Photo 4.2 Mixed eucalypt open woodland to woodland on hills and lowlands

4.2.8.3 Modified Areas Comprising Exotic Pasture, Scattered Mature Eucalypts, Farm Dams and Low Order Waterways

This habitat type comprises large areas of land that have been cleared and modified (historically and recently) for grazing or other anthropogenic purposes. Canopy cover and shrub cover is typically sparse to absent, whilst grass cover varies dependent on pressures present. Several larger paddock trees were noted near the BESS area, comprising *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Angophora leiocarpa*.

Despite the general poor quality of the farm dams and modified wetlands, it is acknowledged that they may still provide a reliable water source for a range of fauna species. Although highly disturbed and subject to ongoing threatening processes, this habitat type supports potential dispersal opportunities for koala and northern quoll, as well potential roosting and foraging habitat for Latham's snipe.

Photo 4.3 Modified habitat of exotic pasture grasses (left) and scattered mature trees (right)

Photo 4.4 Farm dam (left) and low order waterway (right)

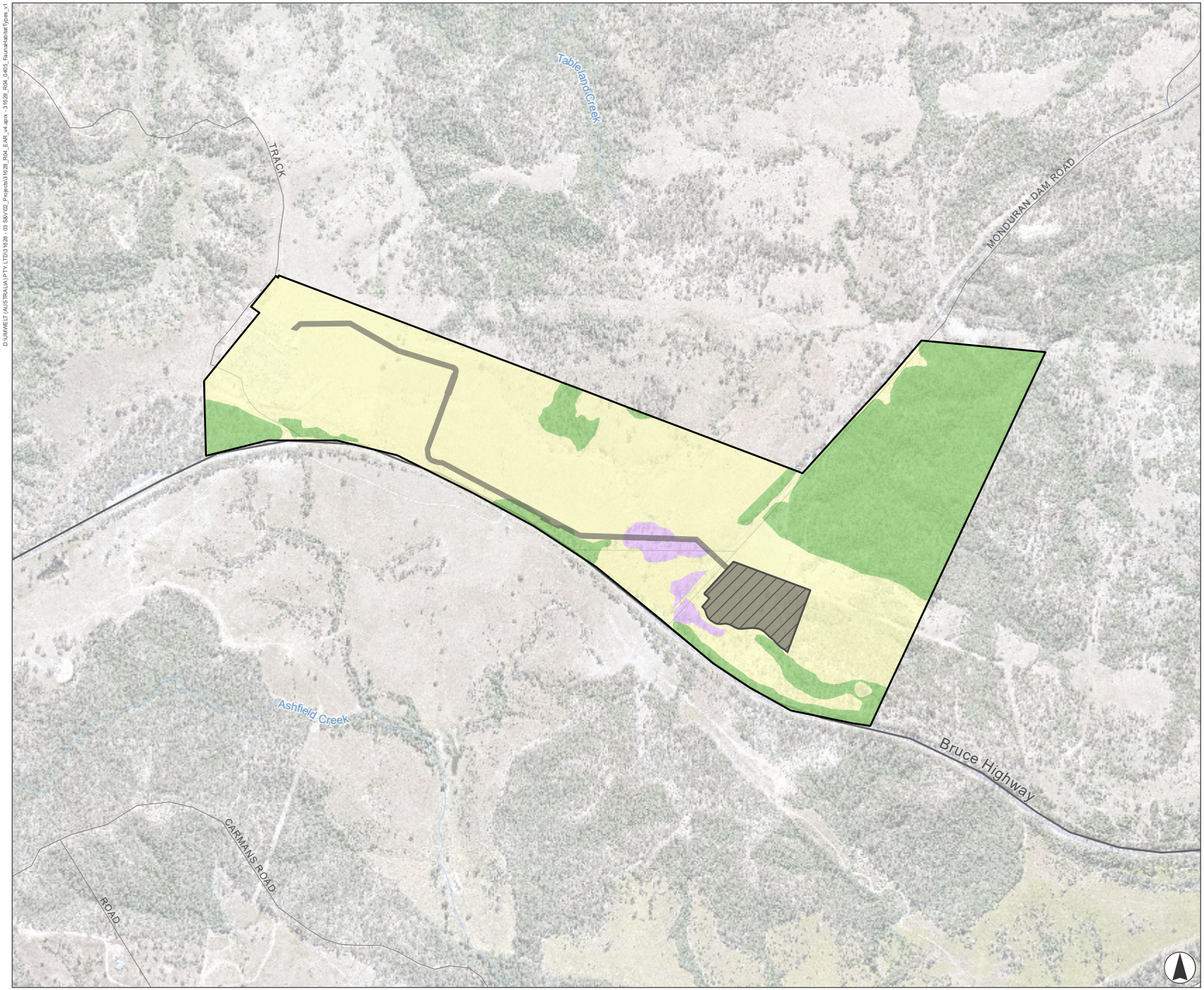


FIGURE 4.5

Fauna Habitat Types

Legend

- Study Area
- Disturbance Footprint
- Proposed BESS Facility (existing DA)
- State Controlled Road
- Local Road
- Watercourse

Terrestrial Habitat Types

- Eucalypt fringing
- Mixed Eucalypt
- Modified

0 0.2 0.4 0.6

Kilometres

Scale 1:15,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Image Source: ESRI Basemap (2024) | **Data Source:** DoR (2024)

4.2.9 Protected Plant Flora Trigger Mapping

The Study Area does not contain any 'high risk' areas on the Protected Plants Flora Trigger Map (Version 10.0) (Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, 2024a). The nearest 'high risk' area is located approximately 3 km west from the Study Area (**Figure 4.4**).

4.2.10 Essential Habitat

Essential habitat mapping shown on the Vegetation Management Supporting Map (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development, 2024b), was reviewed to identify areas delineated as species essential habitat. This review determined that essential habitat is not present within the Study Area. The nearest location in which essential habitat is mapped is approximately 800 m to the south and south-east of the Study Area. Nearby essential habitat is displayed in **Figure 4.6**.

