



ACT
Government

Scientific Committee

Annual Report 2022–23



We acknowledge the Ngunnawal people as traditional custodians of the ACT and recognises any other people or families with connection to the lands of the ACT and region. We acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this city and this region.

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Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon (Photo: Emma Carlson)

1. Background

This report outlines the activities of the ACT Scientific Committee (the Committee) for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

The Committee was established under the [Nature Conservation Act 2014](#) (NC Act), which commenced on 11 June 2015. The Minister for the Environment (the Minister) appoints the Committee members for a three-year term. This is the second year of the current term that will end 30 June 2024.

The Committee convened four times during the reporting period. A schedule of meeting dates and member attendance is at Attachment A.

1.1. Functions

The Minister must make lists for the special protection of relevant native species under the NC Act and must consult the Committee on these. The Committee has specific statutory responsibilities to assess and make listing recommendations to the Minister on nominated items for the:

- [Threatened Native Species List](#)
- [Threatened Ecological Communities](#)
- [Key Threatening Processes List](#)
- [Protected Native Species List](#)

The Committee provides advice to the Minister about assessments and listings relevant to the ACT made by other jurisdictions under the Common Assessment Method (CAM).¹ The Committee also provides independent, expert scientific advice to the Minister and the Conservator of Flora and Fauna (the Conservator) on matters relating to nature conservation under the NC Act in the ACT.

1.1.1. Assessment Criteria

Assessment criteria for listing species in the ACT are developed by the Committee in consultation with the Minister, including the:

- [Threatened Native Species Eligibility Criteria](#)
- [Threatened Ecological Communities Eligibility Criteria](#)
- [Key Threatening Processes Eligibility Criteria](#)
- [Protected Native Species Criteria and Processes](#)

The Committee or the Conservator may review the criteria if the criteria do not adequately identify items eligible to be listed, or there are changes to the international or national standards (ss 66, 72, 79, 114).

No revisions to assessment criteria were carried out during the reporting period.

¹ The [Common Assessment Method](#) (CAM) is a consistent approach to the assessment and listing of nationally threatened species across the Australian jurisdictions. It is based on the best practice standard developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), as used to create the Red List of Threatened Species, with some amendments to suit the Australian context.

1.1.2. Nominations and Listing Assessment

The Committee may receive, make or reject a nomination for an item to be included, transferred or omitted from a list and must carry out a listing assessment against the criteria above.

The Minister must consult with the Committee before including or transferring a relevant item in a list. An ACT nomination is not required for the Committee to assess and recommend a relevant nationally threatened item (an existing Commonwealth or state listed item—s. 90A) to be included, transferred or omitted from a list.

Nominations and assessments considered during the reporting period are provided in section 2.1.

1.1.3. Conservation Advice

The Committee must prepare a conservation advice for a nominated threatened item proposed for listing (s. 90C). The conservation advice must be consistent with any conservation advice guidelines prepared by the Minister (s. 90B). The conservation advice must include the outcome of the listing assessment and the criteria met and must be given to the Minister within 15 months of the commencement of the assessment process (s. 90D). The conservation advice accompanies the Committee's listing recommendation and informs the listing decision made by the Minister.

The Committee may review a conservation advice on its own initiative or at the Conservator's request and may make recommendations to the Conservator about the advice (s. 90F).

Conservation advice made during the reporting period is provided in section 2.3.

1.1.4. Plans, Strategies and Reports

The Minister must seek advice from the Committee in deciding whether an action plan needs to be prepared for a relevant species (s. 100A), including those listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, regionally threatened or regionally conservation dependent.

The Conservator must consult with the Committee on the preparation of the:

- draft Nature Conservation Strategy (s. 50)
- draft action plans (s. 102)
- draft native species conservation plans (s. 118)
- Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Program (BRAMP) (s. 25(2))
- Conservator guidelines (s. 23(2))

The Committee must review action plans (s. 108(5)) every ten years after the plan commences or at any other time at the Conservator's request. The Committee may make recommendations to the Conservator, including that a plan is no longer needed for a species (s. 108 (7)). The Committee may also be asked to review native species conservation plans and make recommendations (s. 125) to the Conservator.

