

SUPERSEDED

**APPENDIX B  
LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE**

Table 6 Likelihood of Occurrence – Threatened Fauna including Migratory Birds

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
<b>Reptiles</b>						
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i> Common Death Adder	-	NT	-	Common Death Adders inhabit a wide range of habitats ranging from grasslands, woodlands, rocky ranges and outcrops (Wilson & Swan, 2013).	<b>Moderate potential to occur across general study area.</b> No previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records although detectability of the species is difficult due to its cryptic nature.
<i>Delma torquata</i> Collared Delma	V	V		Typically associated with western facing ridgelines supporting dry open eucalypt and acacia woodlands with an open midstorey and groundcover of native grasses, thick leaf litter and loose rocks.	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and lack of suitable habitat.
<i>Eseya albagula</i> Southern (white-throated) snapping turtle	CE	E		Found only in Queensland in the Fitzroy, Mary and Burnett Rivers and associated smaller drainages in south eastern Queensland. White throated snapping turtles do occur in non-flowing waters, but typically at much reduced densities (conservation advice, white-throated snapping turtle, 2016)	<b>Previous records within Toolara and Tuan State Forests (Wildlife Online).</b> Would not occur in pine plantations. Only potential habitat within Study area is Tinana Creek.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Only potential habitat along Tinana Creek. All works undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Eseya albagula</i> Mary River Turtle	E	E		Restricted to permanent flowing streams and large pool habitats of the Mary River catchment.	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records although potential habitat in Tinana Creek.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Only potential habitat along Tinana Creek. All works undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Ramphotyphlops silvia</i> Cooloola Blind Snake	-	NT	-	Inhabits coastal rainforest, woodlands and heaths growing on white sand between south Fraser Island and Noosa National Park. Shelters in sand	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

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				and decomposed wood under logs and leaf litter. (Wilson & Swan, 2008)		
<i>Saproscincus rosei</i>	-	NT	-	Occurs in coastal ranges in south-east Queensland and northern NSW. Shelters, basks and forages among fallen logs, leaf litter and rocks (Wilson & Swan, 2013).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>
<b>Amphibians</b>						
<i>Adelotus brevis</i> Tusked Frog	-	V	NT	Breeds in ponds and slow-moving sections of streams in rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests and, less commonly, dry open forest. Usually is found under logs, stones or leaf litter near puddles, creeks and ponds The call is a slow "cluck" repeated several times a minute. (Curtis & Dennis, 2012)	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records although is found in a wide variety of habitats.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies. Any culvert upgrades undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Crinia tinnula</i> Wallum Froglet	-	V	VU	Restricted to coastal wallum and associated with wet heath, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps, wallum lakes and sedge swamps. Also known to occur in disturbed habitat including recently burnt heath and 4WD-affected sites (Curtis & Dennis, 2012) The call is a short high-pitched ring "tching...tching" like the tinkling of a bell.	<b>Previous records within Toolara State Forest.</b> High potential to occur in low lying areas where suitable habitat exists (eg. remnant vegetation in the northern portion of the study area). Low potential to occur in pine plantations away from drainage lines.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies. Any culvert upgrades undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i> Cooloola sedgefrog		NT	EN	The terrestrial freshwater species is found in sandy coastal and island freshwater lakes and wallum creeks, where it has a preference for dense reed beds. It is a spring and summer breeder, with males calling from reeds or trees around freshwater lakes. Eggs are deposited on submerged vegetation;	<b>Previous records within Toolara State Forest</b> High potential to occur in low lying areas where suitable habitat exists (eg. remnant	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies. Any culvert upgrades undertaken in

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				larvae are free-swimming. (Hines, Meyer, Hero, Newell, & Clarke, 2004)	vegetation in the northern portion of the study area). Low potential to occur in pine plantations away from drainage lines. Creeks and low lying areas running through pine plantations are considered low value habitat.	accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Litoria freycineti</i> Wallum Rocketfrog	-	V	V	In south-east Queensland it is restricted to coastal sandy wallum habitat. Found mainly around sedge swamps, drainage lines and perched lakes. Has also been found some distance from water in eucalypt forest near areas of wet heath (Curtis & Dennis, 2012)	<b>Previous records within Toolara State Forest.</b> High potential to occur in low lying areas where suitable habitat exists. Low potential to occur in pine plantations away from drainage lines. Creeks and low lying areas running through pine plantations are considered low value habitat.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies. Any culvert upgrades undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Litoria olongburensis</i> Wallum Sedge Frog	V	V	VU	Found in ephemeral, semi-permanent and permanent wetlands with emergent reeds, ferns and/or sedges, in undisturbed coastal wallum of South-East Queensland to northern NSW. Often not sympatric with <i>Litoria fallax</i> and generally found in fish free environments. Rarely occurs if gambusia is present.  The call is a soft 'buzzing'. (Curtis & Dennis, 2012)	<b>Previous records within Toolara State Forest.</b> Although previously recorded no suitable habitat was observed during the site reconnaissance. Creeks and low lying areas running through pine plantations are considered low value habitat.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies. Any culvert upgrades undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<b>Mammals</b>						
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i> Little pied bat	-	NT	NT	Occurs most frequently in dry, open woodland communities throughout its range but has also	<b>Moderate potential to occur.</b>	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

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				<p>been recorded in dry sclerophyll forests and <i>Araucarian notophyll</i> vine forests in south-east Queensland. Dry sclerophyll forests inhabited in south-east and central coastal Queensland include types dominated by <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>, <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>, <i>E. tereticornis</i> and ironbark species. In the central and western Darling Downs area of Queensland it has been predominantly recorded from <i>Callitris/Allocasuarina</i> dominated forests with scattered eucalypt emergents such as <i>E. dealbata</i> and <i>E. fibrosa</i>. In the more arid parts of its range in Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia it has been recorded from mulga (<i>Acacia aneura</i>) woodlands, from patches of <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> woodlands (New South Wales) and riverine <i>E. camaldulensis</i> dominated communities. (Duncan, Baker, &amp; Montgomery, 1999)</p> <p>Little pied bats have been recorded roosting in tree hollows, caves, abandoned mines, and buildings (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2013). Roosts in tree hollows are in dead limbs and hollowed stumps, and occur in mature mulga, bloodwoods and other large eucalypts (Hourigan, 2012)</p> <p>This species is reported as scarce in highly fragmented landscapes but persists in corridors and well-connected small remnants of native vegetation. (Hourigan, 2012)</p>	No previous records however suitable habitat exists in the adjacent National Park.	If present (although no previous records) this species is expected to forage within vegetated areas along creek lines / flyways which are at a lower topographic position than the wind turbines. The proposed height of the towers and difference in topographic position to the flyways creates a significant separation distance. This is considered to reduce the likelihood of collision and barotrauma and therefore the risk is considered low.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> Northern Quoll	E	-	EN	The Northern Quoll occupies a diversity of habitats across its range which includes rocky areas, eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests,	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

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				sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. Northern Quolls are also known to occupy non rocky lowland habitats such as beach scrub communities in central Queensland. Northern Quoll habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Rocky habitats are usually of high relief, often rugged and dissected but can also include tor fields or caves in low lying areas such as in Western Australia. Eucalypt forest or woodland habitats usually have a high structural diversity containing large diameter trees, termite mounds or hollow logs for denning purposes. Dens are made in rock crevices, tree holes or occasionally termite mounds (Department of the Environment, 2014a).	No suitable habitat in the study area.	Due to lack of previous records and suitable habitat.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> Spotted-tail Quoll	E	V	NT* (* <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> )	Preference for mature wet forest habitat, especially in areas with rainfall 600 mm/year. Unlogged forest or forest that has been less disturbed by timber harvesting is also preferable. This subspecies has been recorded from a wide range of habitats. Prey-rich (small mammals (including possums), birds, reptiles, frogs) habitats are preferable (Department of the Environment, 2015f).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records. No suitable habitat in the study area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b> Due to lack of previous records and suitable habitat.
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> Platypus	-	SL	LC	Streams and suitable freshwater bodies, including some shallow water storage lakes and ponds in areas ranging from cold, high altitudes to tropical rainforest lowlands and plateaus (Van Dyck, Gynther, & Baker, 2013).	<b>Moderate potential to occur (Tinana Creek only)</b> No previous records.	<b>Low risk of impact</b> Only potential habitat along Tinana Creek. All works undertaken in accordance with

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				<p>Platypus feed in both slow-moving and rapid (riffle) parts of streams and are more abundant in areas with pool-riffle sequences. The species shows preference to coarser bottom substrates, particularly cobbles and gravel. Logs, twigs, and roots, as well as cobbled or gravel water substrate result in increased microinvertebrate fauna, a main food source. (Divljan, 2014)</p> <p>Ideal habitat for the species includes rivers or streams with earth banks and native vegetation shading the stream and providing cover near the bank. Burrows are in the banks of rivers, creeks or ponds and under the roots of vegetation near streams. Some individuals may use rocky crevices and stream debris as shelters. (Divljan, 2014)</p>		approved Species Management Program.
<i>Petauroides volans</i> Southern greater glider	V	V		<p>The greater glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial, largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands. It is primarily folivorous, with a diet mostly comprising eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers (Conservation advice, 2017)</p>	<p><b>Previous records within Tuan State Forest.</b>            Low potential to occur in Pine Plantations. May occur in larger remnant patches in broader scoping area.            The greater glider is considered to be particularly sensitive to forest clearance and to intensive logging (approved Conservation advice, 2017)</p>	<p><b>Low risk of impact</b>            Infrastructure sited predominantly in pine plantations, largely avoiding areas of native vegetation.</p>
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala	V	C V (SEQ only)	LC	<p>Scattered populations throughout Qld, including moist forests in coastal areas, subhumid woodlands in southern and central regions, and along watercourses in semiarid eucalypt forested</p>	<p><b>Previous records within Toolara State Forest.</b>            Low potential to occur in Pine Plantations. May occur in remnant patches along</p>	<p><b>Low risk of impact</b>            Infrastructure sited predominantly in pine</p>

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				landscapes in the west. May also be found along non-riverine communities in semi-arid areas. Preferred habitat includes a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodlands and semiarid vegetation types dominated by eucalyptus species. Also known to be limited to altitudes <800 m ASL and may be affected by temperature and leaf moisture in the western and northern parts of its range (Department of the Environment, 2014d).	waterway corridors where suitable habitat occurs (provided suitable connectivity). May utilise creek lines for movement corridors within remnant vegetation in the scoping area.	plantations, largely avoiding areas of native vegetation.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> Long-nosed Potoroo	V	V	LC* (* <i>Potorous tridactylus</i> )	There is no consistent pattern to the habitat of the Long-nosed Potoroo (SE Mainland); it can be found in wet eucalypt forests to coastal heaths and scrubs. The main factors would appear to be access to some form of dense vegetation for shelter and the presence of an abundant supply of fungi for food (Curtis & Dennis, 2012).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No suitable habitat exists in pine plantations or study area. Potential habitat in remnant heath vegetation in northern portion of the scoping area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Infrastructure sited predominantly in pine plantations, largely avoiding areas of native vegetation.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	-	VU	A canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands (Department of the Environment, 2014e). Roost sites are typically located near water, such as lakes, rivers or the coast.	<b>Known to fly over the study area.</b> Known roosts adjacent to broader scoping area (regional presence).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No known camps in study area although camps known within broader regional area. Camps in the region fluctuate depending on food resources. Pine plantations do not support preferred food resource, other than isolated patches of remnant native vegetation. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.



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<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> short-beaked echidna	-	SL	LC	The Short-beaked Echidna lives in forests and woodlands, heath, grasslands and arid environments. It has no particular habitat requirements except a supply of ants and termites. (Van Dyck et al., 2013)	<b>Previous records within Tuan State Forest.</b> High potential to occur	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance footprint for infrastructure. All clearing and construction undertaken in accordance with Species Management Program
<i>Xeromys myoides</i> Water mouse	V	V	VU	Found in habitats including mangroves and the associated saltmarsh, sedgelands, clay pans, heathlands and freshwater wetlands (Department of the Environment, 2015t).	<b>Previous records within Tuan State Forest</b> No suitable habitat within the pine plantations or study area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No suitable habitat within the pine plantations or study area.
<b>Fish</b>						
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i> Mary River cod	E	-	-	The Mary River Cod occurs in three natural subpopulations (Lake Macdonald, Tinana Creek and Coondoo Creek upstream of Tinana Barrage, and upper Obi Obi Creek) in different tributary systems of the Mary River which are isolated from one another by impoundments and the main river channel. (Department of the Environment, 2015i) The Mary River Cod occurs mainly in pools within relatively undisturbed tributaries, preferring relatively large and deep (0.8 to 3.2 m) shaded pools with abundant, slowly flowing water. Submerged logs and branches (snags) are used as cover from which to ambush prey, as resting sites, and as nesting sites. (Department of the Environment, 2015i)	<b>Previous records within Toolara and Tuan State Forests.</b> Potential habitat exists in Tinana Creek	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Only potential habitat within Tinana Creek. All works undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i> Oxleyan Pygmy Perch	E	V	EN	Occurs in coastal <i>Banksia</i> -dominated heath or wallum habitats. Usually inhabit waters with a high	<b>Previous records within Toolara State Forest.</b>	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