4.2.11 Connectivity

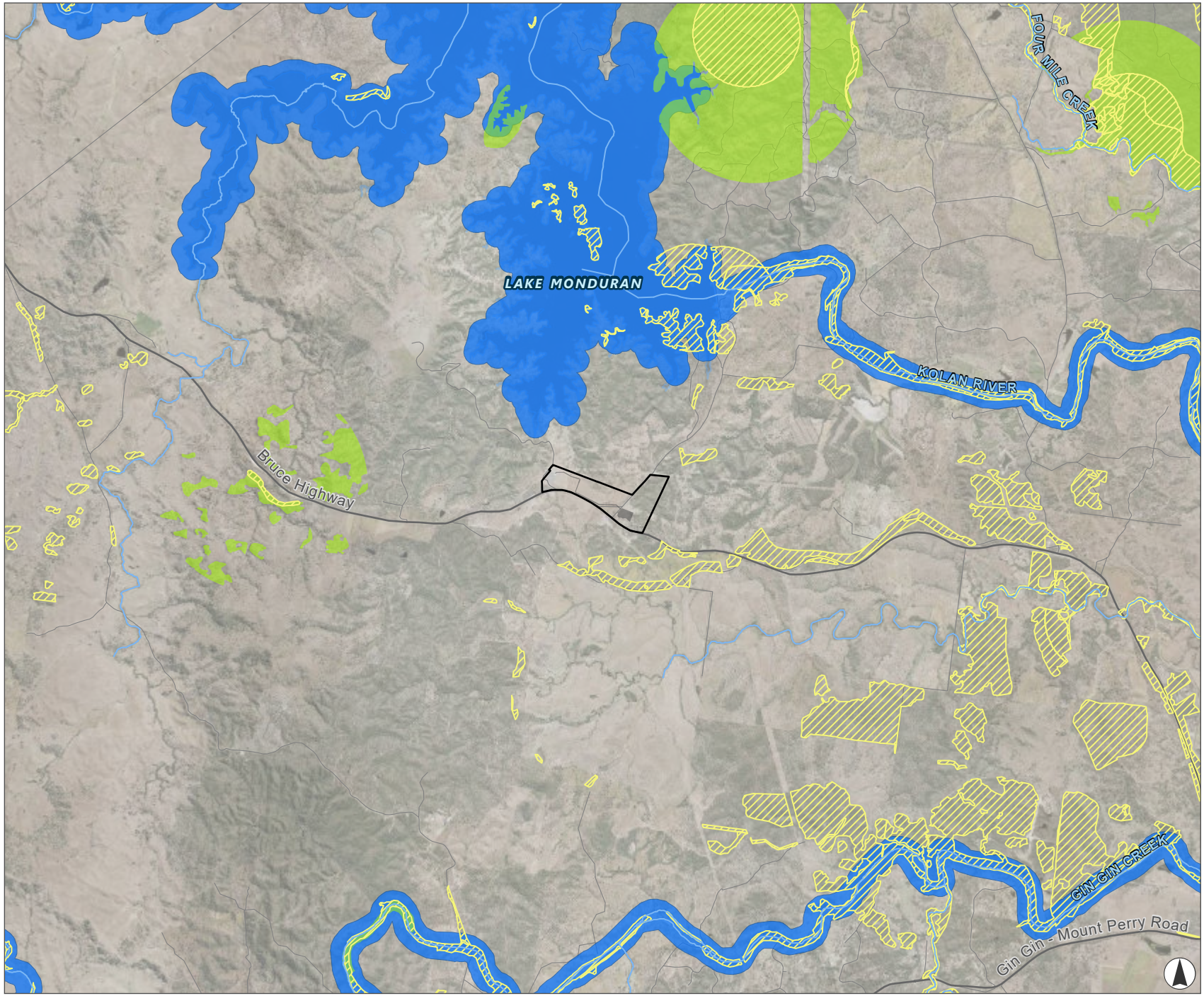
The Queensland State government has developed Biodiversity Planning Assessments (BPAs) to identify terrestrial ecological values of conservation significance including biodiversity movement corridors. BPAs use existing data to assess ecological concepts such as rarity, diversity, fragmentation, habitat condition, resilience, threats, and ecosystem processes in a uniform and reliable manner across a bioregion. Movement corridors and areas with special biodiversity value (e.g. centres of endemism or wildlife refugia) are informed by expert knowledge. The biodiversity movement corridors mapped by the Queensland Government are displayed on **Figure 4.6.** The Study Area sits outside a mapped biodiversity corridor.

Although the Study Area is situated within a predominantly cleared landscape, dispersal opportunities to larger patches of vegetation do exist, albeit restricted. The Study Area is a matrix of large areas cleared for agricultural practices interspersed with fragmented patches of remnant vegetation ranging in size. Patches of remnant vegetation are interspersed throughout the Study Area, the most notable of which is a large patch in the north-east which is functionally connected to extensive tracts of remnant vegetation near Lake Monduran to the north and east. This remnant vegetation located in the northeast of the Study Area may provide habitat opportunities for a diverse range of native species including threatened fauna e.g. koala and greater glider (south-eastern). Patches of isolated remnant vegetation within the Study Area represent potential 'steppingstone' habitat for mobile fauna to move across the landscape between surrounding vegetation.

Riparian vegetation communities identified throughout the Study Area were associated with watercourses. Although fragmented, these thin riparian corridors may provide limited movement opportunities for the fauna from the Study Area to the north. Large expanses of modified pasture exist as barriers to fauna movement within these riparian corridors. There is also a network of farm tracks, fences and electrical infrastructure including powerlines within the Study Area, which are likely to hinder or obstruct movement of small fauna groups including cover dependent reptiles, some birds/bats and ground dwelling mammals and reptiles. The Bruce Highway road reserve within the southern extent of the Study Area and Monduran Road within the western extent of the Study Area also both act as a considerable barriers to fauna movement within and beyond the Study Area.

FIGURE 4.6

Essential Habitat, Protected Plant Trigger Mapping and Connectivity



Legend

- Study Area
- Essential Habitat Map
- Protected Plants Trigger Map
- Reservoir
- State Controlled Road
- Local Road
- Watercourse

Biodiversity Corridors

- State

0 1 2 3 4

Kilometres

Scale 1:100,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Image Source: DoR (2024) | **Data Source:** DoR (2024)

4.2.12 Wetlands and Watercourse

Several unnamed, ephemeral drainage lines meander north from the Study Area to Lake Monduran situated approximately 2 km north and to Kolan River situated approximately 5 km to the north-east of the Study Area. The Disturbance Footprint crosses two watercourses mapped under the VM Act. Both are identified as a stream order one, and both are mapped as having a 'Low' fish passage risk level under the Fisheries Act (**Figure 4.7**).

Due to the small sizes of these watercourses, in-stream aquatic habitat is relatively simple with an absence of rocky substrates including rocks and boulders. Small fallen branches and timber were present with channel beds comprising a stony and sandy substrate in one location. The banks of the watercourses were dominated by exotic/native grasses with fringing Eucalypt woodland of juvenile and mature trees. Aquatic flora species were limited and confined to *Juncus* sp. and *Persicaria* sp. recorded within the watercourses. Other species commonly associated with aquatic flora, i.e. water lilies (Genus *Nymphaea*) were not present.

Whilst the watercourses within the Study Area are largely ephemeral, during brief periods of inundation, the aquatic environments within the Study Area may support assemblages of aquatic fauna species such as native fish, freshwater crustaceans and common amphibians. Small semi-permanent pools which were observed of Lake Monduran Access Road were noted as potentially providing water source refuge for these species. These areas may also provide a source of drinking water for terrestrial fauna species.

A farm dam was present in the southwestern corner of the Study Area (**Figure 4.7**). Exotic pasture species dominated the farm dam and mature Eucalypt trees with small hollows scattered the cleared landscape surrounding the dam. A stag was also present in the dam edge with a small hollow present. Native reed beds fringed the eastern side of the dam and water lilies (Genus *Nymphaea*) were present within the farm dam. The farm dam may also provide suitable habitat for aquatic species and habitat for wetland bird species such as Latham's snipe. No mapped wetlands are present within the Study Area.

