



Targeted Black Cockatoo Habitat Survey



Prepared for: City of Wanneroo

3 June 2026

Project Number: TW25008

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Table 1: List of used Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/Acronym	
BCE	Bamford Consulting Ecologists
BC Act	Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016 (Western Australia)
CoW	City of Wanneroo
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EN	Endangered
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1986 (Western Australia)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)
GPS	Global Positioning System
ISA	Index of Surveys for Assessment
SCP	Swan Coastal Plain
Talis	Talis Consultants Pty Ltd
VU	Vulnerable
WA	Western Australia

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The City of Wanneroo (CoW) is advancing the development of the Neerabup Resource Recovery Precinct (NRRP) and has submitted a Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (NVCP) to conduct clearing for Stage 1. Talis Consultants Pty Ltd (Talis) is aiding the CoW with various aspects in regard to the NRRP one of them being the development, submission and approval of the NVCP.

The NVCP was originally submitted in March 2025, amended in July 2025, granted in January 2026 and appealed shortly thereafter. During the response to the Office of the Appeals Convenor and the discussions as to whether a requirement under the Federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, inconsistencies in the biological survey reports informing the NVCP application became apparent.

As such, further work was commissioned to identify these inconsistencies and how they should be considered.

1.2 Project Objectives

The objectives of this project are to:

- Undertake a targeted survey of Black Cockatoo breeding habitat, with a particular focus on identifying and assessing suitable nesting trees, in order to validate and, where necessary, refine the findings of previous surveys;
- Conduct a comprehensive comparison of all available survey datasets, clearly documenting any discrepancies, as well as outlining the key differences in methodology, survey effort, and associated limitations; and
- Provide informed, practical advice regarding the environmental approvals pathway, including relevant regulatory considerations and potential implications for the proposed activities.

1.2.1 Legislative Context

The project complied with the following Federal and State legislation:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act);
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act); and
- *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act).

The project also complied with the following guidelines:

- *Technical Guidance Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for EIA* (Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), 2020);
- *Environmental Factor Guidelines Terrestrial Fauna* (EPA, 2016);
- *Referral Guidelines for 3 WA Threatened Black Cockatoo Species* (Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment (DAWE), 2022a);
- *Approach to the valuation of nesting habitat for Black Cockatoos* (Bamford Consulting Ecologists (BCE, 2025); and
- Procedure – Preparing data packages for the Index of surveys for Assessments (ISA) (Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), 2025).

1.3 Black Cockatoos

The survey area is situated within the distribution of two (Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Carnaby's Cockatoo) of the three conservation-listed Black Cockatoo species found in WA (DAWE, 2022). Both species are dependent on the availability of suitable foraging habitat, particularly mature native vegetation that provides key food resources such as Marri, Jarrah and Banksia species. Additionally, the presence of large, hollow-bearing trees is critical for breeding, as these cockatoos rely on hollows for nesting.

Given the conservation status of these species, any loss or degradation of habitat within the survey area may have a significant impact on local populations. As such, the protection and management of foraging and breeding habitat is an important consideration in assessing the ecological values of the site and potential impacts of proposed activities.

1.3.1 Previous Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment

To support environmental approvals, the CoW commissioned biological surveys intersecting the currently proposed clearing area. Ecoscape (2021) and Western Environmental (2025) undertook Black Cockatoo habitat assessments and their findings in relation to the clearing area are summarised in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Summary of Previous Survey Findings

Survey	Total Number of Trees identified	Trees with a DBH ¹ > 50 cm	Trees with a DBH < 50 cm
Ecoscape (2021)	3	3	-
Western Environmental (2025)	30	25	5

There is a notable discrepancy in the total number of trees recorded within the clearing area between the two assessments, which may be attributed to differences in survey effort or methodology.

The Ecoscape assessment was completed in accordance with the *EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species* (Department of Sustainability Environment Water Population and Communities, 2012) whereas the Western Environmental assessment applied the updated guidelines (DAWE, 2022). While different guidance documents were used, these differences do not appear to account for the variation in survey effort.