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				proportion of aquatic plant cover, i.e. between 60-80% (Department of the Environment, 2015k).	Potential to occur in smaller creeks and pools within the study area.	Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies. Any culvert upgrades undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i> Australian lungfish	V	-	-	The Australian Lungfish's natural distribution is the Mary, Burnett and Brisbane River systems and (possibly) the Pine River system but translocated populations persist in the Coomera, Condamine, Albert and Logan Rivers. (Department of the Environment, 2015m) The species is restricted to areas of permanent water and cannot live in saline waters or migrate through sea water. Still or slow-flowing, shallow, vegetated pools with clear or turbid water are required to spawn and feed. Emergent or submerged vegetation are essential for successful deposition of eggs and for providing refuges for juveniles. (Department of the Environment, 2015m)	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records although suitable habitat exists within Tinana Creek.	<b>Low risk of impact</b> Only potential habitat within Tinana Creek. All works undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<i>Pseudomugil mellis</i> Honey Blue Eye	V	V	EN	Inhabits slightly acidic (pH 4.4–6.8), clear and tannin-stained lakes, streams and wetlands with sandy or muddy bottoms in coastal heath (wallum) ecosystem. The species usually occurs where there is little or no flow, and the fish can find shelter in dense, aquatic vegetation (Department of the Environment, 2015r).	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records however potential to occur in smaller creeks and pools within the study area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b> Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies. Any culvert upgrades undertaken in accordance with approved Species Management Program.
<b>Birds</b>						
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> Australian Bittern	E	-	EN	Occurs predominantly in densely vegetated freshwater wetlands, reed beds, swamps, streams.	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> No previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

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				Queensland population considered to be mostly confined to a few coastal swamps. (Simpson & Day, 2004)		Low potential to occur and turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	CE	SL	LC	Mainly occur in both fresh and brackish waters on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms but are also recorded inland, though less often, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand (Higgins & Davies, 1996). Curlew Sandpipers forage on mudflats and nearby shallow water and generally roost on bare dry shingle, shell or sand beaches, sandspits and islets in or around coastal or near-coastal lagoons and other wetlands, occasionally roosting in dunes during very high tides and sometimes in saltmarsh (Higgins & Davies, 1996).	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat within the study area. Low potential to occur within study area due to specific habitat requirements.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk due to specific habitat requirements.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> (eastern subspecies)  Glossy Black Cockatoo	-	V	LC* (* <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> )	The Glossy Black-Cockatoo is highly dependent on the distribution of <i>Allocasuarina</i> species and is found in woodland dominated by <i>Allocasuarina</i> and in open forests where it forms a substantial middle layer. Often confined to remnant <i>Allocasuarina</i> patches surrounded by cleared farmlands. Requires tree hollows for breeding (Birdlife, 2014b). South-east Queensland has the three of the most significant populations in Australia: Moreton Bay,	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> Previous records within Tuan State Forest. Northern range is southern extent of study area. Suitable habitat exists in the adjacent National Park to the south.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Based on current distribution of this sub-species, preferred habitat and behaviour, collision risk is considered to be low.

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				Gold Coast Hinterland and Noosa. (Urban Biodiversity Advisory Consortium, 2006)		
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> Black-necked Stork	-	NT	NT	Restricted mainly to coastal and near-coastal areas of northern and eastern Australia, tending fewer down to south-east Queensland. Habitats are diverse but often wetlands and their vicinity, such as floodplains of rivers with large shallow swamps and pools, and deeper permanent bodies of water (Birdlife, 2014a; Morcombe, 2003). Foraging is mainly in shallow, still water, preferring open wetlands, and taking a variety of prey, including eels and other fish, frogs, turtles, snakes, and invertebrates (such as crabs and insects).	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records although suitable habitat exists in the Great Sandy Strait.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records in study area or broader scoping area. The area is not known to contain important populations of these birds, as such; it is considered unlikely to have an impact on the populations within the local region.
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> Red goshawk	V	E	NT	Occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in riverine, wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. Known to prefer forest and woodland with a mosaic of vegetation types, large prey populations (birds), and permanent water. The vegetation types include eucalypt woodland, open forest, tall open forest, gallery rainforest, swamp sclerophyll forest, and rainforest margins. The Red Goshawk nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within one km of permanent water (Department of the Environment, 2014b).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations. Previous records exist in the adjacent Great Sandy National Park.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<i>Fregata grallaria</i> White-bellied Storm Petrel	V	-	LC	It has also been recorded over near-shore waters off the coasts of Queensland.	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No suitable habitat exists as this is a marine species.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

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						No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i> Lewin's Rail  (Syn. <i>Rallus pectoralis</i> )	-	NT	LC	Inhabits wetland areas with dense vegetation, including wetlands, farm dams, swamps, saline lakes and river flats where they usually forage around the water's edge in shallow water and close to cover for a variety of aquatic plants and invertebrates (SWIFFT, 2010).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat in study area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations. Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies.
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> Square-Tailed Kite	-	NT	LC	Mainly inhabits open eucalypt forests and woodlands with mature trees, often where there is a broken canopy. It also ranges into nearby open habitats and occurs along the edges of dense forest, along road verges with remnant or planted trees, in clearings within forest or in areas of regrowth. Other habitats which occasionally support Square-tailed Kites include mallee, heathland (mallee or coastal) and other low shrublands including saltbush plains, grasslands or open or cultivated farmland near remnant woodland. (Birdlife, 2014c; Morcombe, 2003; SWIFFT, 2007). Known to be a specialised canopy predator where they soar above or through the canopy.	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records in Tuan or Toolara State Forests. Previous records and suitable habitat within the adjacent Great Sandy National Park.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records. Square-tailed kite's hunt just above and through the canopy. Square-tailed kite's typical flight behaviour puts them at low risk of collision.
<i>Grantiella picta</i> Painted Honeyeater	-	V	VU	Sparsely distributed from southern Victoria and south-eastern South Australia to far northern Queensland and eastern Northern Territory where	<b>Low potential to occur</b>	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

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				it inhabits forests, woodlands and dry shrublands, often with abundant mistletoe (Birdlife; Morcombe, 2003)	No previous records and no suitable habitat within the study area.	No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> Swift Parrot	E, LM	E	EN	Occurs in dry sclerophyll eucalypt forests and woodlands (occasionally wet sclerophyll forests). The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia. It breeds only in Tasmania, and migrates to mainland Australia in autumn (to “overwinter”: returns to Tasmania in early August). Recent Queensland records are from the Gold Coast, Noosa, Toowoomba, Warwick and Lockyer Valley areas (Department of the Environment, 2014c).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No suitable habitat exists within the study area	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<i>Ninox strenua</i> Powerful Owl	-	V	LC	Found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. Known to roost in sheltered groves of midstorey trees, or sometime pine plantations (Curtis et al. 2012) Mainly on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range (Morcombe, 2003).	<b>High potential to occur</b> Previous records within Tuan State Forest	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  If present, they are likely to be utilising remnant patches of native vegetation to roost (midstorey) and occasionally foraging in the logged or regenerating areas. They prey mainly on arboreal mammals (not likely in pine plantations), however are also known to prey on flying-foxes and other species such as birds. They are not likely to fly significantly above canopy height and the potential impact to this species is considered to be low

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<i>Macronectes halli</i> Northern Giant-Petrel	V	-	LC	The Northern Giant Petrel breeds in the sub-Antarctic, and visits areas off the Australian mainland mainly during the winter months (May-October).(Department of Environment, 2016)	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> Marine species	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i> Fairy prion (southern)	V	-	LC	Breeding is currently known from only from two rock stacks off Macquarie Island (conservation advice, 2015).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat exists	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i> Kermadec Petrel	V	-	LC	In Australia, the Kermadec Petrel (western) breeds on Balls Pyramid, which lies to the south of Lord Howe Island, and on Phillip Island, in the Norfolk Island group. It occasionally reaches the eastern coast of mainland Australia (Queensland and NSW).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat exists	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<i>Rostratula australis</i> Australian painted snipe (Syn. <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> )	E, LM, MW	V	EN	Variety of habitats but generally requires presence of water. Inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (Department of the Environment, 2014f).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat exists	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations. Turbine infrastructure sited away from low-lying areas and waterbodies.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i> Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	NT	Prefer drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thickets restricted to coastal and near-coastal regions of south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				Deep leaf litter seems important (Department of the Environment, 2014g).		No previous records and no suitable habitat in the pine plantations.
<b>Migratory Birds</b>						
<i>Apus pacificus</i> Fork-tailed swift	LM, MM	C	LC	Summer migrant (October – April). Occurs in low to very high airspace over variety of habitats including rainforest and semi-arid areas. Known to be most active in front of summer storm fronts (Morcombe, 2003).	<b>High potential to occur (flyover).</b> No previous records within Tuan or Toolara State Forest. Previous records in adjacent Great Sandy National Park.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Ardea alba</i> ( <i>Syn. A. modesta</i> ) Great Egret, White Egret	LM, MW	C	-	Widespread in Australia. Recorded in a wide range of wetland habitats including flooded pastures, dams, estuarine mudflats, mangroves and reefs and usually frequents shallow water. (Department of the Environment, 2015b; Morcombe, 2003)	<b>Moderate potential to occur.</b> No previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to predominant foraging behaviour in low-lying areas. Movement inland between the coast and inland wetland habitats could expose this species to collision risk. The likely impact on the Australian population is considered low.
<i>Ardea ibis</i> Cattle egret ( <i>Syn. Bubulcus ibis</i> )	LM, MW	C	LC	Occurs in moist pastures with tall grass, shallow open wetlands and margins and also mudflats (Morcombe, 2003).	<b>Moderate potential to occur.</b> No previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to predominant foraging behaviour in low-lying areas. Movement inland between the coast and inland wetland habitats could expose this species to collision risk. The



Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
						likely impact on the Australian population is considered low.
<i>Calidris canutus</i> Red Knot, Knot	M, Ma, E		LC	Found in flocks on large, sheltered intertidal sand and mudflats during the austral summer. Feed on bivalves, crustaceans and other invertebrates at the receding tide. Rarely encountered inland. Northern Arnhem Land coast is important land during the non-breeding season (Garnett, S.T., Szabo, J.K., and Dutson, 2011)	<b>Low potential to occur</b> SPRAT database – roosting known to occur within region. 1 previous record from the Great Sandy National Park (Wildlife Online). Low potential to occur within study area due to specific habitat requirements.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species to intertidal areas.
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> Great Knot	M, Ma, CE		VU	Inhabit the same habitat as Red Knot, and are often found in flocks with, the Red Knot (see above)(Garnett, S.T., Szabo, J.K., and Dutson, 2011)	<b>Low potential to occur</b> Low potential to occur within study area due to specific habitat requirements. 1 previous record in Great Sandy National Park (Wildlife Online).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species to intertidal areas.
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> Greater Sand Plover	M, Ma, V		LC	Only seen in Australia from July-December, with an influx of individuals into the Top End of the NT during October. Inhabit littoral and estuarine habitats, mainly on sheltered beaches with large sand or mudflats, though observations have been made in estuary lagoons, inshore reefs, small rocky islands and sand cays on coral reefs. Occasionally sighted on near-coastal salt lakes and brackish swamps. Roosting generally takes place on sand-spits and banks on beaches or in tidal lagoons, higher up the beach than other waders (can be well above the high tide mark) (Department of the Environment, 2016a)	<b>Low potential to occur</b> Previous records exist for Great Sandy Strait although it is not considered an internationally important site for this species.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species to intertidal areas.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i> Cicadabird	LM	C	LC	Occurs in the foliage canopy of diverse forests and woodlands as well as mangroves and paperbark swamps. A migratory visitor to south eastern Australia (Morcombe, 2003).	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records although suitable habitat exists in the adjacent National Park.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to habitat preferences.
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> White-bellied sea-eagle	LM, MT	C	LC	Occurs in predominantly coastal areas although also occurs far inland on large pools of rivers. Mostly over islands, reefs, headlands, beaches and estuaries. Known to occur on seasonally inundated swamps, lagoons and floodplains (Morcombe, 2003).	<b>Known to occur (flyover)</b> No roosting habitat observed in the study area although would roost in the adjacent National Park. Likely fly-over species due to large home ranges.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated Needletail	LM, MT	C	LC	Summer migrant (October – April). Occurs in high open spaces above wide range of habitats, such as oceans, ranges and headlands (Morcombe, 2003).	<b>Known to occur (flyover)</b> Previous records in Great Sandy National Park	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> Caspian tern	LM, MI	SL	LC	Within Australia, the Caspian Tern has a widespread occurrence and is found in both coastal and inland habitat. Occurs mostly in sheltered coastal harbours, lagoons, inlets, bays, estuaries and river deltas. Areas with sandy or muddy margins are preferred. They can also be found on near-coastal or inland terrestrial wetlands that are either fresh or saline, especially lakes, waterholes, reservoirs, rivers and creeks. They also use artificial wetlands, including reservoirs, sewage ponds and salt works (Department of the Environment, 2015g).	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records within study area although has been recorded in Great Sandy National Park.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to habitat preferences.
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> Southern Giant-Petrel	E, LM, MI	E	LC	Marine bird that occurs in Antarctic to subtropical waters. It is widespread throughout the southern ocean. It occurs in both pelagic and inshore waters	<b>Low potential to occur.</b> Marine species	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to habitat preferences.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				and is attracted to land at sewage outfalls (Department of the Environment, 2015j).		
<i>Merops ornatus</i> Rainbow bee-eater	LM, MT	C	LC	Summer migrant (September – April) although in northern Australia they remain and breed. Occurs in open woodlands, semi-arid scrub, grasslands, clearing in heavier forests, farmlands and coastal areas. Avoids heavy forests due to hindrance to feeding (i.e. Catching insects) (Morcombe, 2003).	<b>Known to occur.</b> Observed during site reconnaissance.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to typical flight height (below rotor height). Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> Black-faced monarch	LM, MT	C	LC	Found in rainforests, eucalypt woodlands, coastal scrub and damp gullies. It may be found in more open woodland when migrating into the south-east during summer (Morcombe, 2003)	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records although suitable habitat exists in the adjacent National Park.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to habitat preferences and typical flight height.
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i> (syn. <i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i> ) Spectacled Monarch	LM, MT	C	LC	Resident of NE Queensland and migrates to SE Queensland. Found mainly in rainforests but also can be found in mangroves, swamps and watercourse thickets. (Morcombe, 2003)	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records although suitable habitat exists in the adjacent National Park.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to habitat preferences and typical flight height.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Syn. <i>P. cristatus</i> ) Eastern osprey	LM, MI	C	LC	Eastern ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands, and occasionally travel inland along major rivers. They require extensive areas of open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging. (Department of the Environment, 2015o)	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable breeding or foraging habitat exists within the study area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to habitat preferences.
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> Rufous Fantail	LM, MT	C	LC	Found in rainforest, dense wet eucalypt and monsoon forest, swamps, riverside vegetation. Found in open country on migration.(Morcombe, 2003)	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records however suitable habitat exists in the study area	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to habitat preferences and typical flight height.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
<b>Great Sandy Strait - EAA Flyway</b>						
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i> Lesser Sand Plover	M, Ma		LC	Recorded along most of the coastline of the NT, in particular the North Arnhem coast, Mud Blue Bay, coast between Anson Bay and Murgellen creek and the Port McArthur area (Chatto, 2003). Inhabits mud and sandflats in sheltered bays, estuaries, harbours, and occasionally rocky outcrops, sandy beaches and coral reefs. Roosting occurs near foraging areas (Department of the Environment, 2016b). Migratory shorebird of the EAA. Seven important non-breeding sites in Australia; one being the Great Sandy Strait.	<b>Known to occur in Great Sandy Straits</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005)	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> Bar-tailed Godwit	Ma, M		LC	Inhabits mainly in coastal areas such as large intertidal sandflats, banks, mudflats, estuaries, inlets, harbours, coastal lagoons and bays, around beds of seagrass, saltmarsh, coastal sewage farms and saltworks, saltlakes and brackish wetlands near coasts, sandy ocean beaches, rock platforms, and coral reef-flats. Rarely found on inland wetlands or in areas of short grass, such as farmland, paddocks and airstrips (Department of the Environment, 2015h; Morcombe, 2003). Breeds in eastern Russia and Alaska (Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway)	<b>Known to occur in the Great Sandy Strait</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				Migratory shorebird of the EAA. Seven important non-breeding sites in Australia; one being the Great Sandy Strait.		
<i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i> Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit	Ma, M			As per <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> , although breeds in northern central Russia (Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway). Migratory shorebird of the EAA. Seven important non-breeding sites in Australia; one being the Great Sandy Strait.	<b>Known to occur in the Great Sandy Strait</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Tringa brevipes</i> Grey-tailed tattler	Ma, M			Within Australia, the Grey-tailed Tattler has a primarily northern coastal distribution and is found in most coastal regions. In Queensland it is found along the entire coast, with small numbers located in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Grey-tailed Tattler is often found on sheltered coasts with reefs and rock platforms or with intertidal mudflats. It can also be found at intertidal rocky, coral or stony reefs as well as platforms and islets that are exposed at low tide. It has been found around shores of rock, shingle, gravel or shells and also on intertidal mudflats in embayments, estuaries and coastal lagoons, especially fringed with mangroves (Department of the Environment, 2016d).	<b>Known to occur in the Great Sandy Strait</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				Migratory shorebird of the EAA. The Great Sandy Strait is an important non-breeding site in Australia (Bamford et al., 2008).		
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common greenshank			LC	It occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. Habitats include embayments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons and are recorded less often in round tidal pools, rock-flats and rock platforms (Department of the Environment, 2015s). Migratory shorebird of the EAA. The Great Sandy Strait is an important non-breeding site in Australia (Bamford et al., 2008).	<b>Known to occur in the Great Sandy Strait</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Xenus cinereus</i> Terek Sandpiper	Ma, M			Forages mostly in the open, on soft wet intertidal mudflats or in sheltered estuaries, embayments, harbours or lagoons. The species has also been recorded on islets, mudbanks, sandbanks and spits, and near mangroves and occasionally in samphire ( <i>Halosarcia spp.</i> ). Birds are seldom near the edge of water, however, birds may wade into the water (Department of the Environment, 2016e). here appear to be two waves of migration down the eastern coast: one in August or September and one in November (Department of the Environment, 2016e)  Widespread in coastal Queensland, from south-east of the Gulf of Carpentaria, north to Torres Strait and along the eastern coast to south-east Australia.	<b>Known to occur in the Great Sandy Strait</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				Migratory shorebird of the EAA. The Great Sandy Strait is an important non-breeding site in Australia (Bamford et al., 2008).		
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> Eastern Curlew	CE, LM, MI	NT	LC	Associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sand flats (Morcombe, 2003). Migratory shorebird of the EAA. Non-breeding period in Australia (Bamford et al, 2008).	<b>Known to occur in the Great Sandy Strait</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i> Whimbrel	LM, MI	SL	LC	Often found in mudflats of estuaries, particularly those with mangroves. Occasionally found on sandy or rocky beaches, on coral or rocky islets, or on intertidal reefs and platforms (Department of the Environment, 2015n). Migratory shorebird of the EAA. Non-breeding period in Australia (Bamford et al, 2008).	<b>Known to occur in the Great Sandy Strait</b> as a summer migrant (non-breeding). Previous collision risk assessment (Biosis, 2005) for this species has considered it unlikely to be at risk of rotor strike due to specific habitat requirements that restrict the species distribution to intertidal areas (Biosis, 2005).	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Low risk of impact due to specific habitat preferences. Further risk assessments undertaken during concurrent EPBC approval process.

EPBC Act (species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), Aust.): Ex= Extinct CE = Critically Endangered E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, MM = Migratory Marine, MT = Migratory Terrestrial, MW = Migratory Wetlands, LM = Listed Marine MI=Listed Migratory

NC Act (species listed under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 Act (NC Act), QLD):PE: Extinct in the Wild CE: Critically Endangered E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SLC = Special Least Concern, C = Least Concern

IUCN (species listed under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species) EX= Extinct, EW= Extinct in the Wild, CR= Critically Endangered, EN= Endangered, VU= Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, LC= Least Concern

Six (6) albatross species were reported in the SPRAT. All species have been excluded as they inhabit marine habitats not within the study area.

**Table 7 Likelihood of Occurrence - Flora**

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
<i>Acacia attenuata</i>	V	V	-	This species occurs on flat coastal lowland plains, at altitudes of lower than 30 m above sea level, typically occurring in seasonally waterlogged areas of wet heathland or heathland margins, open forest and woodland communities, and specifically on sandy poorly drained soils or peat swamps which are infertile. The species has been recorded growing in shrublands with <i>Leptospermum whitei</i> and <i>Baeckea frutescens</i> ; in wallum with <i>Banksia aemula</i> and <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> ; in woodlands with <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>E. umbra</i> and <i>Banksia oblongifolia</i> ; and in open forests of <i>E. umbra</i> , <i>E. racemosa</i> and <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and has been found in disturbed environments, such as roadsides subject to vegetation control. (Department of the Environment, 2016)	<b>High potential to occur</b> Previous records within Toolara State Forest (Wildlife Online)	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Acacia baueri</i> subsp. <i>Baueri</i> Tiny wattle		V		This species is found on infertile and often seasonally waterlogged sands in coastal heath (wallum) habitat and adjacent plateaus and low open woodland (DEHP, 2016).	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> Previous records in Great Sandy National Park	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Archidendron lovelliae</i> Bacon wood	V	V		Bacon Wood is a small tree, generally growing to 8 m and, less commonly, to 20 m. Bacon Wood has	<b>High potential to occur (in broader study area)</b>	<b>Low risk of impact</b>



Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				<p>a slender trunk and lightly rounded canopy. The leaves are bipinnate, with velvety, hairy ovoid leaflets 3-12 cm long. Flowers are red and occur in dense terminal clusters, with a mass of long stamens.</p> <p>Bacon Wood occurs in south-east Queensland, from the Cooloola to Fraser Island and the Wide Bay district. Bacon Wood occurs mostly on well-drained sandy loam soils, which are often alluvial in origin and contain clay or deep podosols. Bacon Wood occurs in wet sclerophyll woodland, subtropical lowland rainforest or riverine-type gallery forest. (Department of Environment, 2016)</p>	<p>Previous records within Toolara State Forest (Wildlife Online).</p> <p>No suitable habitat in elevated turbine locations or in heathland.</p> <p>Only suitable habitat is along Tinana Creek</p>	<p>Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.</p>
<p><i>Boronia keysii</i> Key's boronia</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Key's Boronia is an open shrub to 2 m high with deep rose-pink or white flowers. This species is found in lowland areas up to 20 m above sea level, where it is usually scattered through the understorey. It is found in mixed eucalypt and Brushbox <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> woodland, ranging to open forest, and varying in height from 8-35 m. The taller habitats are dominated by <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> and <i>E. intermedia</i> with well developed vineforest understorey.</p> <p>This species has a restricted distribution in the Noosa Plains area, between Kin Kin and Lake Cootharaba, east of Gympie, Qld. More specifically, it occurs in an area of approximately 150 ha on the lower Kin Kin Ck and upper Noosa R. basins, east of the private property of Tarangau.</p>	<p><b>Low potential to occur</b></p> <p>Although previous records within Toolara State Forest (Wildlife Online). No suitable habitat exists in the elevated wind turbine location nor in the observed gullies / creek lines within the study area.</p>	<p><b>Low risk of impact</b></p> <p>Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.</p>

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
<i>Boronia rivularis</i> Wide Bay boronia	-	NT	-	A shrub to 2 m that flowers in spring and early summer and is found mainly on sandy soil on Fraser Island and Cooloola. (Haslam, 2004)	<b>High potential to occur</b> Previous records within Toolara State Forest (Wildlife Online). Unlikely to occur in pine plantations.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> ( <i>Bosistoa selwynii</i> ) Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart	V	-	-	Three-leaved Bosistoa grows in lowland subtropical rainforest up to 300 m above sea level. (Department of the Environment, 2015c)	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat exists	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i> Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel	V	V	-	The Stinking Cryptocarya is restricted to coastal sands, or if not, then close to the coast, occurring in littoral rainforest on old sand dunes and subtropical rainforests over slate and occasionally on basalt to an altitude of 150 m.  Associated species include <i>Syzygium hemilamprum</i> (Broad-leaved Lilly Pilly), <i>Acronychia imperforata</i> (Beach Acronychia), <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> (Three-veined Laurel), <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (Tuckeroo), <i>Flindersia bennettiana</i> (Bennet's Ash), <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) and <i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> (Small-leaved Lilly Pilly). (Department of the Environment, 2015d)	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records and no suitable habitat exists	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i> Leafless Tongue-orchid	V	-	-	The Leafless Tongue-orchid has been reported to occur in a wide variety of habitats including heathlands, heathy woodlands, sedgeland, <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp. plains, dry sclerophyll forests	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				(shrub/grass sub-formation and shrubby sub-formation), forested wetlands, freshwater wetlands, grasslands, grassy woodlands, rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests (grassy sub-formation). Soils are generally considered to be moist and sandy, however, this species is also known to grow in dry or peaty soils. In south east Queensland, the associated plant community is <i>Banksia</i> spp./ <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. wallum heath. (Department of the Environment, 2015e). Tin Can Bay is the northern most distribution of this species.	Unlikely to occur in pine plantations. Suitable habitat in the northern portion of the study area is outside of the current know range.	Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i> Wedge-leaf tuckeroo	V			Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo is known from south-eastern Queensland over a range of approximately 450 km, between Brisbane and Curtis Island (SHG, 2006). Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo occurs in a number of small populations throughout its range, in dry rainforest and scrubby urbanised areas on moderate to very steep slopes, screeslope gullies and rocky stream channels at elevations of 60–550 m above sea level (Conservation Advice, 2008)	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No previous records or suitable habitat	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Fontania rostrata</i>	V	V		<i>Fontainea rostrata</i> is a tree or shrub growing 7–12 m high and is known from ten sites in the Gympie district, Teddington Weir and Mt Theebine near Glenwood, in Queensland, covering a distance of 100 km (BRI collection records, n.d.). This species occurs in notophyll vine forest on soil derived from metamorphic rock (Approved Conservation Advice, 2008).	<b>High potential to occur (Tinana Creek).</b> Suitable habitat along Tinana Creek. No suitable habitat in the eastern portion of the study area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				The main potential threats to <i>Fontainea rostrata</i> include clearing of vegetation, fire, invasion by weeds, and potential impacts of stochastic events due to restricted distribution.		
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> Macadamia nut	V			The Macadamia Nut is a medium-sized tree which can grow to approximately 20 m in height with a similar crown width, giving the tree a rounded shape. The Macadamia Nut grows in remnant rainforest, preferring partially open areas such as rainforest edges.	<b>Moderate potential to occur</b> No previous records. Only suitable habitat is associated with Tinana Creek in areas with transitional rainforest. No suitable habitat exists in the eastern portion of the study area.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i> Pineapple Zamia	E	E	EN	<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i> occurs in lowland (5–230 m altitude) open forest or woodland (wallum) dominated by banksias or eucalypts, or in shrub land or heath land, generally on stabilised sand dunes. (Queensland Herbarium, 2007)	<b>High potential to occur</b> Previous records within Toolara State Forest (Wildlife Online) Potential habitat exists in the remnant heath vegetation in the northern portion of the study area, road reserves and mature stands of pine plantations.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Phaius australis</i> Lesser Swamp-orchid	E	E	-	The Lesser Swamp-orchid is commonly associated with coastal wet heath/sedgeland wetlands, swampy grassland or swampy forest and often where Broad-leaved Paperbark or Swamp	<b>Low potential to occur</b> No suitable habitat exists and no previous records	<b>Low risk of impact</b>