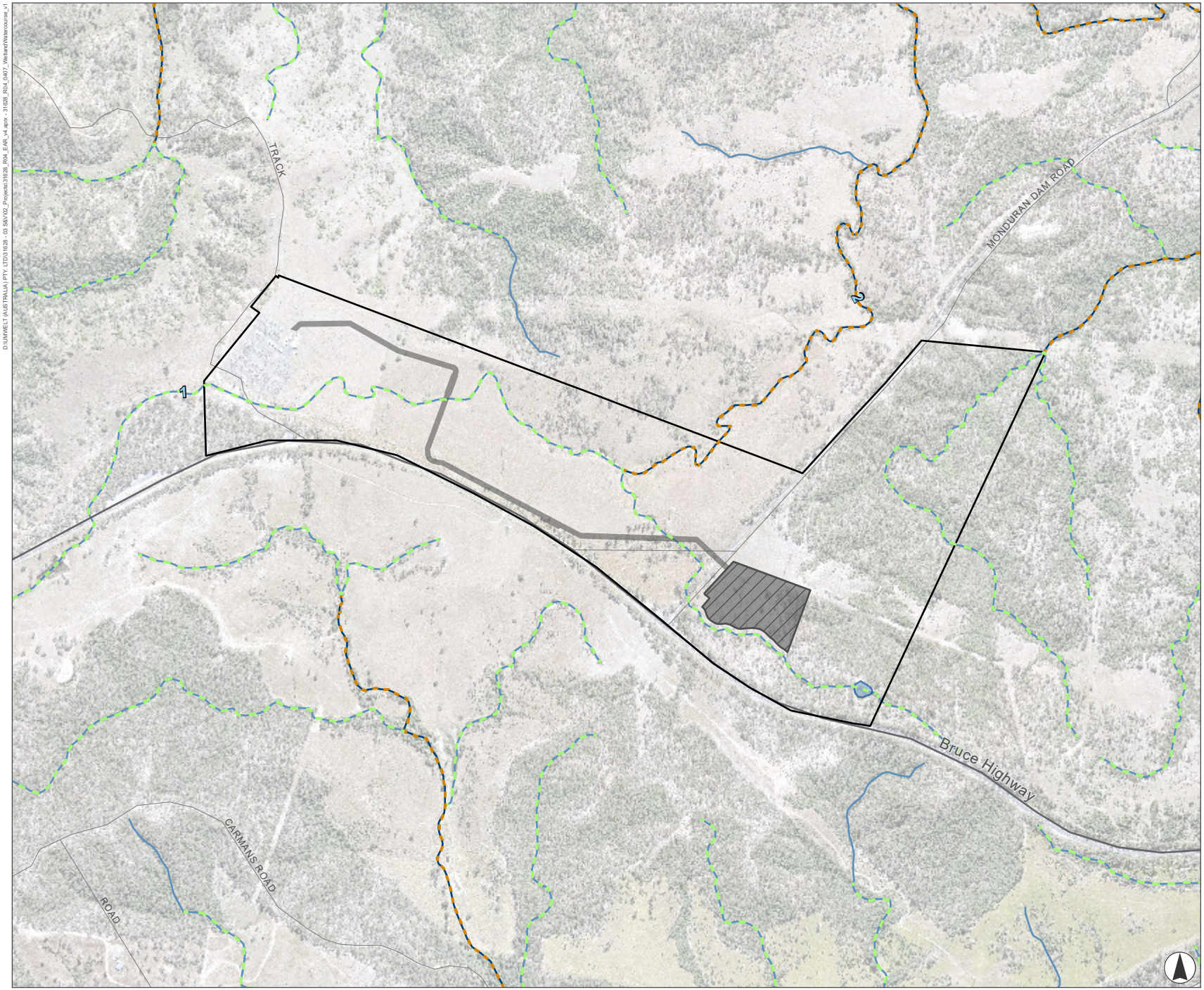


FIGURE 4.7

Wetlands and Watercourses

Legend

- Study Area
- Disturbance Footprint
- Proposed BESS Facility (existing DA)
- Farm Dam
- State Controlled Road
- Local Road

Watercourse stream order

- 1
- 2

Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works

- Moderate
- Low

0 0.2 0.4 0.6

Kilometres

Scale 1:15,000 at A4
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Image Source: ESRI Basemap (2024) | **Data Source:** DoR (2024)

5.0 Potential Impacts

Potential impacts to ecological values may arise throughout all phases of the Project; construction, operation and decommissioning, and may include both direct and indirect impacts.

5.1 Construction

The greatest risk of potential impact on ecological values from the Project will occur during the construction phase. The construction activities will involve vegetation clearing, trenching and/or excavation and ground reinstatement. Direct and indirect impacts associated with construction are discussed in **Section 5.1.1** and **Section 5.1.2.**

5.1.1 Direct Impacts During Construction

5.1.1.1 Vegetation Clearence and Habitat Loss

The most significant direct impacts generally occur during construction phase activities which require the clearance of vegetation and habitat, and associated land disturbance activities (i.e. levelling of ground). Potential impacts resulting from clearing native vegetation can include:

- Reduced patch size of vegetation communities potentially compromising the viability of the community and associated habitat.
- Loss of habitat causing a reduction of biological diversity or loss of local populations and genotypes.
- Loss of or disturbance to microhabitat features such as tree hollows, leaf litter, ground timber, dense shrubs and hollows.
- Loss of floristic diversity and the food resources this provides such as foliage, flowers, nectar, fruit and seeds.
- Fragmentation of habitats resulting in reduced dispersal opportunities for fauna.
- Destruction of abiotic features necessary to support vegetation communities and habitat types.

The vegetation types proposed to be cleared for the Project are detailed in **Table 5.1**. The direct impact to habitat to the threatened species identified as having a moderate or high likelihood of occurring within the Study Area are listed in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.1 Vegetation Clearing Required for the Project

Value	VM Act Status	Area (ha) within Study Area	Area (ha) within Disturbance Footprint
Ground-truthed Regional Ecosystem			
RE 12.3.3	Endangered	2.7	0.3
RE 12.11.6	Least Concern	36.2	0.0
RE 12.11.14	Of Concern-	4.2	0.2

Value	VM Act Status	Area (ha) within Study Area	Area (ha) within Disturbance Footprint
State Mapped Regulated Vegetation			
Category B (remnant)	-	26.7	0.0
Category R (regrowth watercourse)	-	11.5	0.5[6]
Category C (high-value regrowth)	-	0.03	0.0
Category X (non-remnant)	-	82.4	2.2

Table 5.2 Habitat Clearing Required for the Project

Value	Habitat Utilisation	Area (ha) within Study Area	Area (ha) within Disturbance Footprint
Threatened Flora Habitat			
Cycas megacarpa	REs 12.11.6, 12.11.14	29.3	0.0
Samadera bidwillii	RE 12.11.6	29.3	0.0
Threatened Fauna Habitat			
White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)	REs 12.3.3, 12.11.6, 12.11,14, non-remnant areas	114.5	2.7
Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*)	RE 12.3.3 and the farm dam	5.2	0.3
Powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*)	RE 12.11.6	29.3	0.0
Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*)	RE 12.11.6	29.3	0.0
Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*)	RE 12.11.6	29.3	0.0
Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)	REs 12.3.3, 12.11.6, 12.11.14	43.0	0.6
Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)	RE 12.3.3, 12.11.6, 12.11.14, non-remnant areas	114.5	2.7
Northern quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*)	RE 12.11.6, 12.3.3, 12.11.14, non-remnant areas	114.5	2.7
Dunmall's snake (*Furina dunmalli*)	RE 12.11.6	29.3	0.0

[6] To comply with the Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code, the width of the transmission line within the Category R vegetation has been reduced to a maximum width of 20 m.

5.1.1.2 Fauna Injury and Mortality

Fauna mortality is a direct impact that may occur during the construction phase. Fauna may be injured or killed during construction principally through:

- Strike from moving vehicles/machinery – key issue for ground dwelling species, particularly those with poor mobility.
- Entrapment in habitat during removal – key issue during tree felling for species that use tree hollows or hollow logs for roosting and denning; or for species which utilise subterranean habitat for refuge.
- Entrapment in trenches/holes – key issue for ground dwelling species (reptiles and small mammals), particularly those that are active at night and cannot detect trenches to avoid.

The potential impact of fauna mortality as the result of the Project is likely to be at a very low frequency given the extensive clearing that has been undertaken with the Study Area, the extent and condition of habitat (i.e. cleared pasture and cropping) within areas where vehicles will be regularly traversing and the mitigation measures that will be implemented (spotter-catcher presence during clearing, appropriate speed limits, minimal night works). The impact duration will be limited to the construction period, with the impact magnitude likely to be low (rare occurrence of individuals). However, it is noted that this risk profile does differ between species and broader fauna groups. For example, cryptic species that are more likely to stay still when threatened rather than disperse away from the disturbance will have a higher mortality risk.

5.1.1.3 Loss of Fauna Movement Opportunities

The Disturbance Footprint is compact and largely restricted to non-remnant areas. Patches of remnant vegetation are already fragmented from historical clearing that has been undertaken. No fences or permanent above-ground infrastructure that may impede fauna movement are required for the Project.

5.1.2 Indirect Impacts During Construction

Proposed construction activities, including the loss of vegetation and habitat, may result in indirect or secondary impacts to flora, fauna and vegetation.

5.1.2.1 Introduction and/or Exacerbation of Weeds

Construction activities inherently have the potential to introduce and spread weeds and diseases. This can subsequently impact the integrity of remaining vegetation, increase the intensity and/or frequency of fire, as well as threaten the long-term survival of threatened species.