¹ Diameter of the tree measured at breast height (1.3 m)

2 Talis Methodology

2.1 Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment

The field survey was conducted on the 29th of April 2026 by a Senior Ecologist , during which the proposed clearing area was systematically and thoroughly traversed on foot to ensure comprehensive coverage. Detailed information was recorded for each individual *Eucalyptus* tree encountered during the survey, including the following attributes:

- Unique identification number,
- Date sampled;
- GPS location;
- Photograph;
- DBH;
- Bamford Class (BCE, 2025 outlined in Table A-3 in Appendix A) if hollows were present (hollows were assessed from ground level only);
- Evidence of use such as foraging and/or nesting; and
- Any additional notes (i.e. presence of other birds' nests, bees, etc.).

3 Results

3.1 Potential Black Cockatoo Breeding Habitat

The survey area was systematically traversed on foot, with all *Eucalypt* trees assessed for their suitability as potential Black Cockatoo breeding habitat. In total, 83 trees were identified and assessed (see Table 3-1), with a more detailed analysis of the recorded data provided in Appendix B.

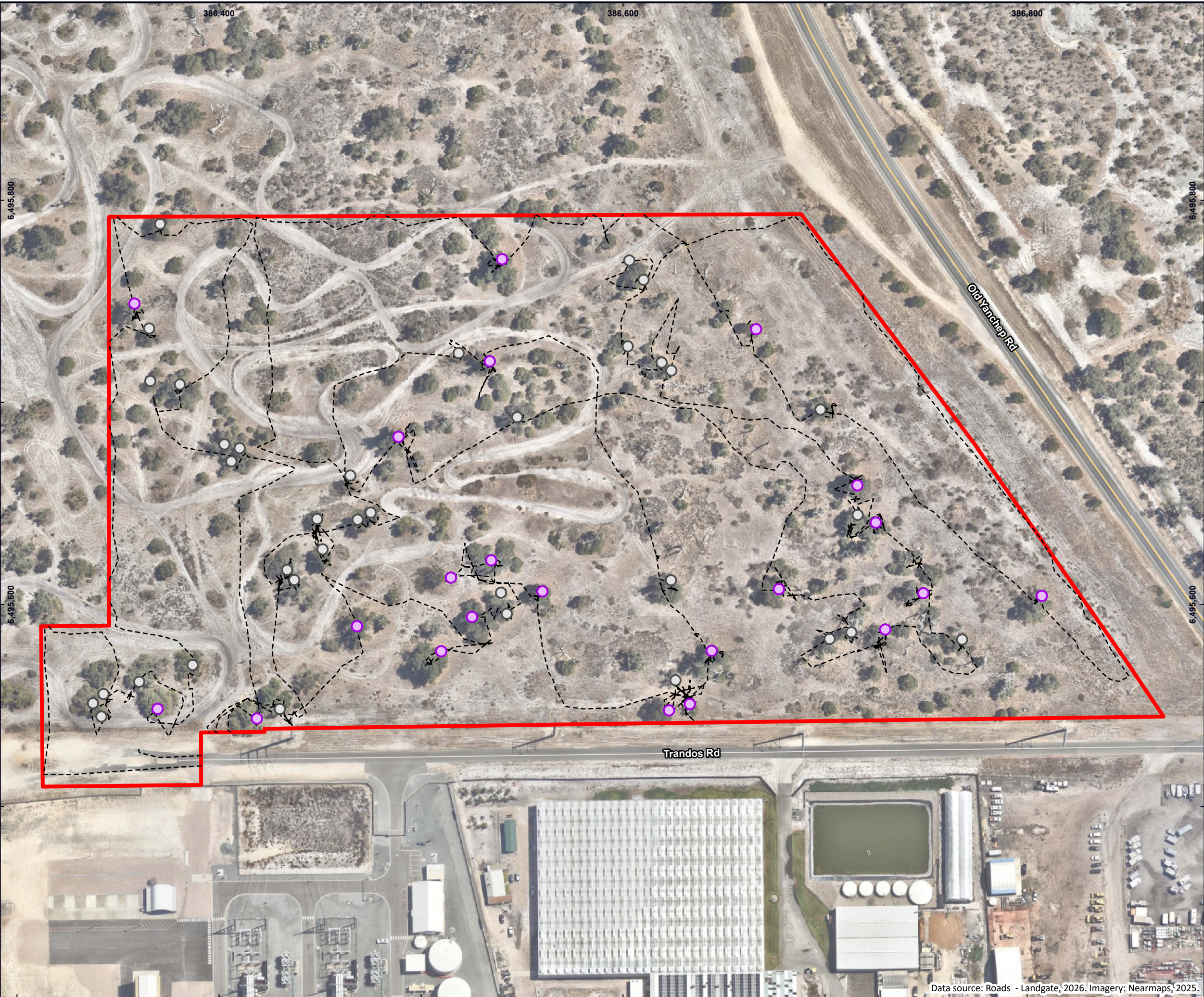
Figure 3-1 displays the survey effort and *Eucalypt* locations².