The Committee must, each financial year, give the Minister an annual report about the activities of the Committee during the year and make this report publicly accessible (s. 33).

1.2. Membership

The NC Act specifies that the Minister must appoint seven members to the Committee with expertise in ecology and biological diversity, conservation science or conservation management. A range of disciplines are represented so that collectively, the Committee can address a variety of issues with a high degree of competence. Members are appointed by the Minister on a part-time basis.

In 2021, seven members were appointed by the Minister ([DI2018–212](#)) for the three-year term ending 30 June 2024:

- Distinguished Professor Arthur Georges (Chair)
- Dr Linda Neaves (Deputy Chair)
- Dr Janet Gardner
- Dr Frank Ingwersen
- Associate Professor Mark Lintermans
- Honorary Professor Mark Lonsdale
- Ms Penney Wood

Member profiles are provided in Attachment B.

1.3. Secretary and Secretariat

Dr Jasmyn Lynch, Senior Director, Conservation Planning and Policy Branch within the EPSDD, was Secretary for most of this reporting period with Ministerial delegation for various functions under the Act relevant to the work of the Scientific Committee. Due to structural changes within the Environment Heritage and Water Division the role of Secretary and related delegations transferred to Mr Johannes Botha, Director, Biodiversity Policy within the new Office of Native Conservation.

The Biodiversity Policy team within the branch provided secretariat support to the Committee. Ms Linden Chalmers, Assistant Director, with assistance from Mr Bindu Johnson, Senior Policy Officer, provided administrative support for the Committee during this reporting period.



Southern Greater Glider (Image: Ryan Colley)

2. Committee Business

2.1. Assessment of Nominations

The Committee led the national assessment of the newly recognised species, *Tympanocryptis lineata* – Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon (previously *Tympanocryptis pinguicolla*) that was finalised this year and listed as Critically Endangered under the [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#) (EPBC Act) and on the ACT Threatened Native Species List under the NC Act.

2.2. Threatened Native Species Listings

Under the Common Assessment Method (CAM), the Minister agreed to align threatened native species and ecological communities with other jurisdictions, including the Commonwealth. The impacts of the 2020 bushfires have resulted in a significant increase in the requirement of species (re)assessments by the Commonwealth. Several native species in the ACT were impacted by the bushfires and were reassessed at the national level by the Commonwealth Threatened Species Scientific Committee (CTSSC). In this reporting period, the following bushfire impacted species assessments/listings relevant to the ACT were finalised under the NC Act:

- *Petaurus australis* – Yellow-bellied Glider – listed as vulnerable
- *Petauroides volans* – Southern Greater Glider – transferred to endangered
- *Phascolarctos cinereus* – Koala (QLD/NSW/ACT population) – transferred to endangered
- *Liopholis montana* – Mountain Skink – listed as endangered
- *Callocephalon fimbriatum* – Gang-gang Cockatoo – listed as endangered
- *Pycnoptilus floccosus* – Pilotbird – listed as vulnerable

Other native species listings finalised under the NC Act this year included:

- *Tympanocryptis lineata* – Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon – listed as critically endangered
- *Keyacris scurra* – Key’s Matchstick Grasshopper – listed as endangered
- *Synemon plana* – Golden Sun Moth – transferred to vulnerable

Several recommendations will be made by the Committee to the Minister for either new listings or transfer of category status in the ACT Threatened Native Species List under the NC Act in the next reporting period, including for the following species:

- *Melanodryas cucullata cucullata* – Hooded Robin (south-eastern)
- *Aphelocephala leucopsis* – Southern Whiteface
- *Stagonopleura guttata* – Diamond Firetail
- *Lepidium ginninderrense* – Ginninderra Pepperpress
- *Leucochrysum albicans tricolor* – Hoary Sunray
- *Viola improcera* – Dwarf Violet
- *Euastacus rieki* – Riek’s Crayfish

There were no relevant species to the ACT added to the Commonwealth’s 2022 Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL) for listing/reassessment, however, there remain 17 species currently being (re)assessed under the EPBC Act that are relevant to the ACT.

The current ACT lists of threatened native species, threatened ecological communities and key threatening processes are at Attachment C.

