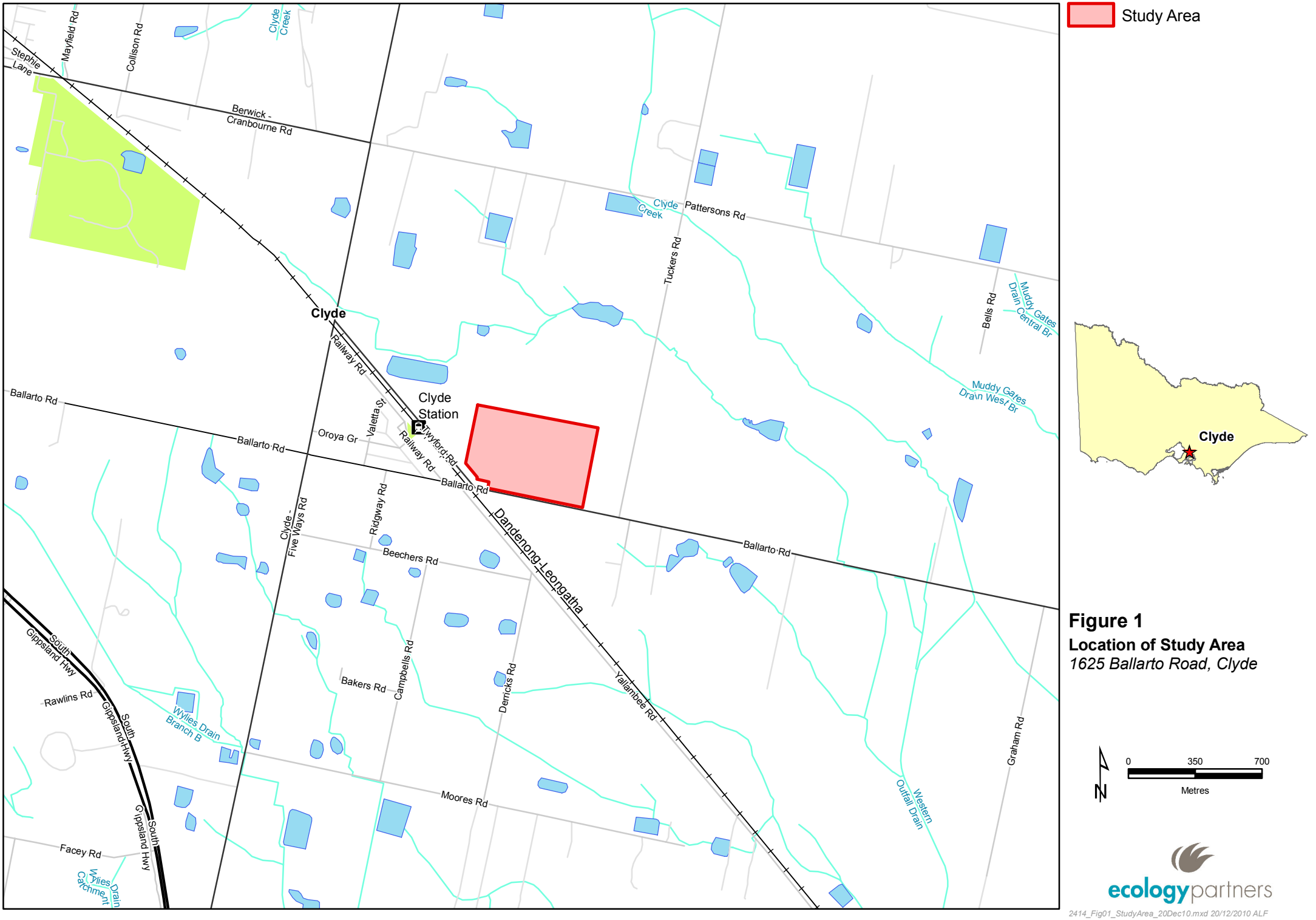

Figure 1

Location of Study Area

1625 Ballarto Road, Clyde

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2414_Fig01_StudyArea_20Dec10.mxd 20/12/2010 ALF

Figure 2

Ecological Features within the Study Area

1625 Ballarto Road, Clyde

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2414_Fig02_EcoFeatures_20Dec10.mxd 20/12/2010 ALF

Appendix 1 – Flora database results

Table A2.2. Significant flora recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area.