Table 3-1: Survey Findings

Species	Total Number of Trees identified	Trees with a DBH ³ > 50 cm	Trees with a DBH < 50 cm
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	83	19	61
<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>		2	
Dead		1	

² It may appear that not all 83 tree locations are displayed on the map this is due to the fact that some GPS points are laying on top of each other

³ Diameter of the tree measured at breast height (1.3 m)



LEGEND

Survey Area

Survey Tracks

Surveyed Trees

Significant Eucalypts (DBH>50cm)

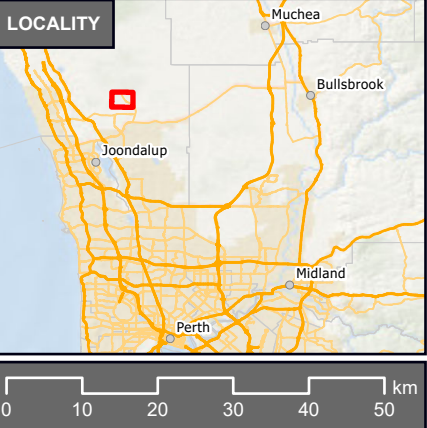
Eucalypts

Western Australian Roads

Main Road

Minor Road

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SURVEY RESULTS

Neerabup Resource Recovery Precinct

EPBC Referral

City of Wanneroo

020406080

m

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 50

Scale @ A3: 1:1,800

Prepared: EJ

Date: 27/05/2026

Reviewed: LC

Revision: A

Project: TW25008

Figure 3-1

3.2 Survey Limitations

Table 3-2: Survey Limitations (EPA, 2020)

Criteria	Response
Availability of data and information.	Not a limitation. Parts of the survey area have been previously surveyed and ample surveys within 10 km of the current survey area were available for review, including Targeted Black Cockatoo Habitat Surveys.
Competency/experience of the survey team, including experience in the bioregion surveyed.	Not a limitation. The field survey lead has over eight years' experience in conducting biological surveys in WA of a similar scope, including the SCP and more specifically within the CoW. She is familiar with the Black Cockatoo Habitat Assessment methodology.
Scope of the survey, e.g. where faunal groups excluded from the survey.	Not a limitation. The objective of the Targeted Black Cockatoo Habitat assessment was successfully achieved.
Timing, weather, season.	Not a limitation. The survey was conducted outside of the optimal seasonal timeframe for fauna surveys on the SCP; however, as the scope was limited to a habitat assessment, this timing did not affect the reliability or outcomes of the results..
Disturbance that may have affected results e.g. fire, flood.	Not a limitation. No natural disturbances i.e. fire or flood have recently occurred within the survey area.
The proportion of fauna identified, recorded or collected.	Not applicable. The survey was limited to a Targeted Habitat Assessment only.
Adequacy of the survey intensity and proportion of survey achieved, e.g. the extent of which the area was surveyed.	Not a limitation. The survey area was comprehensively surveyed.
Access issues.	Not a limitation. The entire survey area was easily accessible on foot.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Potential Black Cockatoo Breeding Habitat

