

862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria.

Biodiversity Assessment: Basic Assessment Pathway for a
proposed development



Report for
St Quentin
February 2026

This copied document is made available for the sole purpose
of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning
process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.
The document must not be used for any purpose which
may breach copyright legislation



BeaconEcological

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Beacon Ecological would like to acknowledge the following for their contribution to the project:

- **Deepika Cheran** (Town Planner/Designer, St Quentin) for site and project information.



Beacon Ecological

3 Menczer Lane

Jan Juc Victoria 3228

Email: luke@beaconecological.com.au

Web: www.beaconecological.com.au

ABN: 351 621 669 82

Report Version: FINAL V1 21 February 2026

Flora assessment: Luke Hynes

Report: Luke Hynes

Photography: Luke Hynes

Cover Photo: 862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria.

Beacon Ecological acknowledges and pays respect to the past, present and future Traditional Custodians and Elders of this nation, particularly the Wadawurrung people on whose land the field work was completed, and the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

DISCLAIMER

The author advises that the information presented in this report, including any management advice, has been prepared with all due diligence and care, and based on the best available knowledge and research.

However, the author takes no responsibility for any loss, injury or financial damage resulting from the reliance and/or application of management advice provided in the report.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
SUMMARY	5
METHODOLOGY	5
RESULTS	5
FURTHER REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5
1 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 SCOPE OF WORKS.....	7
1.2 STUDY AREA	7
2 METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 DATABASE REVIEW	8
2.2 MAPPING AND OTHER LITERATURE	8
2.3 FIELD ASSESSMENT	8
2.4 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT.....	8
2.5 LIMITATIONS.....	9
3 RESULTS	10
3.1 FLORA SPECIES.....	10
3.2 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT	10
3.3 NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES	12
3.4 FAUNA HABITAT	12
3.5 NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES.....	12
3.6 SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES	12
4 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICIES	14
4.1 NATIONAL.....	14
4.2 STATE.....	14
4.3 LOCAL AND REGIONAL	15
5 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT	17
6 REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	20
6.1 REQUIREMENTS.....	20
6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	20
FIGURES	22
FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA	23
FIGURE 2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT	24
REFERENCES	25
APPENDICES	26
APPENDIX 1. FLORA SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DURING THE CURRENT ASSESSMENT ...	27



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

APPENDIX 2. EPBC ACT LISTED FLORA PREVIOUSLY RECORDED OR PREDICTED TO OCCUR WITHIN A FIVE KILOMETRE RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA.....	29
APPENDIX 3. EPBC ACT LISTED FAUNA SPECIES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED OR WITH POTENTIAL HABITAT WITHIN A FIVE KILOMETRE RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA (EPBC ACT MIGRATORY AND MARINE SPECIES ARE EXCLUDED)	31



SUMMARY

Beacon Ecological was engaged by St Quentin to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment for a proposed development at 862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria. A dwelling and access is proposed at the site which is currently vacant.

The development will result in the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation (native species providing less than 25% vegetative cover) and as such will require a permit under *Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation* of *Victoria's Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

This report provides permit application requirements for the basic assessment pathway as per the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017). There are no offset requirements.

METHODOLOGY

A field assessment was undertaken within the study area by qualified botanist, Luke Hynes (*Vegetation Quality Assessment Accreditation Number: 077*) on 19 February 2026. Flora taxa within the proposed development area and surrounds were noted and areas of native vegetation were mapped and assessed using the Vegetation Quality Assessment where appropriate.

RESULTS

The field visit revealed that the study area is partially modified and dominated by introduced pasture grasses with scattered, mature, remnant Drooping Sheoak *Allocasuarina verticillata* trees. Native vegetation is restricted to some isolated scattered species providing less than 25% vegetative cover.

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

The application was determined to be of the basic assessment pathway as scattered native groundcover species providing less than 25% vegetative cover is proposed to be removed. There are no offset requirements.

Avoid and minimisation statement

The property was strategically considered during a subdivision process in 2016. The subdivision considered ecological values on the site and ensured future development could be implemented with minimal impacts to ecological values.

Avoidance and minimisation of impacts to remnant native vegetation has been addressed by locating the proposed development in locations generally devoid of native vegetation with only isolated scattered native species providing less than 25% vegetative cover proposed to be impacted. The driveway design was altered to avoid impacts to a dead Drooping Sheoak snag and large logs on the ground.

No feasible alternative layout would further reduce impacts without undermining the proposal objectives.

FURTHER REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



The following actions are required to satisfy requirements for the proposed development:

- **A permit to remove native vegetation from the City of Greater Geelong** is required under Clause 52.17 *Native Vegetation*. As per Clause 52.17 of the Planning and Environment Act, the application has been classed as a *basic assessment pathway*. There are no offset requirements.

Recommendations to further avoid and minimise impacts to ecological values during and after the proposed works are detailed in Section 6.2.



1 INTRODUCTION

Beacon Ecological was engaged by St Quentin to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment for a proposed development at 862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria. A dwelling and access is proposed at the site which is currently vacant.

The development will result in the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation (native species providing less than 25% vegetative cover) and as such will require a permit under *Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation* of *Victoria's Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

This report provides permit application requirements for the basic assessment pathway as per the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017). There are no offset requirements.

1.1 SCOPE OF WORKS

The following tasks were completed during the vegetation assessment:

Background Literature Review: Relevant documentation pertaining to the study area was reviewed.

Vegetation Quality Assessment: A qualified and experienced botanist traversed the site to determine the extent of native vegetation and other ecological values.