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				<p>Mahogany are found. Typically, the Lesser Swamp-orchid is restricted to the swamp-forest margins, where it occurs in swamp sclerophyll forest (Broad-leaved Paperbark/Swamp Mahogany/Swamp Box (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>)), swampy rainforest (often with sclerophyll emergents), or fringing open forest. It is often associated with rainforest elements such as Bangalow Palm (<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>) or Cabbage Tree Palm (<i>Livistona australis</i>).</p> <p>This orchid species is relatively adaptable in its requirements for light and soil type. Soils range from acidic waterlogged peat, with a pH of 4.2 to peaty-sand, with a pH of 7.0. Soil parent materials include marine aeolian sand, the most common substrate, alluvium, granite, metasediments, hailstone gravel and sandstone. Soil types on sand range from shallow peat to humus/groundwater podzol. (Department of the Environment, 2015p)</p>		Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<p><i>Phebalium distans</i> Mt Berryman Phebalium</p>	CE	E	-	<p>Mt Berryman Phebalium is found in semi-evergreen vine thicket on red volcanic soils, or in communities adjacent to this vegetation type. Geology of the area in which this species occurs is deeply weathered basalt with undulating to hilly terrain. Soils range from red-brown earths to brown clays (derived from siltstone and mudstones), and lithosols to shallow, gravelly krasnozems (very dark brown loam), derived from the Main Range Volcanics of the Tertiary period. Vegetation associations in which Mt Berryman</p>	<p><b>Low potential to occur</b> No suitable habitat exists and no previous records</p>	<p><b>Low risk of impact</b> Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.</p>

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				Phebalium occur include microphyll to notophyll vine forest with or without <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> and low microphyll vine forest and semi-evergreen vine thicket with or without <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> which can be divided further into regional ecosystems depending on substrate, geography and associated vegetation species. (Department of the Environment, 2015q)		
<i>Pterostylis chaetophora</i>		E		A Terrestrial orchid with a slender flowering stem to 40 cm. The preferred habitat is seasonally moist, dry sclerophyll forest with a grass and shrub understorey. Flowers from September to November.	<b>Low potential to occur</b> 1 previous record within Toolara State Forest (Wildlife Online). No suitable habitat was observed during the site reconnaissance.	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i> Quassia	V	V	-	Endemic to Queensland and occurs in lowland rainforest most commonly but can also be found in other forest types. Commonly found in areas adjacent to watercourses. Found on a range of soil types including lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts and sands with clay subsoils. (DoE, 2013)  Quassia is a small shrub or tree that grows to about 6 m in height, with red flowers and red fruit occurring from November to March. Branchlets are ribbed, with fine, pale-brown hairs. Its leaves are 4.5–9 cm long, 6–12 mm wide, glabrous (hairless) or sometimes silky to pubescent only on the lower surface, with secondary veins numerous and regularly arranged. Leaves are stiff and leathery,	<b>Known to occur</b> Previous records within Tuan State Forest (Wildlife Online). Known to occur along Tinana Creek	<b>Low risk of impact</b>  Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				<p>narrow-elliptic or lanceolate, blunt or bluntly pointed, the margins bent under. They are green, glossy and hairless above, and sparsely hairy below. <i>Quassia</i> flowers occur in clusters of 1–4, and each flower has 8–10 stamens, with filaments densely villous (covered in small hairs) on the outer surface, the sepals are 0.75 to 1 mm long and the red petals are approximately 2.5 mm in length. The fruit are ovid-ellipsoid, 1 cm long, hairy and sometimes appear winged (George 1985; Harden 2000; Williams et al. 1984).</p> <p><i>Quassia</i> is endemic to Queensland and is currently known to occur in several localities between Scawfell Island, near Mackay, and Goomboorian, north of Gympie (QDNR 2001). <i>Quassia</i> has been confirmed as occurring in at least 40 sites (QDNR 2001). Included within this range are a number of populations along the Mary River; Tinana Creek, Tallegalla Weir, Teddington Weir pondage, and from Teddington Weir to Tiana Barrage (Belleng Pty Ltd 2004)</p>		
<p><i>Thesium australe</i> Austral Toadflax, Toadflax</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>V</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Austral Toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>) and a range of other grass species. The species occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams. (Department of the Environment, 2014)</p>	<p><b>Low potential to occur</b> No suitable habitat exists and no previous records</p>	<p><b>Low risk of impact</b> Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.</p>

Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				<p>Austral Toadflax occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites. Vegetation types include open grassy heath dominated by Swamp Myrtle (<i>Leptospermum myrtifolium</i>), Small-fruit Hakea (<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>), Alpine Bottlebrush (<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>), Woolly Grevillea (<i>Grevillea lanigera</i>), Coral Heath (<i>Epacris microphylla</i>) and <i>Poa</i> spp. (Griffith 1991); Kangaroo Grass grassland surrounded by <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodland; and grassland dominated by Barbed-wire Grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>). (Department of the Environment, 2014)</p> <p>The species flowers and fruits throughout the year on the coast and during summer at higher altitudes. In subalpine and tableland climates, the species dies back to rootstock during winter and resprouts in spring. In coastal areas the species persists all year round and may live for longer than two years. (Department of the Environment, 2014)</p>		
<p><i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i> Southern Penda</p>	V			<p>It is known from Kin Kin-Boreen Point–Cooroy District, near Noosa; Teddington Weir, south of Maryborough; and Granite Creek and Broken Creek, south-west of Miriam Vale (Barry &amp; Thomas 1994; Queensland Herbarium 2008b).</p> <p>In southern locations, southern penda occurs predominantly in riparian communities on slightly acid clayey sands to sandy clays derived from sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks. Associated vegetation includes notophyll vine</p>	<p><b>High potential to occur</b></p> <p>Previous records within Toolara State Forest (Wildlife Online). Only suitable habitat is along creeks in Western portion of study area such as Tinana Creek (provided riparian habitat</p>	<p><b>Low risk of impact</b></p> <p>Minimal disturbance of native vegetation for Project infrastructure.</p>



Species Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	IUCN Status	Habitat Preference	Likelihood of Occurrence	Risk Assessment
				<p>forest, simple notophyll mixed tall closed forest with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i> (hoop pine) emergents or in transitional rainforest where the upper stratum is composed mostly of tall sclerophyll elements with rainforest species restricted to a developing understorey or mid-storey (Barry &amp; Thomas 1994). At Granite Creek sites, it occurs on hillside on metasediments or old volcanic rocks in araucarian notophyll vine forest (McDonald pers. comm. 2001).</p> <p>Department of the Environment (2016). <i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i> in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat">http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat</a>. Accessed Mon, 24 Oct 2016 09:35:46 +1100.</p>	<p>is vine forest / transitional rainforest). No suitable habitat in eastern portion of the study area.</p>	

EPBC Act (species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), Aust.): Ex= Extinct CE = Critically Endangered E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, MM = Migratory Marine, MT = Migratory Terrestrial, MW = Migratory Wetlands, LM = Listed Marine MI=Listed Migratory

NC Act (species listed under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 Act (NC Act), QLD):PE: Extinct in the Wild CE: Critically Endangered E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SLC = Special Least Concern, C = Least Concern

IUCN (species listed under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species) EX= Extinct, EW= Extinct in the Wild, CR= Critically Endangered, EN= Endangered, VU= Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, LC= Least Concern

*Tiny wattle* – *Acacia baueri* subsp. *baueri*, *WetlandInfo*, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, Queensland, viewed 4 November 2016, <<http://wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/ecology/components/species/?acacia-baueri-subsp-baueri>>.

Department of the Environment (2016). *Archidendron lovelliae* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed Fri, 4 Nov 2016 10:44:39 +1100.

Department of the Environment (2016). *Boronia keysii* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed Fri, 4 Nov 2016 10:53:28 +1100.

Approved Conservation Advice for *Cupaniopsis shirleyana* (wedge-leaf tuckeroo). 2008. <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/3205-conservation-advice.pdf>

Department of the Environment (2016). *Acacia attenuata* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed Fri, 4 Nov 2016 12:16:40 +1100.

Department of the Environment (2016). *Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed Fri, 4 Nov 2016 12:24:49 +1100

SUPERSEDED

SUPERSEDED

**APPENDIX C  
DESKTOP SEARCH RESULTS**



# EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 14/09/17 13:47:16

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

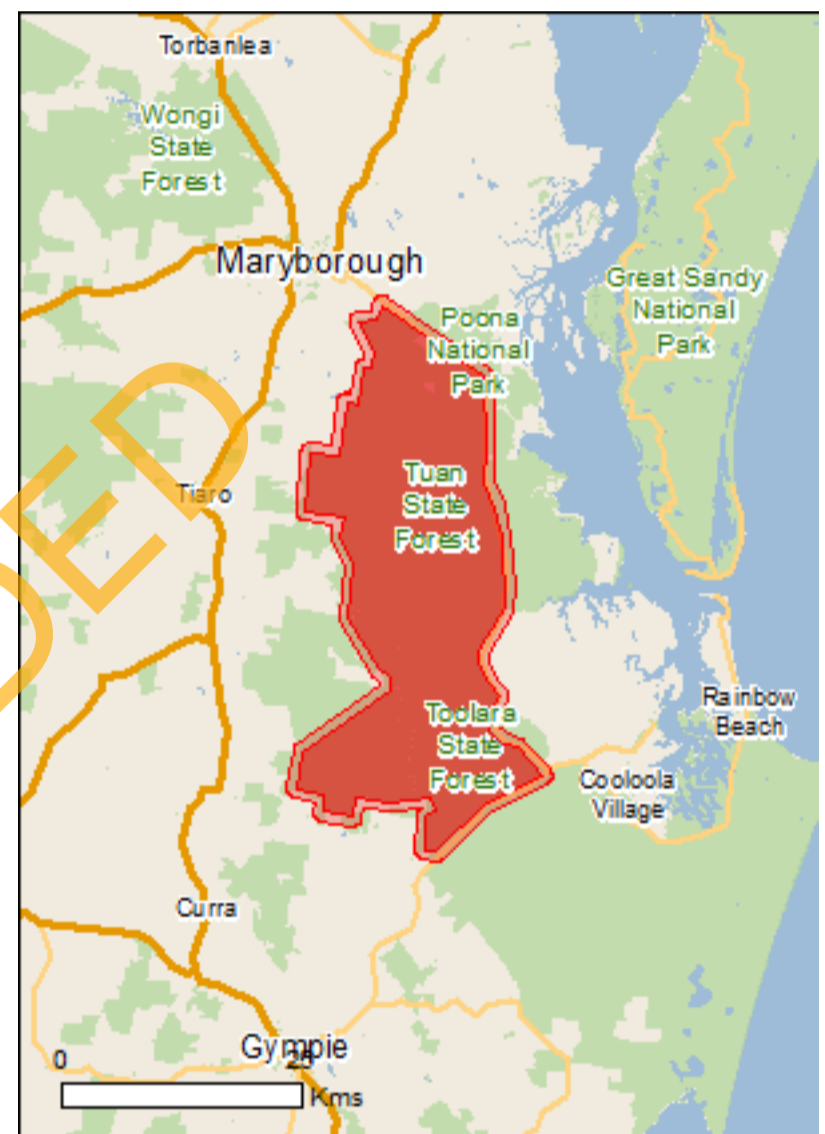
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are ©Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), ©PSMA 2010

[Coordinates](#)

[Buffer: 1.0Km](#)



SUPERSEDED

# Summary

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

<a href="#">World Heritage Properties:</a>	None
<a href="#">National Heritage Places:</a>	None
<a href="#">Wetlands of International Importance:</a>	1
<a href="#">Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Marine Area:</a>	None
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:</a>	1
<a href="#">Listed Threatened Species:</a>	57
<a href="#">Listed Migratory Species:</a>	33

## Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

<a href="#">Commonwealth Land:</a>	1
<a href="#">Commonwealth Heritage Places:</a>	1
<a href="#">Listed Marine Species:</a>	43
<a href="#">Whales and Other Cetaceans:</a>	None
<a href="#">Critical Habitats:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:</a>	None
<a href="#">Commonwealth Reserves Marine:</a>	None

## Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

<a href="#">State and Territory Reserves:</a>	2
<a href="#">Regional Forest Agreements:</a>	None
<a href="#">Invasive Species:</a>	38
<a href="#">Nationally Important Wetlands:</a>	1
<a href="#">Key Ecological Features (Marine)</a>	None

# Details

## Matters of National Environmental Significance

### Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)

[\[ Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Proximity
<a href="#">Great sandy strait (including great sandy strait, tin can bay and tin can</a>	Within Ramsar site

### Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[\[ Resource Information \]](#)

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia</a>	Critically Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

### Listed Threatened Species

[\[ Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<b>Birds</b>		
<a href="#">Anthochaera phrygia</a> Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area
<a href="#">Botaurus poiciloptilus</a> Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris tenuirostris</a> Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius mongolus</a> Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</a> Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Erythrotriorchis radiatus</a> Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Geophaps scripta scripta</a> Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Limosa lapponica baueri</a> Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri), Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit [86380]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Limosa lapponica menzbieri</a> Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Bar-tailed Godwit (menzbieri) [86432]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Poephila cincta cincta</a> Southern Black-throated Finch [64447]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Rostratula australis</a> Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Turnix melanogaster</a> Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Fish</b>		
<a href="#">Maccullochella mariensis</a> Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Nannoperca oxleyana</a> Oxleyan Pygmy Perch [64468]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Neoceratodus forsteri</a> Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Pseudomugil mellis</a> Honey Blue-eye [26180]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Frogs</b>		
<a href="#">Litoria olongburensis</a> Wallum Sedge Frog [1821]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Mixophyes iteratus</a> Giant Barred Frog, Southern Barred Frog [1944]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<b>Insects</b>		
<a href="#">Argynnis hyperbius inconstans</a> Australian Fritillary [88056]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Phyllodes imperialis smithersi</a> Pink Underwing Moth [86084]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<b>Mammals</b>		
<a href="#">Chalinolobus dwyeri</a> Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Dasyurus hallucatus</a> Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area