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:
X Extinct
CR Critically endangered
EN Endangered
VU Vulnerable
K Poorly Known (Briggs and Leigh 1996)
Records identified from EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool.
* Native non-indigenous species

State status of species is designated by:
X Extinct
e Endangered
v Vulnerable
r Rare
k Poorly Known
L Listed

Likelihood of occurrence:
1 known occurrence
2 habitat present
3 habitat present, but low likelihood
4 unlikely
5 no suitable habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	Last Documented Record (FIS)	Total number of documented records (FIS)	EPBC	VROTS	FFG	Likely occurrence within the study area
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE							
#Amphibromus fluitans	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	1998	2	VU	-	-	3
#Caladenia fragrantissima subsp. *orientalis*	Cream Spider-orchid			E	e	L	5

Scientific Name	Common Name	Last Documented Record (FIS)	Total number of documented records (FIS)	EPBC	VROTS	FFG	Likely occurrence within the study area
#Dianella amoena	Matted Flax-lily	2005	12	EN	e	L	3
Eucalyptus crenulata	Buxton Gum	2003	1	EN	e	L	4
#Prasophyllum frenchii	Maroon Leek-orchid	1998	12	EN	e	L	5
Senecio psilocarpus	Swamp Fireweed	2005	1	VU	v	-	5
#Thelymitra epipactioides	Metallic Sun-orchid			E	e	L	5
#Xerochrysum palustre	Swamp Everlasting	2005	2	VU	v	L	5
STATE SIGNIFICANCE							
Atriplex paludosa subsp. paludosa	Marsh Saltbush	2009	12	-	r	-	5
Austrostipa rudis subsp. australis	Veined Spear-grass	2004	4	-	r	-	4
Avicennia marina subsp. australasica	Grey Mangrove	2006	6	-	r	-	5
Caladenia aurantiaca	Orange-tip Finger-orchid	1999	2	-	r	-	5
Caladenia oenochila	Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	1985	1	-	v	-	5
Correa reflexa var. lobata	Powelltown Correa	1981	1	-	r	-	5
Craspedia canens	Grey Billy-buttons	1993	3	-	e	L	5
Diuris punctata var. punctata	Purple Diuris	1986	6	-	v	L	5
Eucalyptus fulgens	Green Scentbark	2003	1	-	r	-	4
Eucalyptus yarraensis	Yarra Gum	1992	1	-	r	-	4
Entolasia stricta	Upright Panic	1995	1	-	k	-	4
Helichrysum aff. rutidolepis (Lowland Swamps)	Pale Swamp Everlasting	1994	3	-	v	-	5
Juncus revolutus	Creeping Rush	1991	2	-	r	-	4
Lachnagrostis perennis spp. agg.	Perennial Blown-grass	1990	1	-	k	-	4
Lachnagrostis punicea subsp. filifolia	Purple Blown-grass	1994	3	-	r	L	4
Lawrencia spicata	Salt Lawrencia	2006	2	-	r	-	5
Limonium australe	Yellow Sea-lavender	1980	11	-	r	-	5
Microseris sp. 1	Plains Yam-daisy	1994	3	-	v	-	4
Pterostylis grandiflora	Cobra Greenhood	1940	1	-	r	-	5
Pterostylis X ingens	Sharp Greenhood	1770	1	-	r	-	5
Sparganium subglobosum	Floating Bur-reed	1954	1	-	k	-	4