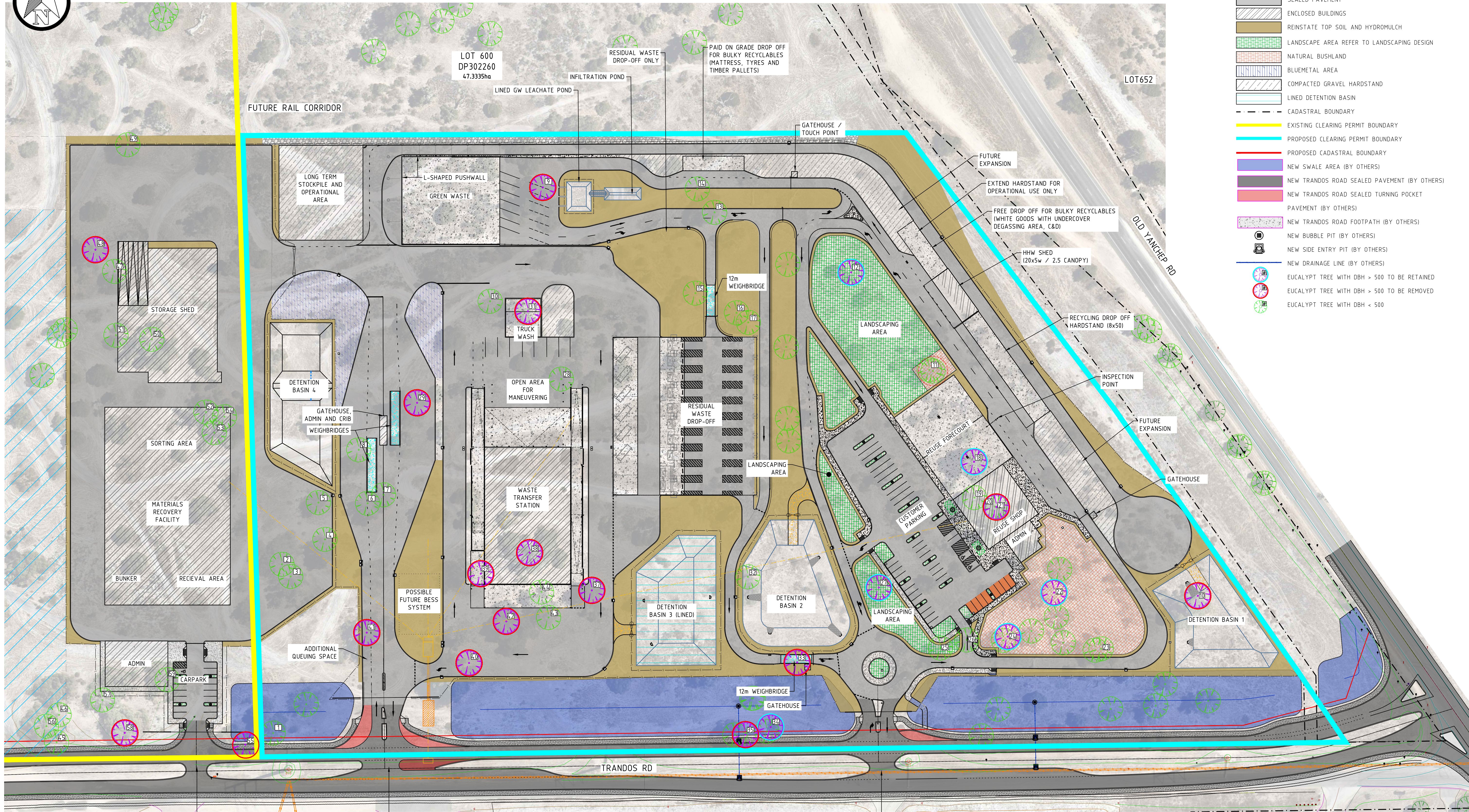
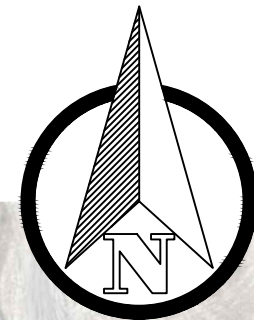
Within the proposed clearing area, potential future Black Cockatoo habitat is present in the form of 22 *Eucalyptus* trees with a DBH greater than 50 cm, representing individuals that may develop suitable nesting hollows over time. Under the current project design, up to 16 of these trees are proposed to be removed, resulting in a reduction of prospective breeding habitat within the site.

