

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, INDUSTRY & ENVIRONMENT

# Release notes: June 2021

## Addition of EPBC Act only species, updates to TBDC data and the SAI List





# Summary of the TBDC and BAM-C data update June 2021

The intention of the release notes is to inform stakeholders about data updates in the TBDC and BAM-C, and what to expect when opening an existing BAM-C case after this data import.

This update includes:

- the addition of the newly listed threatened species, EPBC Act only species and species previously missing data;
- information on the detailed survey advice in the TBDC;
- changes to PCTs or TECs;
- the addition and removal of a number of entities at risk of SAI.

This update is part of the regular 6-monthly updates to the biodiversity data that supports the BAM-C and the change to the list of entities at risk of SAI.

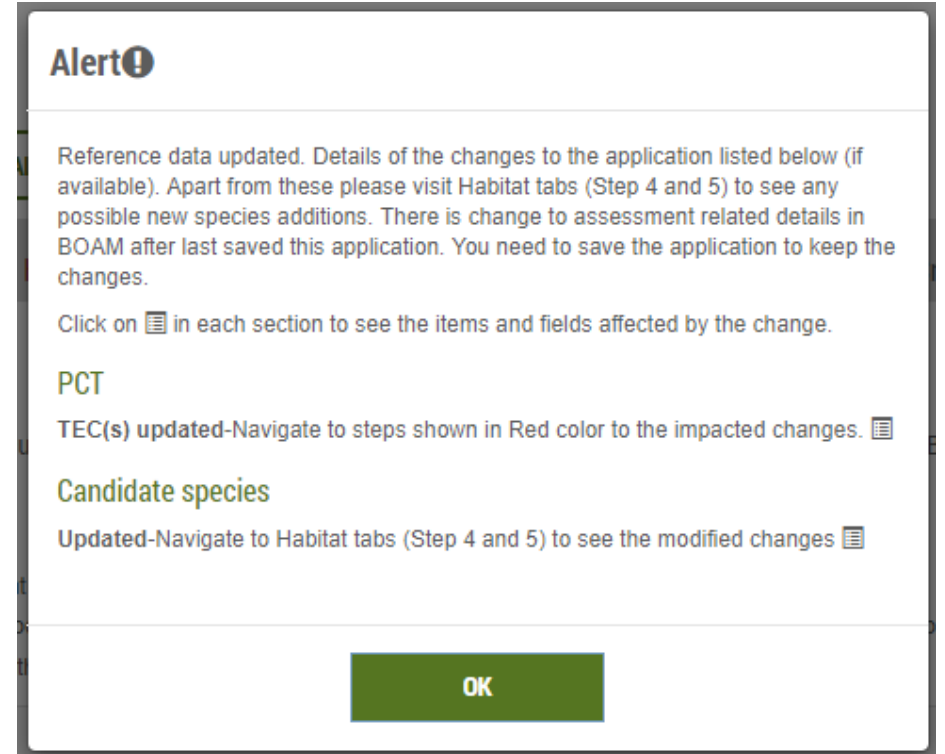
# Alert: Opening an existing case

If an assessor opens an in-progress case in the BAM-C for the first time after data has been updated, they may receive an alert indicating reference data has changed.

The information in the message will indicate what data has been updated by the import.


 Take a screenshot of any alert for future reference.

Alerts will not display once the case has been saved.




**Alert!**


Reference data updated. Details of the changes to the application listed below (if available). Apart from these please visit Habitat tabs (Step 4 and 5) to see any possible new species additions. There is change to assessment related details in BOAM after last saved this application. You need to save the application to keep the changes.

Click on  in each section to see the items and fields affected by the change.

**PCT**

TEC(s) updated-Navigate to steps shown in Red color to the impacted changes. 

**Candidate species**

Updated-Navigate to Habitat tabs (Step 4 and 5) to see the modified changes 

**OK**



# Impacts to credit calculations: addition or removal of species

Species may automatically be added to an existing case if:

- the species is newly listed and is associated with your IBRA subregion and PCT(s);
- the PCT or IBRA subregion associations for a species are updated to include the PCT(s) or IBRA subregion in your case.

Newly added species will not display in the alert, but will display a star next to their names in Tabs 4 and 5.

Species may also be automatically removed from an existing case if:

- the PCT associations for a species are updated to remove the PCT(s) in your case;
- the IBRA subregion associations for a species are updated to remove the subregion in your case.

Note that if you have previously identified one of these removed species as being on the subject land you will need to search for, and add, the species back into the predicted (ecosystem credit) or candidate (species credit) species list.