Scientific Name	Common Name	Last Documented Record (FIS)	Total number of documented records (FIS)	EPBC	VROTS	FFG	Likely occurrence within the study area
Tetratheca stenocarpa	Long Pink-bells	1935	1	-	r	-	5
Thelionema umbellatum	Clustered Lily	1988	2	-	r	-	4
Thelymitra circumsepta	Naked Sun-orchid	2007	5	-	v	-	5
Thryptomene calycina	Grampians Thryptomene	1981	1	-	r	-	5

Source: DSE Flora Information System (FIS 2009); DSEWPC Protected Matters Search Tool (http://www.environment.gov.au/erin/ert/epbc/index.html)

Appendix 2 – Significant fauna species

Table A3.2. Significant fauna within 10 kilometres of the study area.

Sources used to determine species status:

EPBC	*Environment Protection and biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
FFG	*Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*
DSE	Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2007); Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2009)
NAP	National Action Plans for terrestrial taxon (Maxwell et al. 1996; Duncan et al. 1999; Garnet and Crowley 2000; Cogger et al 1993; Tyler 1997).

Species status:

EX	Extinct
RX	Regionally extinct
CR	Critically endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
RA	Rare
NT	Near threatened
CD	Conservation dependent
LR	Lower risk (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
#	Protected Matters Search Tool (DEWHA)

Use of the study area:

1	Known resident
2	Possible resident
3	Frequent visitor
4	Occasional visitor
5	Rare visitor
6	Vagrant visitor
7	Unlikely/no suitable habitat

Common name	Scientific name	Last documented record	Total # of records	EPBC	FFG	DSE	NAP	Likely use of study area
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE								
# Spot-tailed Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	-	-	EN	L	EN	VU	7
#Southern Brown Bandicoot	*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*	2008	70	EN	L	NT	NT	7
# Long-nosed Potoroo	*Potorous tridactylus tridactylus*	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU	7
# Smoky Mouse	*Pseudomys fumeus*	-	-	EN	L	CR	RA	7
# New Holland Mouse	*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*	1976	3	VU	L	VU		7
# Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU	6
# Southern Right Whale	*Eubalaena australis*	-	-	EN	L	CR		7
# Humpback Whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	-	-	VU	L	VU		7
# Australian Painted Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU	7
# Southern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea epomophora epomophora*	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU	7
# Northern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea epomophora sandfordi*	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU	7
# Gibsons Albatross	*Diomedea exulans gibsoni*	-	-	VU	L	EN	VU	7
# Buller's Albatross	*Thalassarche bulleri*	-	-	VU	L	-	VU	7
# Shy Albatross	*Thalassarche cauta cauta*	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU	7
# Salvin's Albatross	*Thalassarche cauta salvini*	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU	7
# Campbell Albatross	*Thalassarche melanophris impavida*	-	-	VU		VU	NT	7
# Southern Giant-Petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	-	-	EN	L	VU	VU	7
# Northern Giant-Petrel	*Macronectes halli*	-	-	VU	L	NT		7
# Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	1989	4	EN	L	EN	EN	7
# Helmeted Honeyeater	*Lichenostomus melanops cassidix*	1915	1	EN	L	CR	CR	7
# Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	-	-	EN	L	CR	EN	7
# Orange-bellied Parrot	*Neophema chrysogaster*	-	-	CR	L	CR	CR	7
# Loggerhead Turtle	*Caretta caretta*	-	-	EN	-	-	VU	7
# Leathery Turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	-	-	VU	L	CR	VU	7