2.3. Conservation Advice

The Committee finalised new/revised conservation advice in this reporting period for:

Table 1. Conservation Advice notified on the ACT Legislation Register in the 2022–2023 reporting period

Scientific name	Common Name	Instrument Number and Link
<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon	NI2023-218
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	NI2023-219
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	NI2023-220
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	NI2023-221
<i>Keyacris scurra</i>	Key's Matchstick Grasshopper	NI2023-222
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	NI2023-223
<i>Liopholis montana</i>	Mountain Skink	NI2023-224
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird	NI2023-225
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	NI2023-226
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	NI2023-227

The Committee drafted new/revised conservation advice in this reporting period to accompany listing recommendations that will be progressed to the Minister in the next reporting period for:

- *Climacteris picumnus victoriae* – Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)
- *Melanodryas cucullata cucullata* – Hooded Robin (south-eastern)
- *Aphelocephala leucopsis* – Southern Whiteface
- *Stagonopleura guttata* – Diamond Firetail
- *Lepidium ginninderrense* – Ginninderra Peppergrass

The Committee recognises the importance of including recommendations in Conservation Advice to identify the need for quantitative targets and resourcing to be detailed in Action Plans. Further, the Committee supports the ongoing need for the ACT Government to facilitate the inclusion of the Ngunnawal people in the conservation of threatened native species and their habitats as part of Ngunnawal Country.

2.4. Action Plans

The Minister decides if an action plan is required when a threatened native species, ecological community or key threatening process is listed. The Conservator is then responsible for preparing the action plan, detailing conservation issues and proposed conservation measures for the species/community/process. The Committee provides advice to the Conservator on whether the proposed action plan adequately addresses the conservation requirements of the species/community concerned. The Conservator must consult the Committee on draft action plans prior to their mandatory release for public comment and briefs the Committee on the progress of the action plans. The Committee reviews action plans every ten years and

may make recommendations to the Conservator, including that a plan may no longer be needed for a species.

The Committee provided advice in this period on the new draft action plans for the:

- Loss of Mature Native Trees Key Threatening Process Draft Action Plan
- ACT High Country Bogs and Associated Fens Ecological Community Draft Action Plan.

The Committee is also compiling the 10-year review of the Northern Corroboree Frog Action Plan that will be progressed to the Minister in the next reporting period.



Key's Matchstick Grasshopper (Photo: Michael Bedingfield – Canberra Nature Map)

2.5. Advice on Action Plan Implementation

The Committee is advised on the progress of action plan implementation every five years as reported by the Conservator to the Minister. This provides the Committee with a good opportunity to be updated on the progress of an action plan and to assist their determination as to whether reassessment of a species may be required prior to their ten-year review of the action plan.

Several threatened species (and migratory species and an ecological community) action plan implementation progress reports were presented to the Committee in this reporting period and will be finalised by the Conservator in the next reporting period, including for:

- Natural Temperate Grassland Ecological Community
- Baeuerlen's Gentian (*Gentiana baeuerlenii*)
- Button Wrinklewort (*Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides*)
- Ginninderra Peppercress (*Lepidium ginninderrense*)
- Golden Sun Moth (*Synemon plana*)
- Grassland Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis pinguicolla* – now Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis lineata*))
- Perunga Grasshopper (*Perunga orachea*)
- Striped Legless Lizard (*Delma impar*)
- Northern Corroboree Frog (*Pseudophryne pengilleyi*).
- Migratory Species

2.6. Protected Native Species

The Committee did not assess any new species to recommended to the Minister for listing on the Protected Native Species List in this reporting period.

2.7. Liaison with NSW and Commonwealth Governments

The Committee reviews national listings under the EPBC Act. During the reporting period, nine threatened species were added to, or transferred within, the ACT Threatened Native Species List to align with the Commonwealth listing status. Species relevant to the ACT for which the Commonwealth is expected to finalise listing reassessments requiring potential listing variations/inclusions in the ACT list during the next reporting period include those listed in Section 2.2.

The Committee exchanges information with the NSW Scientific Committee and the NSW Fisheries Scientific Committee on a regular basis. Amongst other things, the ACT provides information on ACT listings and copies of ACT action plans. NSW in turn provides information on determinations made under the [Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016](#) (NSW BC Act) and the [Fisheries Management Act 1994](#) (NSW). The Committee routinely assesses the determinations made in NSW with the view to identifying any species, communities and threatening processes that warrant consideration from an ACT and region perspective and, if relevant, provides advice to the NSW Scientific Committee and the NSW Fisheries Scientific Committee on their proposed recommendations.