Mapping: A site plan, using aerial photography detailing the location of the proposed works areas and vegetation proposed for removal and retention has been prepared for inclusion in the report. The mapping also includes, site location, boundaries, area of removal (in hectares), and ecological values using aerial photography and GPS (if required).

Report Production: A report was prepared to detail the:

- Results of the field assessment.
- Calculations of native vegetation losses and offsets if required.
- Recommendations to protect and conserve ecological values within the site during each construction phase.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area is located at 862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim Victoria (Figure 1) and is an approximately 32.3 hectare irregularly shaped property gently sloping to the north. The study area comprises scattered Drooping Sheoak *Allocasuarina verticillata* over and understorey dominated by introduced pasture with scattered native species providing less than 25% vegetative cover. The surrounding area comprises low density rural areas dominated by pasture.

The property is located within Farming Zone (FZ) and covered by an Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO1 – Areas of Flora and Fauna Habitat and Geological and Natural Interest). A Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO1 – Significant Roadsides and Linear Reserves) covers Swan Bay Road and Knights Road adjacent to the proposed subdivision (DTP 2026). The site is located within the boundaries of the Otway Plain Bioregion, Corangamite Catchment and the City of Greater Geelong (DEECA 2026a).



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 DATABASE REVIEW

The following databases were reviewed to obtain background information on the study area:

- **Nature Kit** for pre-1750 (pre - European settlement) and 2005 (extant) native vegetation modelling and significant flora and fauna species previously recorded within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DEECA 2026a).
- **Victorian Biodiversity Atlas** for significant flora and fauna species previously recorded within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DEECA 2026c).
- **Protected Matters Search Tool** for nationally significant ecological values that are predicted to occur within five kilometres of the study area (DCCEEW 2026).
- **Planning Schemes Online** for information regarding planning provision overlays and zones pertaining to native vegetation and ecological values within the study area (DTP 2026).

2.2 MAPPING AND OTHER LITERATURE

Relevant literature, such as Bioregional Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) Benchmarks and national/state/local policies and legislation were also reviewed as part of the investigation (DEECA 2026a, DEECA 2026b). *862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria. Site Responsive Design* (St Quentin 2026) was also reviewed.

2.3 FIELD ASSESSMENT

A field assessment was undertaken within the study area by qualified botanist, Luke Hynes (*Vegetation Quality Assessment Accreditation Number: 077*) on 19 February 2026.

The area proposed to be impacted was traversed in order to:

- Note flora taxa naturally occurring. Plant taxonomy follows the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) (DEECA 2026c).
- Map the extent of native vegetation and habitat present.
- Undertake a Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) within areas of native vegetation that meet the assessment criteria thresholds.

2.4 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

The Guidelines (DELWP 2017) are incorporated into the Victoria Planning Provisions and all planning schemes in Victoria. The purpose of the Guidelines is to set out and describe the application of Victoria's statewide policy in relation to assessing and compensating for the removal of native vegetation.

The three-step approach (avoid, minimise, offset native vegetation) is the key policy in relation to the removal of native vegetation to achieve no net loss to biodiversity. To determine extent of native vegetation, *remnant patch* or *scattered tree* are used as defined below:

Patch



A patch of native vegetation is:

- An area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or
- Any area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy, or
- Any mapped wetland included in the Current wetlands map, available in DELWP systems and tools.

Scattered tree

A scattered tree is:

- A native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch.

Applications to remove native vegetation are categorised into one of three assessment pathways with corresponding application requirements and decision guidelines.

- **Basic:** limited impacts on biodiversity.
- **Intermediate:** could impact on large trees, endangered EVCs, and sensitive wetlands and coastal areas.
- **Detailed:** could impact on large trees, endangered EVCs, sensitive wetlands and coastal areas, and could significantly impact on habitat for rare or threatened species

The assessment pathway is determined by considering the extent and location risk modelling of the native vegetation to be removed as per Table 1 below.

Table 1. Determining the assessment pathway.

Extent of native vegetation	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
Less than 0.5 hectares and not including any large trees	Basic	Intermediate	Detailed
Less than 0.5 hectares and including one or more large trees	Intermediate	Intermediate	Detailed
0.5 hectares or more	Detailed	Detailed	Detailed

As scattered native vegetation providing less than 25% vegetative cover is proposed to be impacted the application is of the basic assessment pathway.

2.5 LIMITATIONS

Field surveys provide an indication of what is present at the time of survey (i.e. a 'snapshot') and as such may not include species that may be dormant or absent due to seasonal or climatic conditions. As such, some species may be dormant or not displaying diagnostic characteristics at the time of survey.

A fauna survey (i.e. the identification of all fauna species present onsite) was not within the scope of works during the assessment.

However, the survey effort and review of existing relevant information is considered sufficient to provide adequate information to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment.

3 RESULTS

3.1 FLORA SPECIES

The field visit identified 37 species occurring within the study area. Of these 13 are considered native species and 24 introduced. No nationally or state significant flora species were recorded within the study area during the field assessment.

No introduced species noted within the study area are listed as regionally controlled noxious weeds within the Corangamite catchment (DPI 2008).

3.2 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

Pre-1750 (prior to European settlement) EVC modelling and 2005 (extant) modelling indicates that the study area is likely to have been dominated by Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) (DEECA 2026a).

The field visit revealed that the study area is generally modified and dominated by introduced vegetation, with scattered Drooping Sheoak trees with affinities to Grassy Woodland (EVC 175)

Grassy Woodland

EVC Number: 175

Grassy Woodland is typically a variable open eucalypt woodland to 15 metres tall or occasionally Sheoak woodland to 10 metres tall over a diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs. The shrub component is usually sparse. It occurs on sites with moderate fertility on gentle slopes or undulating hills on a range of geologies (DEECA 2026d).