While none of the assessed trees currently contain confirmed or high-quality nesting hollows, the removal of larger, mature individuals may reduce the long-term availability of breeding resources, particularly given the extended timeframes required for hollow formation. In a regional context where suitable nesting habitat is often a limiting factor for Black Cockatoo species, the retention of larger trees can be important for maintain future habitat availability.

Consideration should therefore be given to avoiding or minimising the removal of higher-value trees where practicable, as well as implementing appropriate mitigation or offset measures to address the potential loss of future habitat values. Drawing 4-1: Site Layout

outlines the location of Eucalypts recorded during the survey highlighting the significant trees (DBH > 50 cm) which are going to be cleared and retained.

Printed by Yuhua Jiang on 07/05/2026 01:10 PM
FILENAME: T:\SECTIONS\CIVIL\PROJECTS\TC25017 - NRRP DETAIL DESIGN\DRAWINGS\1_DRAWINGS\TC25017.DWG



- LEGEND:**
- SEALED PAVEMENT
 - ENCLOSED BUILDINGS
 - REINSTATE TOP SOIL AND HYDROMULCH
 - LANDSCAPE AREA REFER TO LANDSCAPING DESIGN
 - NATURAL BUSHLAND
 - BLUOMETAL AREA
 - COMPACTED GRAVEL HARDSTAND
 - LINED DETENTION BASIN
 - CADASTRAL BOUNDARY
 - EXISTING CLEARING PERMIT BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED CLEARING PERMIT BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED CADASTRAL BOUNDARY
 - NEW SWALE AREA (BY OTHERS)
 - NEW TRANDOS ROAD SEALED PAVEMENT (BY OTHERS)
 - NEW TRANDOS ROAD SEALED TURNING POCKET PAVEMENT (BY OTHERS)
 - NEW TRANDOS ROAD FOOTPATH (BY OTHERS)
 - NEW BUBBLE PIT (BY OTHERS)
 - NEW SIDE ENTRY PIT (BY OTHERS)
 - NEW DRAINAGE LINE (BY OTHERS)
 - EUCALYPT TREE WITH DBH > 500 TO BE RETAINED
 - EUCALYPT TREE WITH DBH > 500 TO BE REMOVED
 - EUCALYPT TREE WITH DBH < 500



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Client: **City of Wanneroo**

NOTES

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No.	Date	YJ	JM	100% DESIGN ISSUE	JM
				Amendment / Issue	App.

Project: **NEERABUP MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY**

Title: **DBH 500 EUCALYPT TREE LOCATIONS**

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A1		Date: 03.10.2025	
Drawn: YJ	Checked: AB	Approved:	
Job No: TC25017	Drg. No: C-005	Rev: A	
Filename: TC25017.DWG			

4.1.1 Comparison to Western Environmental

The findings of the present survey differ from those reported by Western Environmental (2025) in several key respects:

- The current assessment encompassed the entire proposed clearing footprint, whereas the Western Environmental survey was limited to a subset of the area;
- The Western Environmental assessment included trees with a DBH of less than 50 cm, which is not typically adopted for Black Cockatoo habitat assessments on the SCP, although it may be more applicable in other regions (e.g. the Wheatbelt); and
- Site conditions may have changed since the Western Environmental survey was undertaken, with some previously recorded trees potentially no longer present.