Name	Status	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Petauroides volans</a> Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)</a> Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</a> Long-nosed Potoroo (SE mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Pteropus poliocephalus</a> Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area
<a href="#">Xeromys myoides</a> Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<b>Other</b>		
<a href="#">Macrozamia parcifolia</a> [64682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</a> Pineapple Zamia [5712]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Plants</b>		
<a href="#">Acacia attenuata</a> [10690]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Arthraxon hispidus</a> Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Baloghia marmorata</a> Marbled Baloghia, Jointed Baloghia [8463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Bosistoa transversa</a> Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Cossinia australiana</a> Cossinia [3066]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Cryptocarya foetida</a> Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel [11976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Cryptostylis hunteriana</a> Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Cupaniopsis shirleyana</a> Wedge-leaf Tuckeroo [3205]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Fontainea rostrata</a> [24039]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Fontainea venosa</a> [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Macadamia integrifolia</a> Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur



Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
<a href="#">Macadamia ternifolia</a> Small-fruited Queensland Nut, Gympie Nut [7214]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Phaius australis</a> Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Samadera bidwillii</a> Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Sophora fraseri</a> [8836]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Thesium australe</a> Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Triunia robusta</a> [14747]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Xanthostemon oppositifolius</a> Penda, Southern Penda, Luya's Hardwood [8738]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

#### Reptiles

<a href="#">Delma torquata</a> Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Egernia rugosa</a> Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Elseya albagula</a> Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle [81648]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Elusor macrurus</a> Mary River Turtle, Mary River Tortoise [64389]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Furina dunmalli</a> Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area

#### Listed Migratory Species

[ [Resource Information](#) ]

\* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<b>Migratory Marine Birds</b>		
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Migratory Marine Species</b>		
<a href="#">Crocodylus porosus</a> Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Migratory Terrestrial Species</b>		
<a href="#">Cuculus optatus</a> Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence within area
<a href="#">Monarcha melanopsis</a> Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Monarcha trivirgatus</a> Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Rhipidura rufifrons</a> Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<b>Migratory Wetlands Species</b>		
<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Arenaria interpres</a> Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris alba</a> Sanderling [875]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ruficollis</a> Red-necked Stint [860]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris subminuta</a> Long-toed Stint [861]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris tenuirostris</a> Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius bicinctus</a> Double-banded Plover [895]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius mongolus</a> Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence within area
<a href="#">Limosa lapponica</a> Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Limosa limosa</a> Black-tailed Godwit [845]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius phaeopus</a> Whimbrel [849]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Pluvialis fulva</a> Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Pluvialis squatarola</a> Grey Plover [865]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa brevipes</a> Grey-tailed Tattler [851]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a> Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Xenus cinereus</a> Terek Sandpiper [59300]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

SUPERSEDED

### Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

#### Commonwealth Land [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Defence - TIN CAN BAY TRAINING AREA

#### Commonwealth Heritage Places [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State	Status
Natural		
<a href="#">Wide Bay Military Reserve</a>	QLD	Listed place

#### Listed Marine Species [\[ Resource Information \]](#)

\* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		

<a href="#">Actitis hypoleucos</a> Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
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<a href="#">Anseranas semipalmata</a> Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species
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Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Apus pacificus</a> Fork-tailed Swift [678]		habitat may occur within area  Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Ardea alba</a> Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Ardea ibis</a> Cattle Egret [59542]		Breeding likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Arenaria interpres</a> Ruddy Turnstone [872]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris acuminata</a> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris alba</a> Sanderling [875]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris canutus</a> Red Knot, Knot [855]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ferruginea</a> Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris melanotos</a> Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris ruficollis</a> Red-necked Stint [860]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris subminuta</a> Long-toed Stint [861]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Calidris tenuirostris</a> Great Knot [862]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius bicinctus</a> Double-banded Plover [895]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius leschenaultii</a> Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius mongolus</a> Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover [879]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Charadrius ruficapillus</a> Red-capped Plover [881]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Cuculus saturatus</a> Oriental Cuckoo, Himalayan Cuckoo [710]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Gallinago hardwickii</a> Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area



Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Haliaeetus leucogaster</a> White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Heteroscelus brevipes</a> Grey-tailed Tattler [59311]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Himantopus himantopus</a> Black-winged Stilt [870]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Hirundapus caudacutus</a> White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Lathamus discolor</a> Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Limosa lapponica</a> Bar-tailed Godwit [844]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Limosa limosa</a> Black-tailed Godwit [845]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Merops ornatus</a> Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
<a href="#">Monarcha melanopsis</a> Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Monarcha trivirgatus</a> Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Myiagra cyanoleuca</a> Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius madagascariensis</a> Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Numenius phaeopus</a> Whimbrel [849]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Pandion haliaetus</a> Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Pluvialis fulva</a> Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Pluvialis squatarola</a> Grey Plover [865]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</a> Red-necked Avocet [871]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Rhipidura rufifrons</a> Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
<a href="#">Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)</a> Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa nebularia</a> Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Tringa stagnatilis</a> Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
<a href="#">Xenus cinereus</a> Terek Sandpiper [59300]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

## Reptiles

<a href="#">Crocodylus porosus</a> Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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## Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves	[ Resource Information ]
Name	State
Poona	QLD
Tinana Creek	QLD

## Invasive Species [ Resource Information ]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<b>Birds</b>		
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Columba livia</i> Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Passer domesticus</i> House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Frogs</b>		
<i>Rhinella marina</i> Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Mammals</b>		
<i>Bos taurus</i> Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Equus caballus</i> Horse [5]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Felis catus</i> Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Lepus capensis</i> Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Mus musculus</i> House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Rattus rattus</i> Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Sus scrofa</i> Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Plants</b>		
<i>Annona glabra</i> Pond Apple, Pond-apple Tree, Alligator Apple, Bullock's Heart, Cherimoya, Monkey Apple, Bobwood, Corkwood [6311]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine [2643]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus [62425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> Climbing Asparagus-fern [48993]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish		Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171] <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		habitat likely to occur within area  Species or species habitat may occur within area
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i> Bitou Bush [16332]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda [18913] <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper [85119]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area  Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass [31754]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Lantana camara</i> Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892] <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area  Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Protasparagus densiflorus</i> Asparagus Fern, Plume Asparagus [5015]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Protasparagus plumosus</i> Climbing Asparagus-fern, Ferny Asparagus [11747]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead [68483]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S.babylonica</i> , <i>S.x calodendron</i> & <i>S.x reichardtii</i> Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Salvinia molesta</i> Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Reptiles</b>		
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<b>Nationally Important Wetlands</b>		<b>[ Resource Information ]</b>
Name		State
<a href="#">Wide Bay Military Training Area C</a>		QLD



# Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

## Coordinates

-25.56654 152.750652,-25.565301 152.749279,-25.565301 152.749279,-25.62475 152.844036,-25.685408 152.845409,-25.713869 152.844036,-25.736138 152.855022,-25.75964 152.860515,-25.779428 152.861889,-25.801685 152.864635,-25.820229 152.863262,-25.856073 152.838543,-25.867195 152.839916,-25.883258 152.849529,-25.894377 152.857769,-25.912907 152.846782,-25.922788 152.849529,-25.932669 152.861889,-25.936374 152.875621,-25.959836 152.898967,-25.982059 152.846782,-26.024024 152.80009,-26.02279 152.789104,-25.994403 152.790477,-25.9907 152.798717,-25.978355 152.793224,-25.982059 152.757518,-25.97959 152.724559,-25.994403 152.721813,-25.9907 152.694347,-25.975886 152.69572,-25.970948 152.669628,-25.940078 152.675121,-25.889435 152.756145,-25.87708 152.756145,-25.872137 152.747905,-25.827646 152.717693,-25.781901 152.723186,-25.758403 152.710827,-25.74356 152.713573,-25.738612 152.677868,-25.689121 152.681987,-25.692833 152.710827,-25.647036 152.71632,-25.648274 152.725933,-25.618559 152.732799,-25.617321 152.739666,-25.604937 152.741039,-25.578927 152.727306,-25.577689 152.745159,-25.56654 152.750652

# Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
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- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
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- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.



# Queensland Government

## Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Selected Area  
Species: All  
Type: All  
Status: All  
Records: Confirmed  
Area: Neerdie State Forest 2  
Email: paul.fox@premise.com.au  
Date submitted: Wednesday 13 Sep 2017 14:58:46  
Date extracted: Wednesday 13 Sep 2017 15:00:10

The number of records retrieved = 68

### **Disclaimer**

As the DSITIA is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. The information provided should only be used for the project for which it was requested and it should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from Wildlife Online when it is used.

The State of Queensland does not invite reliance upon, nor accept responsibility for this information. Persons should satisfy themselves through independent means as to the accuracy and completeness of this information.

No statements, representations or warranties are made about the accuracy or completeness of this information. The State of Queensland disclaims all responsibility for this information and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs you may incur as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way for any reason.

Feedback about Wildlife Online should be emailed to [wildlife.online@science.dsitia.qld.gov.au](mailto:wildlife.online@science.dsitia.qld.gov.au)

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	weebill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	pieb currawong		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove		C		1
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	white-winged chough		C		1
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo		C		1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra		C		1
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	black-chinned honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	striped honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird		C		1
animals	birds	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella		C		1
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter		C		1
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River cod			E	1/1
plants	cycads	Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i>			E	E	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	pastel flower		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon redolens</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium gunnii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Flemingia parviflora</i>	flemingia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum simulans</i>			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus graveolens</i>	flea bush		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	<i>Sida hackettiana</i> subsp. (Gayndah P.Grimshaw+PG2388)			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Sauropus hirtellus</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala triflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	wandering jew		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	nodding club rush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> var. <i>polystachyos</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	common fringe-rush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus trinervis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus laevis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>vannata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra laxa</i>	broad-leaved matrush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Aristida gracilipes</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Aristida vagans</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ramularis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus natalensis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne montana</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Sarga leiocladum</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>			C		1/1

#### CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The codes are Extinct in the Wild (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (C) or Not Protected ( ).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The values of EPBC are Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V).

Records – The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon for the record option selected (i.e. All, Confirmed or Specimens).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. The second number located after the / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.



# Queensland Government

## Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Selected Area  
Species: All  
Type: All  
Status: All  
Records: Confirmed  
Area: Toolara State Forest  
Email: paul.fox@premise.com.au  
Date submitted: Wednesday 13 Sep 2017 15:22:30  
Date extracted: Wednesday 13 Sep 2017 15:30:25

The number of records retrieved = 279

### **Disclaimer**

As the DSITIA is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. The information provided should only be used for the project for which it was requested and it should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from Wildlife Online when it is used.

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records	
animals	amphibians	Bufo	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	Y			8	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	wallum sedgefrog		V	V	2	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		5/3	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog		C		1	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	wallum rocketfrog		V		6/3	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog		C		1/1	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	emerald spotted treefrog		C		2	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria lesueuri sensu lato</i>	stony creek frog		C		1	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog		C		11	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	Cooloola sedgefrog		NT		1/1	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog		C		2	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Cyclorana alboguttata</i>	greenstripe frog		C		1/1	
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	eastern stony creek frog		C		7	
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog		C		5	
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet		C		1	
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	great barred frog		C		4	
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog		C		1	
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet		V		11/1	
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	clicking froglet		C		4	
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	dusky gungan		C		2	
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite		C		1	
animals	birds	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian darter		C		1	
animals	birds	Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	bush stone-curlew		C		1	
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	white-throated nightjar		C		1	
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	dusky honeyeater		C		1	
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant		C		1	
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypocysta adiante adiante</i>	orange ringlet				1	
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea andromacha andromacha</i>	glasswing				1	
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Belenois java teutonia</i>	caper white				1	
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	swamp wallaby			C	2	
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Y			12/10	
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	grassland melomys			C	2	
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider			C	2	
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		V	V	1	
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	little red flying-fox			C	1	
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				1	
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River cod			E	5/5	
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i>	Oxleyan pygmy perch		V	E	1	
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish				1	
animals	ray-finned fishes	Pseudomugilidae	<i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Pacific blue eye				1	
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon			C	2/1	
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	frilled lizard			C	1	
animals	reptiles	Boidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python			C	1	
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Elseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle			E	CE	6
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>	saw-shelled turtle			C	2	
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake			C	1	

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	wood gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	black-bellied swamp snake		C		2/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	eastern small-eyed snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	<i>Delma plebeia</i>	common delma		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless lizard		C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	common scaly-foot		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Microporellus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Amanita</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Pisolithus marmoratus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Polyporus dictyopus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Ramaria</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Russula</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Cymatoderma elegans</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Trametes lactinea</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Typhula</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Hexagonia</i>			C		2/2
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Tremella fimbriata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Calyptella longipes</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Crepidotus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Amanita ochrophylla</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Rhizopogon</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Ryvardenia</i>			C		1/1
plants	conifers	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	hoop pine		C		1
plants	conifers	Araucariaceae	<i>Agathis robusta</i>	kauri pine		C		1
plants	conifers	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus spinulosus</i>	dwarf plum-pine		C		1/1
plants	cycads	Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia pauli-guillielmi</i>			E	E	3/3
plants	ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes aristata</i>	prickly shield fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea incisa</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Schizaeaceae	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	snake fern		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>	banana bush		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia magnifolia</i>			C		3/2
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia fraseri</i>	narrow-leaved milk vine		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus australis</i>	southern melodinus		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha longifolia</i>	star hair bush		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Rutidosia murchisonii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Byttneriaceae	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	brown kurrajong		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Byttneriaceae	<i>Seringia arborescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia tomentella</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Carpodetaceae	<i>Abrophyllum ornans</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>			C		1/1



Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>	broad-leaved boxwood		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria calycina</i>	pink bindweed		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia linearis</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros yandina</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	ash quandong		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus eumundi</i>	Eumundi quandong		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetradlea thymifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon leptospermoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Agiortia pedicellata</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	wallum heath		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton stigmatosus</i>	white croton		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	yellow peabush		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea myrtoidea</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium pinnatum</i>	poor mans gold		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Aeschynomene falcata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Oxylobium robustum</i>	tree shaggy pea		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Aotus lanigera</i>	pointed aotus		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ulicifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>ramosissimus</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum gracile</i> var. <i>gracile</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus chinensis</i> subsp. <i>verrucosus</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	white beech		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos psilosperma</i>	strychnine tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme paludosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia complanata</i>	flatstem wattle		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia cincinnata</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia hubbardiana</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> var. <i>longiracemosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia attenuata</i>			V	V	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> subsp. <i>leiocalyx</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron grandiflorum</i>	lace flower tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia oshanesii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxydon</i>	blackwood		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron lovelliae</i>	bacon wood		V	V	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	sweet wattle		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Austromyrtus glabra</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Xanthostemon oppositifolius</i>	southern penda		V	V	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum whitei</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	thyme honeymyrtle		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	blackbutt		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	tantoon		C		3/3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i>	scribbly gum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i>	weeping tea-tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca pachyphylla</i>			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Homoranthus virgatus</i>	twiggy homoranthus		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Archirhodomyrtus beckleri</i>	rose myrtle		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	red bloodwood		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	lillypilly satinash		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i>			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> subsp. <i>glomulifera</i>			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum speciosum</i>			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	red mahogany		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	flooded gum		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Sannantha bidwillii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia acuminata</i>	cooloola ironwood		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea punctata</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Cleistanthus cunninghamii</i>	omega		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Picrodendraceae	<i>Petalostigma triloculare</i>	forest quinine		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	yellow pittosporum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala paniculata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Strangea linearis</i>	strangea		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea hilliana</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	small-leaved geebung		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea benthamii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	devil's rice		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	dwarf banksia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia robur</i>	broad-leaved banksia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea actites</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	pink ash		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus chartaceus</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia falcifolia</i>	wallum boronia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia bennettii</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia keysii</i>	Key's boronia		V	V	3/3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria minutiflora</i> subsp. <i>minutiflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Halfordia kendack</i>	saffron heart		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rosmarinifolia</i>	forest boronia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Wide Bay boronia		NT		4/4
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria laxiflora</i>	wallum zieria		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Philothea queenslandica</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crow's ash		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria furfuracea</i> subsp. <i>euthadenia</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia wilcoxiana</i>	silver aspen		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	bumpy ash		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Sarcopteryx stipata</i>	steelwood		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Mischocarpus pyriformis</i> subsp. <i>pyriformis</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Guioa acutifolia</i>	northern guioa		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Sapotaceae	<i>Pleioluma queenslandica</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella chartacea</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Sterculiaceae	<i>Argyrodendron</i> sp. (Kin Kin W.D.Francis AQ81198)	rusty tulip oak		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	peanut tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium debile</i>	frail trigger plant		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos stawellii</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos thwaitesii</i>	buff hazelwood		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus sterculiifolia</i>			C		1
plants	liverworts	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania corbieri</i>			C		1/1
plants	liverworts	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Lepidozia</i>			C		1/1
plants	liverworts	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Bazzania</i>			C		1/1
plants	liverworts	Lepidoziaceae	<i>Zoopsis argentea</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Annonaceae	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>			C		1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	dodder laurel		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea leefeana</i>			C		1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia elliptica</i>	grey walnut		C		1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea reticulata</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra discolor</i>	domatia tree		C		2/2
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya macdonaldii</i>	McDonald's laurel		C		2/1
plants	lower dicots	Linderniaceae	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Menispermaceae	<i>Sarcopetalum harveyanum</i>	pearl vine		C		1
plants	lower dicots	Piperaceae	<i>Piper hederaceum</i> var. <i>hederaceum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Zephyranthes carinata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Arecaceae	<i>Calamus muelleri</i>	lawyer vine		C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Chorizandra sphaerocephala</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora rubra</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>laterale</i>			C		2/2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	pithy swordsgedge		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> var. <i>polystachyos</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus laevis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis recurvata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>blakei</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus haspan</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	tall sawsgedge		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus apogon</i> var. <i>apogon</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon scariosum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	whip vine		C		2/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>assera</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Johnsoniaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	yellow autumn lily		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	branching rush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	vanilla plant		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	red-fruited palm lily		C		1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	large toungue orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. (Toolara R.Crane 1322)			E		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis antennifera</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Eriochilus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	slender onion orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	pixie caps		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Glossodia minor</i>	small wax lip orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Caleana major</i>	flying duck orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra angustifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	brown beaks		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	wiry panic		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	whiskey grass	Y			2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Ottochloa nodosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis bahiensis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Restionaceae	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Restionaceae	<i>Sporadanthus caudatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>meiostachyum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Restionaceae	<i>Baloskion pallens</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea fulva</i>	swamp grasstree		C		1/1
plants	mosses	Lembophyllaceae	<i>Camptochaete excavata</i>			C		1/1
plants	mosses	Polytrichaceae	<i>Dawsonia polytrichoides</i>			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	mosses	Rhizogoniaceae	<i>Pyrrhobryum paramattense</i>				C	1/1
plants	spike mosses	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	swamp selaginella			C	1/1
plants		Notothyladaceae	<i>Phaeoceros carolinianus</i>				C	1/1

#### CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The codes are Extinct in the Wild (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (C) or Not Protected ( ).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The values of EPBC are Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V).

Records – The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon for the record option selected (i.e. All, Confirmed or Specimens).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. The second number located after the / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

SUPERSEDED



# Queensland Government

## Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Selected Area

Species: All

Type: All

Status: All

Records: Confirmed

Area: Tuan State Forest

Email: paul.fox@premise.com.au

Date submitted: Wednesday 13 Sep 2017 15:21:54

Date extracted: Wednesday 13 Sep 2017 15:30:51

The number of records retrieved = 275

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufo	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	Y			3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	wallum rocketfrog		V		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog		C		23
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet		V		19/3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia sp.</i>					1/1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo		V		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	emu		C		3
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	little wattlebird		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	white-cheeked honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl		V		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook		C		1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	evening brown				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Delias argenthona argenthona</i>	scarlet jezebel				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	large grass-yellow				1
animals	mammals	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	dog	Y			1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Planigale maculata</i>	common planigale		C		12/9
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Antechinus flavipes flavipes</i>	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)		C		2/2
animals	mammals	Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	dugong		V		1
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	yellow-bellied sheath-tail bat		C		2/1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	red-necked wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	bush rat		C		2
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	grassland melomys		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Y			4
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	water mouse		V	V	41/1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	pale field-rat		C		2/1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Melomys sp.</i>					1
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	southern greater glider		V	V	1/1
animals	mammals	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig	Y			1
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna		SL		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	little broad-nosed bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	greater broad-nosed bat		C		4/1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	hoary wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens sp.</i>					1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River cod			E	2/2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora nobbi</i>	nobbi		C		5/1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	bearded dragon		C		2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	tommy roundhead		C		2/2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	frilled lizard		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Elseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle		E	CE	1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>	saw-shelled turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	freshwater snake		C		2/2
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura tryoni</i>	southern spotted velvet gecko		C		2/2
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Amalosia rhombifer</i>	zig-zag gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	black-bellied swamp snake		C		5/4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis amicula</i>	friendly sunskink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink		C		3/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	tussock rainbow-skink		C		2/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	fire-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	scute-snouted calyptotis		C		5/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		21/19
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	<i>Anilius wiedii</i>	brown-snouted blind snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	sand monitor		C		1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Chlorophyllum molybdites</i>	green-spored parasol		C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Lycoperdon</i>			C		1/1
plants	cycads	Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i>			E	E	22/20
plants	cycads	Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia douglasii</i>			C		7/7
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>			C		1
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum sylvaticum</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum camfieldii</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	fishbone water fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	swamp bracken		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	common bracken		C		4
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea dimorpha</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Osmundaceae	<i>Todea barbara</i>	king fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	fragrant climbing fern		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Anacardiaceae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	mango	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Apiaceae	<i>Platysace linearifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apiaceae	<i>Apium prostratum</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha longifolia</i>	star hair bush		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	groundsel bush	Y			1



Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Conyza</i>					1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	blue billygoat weed	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>		Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	thickhead	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Byttneriaceae	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	brown kurrajong			C	1
plants	higher dicots	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	white root			C	1
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>				C	4
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>	broad-leaved boxwood			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Suaeda australis</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria cunninghamii</i>	slender cucumber			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Cunoniaceae	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i>	white cherry			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Cunoniaceae	<i>Bauera capitata</i>	clustered bauera			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia salicifolia</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	ash quandong			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Sprengelia sprengelioides</i>	sprengelia			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Woolfsia pungens</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>	red cluster heath			C	2
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon deformis</i>				C	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>	wedding bush			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Stylosanthes viscosa</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium pinnatum</i>	poor mans gold			C	1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria</i>				C	2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Oxylobium robustum</i>	tree shaggy pea			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	variable bossiaea			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Hovea clavata</i>				C	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium virgatum</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea dasycarpa</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	<i>Velleia spathulata</i>	wild pansies			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha satereioides</i>	native pennyroyal			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Chloanthes parviflora</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia tenuicaulis</i>	tufted westringia			C	1
plants	higher dicots	Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme paludosa</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>				C	1
plants	higher dicots	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma malabathricum subsp. malabathricum</i>				C	2
plants	higher dicots	Meliaceae	<i>Synoum glandulosum subsp. glandulosum</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>				C	3
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia bakeri</i>	marblewood			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>				C	2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia attenuata</i>			V	V	3/3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	sweet wattle		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia flavescens</i>	toothed wattle		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia complanata</i>	flatstem wattle		C		4/2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i>	Bancroft's red gum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Queensland peppermint		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	red bloodwood		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca salicina</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	red mahogany		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus portuensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Sannantha bidwillii</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	spotted gum		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	tantoon		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Micromyrtus leptocalyx</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood		C		3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa</i>	scribbly gum		C		3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Pilidiostigma rhytispermum</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	carrol		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	rusty gum		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus microcladus</i>			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>			C		2
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Picrodendraceae	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	quinine tree		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Picrodendraceae	<i>Petalostigma triloculare</i>	forest quinine		C		4/1
plants	higher dicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	yellow pittosporum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	trailing speedwell		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia cornifolia</i>	broad-leaved geebung		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	small-leaved geebung		C		4/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Xylomelum benthamii</i>			C		2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia aemula</i>	wallum banksia		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea actites</i>			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	dwarf banksia		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea reptans</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile shirleyae</i>			C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	devil's rice		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Strangea linearis</i>	strangea		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia robur</i>	broad-leaved banksia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea benthamii</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>			C		3
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	crinkle bush		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus chartaceus</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	white eye	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	hairy psychotria		C		3/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria minutiflora</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Wide Bay boronia		NT		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Halfordia kendack</i>	saffron heart		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Phebalium woombye</i>	wallum phebalium		C		3/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia imperforata</i>	beach acronychia		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	large-leaved hop bush		C		4/2
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Simaroubaceae	<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>			V	V	3/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nodiflorum</i>		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	grassy-leaved trigger-flower		C		2/1
plants	higher dicots	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos thwaitesii</i>	buff hazelwood		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>					2
plants	higher dicots	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>			C		2/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	downy devil's twine		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	dodder laurel		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i>			C		3/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>	hard corkwood		C		2/1
plants	lower dicots	Menispermaceae	<i>Hypserpa decumbens</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>			C		1
plants	lower dicots	Winteraceae	<i>Tasmannia insipida</i>	brush pepperbush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Arecaceae	<i>Livistona</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Arecaceae	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	piccabeen palm		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Arecaceae	<i>Livistona decora</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>			C		2/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea muelleri</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis recurvata</i>			C		3/2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora heterochaeta</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	sword grass		C		1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>blakei</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon nanum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon australe</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	whip vine		C		1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>			C		2
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	scrambling lily		C		1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella rara</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Johnsoniaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	yellow autumn lily		C		1
plants	monocots	Johnsoniaceae	<i>Tricoryne anceps</i> subsp. <i>pteroaulon</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	vanilla plant		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Genoplesium acuminatum</i>			C		2/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Genoplesium sagittiferum</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>	tree spider orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>	tall leek orchid		C		1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	slender sun orchid		C		1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas undulatus</i>	tailed helmet orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i>	pink nodding orchid		C		1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>	austral ladies tresses		C		1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis russellii</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes australis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	horned orchid		C		2/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Pandanaceae	<i>Freycinetia scandens</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	creeping shade grass		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass		C		3
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass	Y			1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Ottocloa nodosa</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Aristida warburgii</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbed-wire grass		C		1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eriachne glabrata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	blady grass		C		2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	whiskey grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	sweet sarsaparilla		C		2
plants	monocots	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>			C		1
plants	monocots	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>			C		2
plants	monocots	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia arundelliana</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	wild ginger		C		1/1
plants	mosses	Leucobryaceae	<i>Leucobryum</i>			C		1/1

SUPERSEDED

#### CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The codes are Extinct in the Wild (PE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (C) or Not Protected ( ).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The values of EPBC are Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V).