# Inclusion of species only listed in the EPBC Act

- The Commonwealth has formally endorsed the BOS, and the assessment bilateral is in place;
- EPBC Act species that occur in NSW, but not listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 are now in the TBDC;
- The TBDC and BAM-C have been updated to include assessment data for most EPBC Act only species (low risk species such as those located only on Park, may not yet have data);
- Data and information was generated via expert elicitation;
- Recommend early engagement with DAWE for proposals that impact on species only listed under the EPBC Act.

Candidate threatened species (Species credits)

Species	Habitat constraints	Habitat degraded ⓘ	Geographic limitations	Species is vagrant ⓘ	Confirmed candidate species ⓘ	Sensitivity to gain class	BC Act listing status	EPBC Act listing status.
★ <i>Petauroides volans</i> Greater Glider	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hollow bearing trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Null N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	--	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes ▾	High Sensitivity to Potential Gain	Not Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	--	<input type="checkbox"/>	--	<input type="checkbox"/>	No ▾	High Sensitivity to	Vulnerable	Not Listed

# Species added to BAM-C

- Recently listed species now displaying in BAM-C include *Lenwebbia* Main Range and *Dodonaea stenophylla*;
- The Black Falcon and *Zieria odorifera* subsp. *warrabahensis* were previously missing key data and now displays in BAM-C;
- Populations previously missing key data that now display in BAM-C include the Tweed Koala population, the Nandewar Brush Turkey population, and the Wagga Wagga Squirrel Glider population
- EPBC Act only species now displaying in the BAM-C include:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri)	<i>Prasophyllum sp. Wybong</i>	
<i>Callistemon pungens</i>		<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Mouse
<i>Furina dunmalli</i>	Dunmall's Snake	<i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i>	Broad-toothed Rat (mainland), Tooarrana	<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>	Swamp Everlasting
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	False Water-rat
<i>Kardomia granitica</i>	Granite Kardomia	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider		
<i>Leucochrysum albicans var. tricolor</i>	Hoary Sunray	<i>Philothea ericifolia</i>			

Note: if any other EPBC Act only species is identified during an assessment, please contact BAM Support

# Detailed survey advice in the TBDC

The TBDC records survey information for many species that are not covered by current DPIE survey guides:

- captured in the General Notes field of the TBDC;
- includes detailed advice for conducting surveys;
- examples include Common Planigale, Brush-tailed Phascogale, dual credit birds, Key's Matchstick Grasshopper.

## Profile details

<b>Profile ID</b>	10613	<b>Branch</b>	North East
<b>Scientific name</b>	Phascogale tapoatafa	<b>Kingdom</b>	Animal
<b>Common name</b>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	<b>Family</b>	Dasyuridae
<b>Profile type</b>	Species	<b>General type</b>	Marsupials
<b>NSW status</b>	Vulnerable	<b>Commonwealth status</b>	

## General Notes

Survey: Species is difficult to detect. It may be more appropriate to seek an expert report to determine presence or absence. Survey Dec – Jun, noting that Dec – Feb is the main juvenile dispersal period and May – Jun is the peak mating season, when males are most likely to be detected particularly as deceased individuals towards the end of the season.

Survey must be undertaken using baited cameras. The bait type used must remain as an effective attractant until replaced. Honeyed oat balls will need to be replaced daily. Other effective baiting methods include using a baited canister with small holes and capped at either end, to limit bait theft by other species, or honey-water, sprayed very liberally in front of each camera. The baited canister and honey-water will require less frequent replenishment of the bait compared to a bait ball. Cameras should be set at head height, or above, facing the branch or tree trunk where a honey-based bait has been placed. Cameras must remain in place for a minimum of 4 weeks with cameras checked and baits replaced after 2 weeks. A minimum of 4 cameras, independent of the size of the subject land, must be used for sites up to 1 ha, then an additional 2 cameras for every ha of potential habitat thereafter. Cameras must be evenly spaced across the site. Where potential habitat is disconnected by gaps of 50 m or more, each habitat patch should have a minimum of 4 cameras for the first ha, and 2 cameras for every ha thereafter. Malfunctioning cameras must be replaced and additional cameras and time must be invested to address the lost survey effort.

If the site is over 10 ha, contact DPIE for a modified camera survey approach. You will need to provide DPIE with your field data sheets and aerial mapping of the PCTs, displaying each vegetation zone. Provide information on the condition of each vegetation zone as well as any other information that will help DPIE inform their decision.