In this period, NSW continues to reassess *Paralucia spinifera* – Purple Copper Butterfly under the NSW BC Act, with input from the ACT. The Committee is working towards an equivalent listing recommendation and conservation advice for this species in the ACT, as it was discovered for the first time in the ACT in spring 2021. The Committee also worked closely with the NSW and Commonwealth governments on the reassessment of the Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis lineata*) as the species is also found in south-west Queanbeyan.

2.8. Advice to the Minister for the Environment

Under Section 34 of the NC Act the Minister may direct the Committee, in writing, to provide advice about a stated nature conservation matter. The Minister sought advice on Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides and their impact on native species in the ACT to inform considering tightening restrictions on the use of SGARs in the ACT. The Minister met the Committee at its meeting on 7 December 2022 to discuss this complex issue and the Committee finalised written advice on the issue on 23 December 2022.

2.9. Advice to ACT Government agencies

With part of the Committee's charter being to provide advice on nature conservation issues in general, the Committee provided comment and advice on ACT Government documents and other matters referred to it by EPSDD and other ACT Government agencies during development and review of policy, strategies and legislation.

The Committee provided advice to the ACT Government and agencies on:

- BRAMP 2022–23
- EPSDD Science Plan – planning day
- action plan implementation prioritisation
- small mammals project
- Conservator guidelines
 - Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Guidelines
 - Burrow Management Guidelines
- translocation proposals
 - Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon
 - Eastern Bettong – Mulligans Flat to Gorooyarroo
 - Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby
- draft Natural Resource Management (NRM) Plan
- Western Edge Investigation
- Advice to Commonwealth – decisions on effectiveness of national threat abatement plans for Key Threatening Processes:
 - Infection of amphibians with chytrid fungus resulting in chytridiomycosis



Mountain Skink (Photo: Brian La Rance – Canberra Nature Map)

2.10. Scientific Committee Strategic Plan

The Committee undertook activities in line with the 2021–2024 Strategic Plan.

Attachment A – Schedule of Meetings and Attendance

Table 2. Member attendance at meetings during the reporting period.

Member	Meeting 28 7 September 2022	Meeting 29 7 December 2022	Meeting 30 1 March 2023	Meeting 31 7 June 2023
Arthur Georges	•	•	•	•
Linda Neaves	•	•	•	•
Janet Gardner		•	•	•
Frank Ingwersen	•	•	•	•
Mark Lintermans		•	•	•
Mark Lonsdale	•		•	•
Penney Wood			•	•

Out-of-session Consultations

While there were no out-of-session meetings in 2022–23, the Committee provided significant out-of-session guidance throughout the year in relation to the Committee business outlined in Section 2, including advice to or representation at:

- Threatened Species Scientific Committee Chairs’ Meeting
- EPSDD Science Planning Day
- Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment:
 - Commonwealth Conservation Advice
 - National Recovery Plans
 - Key Threatening Processes – Threat Abatement Plan decisions

Attachment B – Member Profiles

Chair

Distinguished Professor Arthur Georges

Expertise: Conservation biology of native Australian species, the ecology, evolution and systematics of Australian reptiles and amphibians, temperature-dependent sex determination.

Position: Professor in Applied Ecology, Institute for Applied Ecology, University of Canberra

Professor Georges is committed to sound fundamental science with a keen interest in its application in natural resource management. He has a strong commitment to bringing about realistic win-win situations where development and conservation come into conflict. Professor Georges has extensive experience and knowledge of the biology and conservation of Australia's reptile and amphibian species. In addition to his work as the Chair of the Scientific Committee, Professor Georges has contributed his expertise to the Australian Biodiversity Information Facility Committee, ARC Environmental Futures Network (Steering Committee), ACT Natural Resource Management Advisory Committee and the IUCN/SSC Committee on Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles (Steering Committee).