Within the study area modified Grassy Woodland comprises scattered Drooping Sheoaks over a predominantly introduced pasture species with some scattered native species providing less than 25% vegetative cover. Introduced species are dominated by Brown-top Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*, Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* and Wall Fescue *Vulpia muralis* in association with Onion Grass *Rosa rubiginosa*, Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*, Buckshorn Plantain *Plantago coronopus*, Sheep's Sorrell *Acetosella vulgaris*, Barley Grass *Hordeum* spp., Flatweed *Hypochaeris radicata* and Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica* (Plate 1). Native groundcover species include scattered Weeping Grass, *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*, Wallaby Grass *Rytidosperma* spp., Wattle Mat-rush *Lomandra filiformis* and Kidney-weed *Dichondra repens*, Common Wheat-grass *Anthosachne scabra* and Finger Rush *Juncus subsecundus*.

Other native tree and shrubs were noted outside the proposed disturbance areas including Hedge Wattle *Acacia paradoxa*, Golden Wattle *Acacia pycnantha* and Black Sheoak *Allocasuarina littoralis*.



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.



Plate 1. Modified Grassy Woodland (remnant trees) adjacent to the proposed driveway.



Plate 2. Predominantly introduced vegetation within the proposed development envelope.

3.3 NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES

Appendix 1 presents flora species listed on the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) that have previously been recorded and/or are predicted to occur within a five-kilometre radius of the study area by the VBA or the Protected Matters Search tool (DEECA 2026c, DCCEEW 2026).

No species of national significance listed under the EPBC Act have previously been recorded within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DEECA 2026c).

Sixteen species listed under the EPBC Act are predicted to occur, or have habitat predicted to occur within a five-kilometre radius of the study area (DCCEEW 2026), (Appendix 1). Given the paucity of previous local records, amount of survey effort and lack of suitable habitat, it is considered unlikely that the proposed works will impact on significant habitat for any flora species of national significance.

3.4 FAUNA HABITAT

The site supports remnant Drooping Sheoak trees over predominantly introduced pasture with scattered logs. Remnant Drooping Sheoak trees habitat provides limited habitat niches that may be used opportunistically by a range of arboreal mammals, native birds and reptiles for nesting, foraging and shelter. Insectivorous birds can forage underneath bark, on leaves and flowers, and in leaf litter on the ground. These trees also provide potential perching and hunting sites for birds of prey, foraging and shelter for arboreal mammals, and dispersal habitat for many other fauna species. The coarse woody debris (e.g. branches, logs, stumps) and leaf litter often found beneath mature trees may provide shelter and foraging habitat for small marsupials, reptiles and frogs. Coarse woody material and logs should always be retained where possible to protect and enhance fauna habitat.

The open pasture provides low quality fauna habitat. Typically, introduced grasslands provide few resources for native fauna and are used by relatively few species due to the highly modified nature of this habitat. Ground-foraging birds and woodland birds may forage on seeding grasses and herbs within these areas.

3.5 NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES

Appendix 2 presents fauna species listed on the EPBC Act that have previously been recorded and/or are predicted to occur within a five kilometre radius of the study area by the VBA (DEECA 2026c) or the DCCEEW Protected Matters Search tool (DCCEEW 2026).

Thirty-one fauna species of national significance, listed under the EPBC Act, have previously been recorded within the five-kilometre VBA search area (DEECA 2026c, Appendix 2). The Protected Matters Search Tool identified an additional 28 species, listed under the EPBC Act, that may occur or for which habitat may occur in the offset site (DCCEEW 2026, Appendix 2).

Given the paucity of previous local records, amount of survey effort and lack of suitable habitat, it is considered unlikely that the proposed works will impact on significant habitat for any fauna species of national significance. Some species may forage or flyover the study area on occasion.

3.6 SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

A review of information and databases maintained by DEECA and DCCEEW identified the following ecological communities as occurring within the study area or within a five-kilometre radius of the study area.



Ramsar Wetlands (listed under the EPBC Act)

The Protected Matters Search Tool reported the study area is not within the catchment of the Port Phillip Bay (western shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar sites of international significance (DCCEEW 2026). The proposed works are unlikely to significantly impact this Ramsar site.

Ecological Communities (listed under the EPBC Act)

The Protected Matters Search Tool reported four relevant nationally significant ecological communities are likely to occur within five-kilometres of the study area (DCCEEW 2026):

- *Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain*
- *White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland*
- *Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain*
- *Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains*

These communities were not noted within the study area.

Ecological Communities (listed under the FFG Act)

No ecological communities listed under the FFG Act were noted within the study area.



4 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

The following policies and legislation were taken into consideration during the assessment.

4.1 NATIONAL

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act) is the central piece of national environmental legislation in Australia. The Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance (SEWPAC 2013).

Under the EPBC Act an action will require approval from the Minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. The *EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines* (SEWPAC 2013) provide information on whether an action (e.g. a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities) requires a referral.

Implications –

The proposed works are unlikely to pose a significant impact on any matters of national significance. A referral under the EPBC Act is not required.

4.2 STATE

The Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act)

The FFG Act is the key state legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes. The FFG Act provides for the listing of taxa (genera, species, subspecies, varieties) and communities of flora and fauna that are threatened (Threatened List); potentially threatening processes (Processes List); and flora that have legal protection (Protected Flora List).

A permit is required from DEECA if an action on public land proposes to collect, kill, injure or disturb protected flora.

Implications -

The proposed works are on private land and a permit under the FFG Act is not required from DEECA.