Species polygon: If detected or presence is assumed (impact site or associated, as defined in the TBDC.

To expand the 'General Notes field', click and drag from the right-hand corner of the field to the required size

species is

# PCT and TEC updates

## Summary of changes to PCTs or TECs:

- rename of *Halosarcia lylei* low open-shrubland TEC to *Tecticornia lylei*, Wiry Glasswort, low open-shrubland TEC;
- bug fix for PCTs 164, 165 and 168;
- update to PCTs associated with Lower Hunter Valley Dry Forest and River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains TECs;
- IBRA sub-region corrections to 39 PCTs;
- Decommissioning of PCTs 1713 and 1761;
- *Melaleuca armillaris* Tall Shrubland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion TEC up-listed to critically endangered. No impact to assessments, already listed as at risk of an SAI;
- Veg-C lineage for all PCTs have been cleaned to improve readability.



# Update to list of entities at risk of SAI - June 2021

## Species added

*Egernia roomi*

*Leionema westonii*

## Species removed

*Cryptocarya foetida*

*Viola cleistogamoides*

## TECs removed

*Hunter Valley Vine Thicket in the NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions*

## Species or populations with amended SAI principles

*Adelotus brevis population*

*Anthochaera phrygia*

*Argynnis hyperbius*

*Calidris ferruginea*

*Calidris tenuirostris*

*Callitris baileyi*

*Darwinia peduncularis*

*Genoplesium superbum*

*Geophaps scripta scripta*

*Gyrostemon thesioides*

*Hibbertia tenuifolia*

*Irenepharsus magicus*

*Lenwebbia sp. Main Range*

*Litoria castanea*

*Petrogale xanthopus*

*Pseudomys desertor*

*Pseudomys fumeus*

*Pseudophryne corroboree*

*Thersites mitchellae*

*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*

*Turnix melanogaster*

*Zieria odorifera subsp. copelandii*

## TECs with amended SAI principles

*Brigalow within the Brigalow Belt South, Nandewar and Darling Riverine Plains Bioregions*

*Mallee and Mallee Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland lacking Triodia in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion*

# Consequential change to BRW for entities newly listed as at risk of an SAI

Where a proposal includes an entity added to, or removed from the SAI list, the biodiversity risk weighting will change. This will have a flow on effect to credit requirements for new and in-progress assessments. For newly identified entities at risk of an SAI, you must also update your BDAR or BCAR to address the assessment criteria in section 9.1 of BAM 2020.

The 'Guidance to assist a decision-maker to determine a serious and irreversible impact' and the list of entities are available from the DPIE website at <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biodiversity/seriousirreversibleimpacts.htm>.

BRW prior to update


Vegetation zone name	Habitat condition (vegetation integrity) loss	Area / Count	Biodiversity risk weighting	Potential SAI	Species credits
Grevillea kennedyana / Flame Spider Flower ( Flora )					
132_Good	54.5	0.9 hectares	2.00	False	25

BRW after the update


Vegetation zone name	Habitat condition (vegetation integrity) loss	Area / Count	Biodiversity risk weighting	Potential SAI	Species credits
Grevillea kennedyana / Flame Spider Flower ( Flora )					
132_Good	54.5	0.9 hectares	3	True	37

**Alert!**


Reference data updated. Details of the changes to the application listed below (if available). Apart from these please visit Habitat tabs (Step 4 and 5) to see any possible new species additions.

Click on  in each section to see the items and fields affected by the change.

**Candidate species**

Updated-Navigate to Habitat tabs (Step 4 and 5) to see the modified changes 

Grevillea kennedyana-Flame Spider Flower- [ Sensitivity to gain class,Level of Biodiversity Concern,Offset Multiplier,SAI,]

 You will need to save your changes for them to appear in the reports.

If you have any questions, feedback or issues as a result of the update to the BAM-C, please contact us at [bam.support@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bam.support@environment.nsw.gov.au).

Assessor resources and contacts for support include:

- DPIE webpages:
  - Revised Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM);
  - Accredited assessors website:
    - Assessor resources (links to legislation, databases, manuals and guidelines, assessor correspondence);
    - Assessor frequently asked questions;
    - BAM support webinars;
  - Serious and Irreversible Impacts (SAIL) guidance and list of entities at risk;
  - Threatened species profile search;
  - Saving our Species (SoS) program;
  - NSW Scientific Committee Determinations;
- EPBC profile database (species and ecological communities);
- PlantNet (NSW flora online);
- NSW government SEED database (publicly available environmental data);
- BAM Support Mailbox.