Introduced flora are present throughout the Study Area, including WoNS. The vast majority of introduced flora taxa recorded are common pasture weeds. Given the long disturbance history and current land use practises within the Study Area, construction activities are unlikely to introduce new weed species or exacerbate existing ones.

Nonetheless, best practice construction and operational methods will be implemented, including the development and implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which would include weed management measures.

5.1.2.2 Introduction and/or Exacerbation of Pest Fauna

Pest fauna, such as red fox and feral cat, are likely to be present, whilst cane toads are known throughout the Study Area. These species are known to predate on native fauna. The Project may result in an increase presence of pest fauna as they can often be attracted to construction sites.

5.1.2.3 Noise and Vibration

Construction activities will temporarily result in increased noise and vibration levels in the vicinity of the construction works. These will be intermittent and restricted to when construction works are being undertaken.

The Disturbance Footprint is located primarily on cleared, agricultural land and local fauna will have been subject to intermittent noise and vibration levels associated with this land use in the past. Noise and vibration impacts will be mitigated through development and implementation of a Project CEMP.

5.1.2.4 Edge Effects

Edge effects resulting from removal of vegetation can reduce the condition and quality of remaining vegetation communities and habitat types. Primarily, this would occur where larger tracts of remnant vegetation are disturbed. However, most of the vegetation clearing occurs within smaller, isolated patches of vegetation that exhibited signs of existing edge effects impacts. The Project will be predominately within existing modified vegetation types, with only some limited loss of vegetation proposed.

5.1.2.5 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation

Construction of the Project may result in soil exposure resulting in an increased risk of erosion and sedimentation, which in turn, may result in reduction of water quality and degradation of aquatic habitats. Soil erosion and sedimentation impacts will be mitigated through development and implementation of a Project CEMP.

5.1.2.6 Dust Impacts

Earthworks and clearing of vegetation have the potential to increase dust levels. There is the potential for dust to settle on adjacent vegetation, particularly if excessive levels are sustained over extended periods. The majority of the Disturbance Footprint is cleared agricultural land and is unlikely to be adversely impacted by increased dust levels. Nonetheless, best practice dust suppression will be undertaken during construction, in line with the Project CEMP.

5.2 Operation and Maintenance Phase

During the Project's operation, it will only be accessed in the event of a fault or issue, with no routine maintenance required. Vegetation within the 20 m transmission line corridor will be cleared throughout the life of the Project to prevent any damage to the transmission cabling, however grass and small shrubs may be grown in this area.

Impacts to flora and fauna during the operation and maintenance phase of the Project are expected to be minimal and relate primarily to vehicle strikes. During operations when local staff may be accessing the site, there will be some limited vehicle activity. This is considered a very limited impact, and negligible in comparison to the existing threat levels associated with the adjacent Bruce Highway.

5.3 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Phase

Decommissioning of the Project will adopt the best practice approach for the removal of infrastructure. Areas of disturbed land will be revegetated with species that were present prior to construction.

Direct impacts associated with the decommissioning and revegetation phase are expected to be minor. The main potential direct impact is vehicle and equipment strike. Indirect impacts associated with decommissioning and rehabilitation are expected to include noise and vibration, and dust generation as a result of increased vehicle and machinery use.

6.0 Avoidance, Mitigation and Management

The avoidance, mitigation and management measures to be implemented to reduce the impacts of the Project on vegetation, flora and fauna are identified below. Specific mitigation measures for NC Act and/or EPBC Act listed flora and fauna species that are considered moderate or have a high potential to occur within the Study Area are discussed in **Section 6.2.3.**

6.1 Avoid and Minimise

6.1.1 Site Selection and Design

Iberdrola undertook an initial site selection process to choose an appropriate location for the Project. Avoiding the clearance of native vegetation was a key criterion that was used when selecting the Study Area over other proposed locations. The Study Area has advantages over other feasible sites in relation to potential impacts to biodiversity as:

- It is in close proximity to strong existing energy infrastructure, including the Powerlink controlled Gin Gin Substation. As such, there is only minimal requirements for additional transmission infrastructure, which can predominately be co-located with existing transmission lines, within modified vegetation types.
- The Study Area is predominantly cleared non-remnant land, and as a result there is reduced impact to native vegetation and biodiversity (relative to other heavily vegetated locations).
- The site is large enough to accommodate a 500 MW battery project, without significant constraints or impacts.
- There is good access to the road network, with no requirement to construct new access roads.

The design of the Project has been optimised so that most of the Disturbance Footprint is located within cleared land. Within the Disturbance Footprint, the infrastructure layout has been optimised through an iterative design process. A key consideration in the design concept was to maximise existing non-remnant areas and avoid the clearance of native vegetation. This was informed by the existing ecological report and other early environmental technical studies.

6.2 Mitigation and Management

Mitigation and management measures proposed to be implemented to reduce impacts from the Project are discussed in **Section 6.2.1.1** to **Section 6.2.3**.

6.2.1.1 Vegetation Clearing

Mitigation and management measures that relate to vegetation clearing include:

- Where vegetation clearing is proposed, boundaries will be clearly demarcated.

- Where trees are to be removed, they will be felled away from areas of retained vegetation, where safe and practicable. Where trees unavoidably fall into retained areas, they will be left in-situ to mimic natural tree fall and provide habitat for ground-dwelling fauna.
- Micro-siting of transmission line infrastructure will maximise the use of existing breaks in vegetation and areas of previously cleared land as far as practical.
- Fauna spotter-catchers will be present during all vegetation clearing activities.
- A CEMP for the Project will be developed and implemented and will include the measures described in this report, as well as:
    - Appropriate measures will be implemented to minimise indirect impacts to native vegetation adjacent to the Project, including control of runoff and erosion.
    - A site induction so that all staff and contractors are aware of site environmental values and controls.
    - Management measures to limit the spread of State Restricted weed, *Lantana camara**.

6.2.1.2 Fauna

Mitigation and management measures relating to fauna include:

- Micro-siting of Project infrastructure will aim to retain habitat trees where possible.
- Where habitat features such as hollow logs cannot be retained in-situ, they will be relocated to adjacent areas of suitable habitat if safe and practical.
- Construction personnel will be educated (through site inductions and toolbox talks) on the potential presence of fauna.
- Where encountered, personnel shall keep their distance from fauna and not harm or trap them.
- Where injured fauna are encountered, a wildlife carer or vet will be contacted.

6.2.1.3 Weeds and Pests

Mitigation and management measures related to weeds and pests include:

- Weed and hygiene control measures will be in place during construction in accordance with a Project CEMP.
- Prior to entering the Study Area, the origin of construction materials, machinery and equipment will be determined and certified where applicable.
- During construction and operation, waste will be contained within fauna proof bins so as not to attract pest species.

6.2.2 General Mitigation Measures

General mitigation and management measures include:

- Erosion and sediment control devices will be implemented in accordance with IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control documents during construction, to minimise the risk of potential sedimentation to sensitive receptors. Relevant measures may be captured in the Project's CEMP, or a dedicated plan.
- To minimise dust impacts, vegetation clearing will not be undertaken in high wind conditions unless dust suppression measures such as water tanks are being used.
- Hot/hazardous works will not to be undertaken during a Total Fire Ban or on a day with a Fire Danger Rating of 'Extreme' or 'Catastrophic'.
- Firefighting water hydrants and a dedicated firefighting water tank will be installed.

6.2.3 Species-specific Mitigation Measures

Mitigation and management measures specific to the potentially (high and moderate) occurring threatened and near-threatened species within the Study Area are detailed in **Table 6.1** below.

Key threatening processes are detailed in the made/adopted National Recovery Plans, SPRAT database, Approved Conservation or Conservation Listings. These documents have been reviewed to ensure the mitigation measures are appropriate and relevant.