Planning and Environment Act 1987 (PE Act)

The Planning and Environment Act 1987 (PE Act) establishes a framework for planning the use, development and protection of land in Victoria. The PE Act provides for the Minister to prepare a set of standard provisions for municipal planning schemes called the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPP).



Under Clause 52.17 of the VPP a planning permit is required from the responsible authority (local council) to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation on land unless the action is exempt. Clause 52.17 also specifies that applications must also be classified as basic, intermediate or detailed assessment pathway as defined in the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP 2017). Each assessment pathway has specific application requirements and decision guidelines that must be considered.

Under Clause 66 Referral and Notice Provisions of planning schemes, the following applications are referred to the Secretary to DEECA (DELWP 2017):

- To remove, destroy or lop native vegetation in the Detailed Assessment Pathway;
- To remove, destroy or lop native vegetation if a PVP applies to the site; and,
- To remove, destroy or lop native vegetation on Crown land which is occupied or managed by the responsible authority.

Implications –

The proposed development will impact on native vegetation (scattered native vegetation providing less than 25% vegetative cover) and will require a planning permit from the City of Greater Geelong under *Clause 52.17 Native Vegetation of the Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

As per Clause 52.17, the application has been classed as a *basic assessment pathway*. Application information requirements of this pathway are detailed in Section 5. In this instance DEECA is not considered a recommending authority and there are no offset requirements.

4.3 LOCAL AND REGIONAL

Planning Scheme

Each municipality in Victoria is covered by a planning scheme, which sets out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land (zones and overlays). They are legal documents, sourced and constructed according to the VPP, prepared by the local council or Minister and approved by the Minister. Particular zones and overlays (such as Environmental Significance Overlays and Green Wedge Zones) in the planning scheme may stipulate additional conditions and requirements for applications proposing to remove native vegetation.

A **zone** is a planning provision that reflects the primary character of land (such as residential, industrial or rural) and indicates the type of use and development, which may be appropriate in that zone.

An **overlay** is also a planning provision, but one which is in addition to the zone. Overlays ensure that important aspects of the land are recognised (such as areas of significant vegetation). Overlays indicate the type of development and/or protection, which may be appropriate in that area.

Implications –

One overlay pertaining to ecological values cover the study area, Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO1 – Areas of Flora and Fauna Habitat and Geological and Natural Interest).

See Table 2 for responses to the decision guidelines of the ESO.



Table 2. Responses to decision guidelines of ESO1)

ESO1 Decision Guidelines. Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:	Application Response
The environmental values of the land.	The property supports moderate environmental values. See Section 3.2 and 3.4 for descriptions of these values.
The effect of any proposed building or works on the environmental values of the land and its immediate locality.	The proposed driveway and development envelopes have taken environmental values into account avoiding impacts to remnant trees and large logs.
The need to control the siting, shape and height of any buildings or extensions.	See the appropriate attached documentation.
The extent to which the materials, colours and external finishes of buildings conform in appearance and character with adjacent buildings and with the character and appearance of the area generally.	See the appropriate attached documentation.
The reason for removing any vegetation and the practicality of any alternative options which do not require removal of remnant vegetation.	The proposed development avoids impacts to all remnant trees. Scattered native groundcovers providing less than 25% vegetation cover are proposed to be impacted only.
The importance of the natural environment including any important landscape or conservation characteristics of the area and the suitability of the proposed development.	The important conservation characteristics of the site are the mature Drooping Sheoaks, all of which are proposed to be retained.
Whether appropriate management practices are proposed including the control of environmental weeds and pest animals, the fencing of animals, prevention of soil erosion, fire prevention measures, and revegetation of degraded areas with indigenous plant species.	Management recommendations are provided in Section 6.2.
The necessity of retaining a buffer strip of vegetation in the vicinity of water courses, roads and property boundaries.	All remnant native trees are proposed to be retained.
The objectives and guidelines of the <i>Armstrong Creek West Precinct Structure Plan, September 2012</i> .	The proposed subdivision is not within the Armstrong Creek area.

5 BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

Table 2. Application requirements and responses for proposed vegetation clearance under the basic assessment pathway.

#	Application Requirement	Response
1	Information about the native vegetation to be removed, including:	
	The assessment pathway and reason for the assessment pathway. This includes the location category of the native vegetation to be removed.	Basic Assessment Pathway Scattered native vegetation providing less than 25% vegetative cover is proposed to be impacted.
	A description of the native vegetation to be removed that includes: • Whether it is a patch or a scattered tree (or both). • The extent (in hectares). • The number and circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) of any large trees within a patch. • The number and circumference (in centimetres measured at 1.3 metres above ground level) of any scattered trees, and whether each tree is small or large. • The strategic biodiversity value score • The condition score. • If it includes endangered Ecological Vegetation Classes. • If it includes sensitive wetland or coastal areas.	• Scattered native vegetation providing less than 25% vegetative cover is proposed to be impacted. • No scattered trees or patches of remnant native vegetation are proposed to be impacted. • The vegetation does not include any Endangered Ecological Vegetation Class. • The vegetation to be removed does not include any sensitive wetland or coastal areas.
	Maps showing the native vegetation and property in context and containing: • Scale, north point and property boundaries • Location of any patches of native vegetation and the number of large trees within the patch proposed to be removed • Location of scattered trees proposed to be removed, including their size	See Figure 2 for a proposed development plan. Note that no remnant Drooping Sheoaks are proposed to be impacted.
	The offset requirement, determined in accordance with section 5 of the Guidelines, that will apply if the native vegetation is approved to be removed	There are no offset requirements.