Deputy Chair

Dr Linda Neaves

Expertise: Conservation genetics and genomics, particularly the application of genetic tools to address management questions, reintroduction and conservation translocations, integration of scientific data into conservation management and policy

Position: Senior Research Fellow/Lecturer in conservation genomics, The Fenner School of Environment and Society, The Australian National University

Dr Neaves has over 10 years' experience in conservation genomics and integration of scientific information into conservation management and policy, including as a dedicated knowledge broker between academics, practitioners and policy makers. She has a strong commitment to developing evidenced based policy and management and working with decision makers to enhance the integration of research into practice. She has worked extensively in policy development in the UK, including the development of the Scottish Code for Conservation Translocations. She has worked on the genetics and genomics of a range of Australian species, particularly marsupials and published broadly on the application of genetic tools and information to inform their management and conservation.

Other Members

Dr Janet Gardner

Expertise: Ornithology/behavioural ecology with background in field ecology specialising in avian responses to habitat loss and fragmentation.

Position: Adjunct Research Scientist at CSIRO, Land & Water

Dr Gardner is an ornithologist and behavioural ecologist with strong interests in conservation biology. She has broad experience working for state and federal government research agencies and the university sector as well as long engagement with citizen science. She has also worked in the field with Aboriginal communities in central Australia. Her research on responses of the Australian avifauna to climate change and habitat fragmentation are highly relevant to the Committee's work. Dr Gardner has experience in framing strategic research questions and providing information for policy recommendations; she is increasingly working to apply her findings to inform conservation management under climate change. Dr Gardner's current research on the responses of Australian birds to climate change has resulted in a range of high-quality publications. She is committed to sharing her findings with relevant interest groups and the general public.

Dr Frank Ingwersen

Expertise: Botany and plant ecology including vegetation assessment, landscape-scale ecological issues, monitoring disturbance, fire ecology, significance for biodiversity conservation

Dr Ingwersen is a botanist and plant ecologist with experience, research and expertise in plants, especially in the ACT region. His field of expertise lies in the assessment of vegetation (forests, woodlands, heath/shrublands, grasslands, wetlands etc) in areas of south-east Australia, in relation to mapping, landscape scale ecological issues, monitoring disturbance, fire ecology, significance for biodiversity conservation, land-use and cultural aspects. Dr Ingwersen is an active member of this profession with regular participation through conservation efforts and ongoing involvement in relevant boards and committees. Dr Ingwersen has significant expertise in working to government with detailed knowledge of plants and vegetation, geomorphology, vegetation mapping and alpine ecosystems. He worked for the ACT Government as a botanist and plant ecologist for over 30 years and wrote the original statutory action plans for some of the ACT's threatened species and an ecological community. He also undertook assessment of vegetation following the 2003 fires in the Cotter Catchment, as well as for NSW and Victoria, which is highly relevant to many issues the ACT is facing again.

Associate Professor Mark Lintermans

Expertise: Ecology and management of aquatic systems, fish, crayfish, waterbirds and wetlands

Position: Associate Professor of Freshwater Fisheries Ecology and Management, University of Canberra

Associate Professor Lintermans has over 35 years' experience in the ecology and management of freshwater ecosystems. He led the aquatic ecology research and management program in the ACT Government for 16 years, working predominantly on freshwater fish ecology and management. Associate Professor Lintermans sits on national recovery teams for Trout Cod, Murray Cod and Macquarie Perch and convened the Threatened Fishes Committee of the Australian Society for Fish Biology (2009–

2018), was the Chair of the NSW Fisheries Scientific Committee from 2011–2020 and was also the Australian and New Zealand Region Chair of the IUCN Freshwater Fish Specialist Group from 2013–2016. Associate Professor Lintermans has also worked on wetlands, particularly on migratory waterbirds at Jerrabomberra Wetlands. He has published widely on fish ecology, conservation and management.

Honorary Professor Mark Lonsdale

Expertise: Ecology; invasive species as threats to biodiversity; the application of ecological research to conservation issues.

Position: Honorary Professor, Fenner School of Environment and Society, The Australian National University.