Table 6.1 Species-Specific Mitigation Measures

Relevant MNES	Mitigation Measures
All threatened and near-threatened species	• In the very unlikely event that a flora or fauna individual listed under the NC Act and/or EPBC Act is damaged, removed or killed as a result of Project activities, the relevant regulating body for that species will be notified within a maximum period of 2 business days.
Cycas megacarpa	• Avoid all mapped habitat for *Cycas megacarpa* and *Samadera bidwillii*.
Samadera bidwillii	
Greater glider (southern and central)	• No clearing is proposed in potential greater glider (southern and central), yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) or powerful owl habitat. Despite this, pre-clearance surveys must include canopy searches and inspections of tree hollows. Where inspection of hollows cannot be safely undertaken prior to felling, the hollow-bearing tree will be slow felled to minimise the chances of injury or death and will be inspected by a qualified fauna spotter.
Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	

Relevant MNES	Mitigation Measures
Powerful owl	• Every effort will be made to retain suitable hollow bearing trees. The retention of trees >30 cm DBH on patch edges will be prioritised next. Trees to be retained within the Disturbance Footprint must be clearly demarcated and avoided. If deemed necessary, a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) may be established. • In the unlikely event that an individual is found to be present, it will be inspected for injury and if healthy, relocated to an adjacent area of suitable habitat after dusk. If the individual is injured, it will be transported to a local wildlife carer and rehabilitated prior to releasing in a suitable area adjacent to the location in which it was found. • No barbed wire fencing will be installed as part of the Project.
Grey-headed flying-fox	• In the event that a grey-headed flying-fox congregation is identified within the Disturbance Footprint, an exclusion zone will be established. A suitably qualified person will refer to the *Interim Policy for Determining When a Flying-fox Congregation is Regarding as flying-fox Roost under Section 88C of the Nature Conservation Act 1991* (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, 2021) to determine if the congregation could be considered a roost. If determined that the congregation constitutes a roost, impacts to the grey-headed flying-fox congregation will be managed in accordance with the *Code of practice – Ecologically Sustainable Management of Flying-fox Roosts* (Department of Environment and Science, 2020).

Koala	• Pre-clearance surveys will include canopy searches for koalas. If a koala is located during pre-clearance surveys or during clearing activities:
	  ○ The individual must not be forcibly relocated.
	  ○ Any tree which houses a koala as well as any tree with a crown that overlaps that tree will not be cleared until the koala vacates the tree on its own volition.
	  ○ Allow a clearing buffer surrounding the tree, equal to the height of the tree or deemed suitable by the fauna spotter-catcher.
	  ○ Any injured koala (and fauna in general) should be transported to a vet or recognised wildlife carer.
	• Requirements for koalas subject to handling to be examined and if suspected of Chlamydia infection will be taken to a predesignated veterinarian/wildlife care facility for treatment prior to release.
	• Clearing must be carried out in a way that ensures any koala present has time to move out of the clearing site without human intervention.

Latham's snipe	• Water extraction activities will not be undertaken from areas of potential habitat.
Northern quoll	• No clearing is proposed in potential denning habitat (RE 12.11.6). • Where pits, voids or trenches are required, include appropriate cover to prevent extended water retention in these spaces and/or subsequent breeding opportunities for cane toads. • Construction areas that may inadvertently provide potential denning opportunities through stockpiling of materials will have fauna exclusion fencing installed around the perimeter.

Relevant MNES	Mitigation Measures
Dunmall's snake	• No clearing is proposed in potential Dunmall's snake habitat. • Micro-siting of Project infrastructure will aim to retain terrestrial habitat features including fallen timber (logs), bark and other coarse woody debris. Habitat features that can be avoided will be demarcated. Where they cannot be retained in situ, features will be relocated to adjacent areas of suitable habitat if safe and practical (i.e. the relocation of habitat features must not cause unnecessary disturbance) and at the discretion of the fauna-spotter-catcher. • Any open excavations will be checked regularly. • Clearing extents will be demarcated to avoid unintentional clearing outside of approved disturbance limits.

6.3 Waterway Rehabilitation

To minimise impacts and enhance the restoration of the waterways proposed to be crossed by the Disturbance Footprint, the below measures will be followed:

- Other than spoil deliberately used for re-profiling to restore bed and banks to natural profiles, spoil from excavation is removed from waterways.
- Excavated material that is not removed as waste is spread evenly within the bed and banks of the watercourse so that it does not interfere with the flow of water.
- All fill placed in the bed of the stream must not redirect flow into an adjacent bank.
- Where vegetation removal is required, vegetation will be cut no lower than ground level and the root will be left in the ground to aid in stabilisation (where possible). If deep excavation is required during construction, the roots should only be removed within the demarcated Disturbance Footprint.
- All disturbed areas will be revegetated with trees, shrub and grasses endemic to the area, sufficient to re-establish a riparian environment and protect bed and banks from erosion.
- The area of land disturbed or compacted will be minimised to the greatest extent possible.
- Waterway bed and banks are restored and/or rehabilitated so that:
    - stability and profiles of the bed and banks are re-instated to natural stream profiles and stability following the completion of the works
    - the waterway bed is retained with natural substrate or reconstructed with substrate comparable to the natural substrate size and consistency
    - site conditions allow the rapid re-establishment of native vegetation and cover.

7.0 Conclusion

The aim of this report was to provide a summary of the ecological values and potential impacts that may result from the Project to support the DA.

Using a combination of desktop information, field-validated data and extrapolated field survey results, the potential presence and habitat extent of ecological values within the Study Area was determined. A total of 11 threatened and near-threatened species were considered to have a moderate or high likelihood of occurring, including two flora species and nine fauna species.

Potential impacts on potentially occurring species were determined. Both direct and indirect impacts may occur as a result of the Project, with the greatest risk occurring during the construction phase, as a result of vegetation clearing and associated habitat loss.

An assessment against the BRC Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code is provided in **Appendix D.** The assessment found that the Project complies with all 13 POs.

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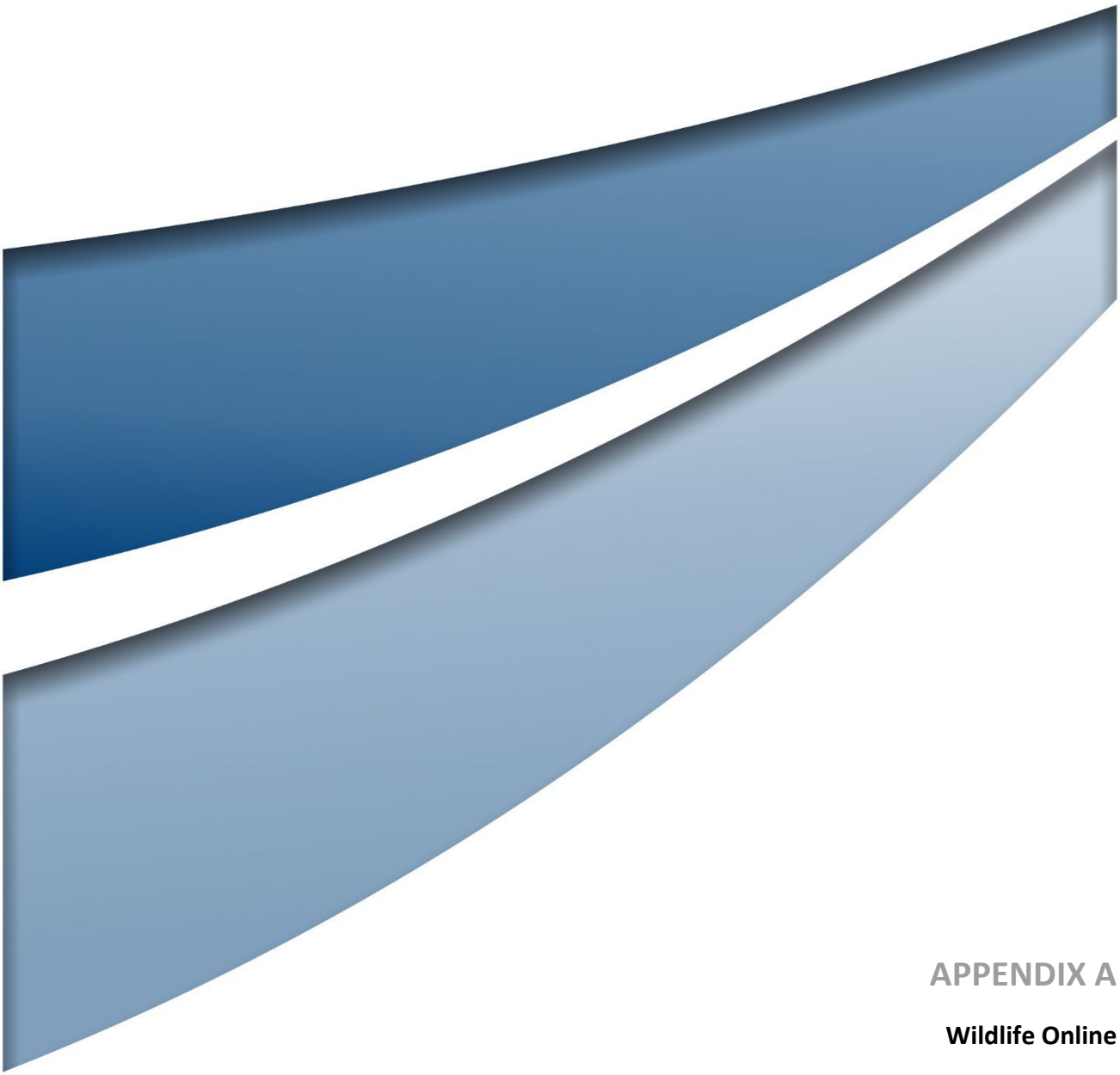