#	Application Requirement	Response
2	Topographic and land information relating to the native vegetation to be removed, showing ridges, crests and hilltops, wetlands and waterways, slopes of more than 20 percent, drainage lines, low lying areas, saline discharge areas, and areas of existing erosion, as appropriate. This may be represented in a map or plan.	The topography slopes gently to the north. There are no slopes greater than 20%, saline discharge or erosion areas.
3	Recent, dated photographs of the native vegetation to be removed.	See Section 3.2 of this report.
4	Details of any other native vegetation approved to be removed, or that was removed without the required approvals, on the same property or on contiguous land in the same ownership as the applicant, in the five year period before the application for a permit is lodged.	No other native vegetation has been approved to be removed, or was removed without the required approvals, on the same property or on contiguous land in the same ownership as the applicant, in the five year period before the application for a permit is lodged.
5	An avoid and minimise statement. The statement describes any efforts to avoid the removal of and minimise the impacts on the biodiversity and other values of native vegetation, and how these efforts focussed on areas of native vegetation that have the most value. The statement should include a description of the following: • Strategic level planning – any regional or landscape scale strategic planning process that the site has been subject to that avoided and minimised impacts on native vegetation across a region or landscape • Site level planning – how the proposed use or development has been sited or designed to avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation. • That no feasible opportunities exist to further avoid and minimise impacts on native vegetation without undermining the key objectives of the proposal.	Strategic level planning: The property was strategically considered during a subdivision process in 2016. The subdivision considered ecological values on the site and ensured future development could be implemented with minimal impacts to ecological values. Site level planning: Avoidance and minimisation of impacts to remnant native vegetation has been addressed by locating the proposed development in locations generally devoid of native vegetation with only isolated scattered native species providing less than 25% vegetative cover proposed to be impacted. The driveway was altered to avoid impacts to a dead Drooping Sheoak stag and large logs on the ground. No feasible alternative layout would further reduce impacts without undermining the proposal objectives. Recommendations to further avoid and minimise impacts to ecological values during and after the proposed works are detailed in Section 6.2.



#	Application Requirement	Response
6	A copy of any Property Vegetation Plan contained within an agreement made pursuant to section 69 of the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 that applies to the native vegetation to be removed.	No Property Vegetation Plan applies to the study area.
7	Where the removal of native vegetation is to create defendable space, a written statement explaining why the removal of native vegetation is necessary. This statement must have regard to other available bushfire risk mitigation measures. This statement is not required when the creation of defendable space is in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.	The removal of native vegetation is not to create defendable space in conjunction with an application under the Bushfire Management Overlay.
8	If the application is under Clause 52.16, a statement that explains how the proposal responds to the Native Vegetation Precinct Plan considerations at decision guideline 8.	The application is not under Clause 52.16.
9	An offset statement providing evidence that an offset that meets the offset requirements for the native vegetation to be removed has been identified and can be secured in accordance with the Guidelines. A suitable statement includes evidence that the required offset: • Is available to purchase from a third party, or • Will be established as a new offset and has the agreement of the proposed offset provider, or • Can be met by a first party offset	There are no offset requirements.



6 REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 REQUIREMENTS

The following actions are required as part of the proposed works:

- **A permit to remove native vegetation from the City of Greater Geelong** is required under Clause 52.17 *Native Vegetation*. As per Clause 52.17 of the Planning and Environment Act, the application has been classed as a basic *assessment pathway*. There are no offset requirements.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Native Vegetation - Mitigation

- Inform any contractors of areas of native vegetation adjacent to the proposed development. Ensure any contractors on-site are aware of and educated about areas of native vegetation to be retained adjacent to the study area and enforce penalties for those who enter into or disturb these areas.
- Exclusion areas and 'no go' zones should be established and protected (i.e. use high visibility para-webbing to delineate areas of ecological value). Stockpiles, machinery and personnel rest areas should be placed in designated areas away from native vegetation.
- Ensure any proposed works remain within the permitted construction and defensible space footprint (i.e. do not disturb or remove areas of native vegetation outside this footprint).
- Any logs within any proposed development area must be relocated outside the development area.

Sedimentation and Pollution – Mitigation

- Inform contractors that drainage lines are areas of ecological value or pathways to areas of ecological values (e.g. rivers, oceans and wetlands).
- Ensure best practice sedimentation and pollution control measures, to the satisfaction of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA 1991), are undertaken at all times to prevent off-site impacts.
- Ensure waste stockpiles, skips and personnel rest areas are located away from drainage areas to prevent accidental movement of rubbish and construction materials within waterways.

Weed and Biosecurity – Mitigation

- Any imported soil or gravel must be weed free to prevent importation of weed seed into the study area.
- Control the placement of any soil stockpiles and green waste outside areas of native vegetation.