Professor Lonsdale is an ecologist with over 40 years of experience, especially in the application of ecological research to conservation issues. He has specialised in invasive plant and animal species as threatening processes, including chairing the Technical Reference Group reporting on the impact of feral horses in Kosciuszko for the NSW Government in 2016. Much of his career was spent in leadership roles with CSIRO, where he was Chief of the Division of Entomology (2006-2010), Chief of Ecosystem Sciences (2010-2013), and leader of CSIRO's Biodiversity Portfolio (2010-2014). He was inaugural co-chair of the multidisciplinary expert panel of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), a platform set up in 2014 under the UNEP, to conduct global biodiversity assessments. To form this oversight panel he helped forge a team from a diverse disciplinary mix of ecologists, taxonomists, social scientists, economists, and Indigenous Knowledge experts. Professor Lonsdale also has a strong record of publications in ecology, biodiversity, and invasive species, and chaired the Editorial Board of *The Conversation*, prior to retirement from CSIRO in 2014.

Ms Penney Wood

Expertise: Biology, wildlife management, conducting biological research and applying ecological knowledge to species management

Position: PhD candidate in Socio-ecological Systems Research at University of NSW ADFA Campus

Ms Wood has a background in biology with post-graduate studies in wildlife management and over 10-years' experience in government with the ability to conduct biological research and apply ecological knowledge to species management. Her scientific research studies have been evidence-based and concentrated in areas of animal behaviour, wildlife and ecosystem conservation and community development as well as focused on the connections between the ecological and social sciences gaining experience in ecological sampling of species abundance across different habitat. Ms Wood also has experience, particularly with Commonwealth processes around species legislation and legal reform with further skills developed in conservation biology, translocation planning, IUCN red-listing assessment requirements, conservation genetics and population demographics, conservation advice, threatening processes, reviewing species management plans and proposals for conservation management programs.

Attachment C – Listed Threatened Native Species and Ecological Communities

Critically Endangered Species (NC Act)

Scientific name	Common name	Date Listed
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	11 May 2019 (30 May 1997 Endangered)
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	11 May 2019 (30 May 1997 Vulnerable)
<i>Pseudophryne pengilleyi</i>	Northern Corroboree Frog	11 May 2019 (4 Sep 2003 Endangered)
<i>Caladenia actensis</i>	Canberra Spider Orchid	11 May 2019 (11 Apr 2005 Endangered)
<i>Corunastylis ectopa</i>	Brindabella Midge Orchid	11 May 2019 (11 Apr 2005 Endangered)
<i>Pterostylis oreophila</i>	Kiandra Greenhood	11 May 2019
<i>Litoria castanea</i>	Yellow-spotted Bell Frog	11 May 2019 (locally extinct)
<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Canberra Grassland Earless Dragon	14 Apr 2023 (15 Apr 1996 Endangered)



Pilotbird (Photo: Roger Williams – Canberra Nature Map)

Endangered Species (NC Act)

Scientific name	Common name	Date Listed
<i>Gentiana baeuerlenii</i>	Baeuerlen's Gentian	15 Apr 1996
<i>Prasophyllum petilum</i>	Tarengo Leek Orchid	15 Apr 1996
<i>Rutidosia leptorhynchoides</i>	Button Wrinklewort	15 Apr 1996
<i>Swainsona recta</i>	Small Purple Pea	15 Apr 1996
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	6 Jan 1997
<i>Maccullochella macquariensis</i>	Trout Cod	6 Jan 1997
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	6 Jan 1997
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	12 Jan 1998
<i>Muehlenbeckia tuggeranong</i>	Tuggeranong Lignum	19 Aug 1998
<i>Lepidium ginninderrense</i>	Ginninderra Peppergrass	26 Oct 2001
<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch	26 Oct 2001
<i>Bossiaea grayi</i>	Murrumbidgee Bossiaea	30 Jan 2012
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	11 May 2019
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Eastern Quoll	11 May 2019
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot (Eastern)	11 May 2019
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	11 May 2019
<i>Keyacris scurra</i>	Key's Matchstick Grasshopper	14 Apr 2023
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	14 Apr 2023
<i>Liopholis montana</i>	Mountain Skink	14 Apr 2023
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Southern Greater Glider	14 Apr 2023 (11 May 2019 Vulnerable)
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala (QLD/NSW/ACT population)	14 Apr 2023 (11 May 2019 Vulnerable)

Vulnerable Species (NC Act)