APPENDIX A

Wildlife Online

Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: All
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -24.9076
Longitude: 151.8330
Distance: 20
Email: jgui@umwelt.com.au
Date submitted: Tuesday 20 Aug 2024 16:18:44
Date extracted: Tuesday 20 Aug 2024 16:20:02

The number of records retrieved = 801

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	cane toad	Y			8/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana alboguttata*	greenstripe frog		C		1/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana brevipes*	superb collared frog		C		2/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana novaehollandiae*	eastern snapping frog		C		1/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		5/2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		6/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria inermis*	bumpy rocketfrog		C		2/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		3/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		4/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	emerald spotted treefrog		C		1/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rothii*	eastern laughing treefrog		C		5
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		12/2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		5/1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Adelotus brevis*	tusked frog		V		2/1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		3/1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes salmini*	salmon striped frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		4/1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		5
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Mixophyes fasciolatus*	great barred frog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne major*	great brown broodfrog		C		5/2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia laevigata*	eastern gungan		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia rugosa*	chubby gungan		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza lineata*	striated thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		8
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone palpebrosa*	fairy gerygone		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis magnirostra*	large-billed scrubwren		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	grey goshawk		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		9
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus assimilis*	spotted harrier		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	red goshawk		E	E	2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		17

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	little eagle		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite		C		2
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		8
animals	birds	Alaudidae	*Mirafra javanica*	Horsfield's bushlark		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		5
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo leachii*	blue-winged kookaburra		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		47
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		16
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	red-backed kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		7
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		18
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		14
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		6
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	plumed whistling-duck		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Nettapus coromandelianus*	cotton pygmy-goose		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Spatula rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		2
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		12
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift		SL		1
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		10
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		2
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		9
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		6
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Butorides striata*	striated heron		C		4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		17
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	black bittern		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	dusky woodswallow		C		2
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		7
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus minor*	little woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus personatus*	masked woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		33
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		20
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		45
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		22
animals	birds	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	bush stone-curlew		C		3
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		3
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus banksii*	red-tailed black-cockatoo		C		6
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo		V		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		8
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel		C		2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Zanda funerea*	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo		C		6
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina lineata*	barred cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		26
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		5
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird		C		4
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller		C		1
animals	birds	Caprimulgidae	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	large-tailed nightjar		C		2
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius mongolus*	lesser sand plover		E	E	1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius ruficapillus*	red-capped plover		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		2
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing		C		3
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		13
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus tricolor*	banded lapwing		C		1
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		4
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		7
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Climacteris picumnus*	brown treecreeper		C		2
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea*	white-throated treecreeper		C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		8
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Chalcophaps longirostris*	Pacific emerald dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		24
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove		C		24
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*	wonga pigeon		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Lopholaimus antarcticus*	topknot pigeon		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		12
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ptilinopus regina*	rose-crowned fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		9
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	white-winged chough		C		8
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	*Struthidea cinerea*	apostlebird		C		8
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		48
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		8
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		13
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites minutillus barnardi*	Eastern little bronze-cuckoo		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cuculus optatus*	oriental cuckoo		SL		6
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		10
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		11
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		13
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		17
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		5

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		2
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		23
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		2
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		6
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		10
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon		C		2
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco subniger*	black falcon		C		1
animals	birds	Gruidae	*Antigone rubicunda*	brolga		C		2
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		20
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		126
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		13
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		9
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	white-winged black tern		SL		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Gelochelidon macrotarsa*	Australian tern		SL		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian tern		SL		2
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	rufous songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		6
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Poodytes gramineus*	little grassbird		C		2
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		1
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		2
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		16
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey		C		4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	eastern spinebill		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Conopophila rufogularis*	rufous-throated honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		31
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus melanops*	yellow-tufted honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		21
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		22
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		13
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		21
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela obscura*	dusky honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		18
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		13
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		28
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		18
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		29
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch		SL		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	satin flycatcher		SL		2
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	restless flycatcher		C		7
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		8
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch		SL		1
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		6
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		8
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		7
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		19
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		10
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush		C		3
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		4
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		18
animals	birds	Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*	eastern osprey		SL		7
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		32
animals	birds	Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	house sparrow	Y			3
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		10
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		3
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		5
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica goodenovii*	red-capped robin		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		4
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		14
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		5
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		10
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		3
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail		C		7
animals	birds	Pittidae	*Pitta versicolor*	noisy pitta		C		1
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus ocellatus plumiferus*	plumed frogmouth		V		1
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		8
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	hoary-headed grebe		C		1
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		8
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		18
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		28
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	red-winged parrot		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Glossopsitta concinna*	musk lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		10
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		20
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus eximius*	eastern rosella		C		7
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Psephotus haematonotus*	red-rumped parrot		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		20
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		46
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		4
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Amaurornis moluccana*	pale-vented bush-hen		C		2
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		2
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		19

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animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		3
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt		C		3
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*	red-necked avocet		C		1
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		21
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		30
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Arenaria interpres*	ruddy turnstone		SL	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		SL	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		SL	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa nebularia*	common greenshank		SL	E	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		10
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox connivens*	barking owl		C		5
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		2
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		2
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		7
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		9
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix melanogaster*	black-breasted button-quail		V	V	4
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	painted button-quail		C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		2
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto longimembris*	eastern grass owl		C		2
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		7
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Telicota ancilla ancilla*	greenish darter				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio anactus*	dainty swallowtail				1
animals	lobe-finned fishes	Ceratodontidae	*Neoceratodus forsteri*	Australian lungfish			V	13
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider		C		2
animals	mammals	Bovidae	*Bos taurus*	European cattle	Y			2
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Planigale maculata*	common planigale		C		2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis murina*	common dunnart		C		1
animals	mammals	Equidae	*Equus caballus*	horse	Y			1
animals	mammals	Felidae	*Felis catus*	cat	Y			1
animals	mammals	Leporidae	*Lepus europaeus*	European brown hare	Y			2
animals	mammals	Leporidae	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	rabbit	Y			1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		5
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		4
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Thylogale stigmatica*	red-legged pademelon		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat		C		5/4
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	eastern bent-wing bat		C		12/10