Records – The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon for the record option selected (i.e. All, Confirmed or Specimens).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. The second number located after the / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

SUPERSEDED

**APPENDIX D  
FIELD DATA**



**Table 8 Bird species list by site, date and time**

Family	Species	Common name	8 December 2016				15 March 2017						
			PC1-1	PC1-2	PC1-3	PC1-4	PC2-1	PC2-2	PC2-3	PC2-4	PC2-5	PC2-6	PC2-7
			7:21-7:41	7:58-8:18	13:59-14:19	14:50-15:10	10:01-10:21	10:32-10:52	11:11-11:31	11:44-12:04	12:23-12:43	12:56-13:16	13:28-13:48
Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling kite						X					
Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated needletail	X	X					X				
Artamidae	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		X					X				
Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey butcherbird	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced cuckoo-shrike				X							
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird	X										
Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu		X									
Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed cisticola	X	X									
Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated treecreeper						X					
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered dove								X	X	X	
Columbidae	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown cuckoo-dove		X						X			
Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common bronzewing							X				
Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb fruit-dove				X							
Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow					X		X				X
Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining bronze-cuckoo	X										
Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed finch		X			X	X		X			
Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred finch		X						X			
Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing kookaburra					X			X			
Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated fairy-wren	X	X			X				X		
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced honeyeater	X										
Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown honeyeater						X	X				
Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner									X	X	
Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	

			8 December 2016				15 March 2017						
			PC1-1	PC1-2	PC1-3	PC1-4	PC2-1	PC2-2	PC2-3	PC2-4	PC2-5	PC2-6	PC2-7
Family	Species	Common name	7:21-7:41	7:58-8:18	13:59-14:19	14:50-15:10	10:01-10:21	10:32-10:52	11:11-11:31	11:44-12:04	12:23-12:43	12:56-13:16	13:28-13:48
Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy friarbird					X	X		X			
Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow bee-eater		X	X	X			X				
Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless flycatcher				X							
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian pipit	X						X				
Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			X	X					X	X	
Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed oriole	X	X									
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey shrike-thrush				X				X		X	
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden whistler						X					
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous whistler	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern yellow robin				X						X	X
Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot				X							
Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow lorikeet							X	X			
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey fantail				X	X				X		
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie wagtail						X	X				
Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	X	X				X					
		<b>Site Richness</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table 9 Flying-fox camp locations and observations**

Map No.	Location	Notes	Observations 07.12.16
161	Gympie Township, Widgee	Nationally Important Flying-fox Colony. 23 km (southwest) from the closest wind turbine corridor in the southern area which is the corridor starting in Neerdie State Forest. 56 km from the northern most corridor.	This camp shows consistency in its activity. Since the National Flying-fox census started in 2012, there has been 15 census surveys. All but 4 of those have reported GHFF in numbers greater than 2,500 and one survey (May 2015) reported numbers greater than 50,000. The May 2017 survey reported GHFF estimates of 500 – 2,500 individuals.
2	Sunshine Acres, Black Swamp	25km north of scoping area boundary.	1-499 blacks in 2015. Camp inactive since 2015 survey.
4	Maryborough, Saltwater Creek	Surveyed but no flying-foxes were found	The camp was surveyed in February 2017, and no flying-foxes were found. <sup>1</sup>
5	Maryborough, Tinana Island	Surveyed but none found. Blacks in 2016.	Access from bank (within 500m). No direct or indirect observations of activity.
6	Maryborough, Little Tinana (north of 5)	Blacks in 2013 (cat 3). None since then. GHFF in 2012 (cat 4). No flying-foxes since 2013.	Access from bank (within 150m). No direct or indirect observations of activity.
7	Tinana, Franklins Close	Surveyed but none found	Not active
8	Kent St, Maryborough	13 km northwest of the closest turbine corridor (corridor leading off Maryborough – Cooloola Road) and 50km from the furthest turbine. Blacks (cat 2) in 2016. GHFF (cat 5) in 2015	Active: GHFF = category 1; BFF = category 3
9	Albion Road Wetlands (Island plantation 533)	GHFF in 2013 (cat 3) and 2014 (cat 2). Blacks (cat 2) in 2015. None in 2016.	Not active
10	Maaroom, Esplanade	Surveyed but no flying-foxes were found. GHFF were present (10,000 – 15,999) in 2015 and Blacks (2,500 – 9,999)	Not active
11	Boonaroo Point, Maroom. End of Davies Road	Surveyed but no flying-foxes were found	Not active
12	Glenwood. End of Arbor Three Road. On Gutchy Creek. West of Glenwood Varley Road. -25.92745; 152.62588	National flying-fox census reported GHFF estimates of 2,500 – 9,999 in November 2016 (and an equal number of black flying-foxes).	Location behind private property. Access obtained within 200m of mapped camp. No direct or indirect observations of activity.
13	Dinnies Ck, opposite Inskip	This location was surveyed in August 2015 and no flying foxes were found. <sup>1</sup>	Can't see or access this location. Attempt made from Palm Drive, Tinnanbar. Requires boat access for survey. No direct or indirect observations of activity in the area.
18	Rainbow Beach Road, Seary's Creek	Not surveyed and considered inactive	Not active

Map No.	Location	Notes	Observations 07.12.16
19	Goomboorian, Anderleigh Rd, Ginger Creek. - 26.04874, 152.77788. Tinana Creek	Little reds and blacks. Large little red camp in 2016 (16,000 – 49,999). Blacks (2,500 – 9,999). GHFF in 2015 (10,000 – 15,999). GHFF also in 2013 but not in 2014. Closest active colony to study area. Approximately 8km south of nearest turbine corridor. This is not mapped as a Nationally Important Colony.	Active: GHFF = category 3; BFF = category 1
20	Needle Power St. -25.99844; 152.7566 Griffith St off Red Reidge Rd.	Camp not surveyed and considered inactive	Not active
21	Esplanade off Salmon St, Tin Can Bay (Snapper Point location 564)	Camp surveyed in 2012 but no flying-foxes were found	Not active
22	Rainbow beach, Inskip.	Not surveyed and considered inactive	Not active on initial site reconnaissance (Nov 2016)

1 – National flying-fox monitoring data

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**APPENDIX E  
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**





Premise

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**ENVIRONMENT**

**FOREST WIND**

**PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

October 2017



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

CleanSight Pty Ltd proposes to develop a wind farm project and associated infrastructure across the Gympie Regional Council (GRC) and Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC) local government areas (LGA).

Wind farm developments have the potential to impact on flora, fauna and associated ecological processes within and surrounding the development area, including bird and bat strikes and barotrauma (physical damage due to sudden changes in air pressure), in addition to potential impacts on the migratory routes of individual bird species (Department of Infrastructure, 2016).

### 1.1 Purpose

This preliminary Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is for the implementation of appropriate site management to ensure contractors working for CleanSight minimise, control and monitor any impact on the environment while undertaking construction works and also during operation of the project.

It is considered that locating the Project in an exotic pine plantation is the most effective mitigation measure to avoid any significant impacts occurring to terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna, including bird and bat species. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management during operation of the Project will indicate whether any further mitigation is required.

### 1.2 Statutory and Policy Requirements

The project team have a “General Environmental Duty” under Section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act). It is an offence under the EP Act to carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless all reasonable and practical measures have been taken to prevent or minimise the potential harm.

In addition to the EP Act all development must comply with the relevant provisions of Commonwealth and State Legislation including but not limited to:

- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* (Commonwealth);
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (SP Act)*;
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act)*;
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VM Act)*;
- *Water Act 2000*;
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*;
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*;
- *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (CPM Act)*.

Development must also comply with several statutory instruments including State Planning Policies, State government policies and local government planning schemes.

### 1.3 Project Location and Details

The study area is within the broader scoping area of Toolara, Tuan and Neerdie State Forests. State forests consist predominantly of exotic pine plantations and are operated by HQ Plantations. The pine trees in the plantations are harvested 30 – 35 years after planting. The study area consists of

a mosaic of pine in various ages of the plant rotation. Many waterways and drainage lines within the pine plantations have historically been cleared of most of their riparian vegetation; in most cases, there remains a sparse single row of regrowth melaleuca delineating the creek line from surround landforms.

The proposed development may include:

- up to 300 large wind turbines (1,200MW of wind power capacity) with a tip height of up to 240m;
- access tracks;
- electrical reticulation between wind turbines (underground or overhead);
- crane hardstands and laydown areas for infrastructure;
- operation compounds; and
- Temporary facilities such as construction compounds and concrete batching plants.

The project is situated within pine plantation forests and allows a level of flexibility with final micro-siting of turbines and access tracks away from sensitive areas such as patches of remnant vegetation which occur in small pockets (eg. along waterways) within the pine plantations.

#### 1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The organisational structure of the proposed works will generally comprise a Construction Engineer/Supervisor, Site Supervisor and operational staff. The roles and responsibilities assigned to individuals are outlined in the table below and are in addition to obligations relating to workplace health and safety and other legislated roles and responsibilities.

The Construction Foreman shall ensure full compliance with the CEMP by all staff, sub-contractors and visitors.

Roles	Responsibilities	Personnel
Project Manager	Ensure all relevant approvals / permits are obtained prior to works. Ensure that relevant legislation, codes and policies are complied with. Liaising with, and reporting to the client Ensure EMP is reviewed for effectiveness and continuous improvement as required Reporting to relevant authorities Respond to internal and external audit results and implement corrective actions	TBA
Project Engineer	Ensure conditions of all approvals / permits are carried out Ensure that design is appropriate and in accordance with current legislation, standards and regulations.	TBA

	<p>Ensure that construction works are in accordance with design drawings.</p> <p>Immediate notification to the Project Manager and Administrator of incidents</p> <p>Investigation of environmental incidents and reporting to the Project Manager</p> <p>Implement appropriate corrective actions to arrest or mitigate the cause of the environmental incident, near miss, complaint and non-conformance in consultation with the Project Manager and Environmental Representative</p>	
<p>Environmental Manager</p>	<p>Scheduled inspections and audits of all environmental protection measures and their efficiency.</p> <p>Unscheduled inspections of the site following instances of increased environmental risk (eg. heavy rainfall) or reported non-compliance.</p> <p>Review monitoring reports, corrective actions, incident register and complaints logs as required.</p> <p>Reports to Cleansight and Construction Foreman and relevant state agencies</p>	<p>TBA</p>
<p>Construction Foreman</p>	<p>Some reporting to relevant authorities including Council and the Principal Engineer.</p> <p>Ensuring project operations are performed in accordance with EMP requirements.</p> <p>Ensure all personnel on site have undertaken site induction.</p> <p>Ensuring non-compliances are reported and corrective actions are taken.</p> <p>Ensuring subcontractors fulfil their environmental obligations.</p> <p>Reviewing environmental procedures.</p> <p>Undertake monitoring and reporting requirements.</p> <p>Establish and maintain the incident register, complaints register and compliance checklists and report this information to the Project Manager.</p>	<p>TBA</p>

	<p>Direct all works for machinery and truck operators.                  Arranging and attending inspections and meetings.                  Schedule periodic meetings with operational staff to discuss and record improvement opportunities, keeping up-to-date with industry guidelines.                  Assigning project staff to perform WMP duties.                  Perform regular inspections of the site works to identify areas that require improvements</p>	
All Staff	<p>To undertake site works as instructed by the Site Foreman.                  To ensure all equipment used and works undertaken are in compliance with this EMP.                  To report all incidents, spills or non conformances with the EMP to the Construction Foreman.                  To undertake site works with a duty of care under the EP Act.</p>	TBA

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## 2 PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 2.1 Vegetation Management

<b>Purpose</b>	To minimise the disturbance to vegetation (and its habitat values) to the greatest extent possible and prevent the spread of weeds.
<b>Performance Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearing kept to that absolutely required for the project and within the conditions of project environmental approvals and Councils weed management strategy.</li> <li>• No vegetation to be cleared outside the marked boundary of construction disturbance area.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of site with endemic species at the completion of construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Method</b>	<p><b><i>Interference with Vegetation</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior to any clearing or disturbance works being undertaken, all necessary permits for clearing of any native vegetation will be received from relevant regulatory authorities.</li> <li>• The vegetation clearing area will be clearly identified and marked on all construction plans.</li> <li>• All vegetation to be removed will be clearly identified as such.</li> <li>• All vegetation to be retained will be clearly identified as such.</li> <li>• Highly visible barriers (i.e. hi-viz tape or temporary fencing) will be used to establish 'no-go zones' in which marine vegetation to be retained is located.</li> <li>• Open earthworks will be stabilised within one week of practical completion. Revegetation works will commenced as soon as possible after construction to aid in site stabilisation.</li> <li>• Trees shall be cut near or at ground level and the root mass shall be retained in the ground, where possible.</li> <li>• Cleared native vegetation will be mulched for re-use in rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Impacts in root zone of retained vegetation shall be minimised. An arborist may be required to assess the tree and recommend protection measures.</li> <li>• Disturbed areas shall be stabilised progressively</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Weed Management</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All declared and pest weed species will be removed from the construction site at initial clearing stages and also at the end of construction works.</li> <li>• Weed removal shall occur prior to clearing to ensure that retained topsoil and native vegetative mulch is not contaminated with weed material.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any herbicides shall be used in accordance with manufacturers and DEHP guidelines. Only herbicides designed for use near waterways shall be used on site.</li> <li>Remove any weeds or exotic vegetation matter that can propagate from the site. This material shall be disposed of at Council landfill sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>Weekly inspections will be carried out to check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works are only occurring within designated area and no-go fencing is in place.</li> <li>No disturbance is occurring outside designated construction zone.</li> <li>Weed removal has been effective.</li> </ul>
<b>Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to maintain a log of inspections, maintenance actions.</li> <li>Records are to be logged and kept for verification of compliance on a as need basis.</li> <li>Keep records of MSDS's for pesticides and herbicides</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vegetation outside construction zone is cleared.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrective Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinstate no-go fencing.</li> <li>Survey of disturbed area to be undertaken and liaison with relevant authorities regarding permits.</li> <li>Investigation into unauthorised clearing.</li> <li>Re-educate personnel on importance of protecting existing marine vegetation and habitat.</li> <li>Rehabilitate disturbed area.</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Fauna (including bird and bat) Management