The differences in survey extent and methodology, as well as potential changes in site conditions since the Western Environmental (2025) assessment, have resulted in a higher number of relevant trees being identified during the current survey compared to those documented in the existing approval documentation (Ecoscape, 2021). This discrepancy introduces a level of uncertainty regarding the accuracy and completeness of the baseline information underpinning current approvals and may have implications for both the validity of the approved clearing footprint and the need for reconsideration of referral requirements under the EPBC Act. It may also necessitate further engagement with stakeholders to ensure that decisions are informed by the most up-to-date and comprehensive dataset.

4.2 Clearing Permit Advice

Based on the above discussions, it is suggested that a review of the existing NVCP approval and associated appeal (Clearing Permit CPS11015/1) may be appropriate in light of the updated information. There is a need to ensure that the appeal process is informed by accurate and current baseline data, and it is therefore recommended that communication be initiated with the Appeals Convenor to advise of the updated survey findings, particularly where the current appeal may rely on superseded information.

It is also recommended that consultation be undertaken with DWER to seek guidance on the appropriate pathway for addressing the existing NVCP approval in light of the revised dataset. Subject to DWER's advice, this may involve confirmation that the current approval remains valid in its existing form, or alternatively, withdrawal and resubmission of the application to reflect the updated scope and supporting information.

In addition, the proposed clearing may be considered for assessment under Part IV of the EP Act 1986, should the broader proposal be referred to the EPA. An approval issued under Part IV would remove the requirement for a separate NVCP. However, in the extent that the proposal is not subject to formal assessment by the EPA, it is likely that a revised NVCP application would need to be prepared and submitted.

4.3 Further Requirements

4.3.1 Referral under the EPBC Act 1999

A referral under the *EPBC Act* is required when an action is likely to have a significant impact on listed species and/or communities. For Black Cockatoos, a referral is likely required when the proposed action includes:

- The loss of breeding habitat (known, suitable or potential nesting trees);
- The loss of one or more known or suitable nesting tree
- The loss of known night roosting sites;
- The loss of equal or greater than 1 ha of high-quality foraging habitat; and
- The loss of 1 or more ha of predominantly exotic habitat (i.e. Pine plantations) known to be utilised by Black Cockatoos (DAWE, 2022).

The proposed clearing area is located within the SCP, a region which primarily supports foraging habitat for Black Cockatoo species, with breeding occurring only in isolated instances. Vegetation within the site is dominated by *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* with scattered *Eucalyptus tottiana* (Ecoscape, 2021). Of these species, *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *rudis* do not provide foraging value for Black Cockatoos, whereas *Eucalyptus tottiana* is recognised as a food source (Bamford, 2020). On this basis, the habitat within the proposed clearing area is considered to represent low-quality foraging habitat. Given the limited extent of the proposed clearing (<10 ha), the potential impact on foraging resources is considered minimal, and referral under the *EPBC Act 1999* is therefore considered not required in this context.

Notwithstanding the above, the proposed clearing of up to 16 potential nesting trees (based on the current survey findings) is likely to require referral under the *EPBC Act*. Following the referral, the Minister (or delegate) will determine, within the statutory timeframe (within 20 business days), whether the proposed action is likely to have a significant impact on listed species and if formal assessment under the *EPBC Act* is required.

4.3.2 Offset Requirements

Offsets may be required to address the clearing of potential Carnaby's Cockatoo breeding habitat, with the nature and scale of any offset to be determined in consultation with relevant regulatory authorities. Offset requirements are typically guided by the need to achieve an overall conservation benefit, taking into account both the quality and longevity of impacted habitat.

Commonly adopted measures include the establishment of future breeding habitat through the planting of suitable *Eucalyptus* species within a secured and managed offsite location. This is generally accompanied by long-term management commitments, including weed control, protection from grazing, and monitoring to ensure successful establishment, growth, and recruitment of trees capable of forming nesting hollow over time. Given the extended timeframes required for hollow development, such measures are generally considered a long-term investment in habitat availability.