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animals	mammals	Muridae	*Hydromys chrysogaster*	water rat		C		2
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Melomys cervinipes*	fawn-footed melomys		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	house mouse	Y			1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus sordidus*	canefield rat		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus tunneyi*	pale field-rat		C		1
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	platypus		SL		2
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus australis australis*	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		V	V	1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus notatus*	Krefft's glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		3
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	4
animals	mammals	Potoroidae	*Aepyprymnus rufescens*	rufous bettong		C		3/1
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Petauroides volans volans*	southern greater glider		E	E	3
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus scapulatus*	little red flying-fox		C		1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus sp.*	flying-fox		C		1
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus troughtoni*	eastern cave bat		C		2/2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Poeciliidae	*Gambusia holbrooki*	mosquitofish	Y			1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	spangled perch				2/2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Chlamydosaurus kingii*	frilled lizard		C		2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		3/1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		3
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		2
animals	reptiles	Carphodactylidae	*Saltuarius salebrosus*	rough-throated leaf-tailed gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina expansa*	broad-shelled river turtle		C		3
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Elseya albagula*	white-throated snapping turtle		CR	CE	6
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii krefftii*	Krefft's river turtle		C		6
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Wollumbinia latisternum*	saw-shelled turtle		C		3
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		2/1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Oedura tryoni*	southern spotted velvet gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cryptophis nigrescens*	eastern small-eyed snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia psammophis*	yellow-faced whipsnake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia vestigiata*	lesser black whipsnake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Hoplocephalus bitorquatus*	pale-headed snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Vermicella annulata*	bandy-bandy		C		1

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animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra versicolor*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	house gecko	Y			1/1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Heteronotia binoei*	Bynoe's gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's legless lizard		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Calyptotis scutirostrum*	scute-snouted calyptotis		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis sensu lato*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia schmeltzii*	robust rainbow-skink		C		2/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia tenuis*	bar-sided skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cyclodomorphus gerrardii*	pink-tongued lizard		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eremiascincus richardsonii*	broad-banded sand swimmer		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eulamprus quoyii*	eastern water skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis adonis*	diamond-shielded sunskink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ophioscincus ophioscincus*	yolk-bellied snake-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*	eastern bluetongue		C		1
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios ligatus*	robust blind snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	sand monitor		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus tristis*	black-tailed monitor		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Dyschoriste depressa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum tenellum*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum variabile*	pastel flower		C		1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Thunbergia alata*	black-eyed Susan	Y			1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*			C		1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus interruptus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus spinosus*	needle burr	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Nyssanthes diffusa*	barbed-wire weed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica*	mango	Y			1
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Pleiogynium timorense*	Burdekin plum		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Rhodosphaera rhodanthema*	tulip satinwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	*Fitzalania bidwillii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	*Fitzalania heteropetala*			C		1
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	*Huberantha nitidissima*			C		1
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	*Melodorum leichhardtii*			C		2
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Cyclospermum leptophyllum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Platysace linearifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Alstonia constricta*	bitterbark		C		2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Alyxia ruscifolia*			C		4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Asclepias curassavica*	red-head cottonbush	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Carissa ovata*	currantbush		C		4/1

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plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Catharanthus roseus*	pink periwinkle	Y			1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Gymnanthera oblonga*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Hoya australis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia brevis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia racemosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Melodinus australis*	southern melodinus		C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia eucalyptophylla*	gargaloo		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia leichhardtii*	black silkpod		C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia rotata*	veinless silkpod		C		2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia velutina*	hairy silkpod		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Secamone elliptica*			C		2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Tabernaemontana pandacaqui*	banana bush		C		2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum grandiflorum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum ovatum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Alocasia brisbanensis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle acutiloba*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle elegans*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Polyscias elegans*	celery wood		C		3
plants	land plants	Araucariaceae	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	hoop pine		C		1
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia elegans*	calico-flower	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus plumosus*	feathered asparagus fern	Y			1
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium attenuatum*	walking fern		C		2
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium attenuatum var. attenuatum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium paleaceum*	scaly asplenium		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratum houstonianum*	blue billygoat weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Bidens pilosa*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cirsium vulgare*	spear thistle	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Glossocardia bidens*	native cobbler's pegs		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Peripleura hispidula var. setosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Praxelis clematidea*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon redolens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio quadridentatus*	cotton fireweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sigesbeckia orientalis*	Indian weed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sphaeromorphaea subintegra*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Symphyotrichum subulatum*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Xanthium occidentale*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*	cat's claw creeper	Y			7/2
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Pandorea jasminoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Pandorea pandorana*	wonga vine		C		2
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Tecoma stans var. stans*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum neohollandicum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum spinulosum*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*	blue heliotrope	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia membranacea*			NT		2/2
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia purpurascens*	white root		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia quadrangularis*			SL		1/1

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plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Aphananthe philippinensis*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Trema tomentosa var. tomentosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis arborea*	brush caper berry		C		3
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis sarmentosa*	scrambling caper		C		2
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria media*	chickweed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina cristata*	belah		C		1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*			C		1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Celastrus subspicata*	large-leaved staffvine		C		2
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia disperma*			C		2
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Pleurostylia opposita*			C		1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Siphonodon australis*	ivorywood		C		3
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Commelina lanceolata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	murdannia		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Murdannia nudiflora*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria calycina*	pink bindweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cornaceae	*Alangium polyosmoides subsp. polyosmoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cornaceae	*Alangium polyosmoides subsp. tomentosum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis metuliferus*	prickly cucumber	Y			1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Diplocyclos palmatus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cycadaceae	*Cycas megacarpa*			E	E	11/10
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia ovata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus aggregatus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus bowmanni*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus brevifolius*	Mullumbimby couch	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus compressus*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus cuspidatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus cyperoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus distans*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus exaltatus*	tall flatsedge		C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus flavidus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus fulvus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus gracilis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus leiocaulon*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus leptocarpus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus nervulosus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus procerus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus*	nutgrass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sculptus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sesquiflorus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus squarrosus*	bearded flatsedge		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis acicularis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis cinnamometorum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	common fringe-rush		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis microcarya*			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia aspera*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia sieberiana*	sword grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma laterale*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma longitudinale*	pithy swordsedge		C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus brevifolius*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Scleria brownii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea transversa*	native yam		C		1
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera spatulata*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	*Lastreopsis decomposita*	trim shield fern		SL		1
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	*Lastreopsis tenera*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros australis*	black plum		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros fasciculosa*	grey ebony		C		3
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros geminata*	scaly ebony		C		2
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros pentamera*	myrtle ebony		C		2
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus obovatus*	blueberry ash		C		1
plants	land plants	Erpodiaceae	*Solmsiella solmsiellacea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum australe*	cocaine tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Alchornea ilicifolia*	native holly		C		2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Baloghia inophylla*	scrub bloodwood		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton acronychioides*	thick-leaved croton		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton insularis*	Queensland cascarilla		C		1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton stigmatosus*	white croton		C		1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus claoxyloides*	green kamala		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus discolor*	white kamala		C		2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus philippensis*	red kamala		C		3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	castor oil bush	Y			1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Tragia novae-hollandiae*	stinging-vine		C		1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania rubella*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia rotundifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum*					1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum verrucosum*	water milfoil		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella caerulea var. petasmatodes*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Geitonoplesium cymosum*	scrambling lily		C		4
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	*Egeria densa*	dense waterweed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus continuus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Anisomeles moschata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa pedunculata*	velvet leaf		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum floribundum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum longiflorum var. glabrum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus graveolens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Glossocarya hemiderma*			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Leucas lavandulifolia*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Mentha satureioides*	native pennyroyal		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex lignum-vitae*			C		2