# Growling Grass Frog	*Litoria raniformis*	2008	45	VU	L	EN	VU	2
# Great White Shark	*Carcharodon carcharias*	-	-	VU	L	VU	VU	7
# Australian Grayling	*Prototroctes maraena*	1985	2	VU	L	VU	VU	7
# Dwarf Galaxias	*Galaxiella pusilla*	2008	74	VU	L	VU	VU	7
Golden Sun Moth	*Synemon plana*	1760	1	CR	L	CR	-	7
Large Ant Blue	*Acrodipsas brisbanensis*	1941	1	-	L	EN	VU	7
STATE SIGNIFICANCE								
New Zealand Fur Seal	*Arctocephalus forsteri*	1977	2	-	-	VU	-	7
Lewin's Rail	*Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis*	1997	2	-	L	VU	NT	7
Baillon's Crake	*Porzana pusilla palustris*	2002	5	-	L	VU	-	7
Gull-billed Tern	*Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa*	1986	1	-	L	EN	-	7
Caspian Tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	1991	10	-	L	NT	-	7
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	1984	1	-	-	VU	-	7
Black-tailed Godwit	*Limosa limosa*	1984	1	-	-	VU	-	7
Wood Sandpiper	*Tringa glareola*	1980	2	-	-	VU	-	7
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	2000	36	-	-	VU	-	7
Royal Spoonbill	*Platalea regia*	2001	58	-	-	VU	-	7
Intermediate Egret	*Ardea intermedia*	1977	2	-	L	CR	-	7
Eastern Great Egret	*Ardea modesta*	2002	83	-	L	VU	-	7
Little Bittern	*Ixobrychus minutus dubius*	2002	2	-	L	EN	-	7
Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	2008	7	-	L	EN	-	7
Magpie Goose	*Anseranas semipalmata*	1994	2	-	L	NT	-	7
Australasian Shoveler	*Anas rhynchotis*	2005	25	-	-	VU	-	6
Freckled Duck	*Stictonetta naevosa*	2002	1	-	L	EN	-	7
Hardhead	*Aythya australis*	2005	46	-	-	VU	-	6
Blue-billed Duck	*Oxyura australis*	2006	22	-	L	EN	-	6
Musk Duck	*Biziura lobata*	1992	16	-	-	VU	-	7

Grey Goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*	1990	5	-	L	VU	-	7
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	2008	9	-	L	VU	-	7
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	1999	3	-	-	VU	-	7
Turquoise Parrot	*Neophema pulchella*	1982	1	-	L	NT	NT	7
Hooded Robin	*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*	1981	2	-	L	NT	NT	7
Grey-crowned Babbler	*Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis*	1989	3	-	L	EN	NT	7
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	*Calamanthus pyrrhopygius*	1999	3	-	L	VU	-	7
Speckled Warbler	*Chthonicola sagittata*	1908	1	-	L	VU	NT	7
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	1981	2	-	L	VU	NT	7
Swamp Skink	*Egernia coventryi*	1997	11	-	L	VU	-	7
Southern Toadlet	*Pseudophryne semimarmorata*	1988	54	-	-	VU	NT	7
Pale Mangrove Goby	*Mugilogobius paludis*	2000	7	-	L	VU	-	7
Foothill Burrowing Crayfish	*Engaeus victoriensis*	1962	1	-	-	EN	-	7
	REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE							
Brown Quail	*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*	2000	9	-	-	NT	-	7
Black-faced Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*	1977	1	-	-	NT	-	7
Pied Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax varius*	1997	52	-	-	NT	-	7
Whiskered Tern	*Chlidonias hybridus javanicus*	2004	7	-	-	NT	-	7
Sooty Oystercatcher	*Haematopus fuliginosus*	1991	1	-	-	NT	-	7
Pacific Golden Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	1973	1	-	-	NT	-	7
Eastern Curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	1991	4	-		NT	-	7
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	2005	36	-	-	NT	-	7
Glossy Ibis	*Plegadis falcinellus*	1976	1	-	-	NT	-	7
Cape Barren Goose	*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*	1999	1	-	-	NT	-	7
Pacific Gull	*Larus pacificus pacificus*	2007	261	-	-	NT	-	7
Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	2004	4	-	-	NT	-	7

Data source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA_Fauna25) (DSE 2010); Protected Matters Search Tool (DSEWPC 2010).