Where clearing involves trees containing suitable nesting hollows, the installation of artificial nesting structures (e.g. Cockatubes) is often implemented as a supplementary mitigation measure to provide interim breeding opportunities while replacement habitat matures. However, this approach is not considered applicable in this instance, as no hollow-bearing trees are proposed to be removed.

5 References

Australian Government (1999) *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2025) *Approach to the valuation of nesting habitat for Black-Cockatoos*.

Bamford, M. (2020) *Plants known to be used for foraging, roosting and nesting by Black-Cockatoos in south-western Western Australia*. Unpublished data.

Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment (2022) *Referral guideline for 3 WA threatened black cockatoo species: Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black cockatoo*. Canberra. Available at: <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/referral-guideline-3-wa-threatened-black-cockatoo-species-2022.pdf>.

Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (2023) *Conservation Categories for Western Australian Fauna and Flora*.

Department of Sustainability Environment Water Population and Communities (2012) *EPBC Act Referral Guideline for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species*. Available at: <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/referral-guidelines-wa-black-cockatoo.pdf>.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2025) *Procedure-Preparing data packages for the Index of Surveys for Assessments (ISA)*. Available at: <https://environmentonline.dwer.wa.gov.au/article/?code=KA-00081>.

Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd (2021) *Neerabup Industrial Area Environmental Assessments - Portion 2*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Wanneroo.

Environmental Protection Authority (2016) *Environmental Factor Guideline - Terrestrial Fauna*.

Environmental Protection Authority (2020) *Technical Guidance - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*.

Government of Western Australia (1986) *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Government of Western Australia (2016) *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Western Environmental (2025) *Lot 600, Old Yanchep Road and Orchid Road Neerabup*. Unpublished report prepared for the City of Wanneroo.

Appendix A

Definitions and Field Survey Criteria

Significant / Conservation-listed species definitions and Categories

Significant or conservation-listed fauna according to the EPA (2016) is defined as:

- Being identified as a Threatened or Priority species under the EPBC Act 1999 or BC Act 2016 (definitions below);
- A species with restricted distribution;
- There's a degree of historical impact from threatening processes; and/or
- It provides an important function required to maintain the ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

The *EPBC Act 1999* categories for listed flora and fauna species also known as MNES are outlined below:

Table A-1: EPBC Act Categories for Flora and Fauna

Category	Definition
Extinct	A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct category at a particular time if, at that time, there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
Extinct in the wild	A native species is eligible to be included in the extinct in the wild category at a particular time if, at that time: - It is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range, or - It has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
Critically Endangered	A native species is eligible to be included in the critically endangered category at a particular time if, at that time, it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
Endangered	A native species is eligible to be included in the endangered category at a particular time if, at that time: - It is not critically endangered; and - It is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
Vulnerable	A native species is eligible to be included in the vulnerable category at a particular time if, at that time: It is not critically endangered; and It is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
Conservation Dependent	A native species is eligible to be included in the conservation dependent category at a particular time if, at that time: - The species is the focus of a specific conservation program the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered; or - The following subparagraphs are satisfied: - The species is a species of fish; - The species is the focus of a plan of management that provides for management actions necessary to stop the

Category	Definition
	decline of, and support the recovery of, the species so that its chances of long term survival in nature are maximised; (iii) The plan of management is in force under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory; Cessation of the plan of management would adversely affect the conservation status of the species

The *BC Act 2016* categories for listed flora and fauna species are outlined below (DBCA, 2023):

Table A-2: BC Act Categories for Flora and Fauna

Category	Code	Definition
Threatened Species		
Critically Endangered	CR	Threatened species considered to be “facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”.
Endangered	EN	Threatened species considered to be “facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”.
Vulnerable	VU	Threatened species considered to be “facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria set out in the ministerial guidelines”.
Extinct Species		
Extinct Species	EX	Species where “there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died”.
Extinct in the Wild Species	EW	Species that “is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; and it has not been recorded in its known habitat or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form”, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.
Specially Protected Species		
Migratory	MI	Fauna that periodically or occasionally visit Australian or an external Territory or the Exclusive Economic Zone; or the species is subject of an international agreement that relates to the protection of migratory species and that binds the Commonwealth; and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.
Species of special conservation interest (conservation dependent)	CD	Species of special conservation need that are dependent on ongoing conservation intervention to prevent it becoming eligible for listing as threatened, and listing is otherwise in accordance with the ministerial guidelines.