Scientific name	Common name	Date Listed
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	15 Apr 1996
<i>Gadopsis bispinosus</i>	Two-spined Blackfish	6 Jan 1997
<i>Euastacus armatus</i>	Murray River Crayfish	6 Jan 1997
<i>Perunga ochracea</i>	Perunga Grasshopper	30 May 1997
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	30 May 1997
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	30 May 1997
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper	30 May 1997
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	12 Jan 1998
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll	4 Sep 2003
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	8 Dec 2003
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	8 Dec 2003
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	22 Feb 2008
<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard	27 Mar 2008
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	17 Aug 2010
<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	12 May 2015
<i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i>	Broad-toothed Rat (mainland)	11 May 2019
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	11 May 2019
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	11 May 2019
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog (<i>locally extinct</i>)	11 May 2019
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog (<i>locally extinct</i>)	11 May 2019
<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	Alpine Tree Frog	11 May 2019
<i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i>	Black Gum	11 May 2019
<i>Pomaderris pallida</i>	Pale Pomaderris	11 May 2019
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	11 May 2019
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	26 May 2020
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider	14 Apr 2023
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird	14 Apr 2023
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	14 Apr 2023 (15 Apr 1996 Endangered)

Regionally Conservation Dependent Species (NC Act)

Scientific name	Common name	Date Listed
<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>	Eastern Bettong	11 May 2019

Other relevant listed Species (EPBC Act)

Scientific name	Common name	Category
<i>Prasophyllum innubum</i>	Brandy Mary's Leek Orchid	Critically Endangered
<i>Leucochrysum albicans tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	Endangered
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	Vulnerable
<i>Paralucia spinifera</i>	Purple Copper Butterfly	Vulnerable
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	Vulnerable



Yellow-bellied Glider (Photo: Ryan Colley)

Name	Description	Date Listed
Natural Temperate Grassland	The ACT Natural Temperate Grassland ecological community is consistent with the 'Natural Temperate Grassland of the South Eastern Highlands' ecological community listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 . The ecological community in the ACT predominantly occurs on plains at altitudes up to approximately 1200 metres. It is a naturally treeless or sparsely treed community characterised by a dominance of native perennial tussock grasses. The tallest stratum is typically up to 1.0 metre in height, when present. There is usually a second, lower stratum of shorter perennial and annual grasses and forbs growing between the taller tussocks, and there may be a third discontinuous stratum of even smaller forbs, grasses and cryptogams. Sedges and rushes may also occur, particularly in seasonally wet areas. The community may contain a tree and shrub stratum, with up to 10% projective foliage cover.	27 May 2020 (15 Apr 1996 – Endangered)
Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland	The ACT Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland ecological community is consistent with the 'White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland' ecological community listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 . The ecological community in the ACT is dominated by Yellow Box (<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>) and/or Blakely's Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>), with Apple Box (<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>) and Candlebark (<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>) the most common co-dominant trees. The community has a species-rich understorey of native tussock grasses, herbs and scattered shrubs. Remnants of the community in good condition have a ground cover dominated (50% or more of the perennial species) by native grasses and forbs. Derived (secondary) grasslands develop when the tree canopy cover is removed (or suffers dieback) but a relatively diverse understorey remains intact.	27 May 2020 (30 May 1997 – Endangered)

Endangered Ecological Communities (NC Act)

Name	Description	Date Listed
High Country Bogs and Associated Fens	The ACT High Country Bogs and Associated Fens ecological community is consistent with the 'Alpine Sphagnum Bogs and Associated Fens' ecological community listed nationally under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 but includes some bogs and fens at lower elevation. The ACT High Country Bogs and Associated Fens community is defined by a peat substratum on which <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. may or may not occur. <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. do not generally occur in fens as conditions do not favour growth and may not always be a major floristic component of bogs due to disturbance resulting in depletion or loss. In these cases, the site is considered part of the community if other key species are present (see Conservation Advice) and a peat substratum is evident.	8 Feb 2019

Key Threatening Processes (NC Act)

Name	Date Listed
The loss of mature native trees (including hollow-bearing trees) and a lack of recruitment	27 Sep 2018
Unnatural fragmentation of habitats	19 Dec 2020