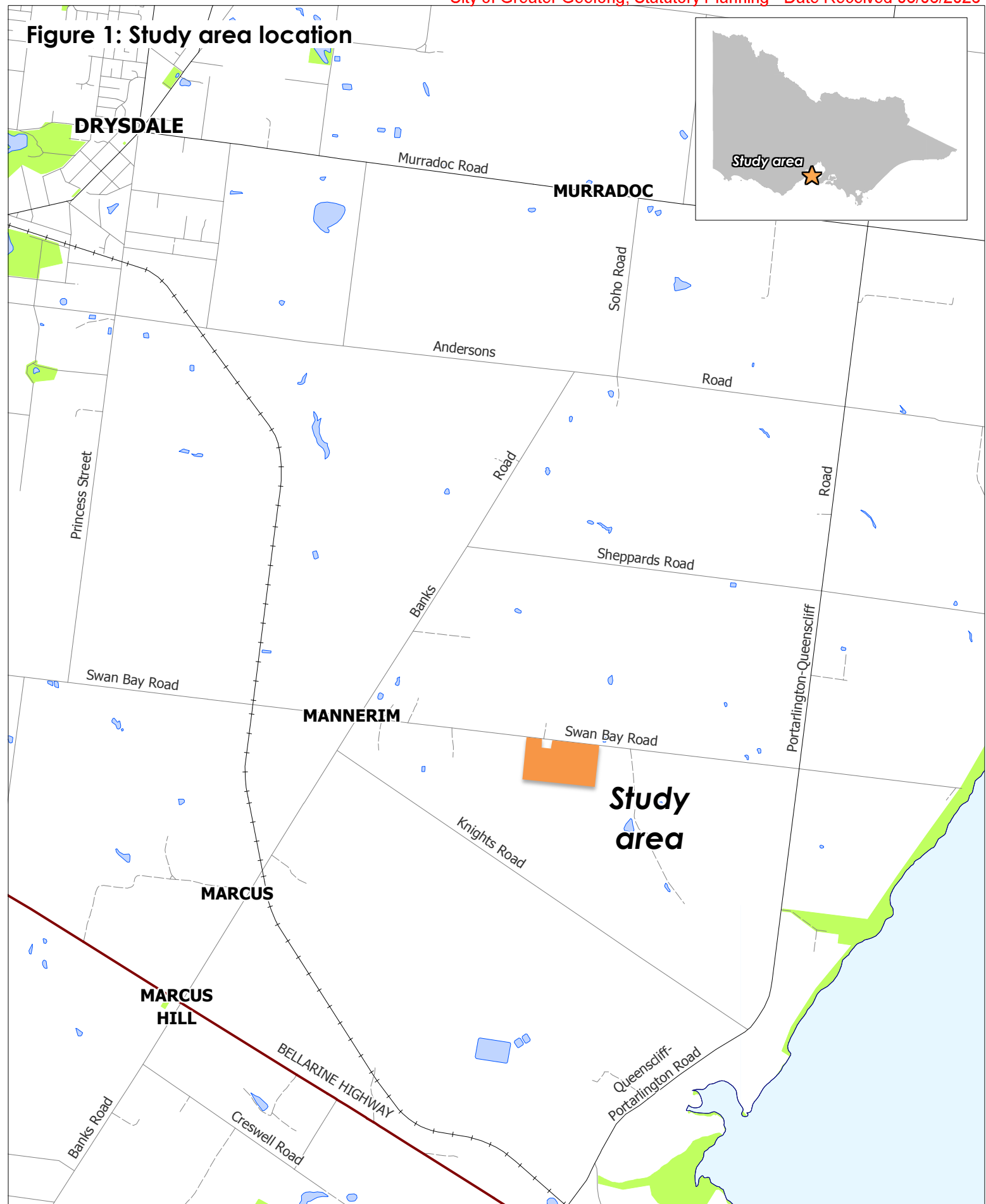
862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