Fauna Field Survey Criteria

Table A-3: Black Cockatoo Potential Nest Tree Grading System (BCE, 2025)

Ranks	Description of Tree and Hollow activity
1	Activity at hollow observed; adult (or immature) bird seen entering or emerging from hollow. Can also be used for a known nest tree active in the previous 12 months (although this should be noted in the description). Note that activity at a hollow does not absolutely mean that breeding is occurring unless a young bird in hollow is observed.
2	Hollow of suitable size visible with chew marks around entrance. Record if chew-marks are recent or old.
3	Potentially suitable hollow visible but no chew marks present at entrance; or potentially suitable hollow suspected to be present - as suggested by structure of tree, such as large, vertical trunk broken off at a height of >8m; but note that hollow height is contextual. Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo will nest in hollows <5m so in a Wheatbelt breeding site a lower criterion may be more appropriate. Note that Rank 3 trees are the most likely to be reassessed with a pole camera and/or drone, and can be either downgraded or upgraded. The Rank 3 assessment should be considered precautionary as it is a tree that has or appears likely to have a suitable nesting hollow.
4	Tree with large hollows or broken branches that might contain large hollows, but hollows or potential hollows are not vertical or near-vertical; thus a tree with or likely to have hollows of sufficient size but not to have hollows of the angle preferred by Black-Cockatoos. Also, a tree with hollows that might be large enough for a black-cockatoo, but in a trunk or branch of insufficient diameter to contain a hollow of preferred size. Trees with low but otherwise suitable hollows can also be assigned a rank or 4, depending on the context (e.g. south-west forest or Wheatbelt).
5	Tree lacking large hollows or broken branches that might have large hollows; a tree with more or less intact branches and a spreading crown.

NB1. Black-cockatoos favour vertical hollows for the nest chamber, but the hollow entrance may be vertical (a chimney hollow), have a side entrance or have a horizontal spout entrance.

NB2. Chew marks are not always present (or at least visible) around a hollow used by black-cockatoos.

Appendix B

Field Survey Results

Table B-1: Tree Locations (GDA 2020 Z50)

Tree Number	Easting	Northing	Species	DBH	Bamford Class	DAWE (2022) Class
T09	386539.1	6495769	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T10	386806.3	6495603	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T12	386664.8	6495735	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T18	386715	6495657	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T21	386724.1	6495639	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T22	386747.6	6495604	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T24	386728.8	6495586	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T27	386676.2	6495606	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T29	386487.8	6495681	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T31	386533	6495719	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T33	386642.8	6495576	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T34	386632	6495549	Dead	>50 cm	4	Potential Nesting Tree
T35	386621.8	6495546	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T37	386559.1	6495605	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T38	386533.7	6495620	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T39	386513.8	6495612	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm ⁴	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T40	386509	6495575	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T41	386467.3	6495588	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree

⁴ Assumed to be larger than 50 cm, measured was not possible due to the presence of bees

Tree Number	Easting	Northing	Species	DBH	Bamford Class	DAWE (2022) Class
T42	386524.2	6495592	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T48	386358.9	6495748	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> subsp. <i>rudis</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T55	386369.8	6495548	<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree
T58	386419.1	6495543	<i>Eucalyptus todtiana</i>	>50 cm	5	Potential Nesting Tree

Table B-2: Tree Images

			
T09	T10	T12	T18
			
T21	T22	T24	T27
			
T29	T31	T33	T34

			
T35	T37	T38	T39
			
T40	T41	T42	T48
			
T55	T58		



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