<b>Purpose</b>	To protect fauna and fauna habitat on the site and minimise off-site impacts
<b>Performance Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect existing terrestrial and aquatic fauna and habitat on the site.</li> <li>Minimise impacts on adjacent fauna and habitat.</li> </ul>
<b>Method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An adaptive management bird and bat monitoring program will be implemented. Should the monitoring program's results demonstrate that further mitigation is required, further assessment will be undertaken to determine appropriate mitigation or management measures</li> <li>Prior to the commencement of works, the construction zone must be clearly delineated with flagging tape to identify areas to be cleared and "no-go" zones.</li> <li>Any herbicides shall be used in accordance with manufacturers and DEHP's guidelines. Only herbicides designed for use near waterways shall be used on site.</li> <li>Disturbed areas shall be stabilised progressively.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any permanent fencing required on site shall be fauna friendly design.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>Weekly inspections will be carried out to check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre and post operational monitoring in accordance with adaptive bird and bat management plan.</li> <li>Works are only occurring within designated area and no-go fencing is in place.</li> <li>No disturbance is occurring outside designated construction zone.</li> <li>Temporary barriers are not causing problems with fauna or fish movements</li> <li>Fauna movement through the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to maintain a log of inspections, maintenance actions.</li> <li>Records are to be logged and kept for verification of compliance on an as need basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vegetation outside construction zone is cleared.</li> <li>Fauna injuries / deaths occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrective Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of disturbed area to be undertaken and liaison with relevant authorities regarding permits.</li> <li>Investigation into unauthorised clearing of impacts on fauna.</li> <li>Re-educate personnel on importance of protecting existing vegetation and habitat.</li> <li>Rehabilitate disturbed area and review compensatory habitat requirements.</li> </ul>

### 2.3 Water Quality and Waterways

<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that impacts on water quality and the flow of water is managed in accordance with State law.
<b>Performance Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise potential impacts on water quality of adjacent waterways and surface waters.</li> <li>Maintain flood heights and flow paths</li> </ul>
<b>Method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure works are undertaken in accordance with approved plans and conditions of approval.</li> <li>Install construction fencing to delineate construction zone and “no-go” areas.</li> <li>Consider weather conditions prior to undertaking high-risk activities.</li> <li>Cease works in storm events and ensure that erosion and sediment controls are appropriate for weather conditions.</li> <li>Erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented as per the project specific ESCP.</li> <li>Acid Sulfate Soil measures shall be implemented as per the project specific ASSMP.</li> <li>Storage and use of hazardous substances to be in accordance with this EMP.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage of fuel or liquid chemicals at the site to be on a bunded spill pallet to ensure no spill occurs on site.</li> <li>All wastes to be securely stored and protected from rain and stormwater contact.</li> <li>Treat all groundwater such that it meets water quality objectives or dispose of offsite to a licenced facility.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>Weekly inspections will be carried out to check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works are only occurring within designated area and no-go fencing is in place.</li> <li>Erosion and Sediment Control measures to ensure they are cleaned out and maintained in working order.</li> <li>Stabilisation is occurring on a progressive basis.</li> <li>For litter and debris.</li> <li>For discharges from sediment basins / sediment traps.</li> </ul>
<b>Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to maintain a log of inspections, maintenance actions.</li> <li>Records are to be logged and kept for verification of compliance on a as need basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contamination of watercourse or stormwater drain.</li> <li>Turbid water discharged from site.</li> <li>Spill of fuel.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrective Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake an investigation to identify possible source of contaminants.</li> <li>Take all necessary measures to prevent any further discharges of contaminants to waters.</li> </ul>

## 2.4 Managing Traffic and General Environmental Nuisance

<b>Purpose</b>	To manage traffic and minimise the production of environmental nuisances.
<b>Performance Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No traffic complaints</li> <li>No complaints about environmental nuisances.</li> <li>No environmental harm to adjacent sensitive areas relating to air quality, noise or light affects</li> </ul>
<b>Method</b>	<p><i>Dust, Aerosols &amp; Emissions</i></p> <p>Control measures may include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of machinery in good working order;</li> <li>Use water trucks to water roads and unsealed areas to limit dust emissions.</li> <li>Monitor wind speed and direction and avoid or minimise dust generating activities (ie stripping, excavation, etc) during dry and windy conditions.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stabilising all materials (excluding pavements and screenings) stockpiled for longer than one (1) month by grassing or another approved method.</li> <li>Covering materials stockpiled for less than one (1) month with plastic, geotextile, surface binding agents, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Noise</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No works shall be undertaken outside the approved hours of operation.</li> <li>Loud noise generating activities shall be undertaken in an efficient manner to minimise length of noise emissions.</li> <li>All plant and equipment shall be fitted with an appropriate exhaust system in accordance with manufacturers specifications.</li> <li>All plant and equipment shall be maintained in sound mechanical condition.</li> <li>No unnecessary idling of vehicles or plant.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular monitoring of site activities to ensure no emissions are occurring as a result of activities.</li> <li>Regular monitoring of equipment to ensure it is good working condition with appropriate exhaust system.</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to maintain a log of inspections, maintenance actions.</li> <li>Records are to be logged and kept for verification of compliance on an as need basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrective Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complaint of nuisance from site construction activities.</li> </ul>

## 2.5 Soil Management

<b>Purpose</b>	To manage the environmental impacts associated with the exposure of soils and the use of fill material.
<b>Performance Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion and Sediment Control is in accordance with Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (IECA, 2008).</li> <li>Area of disturbance is no greater than the area necessary for construction works to occur</li> <li>Minimise erosion of soils during construction works.</li> <li>Minimise loss of sediment from site during construction works.</li> <li>ESC measures shall be designed to achieve discharges from the construction site during rainfall events (80<sup>th</sup> percentile 5-day rainfall depth) to meet the following criteria:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pH 6.5 to 8.5.</li> <li>Suspended Solids &lt; 50mg/L and Turbidity to be calibrated.</li> <li>Topsoil is stored to be used in rehabilitation works.</li> <li>Any potential Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) are managed in accordance with State Guidelines.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Method	<i>Erosion and Sediment Control</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion and Sediment control measures are implemented as per the approved construction plans.</li> <li>• Install construction fencing to delineate construction zone and “no-go” areas.</li> <li>• Establish a single stabilised entry / exit point.</li> <li>• Undertake drainage control measures including:</li> <li>• Bypass ‘clean’ up-slope water around any soil disturbances.</li> <li>• Transport stormwater through the work site in a non-erosive manner.</li> <li>• Minimise hydraulic damage to the adopted erosion and sediment control measures during storm events.</li> <li>• Undertake erosion control measures including:</li> <li>• Limit the area of exposure.</li> <li>• Progressive stabilisation of disturbed areas with native groundcovers.</li> <li>• Heavy mulch to cover disturbed areas open without activity.</li> <li>• Where practical, undertake sediment control measures including:</li> <li>• High efficiency sediment (HES) basins.</li> <li>• Sediment fences.</li> <li>• If heavy rain / storms forecast stabilise exposed areas.</li> <li>• Stockpile topsoil for future use in rehabilitation of site.</li> <li>• Stockpiles of soil shall be controlled by sediment fences on the down slope side.</li> <li>• Water from the external catchment will be diverted around/through the site via catch drains and not allowed to enter disturbed areas of the site.</li> <li>• Stormwater runoff within the site shall be directed via stabilised swales to silt traps.</li> <li>• Disturbed areas should be progressively stabilised as quickly as possible following completion of works.</li> <li>• Stabilise disturbed areas with heavy mulch (50mm thick) to ensure that erosion does not occur in disturbed areas within 20 days of inactivity, even though works might continue later.</li> <li>• Works shall be completed as soon as practical to reduce time of exposed soils.</li> <li>• Excavating and placing fill must be undertaken in a way that does not interfere with the flow of water to the downstream environment.</li> <li>• Following completion of works the site shall be rehabilitated to stabilised any disturbed soils.</li> </ul> <p><i>Acid Sulfate Soils</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Works that may disturb acid sulfate soils, must be undertaken in accordance with the Soil Management</li> </ul>

	Guidelines in the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual and any relevant management plan developed for the site.
<b>Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to undertake daily checks on weather forecasts and warnings.</li> <li>Weekly inspections will be carried out to check:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works are only occurring within designated area and no-go fencing is in place.</li> <li>Erosion and Sediment Control measures to ensure they are cleaned out and maintained in working order.</li> <li>Stabilisation is occurring on a progressive basis.</li> <li>For litter and debris.</li> <li>For discharges from sediment basins / sediment traps.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor to maintain a log of inspections, maintenance actions.</li> <li>Records are to be logged and kept for verification of compliance on a as need basis.</li> <li>Records of any water quality testing to be retained for compliance.</li> <li>Reports of any ASS treatment and testing results.</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion and Sediment controls are not effectively protecting the waterway.</li> <li>ASS's are not appropriately managed.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrective Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a survey of erosion and sediment control measures and determine effectiveness of current controls.</li> <li>Reassess the risks of the works areas and determine if further controls will remedy any problems.</li> <li>Seek the assistance of an appropriately qualified professional for advice on erosion sediment control devices.</li> <li>Undertake ASS investigation to determine appropriate methods of management.</li> </ul>

## 2.6 Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials

<b>Purpose</b>	To prevent the contamination of water or land.
<b>Performance Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No justifiable complaints regarding inappropriate waste management resulting from construction activities received from surrounding sensitive receptors or general public.</li> <li>To comply with the hazardous substances and dangerous goods storage and use requirements specified in relevant legislation, Australian Standards, MSDS and Codes of Practice</li> </ul>
<b>Method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All hazardous substances and dangerous goods shall be stored, used and handled in accordance with relevant</li> </ul>



	<p>legislation, Australian Standards, MSDS and Codes of Practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under no circumstances are hazardous materials to be placed into a roadside gutter, stormwater drain or water or a place where it can reasonably be expected to move into a roadside gutter, stormwater drain or water.</li> <li>• Storage and handling of potential environmental contaminants on site should occur in flat areas well away from waterways and drains. Drop sheets or drip trays (or other bunded area) should be used under mixing and pouring areas as a precaution.</li> <li>• Wherever possible products with low environmental toxicity should be identified and used in environmentally sensitive areas.</li> <li>• All staff are to be trained in the handling of hazardous substances, including fuel and spill prevention and the use of spill kits.</li> <li>• Store all hazardous goods a minimum of 30m away from the ocean and drainage lines and in accordance with MSDS storage requirements. MSDS for each hazardous material used on site should be available on site at all times.</li> <li>• Provide suitable number and size spill kits throughout the Project site and in a location available for immediate use, adjacent to sensitive environments.</li> <li>• All hazardous substances must be stored on a suitably sized bunded pallet or similar capable of retaining at least 120% of the volume being stored and provided with a cover for deployment prior to adverse weather conditions.</li> <li>• All equipment is to be well maintained, inspected frequently and free from fuel, oil, grease leaks.</li> <li>• Where possible select biodegradable or low risk to the environment oils, greases and hydraulic fluids.</li> <li>• Do not undertake any machine maintenance or refuelling within 30m of the ocean or drainage lines.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>Weekly inspections will be carried out to check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All machinery is in good working order and does not have any leaks</li> <li>• Bunded pallet is being used and fuel and hazardous substances is stored appropriately</li> </ul>
<b>Reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incident report to be completed for any spills, leaks or issues regarding hazardous substances or goods.</li> <li>• MSDS register to be stored on site.</li> </ul>
<b>Incidents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spill to ocean or stormwater drain of a hazardous substance.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrective Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of a spill of any potential environmental contaminants take immediate action to stop, contain and clean up the spill. This can be achieved through the use of a purpose built chemical or hydrocarbon spill kit or other</li> </ul>

	<p>absorbent material. For containment use sandbags, sand or earth bunds and floating booms for oil / fuel in waterways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Material Safety Data Sheets give advice on suitable clean-up materials and methods.</li><li>• The health and safety of staff or community members should not be compromised for the sake of spill containment or clean up. If it cannot be done safely, don't do it.</li><li>• Always try and prevent the movement of a spill into environmentally sensitive areas such as waterways or wetlands as a priority.</li></ul>
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**APPENDIX F  
ASSESSMENT AGAINST STATE CODE 23, TABLE 23.2.1 (PO5, 7, 8  
AND 13)**

# State code 23: Wind farm development

**Table 23.2.1: Material change of use**

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Flora and fauna		
<b>PO5</b> Development ensures that impacts on flora, fauna and associated ecological processes are avoided, or minimised and mitigated, through effective siting, design and operation of the development.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	YES  The Project is located in Tuan, Toolara and Neerdie State Forests, which are highly modified landscapes of exotic pine plantations. The Project is ideally situated as the exotic pine plantations are considered of low ecological value. The siting of the Project within the pine plantations allows areas of ecological significance to be largely avoided, which has been validated through this ecological assessment and design layout.
Stormwater management		
<b>PO7</b> Development avoids, or minimises and mitigates, adverse impacts on water quality objectives to achieve no worsening to receiving waters during the operation of the wind farm.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	YES  Some culvert upgrades may be required, which will likely improve water quality in the scoping area.  Site infrastructure such as turbines are located in elevated positions away from waterways.  Erosion Sediment Control plans will be prepared and implanted to manage sediment and stormwater runoff during construction and operation.
Watercourses and drainage features		
<b>PO8</b> Development avoids or minimises the clearing of vegetation within any watercourse or drainage feature to protect:	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	YES  The site (i.e. project infrastructure) within the study area will aim to avoid environmentally

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
1. bank stability by protecting against bank erosion 2. water quality objectives by filtering sediments, nutrients and other pollutants 3. aquatic habitat 4. terrestrial habitat.		sensitive areas (ESA) such as remnant vegetation, essential habitat and watercourses / wetlands. Whilst the study area is expansive, the disturbance footprint for the site is small. Powerlines are able to span waterways.
Construction management		
<b>PO13</b> Construction activities associated with the development avoid, or minimise and mitigate, adverse impacts on environmental values, water quality objectives, amenity, local transport networks and road infrastructure.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	YES. Turbines are in exotic pine plantations off existing access tracks. Construction activities will be undertaken in accordance with the EMP and other specific management plans.

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