FIGURES

Figure 1: Study area location



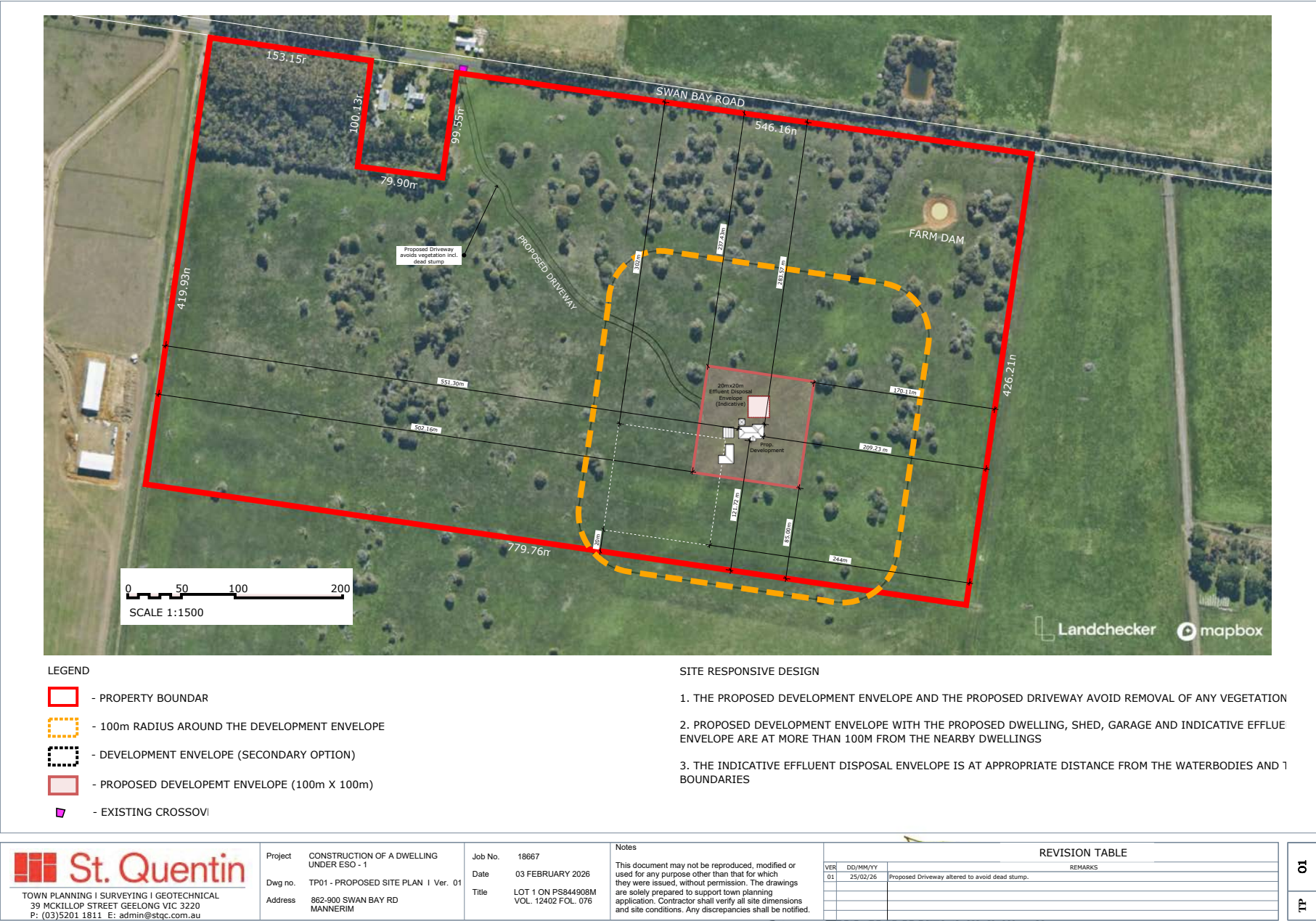
Study area



0 1 23 2km

862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

FIGURE 2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT



REFERENCES

- DELWP 2017. *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation*. Published by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
- DELWP 2018. *Assessors Handbook. Applications to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation*. Published by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
- DEECA 2026a. *Nature Kit*. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning website. www.delwp.vic.gov.au
- DEECA 2026b. *Ecological Vegetation Class Benchmarks*. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning website. www.delwp.vic.gov.au
- DEECA 2026c. *Victorian Biodiversity Atlas*. www.vba.dse.vic.gov.au.
- DTP 2026. Department of Transport and Planning website www.land.vic.gov.au
- DCCEEW 2026. *Protected Matters Online Search Tool*. Department of Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Water, website. <http://www.environment.gov.au>
- DSE 2004. *Vegetation Quality Assessment Manual: Guidelines for applying the habitat hectares scoring method*. Department of Sustainability and Environment, East Melbourne, Victoria.
- EPA 1990 *Construction Techniques for Sediment Pollution Control*. Published by Environmental Protection Agency Victoria.
- SEWPAC 2013 *The EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines*. Published by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities.
- St Quentin 2026. *862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria. Site Responsive Design*.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. FLORA SPECIES RECORDED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA DURING THE CURRENT ASSESSMENT

Notes:

CalP – denotes Catchment and Land Protection Act *regionally controlled* listed weed within the Corangamite Catchment.

- Native to Australia but located outside natural distribution.

Scientific Name	Common Name
NATIVE SPECIES	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Hedge Wattle
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> s.l.	Common Wheat-grass
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock
<i>Rytidosperma carphoides</i>	Short Wallaby-grass
<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp.	Wallaby Grass
INTRODUCED SPECIES	
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent
<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Galenia
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Velvet Cotoneaster
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley Grass
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Rye-grass
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary-grass
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass
<i>#Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> s.l.	Prostrate Knotweed
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion Grass
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass
<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue



APPENDIX 2. EPBC ACT LISTED FLORA PREVIOUSLY RECORDED OR PREDICTED TO OCCUR WITHIN A FIVE KILOMETRE RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA

LISTING:

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act):

X	Extinct
CR	Critically Endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
Habitat	Habitat predicted to occur within 5 kilometre radius

Likelihood of occurring: Recorded, Potential Habitat, Negligible, No Habitat.

Source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2026c) and (-) = Potential habitat predicted by the Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEEW 2026)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood	Justification
<i>Thelymitra orientalis</i>	Hoary Sun-orchid	-	CR	Unlikely	The site lacks intact native grassland or herb-rich ground layer required for this species; dominated by introduced pasture grasses.
<i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	Plains Rice-flower	-	CR	Unlikely	No Plains Grassland or high-quality native tussock structure present; habitat highly modified.
<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>	Spiral Sun-orchid	-	EN	Unlikely	Requires relatively intact native grassland with minimal disturbance; conditions not present on site.
<i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i>	Adamson's Blown-grass	-	EN	Unlikely	Although a grassland species, the dominance of introduced pasture grasses and lack of native grass diversity limits suitability.
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	-	EN	Unlikely	Species requires intact or semi-intact native grassland; isolated native grasses only occur on site.
<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i> subsp. <i>tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	-	EN	Unlikely	No native grassland or open grassy woodland of sufficient quality present.
<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>	Spiny Peppergrass	-	VU	Unlikely	Habitat requirements include native grassland or open woodland with native groundcover, which is absent.
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i>	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	-	VU	No habitat	Requires seasonally inundated wetlands or swampy depressions; no such habitat occurs on site.
<i>Dodonaea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush	-	VU	Unlikely	Typically associated with native grassy woodland or shrubland; site lacks native understorey.



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood	Justification
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	-	VU	Unlikely	Requires intact native grassland or grassy woodland with leaf litter and native herbs; not supported by site conditions.
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	-	VU	Unlikely	Depends on native grassland with low weed cover; introduced pasture dominates the site.
<i>Senecio psilocarpus</i>	Swamp Fireweed	-	VU	No habitat	Associated with wetlands and swamp margins, which are absent from the site.
<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Swamp Everlasting	-	VU	No habitat	Requires wetland or swampy environments; site is dry, pasture-dominated.
<i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i>	Dense Leek-orchid	-	VU	Unlikely	Requires intact native grassland; site is highly modified with limited native groundcover.
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-fruit Fireweed	-	VU	Unlikely	Occurs in native grassland or grassy woodland with native ground layer; habitat quality insufficient.
<i>Pterostylis chlorogramma</i>	Green-striped Greenhood	-	VU	Unlikely	Depends on intact native ground layer and mycorrhizal associations unlikely to persist in improved pasture.



APPENDIX 3. EPBC ACT LISTED FAUNA SPECIES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED OR WITH POTENTIAL HABITAT WITHIN A FIVE KILOMETRE RADIUS OF THE STUDY AREA (EPBC ACT MIGRATORY AND MARINE SPECIES ARE EXCLUDED)

LISTING:
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act):

X	Extinct
CR	Critically Endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
Habitat	Habitat predicted to occur within 5 kilometre radius

Likelihood of occurring: Recorded, Potential Habitat, Unlikely, No Habitat.

Source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DEECA 2026c) and (-) = Potential habitat predicted by the Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEEW 2026)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood	Justification
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	131	EN	No habitat	Species is associated with tidal mudflats, estuaries and wetlands, which are absent from the site.
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	116	VU	No habitat	Requires wetlands, floodplains or coastal mudflats; no suitable habitat present.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	86	CR	No habitat	Coastal and wetland species; site is dry, pasture-dominated.
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	79	CR	Unlikely	Prefers coastal saltmarsh and adjacent feeding areas; habitat not present on site.
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	74	VU	No habitat	Restricted to sandy beaches and coastal dunes; site is inland pasture.
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	70	CR	No habitat	Requires intertidal flats and estuaries; absent from site.
<i>Sternula nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	70	VU	No habitat	Coastal foraging and nesting species; no shoreline habitat present.
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	57	EN	No habitat	Estuarine and coastal mudflat species; habitat absent.
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	52	VU	No habitat	Rocky shorelines and coastal habitats not present.
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	51	VU	No habitat	Coastal mudflat species; no suitable habitat.



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood	Justification
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	48	VU	Unlikely	Occurs in native grasslands and coastal scrub; habitat highly modified and dominated by pasture grasses.
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	43	VU	No habitat	Coastal and estuarine species; habitat absent.
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	37	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; terrestrial site unsuitable.
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	34	VU	No habitat	Coastal mudflat species; habitat absent.
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	33	EN	No habitat	Coastal beaches and tidal flats not present.
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	32	VU	No habitat	Coastal breeding and foraging species; no suitable habitat.
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	30	EN	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	26	EN	No habitat	Wetland and estuarine species; habitat absent.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	21	VU	No habitat	Requires wetlands and damp grasslands; site is dry pasture.
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	20	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	20	VU	Possible flyover/foraging	May occasionally forage aerially over open landscapes, but no roosting or breeding habitat present.
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel	19	EN	No habitat	Pelagic species; no suitable habitat.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	15	VU	No habitat	Coastal species; habitat absent.
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	8	EN	Possible flyover/foraging	May forage or move through scattered trees, but lacks woodland structure required for breeding.
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	8	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-Petrel	5	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; habitat absent.



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood	Justification
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	4	VU	No habitat	Marine species; site unsuitable.
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	3	EN	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	2	CR	Possible flyover/ foraging	May forage opportunistically in flowering trees, but no core foraging or breeding habitat present.
<i>Botaurus poeciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	2	EN	No habitat	Requires dense wetland vegetation; absent from site.
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	1	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	-	CR	Unlikely	Requires box-ironbark woodland; habitat absent.
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	-	CR	Unlikely	Requires intact native grassland; pasture-dominated site unsuitable.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll	-	EN	Unlikely	Requires extensive forested habitat; site highly modified and isolated.
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	-	EN	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>	Swamp Skink	-	EN	No habitat	Wetland-dependent species; habitat absent.
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	South-eastern Hooded Robin	-	EN	Unlikely	Requires open woodland with native ground layer; site lacks suitable structure.
<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra Pygmy Perch	-	EN	No habitat	Aquatic species; no waterbodies present.
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Gould's Petrel	-	EN	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	-	EN	No habitat	Wetland species; habitat absent.
<i>Antechinus minimus maritimus</i>	Swamp Antechinus (mainland)	-	VU	No habitat	Requires dense wetland or swamp vegetation; absent.



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood	Justification
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	-	VU	Unlikely	Prefers native grasslands and shrublands; pasture-dominated site unsuitable.
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)	-	VU	Low	May utilise scattered mature trees for foraging, but habitat highly fragmented.
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	-	VU	Unlikely	Requires intact native grassland; pasture-dominated site unsuitable.
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	-	VU	Unlikely	Rare vagrant; no suitable core habitat present.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	-	VU	Unlikely	Dependent on mistletoe-rich woodlands; habitat absent.
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	-	VU	No habitat	Requires tall, connected eucalypt forests; absent.
<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	-	VU	No habitat	Aquatic species; no waterways present.
<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	Glossy Grass Skink	-	VU	Unlikely	Requires intact native grassland or wet heath; pasture-dominated site unsuitable.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse	-	VU	Unlikely	Requires dense native heath or grassland; habitat absent.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	-	VU	Possible flyover/foraging	May overfly or forage opportunistically, but no roosting habitat present.
<i>Ranoidea raniformis</i>	Southern Bell Frog	-	VU	No habitat	Wetland-dependent species; habitat absent.



862-900 Swan Bay Road, Mannerim, Victoria –Biodiversity Assessment.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Total Records	EPBC Act	Likelihood	Justification
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	-	VU	Unlikely	Requires native grassy woodland; site lacks native ground layer.
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross	-	VU	No habitat	Pelagic species; site unsuitable.
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	-	VU	No habitat	Coastal and wetland species; habitat absent.