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plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex melicopea*			C		2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya hypospodia*	north Queensland purple laurel		C		1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya microneura*	murrogun		C		1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya triplinervis*			C		2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Endiandra muelleri*			C		1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Eustrephus latifolius*	wombat berry		C		2
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra beaniana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra longifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia aulacocarpa*			C		2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia conferta*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia crassa subsp. longicoma*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia harpophylla*	brigalow		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia maidenii*	Maiden's wattle		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia melanoxylon*	blackwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis var. longiracemosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis var. penninervis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Austrosteenisia blackii*	bloodvine		C		3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Castanospermum australe*	black bean		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista rotundifolia var. rotundifolia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria calycina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria incana subsp. incana*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria spectabilis*	showy rattlepod	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Ctenodon falcatus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cullen tenax*	emu-foot		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Florida beggar-weed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium triflorum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Erythrina vespertilio subsp. vespertilio*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Galactia tenuiflora var. lucida*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hardenbergia violacea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera suffruticosa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera trifoliata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Macrotyloma axillare var. axillare*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mezoneuron nitens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pararchidendron pruinosum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pycnospora lutescens*	pycnospora		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna*					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna gaudichaudii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia astragaloides*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia juncea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia rufula*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vachellia bidwillii*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia floribunda*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia muriculata subsp. muriculata*			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Artanema fimbriatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Torenia crustacea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	*Lindsaea ensifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Strychnos psilosperma*	strychnine tree		C		2
plants	land plants	Lygodiaceae	*Lygodium microphyllum*	snake fern		C		1
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	*Cuphea carthagenensis*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon auritum*	Chinese lantern		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon grandifolium*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus divaricatus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum coromandelianum subsp. coromandelianum*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida cordifolia*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Melia azedarach*	white cedar		C		2
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Owenia venosa*	crow's apple		C		1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Turraea pubescens*	native honeysuckle		C		2
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Hypserpa decumbens*			C		1
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Legnephora moorei*			C		3
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Pleogyne australis*	wiry grape		C		3
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Stephania japonica*			C		1
plants	land plants	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides indica*	water snowflake		SL		1
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	*Wilkiea macrophylla*	large-leaved wilkiea		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus coronata*	creek sandpaper fig		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus fraseri*	white sandpaper fig		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus macrophylla forma macrophylla*	Moreton Bay fig		C		2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus opposita*			C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus racemosa var. racemosa*			C		3
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Maclura cochinchinensis*	cockspur thorn		C		2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Malaisia scandens subsp. scandens*			C		4
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Streblus brunonianus*	whalebone tree		C		6/2
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Embelia australiana*	embelia		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Myrsine variabilis*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora subvelutina*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. citriodora*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia clarksoniana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia erythrophloia*	variable-barked bloodwood		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia intermedia*	pink bloodwood		C		3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay ash		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus acmenoides*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus crebra*	narrow-leaved red ironbark		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus exserta*	Queensland peppermint		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus hallii*	Goodwood gum		V	V	1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melanophloia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	gum-topped box		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus portuensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*			C		4

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plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gossia bidwillii*			C		3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon confertus*	brush box		C		5/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca bracteata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cheelii*			NT		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca trichostachya*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viminalis*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Psidium guajava*	guava	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia dumicola*	rib-fruited malletwood		E		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium australe*	scrub cherry		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium francisii*	giant watergum		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Waterhousea floribunda*	weeping lilly pilly		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Notelaea microcarpa*			C		2
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum reticulatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum schillerianum*	red rope orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Cymbidium canaliculatum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium monophyllum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium speciosum subsp. grandiflorum*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium tetragonum*	tree spider orchid		SL		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia bowmanii*	scrub pencil orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia linguiformis*	tongue orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Oberonia complanata*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus ceciliae*	fairy bells		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium aurescens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	*Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca*	Mexican poppy	Y			1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora aurantia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora aurantia var. aurantia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora pallida*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora subpeltata*	white passion flower	Y			1
plants	land plants	Petiveriaceae	*Rivina humilis*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Actephila mooreana*			C		1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia oblongifolia*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia exaltata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia leichhardtii*			C		1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Cleistanthus cunninghamii*	omega		C		3
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi var. ferdinandi*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae*			C		1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus subcrenulatus*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus virgatus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon albiflorus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pinaceae	*Pinus elliottii*	slash pine	Y			1
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	*Peperomia leptostachya*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria incana*			C		1

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plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum revolutum*	yellow pittosporum		C		2
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum spinescens*			C		1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum tinifolium*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum viscidum*	black-fruited thornbush		C		1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Bacopa monnieri*			C		1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Mecardonia procumbens*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Ancistrachne uncinulata*	hooky grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida gracilipes*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa bladhii subsp. bladhii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa decipiens var. cloncurrensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris divaricata var. divaricata*	slender chloris		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon filipes*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon sylvaticus*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria*					1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria diminuta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria divaricatissima*	spreading umbrella grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria longiflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria ramularis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra decipiens var. decipiens*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enteropogon unispiceus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis sororia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis spartinoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis tenuifolia*	elastic grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hemarthria uncinata var. spathacea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Heteropogon contortus*	black speargrass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	blady grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Ischaemum australe var. villosum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Melinis minutiflora*	molasses grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Oplismenus aemulus*	creeping shade grass		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum effusum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum simile*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium distans*	shotgrass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sarga leiocladum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Schizachyrium fragile*	firegrass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sehima nervosum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria incrassata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum nitidum forma aristatum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus africanus*	Parramatta grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus creber*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus elongatus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus laxus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Themeda quadrivalvis*	grader grass	Y			2/2

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Tripogon loliiformis*	five minute grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa foliosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa mutica*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa whiteana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Polygala triflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria decipiens*	slender knotweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria lapathifolia*	pale knotweed		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Rumex*					1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Rumex brownii*	swamp dock		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Drynaria rigidula*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Microsorum punctatum*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Pyrrosia confluens*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Pyrrosia rupestris*	rock felt fern		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton tepperi*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Xylomelum salicinum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum aethiopicum*			SL		2
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum atroviride*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum formosum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum hispidulum*			SL		3
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum hispidulum var. hispidulum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum hispidulum var. minus*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes distans*	bristly cloak fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes nudiuscula*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes tenuifolia*	rock fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Doryopteris concolor*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Pellaea falcata*			SL		2
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Pellaea nana*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Ptychomitriaceae	*Ptychomitrium australe*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ptychomniaceae	*Garovaglia elegans subsp. dietrichiae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes deplanchei*	grey boxwood		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Restionaceae	*Baloskion pallens*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Alphitonia excelsa*	soap tree		C		3
plants	land plants	Ripogonaceae	*Ripogonum brevifolium*	small-leaved supplejack		C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Atractocarpus chartaceus*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Cyclophyllum coprosmoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Everistia vacciniifolia var. nervosa*			C		2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Gynochthodes canthoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Gynochthodes jasminoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Ixora beckleri*	brown coffeewood		C		2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Mitracarpus hirtus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Pavetta australiensis*			C		3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria*					1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria loniceroides*	hairy psychotria		C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria sp. (Shute Harbour L.J.Webb+ 7916)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax odorata*			C		2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax odorata forma buxifolia*			C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Acronychia laevis*	glossy acronychia		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Bosistoa transversa*	three-leaved bosistoa		C	V	1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Citrus x limon*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia australis*	crow's ash		C		2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia schottiana*	bumpy ash		C		1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Geijera salicifolia*	brush wilga		C		2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Micromelum minutum*	clusterberry		C		1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Murraya paniculata 'Exotica'*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Sarcomelicope simplicifolia subsp. simplicifolia*	yellow aspen		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	*Casearia multinervosa*	casearia		C		1
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	*Xylosma terrae-reginae*	xylosma		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Salviniaceae	*Azolla pinnata*	ferny azolla		C		1
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Exocarpos latifolius*			C		2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon subdentatus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon tomentosus*			C		3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Arytera divaricata*	coogera		C		3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Arytera microphylla*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya salicifolia*			C		3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	heart seed vine	Y			2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum halicacabum var. halicacabum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	tuckeroo		C		2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis parvifolia*	small-leaved tuckeroo		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis shirleyana*	wedge-leaf tuckeroo		V	V	1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis sp. (Watalgan A.R.Bean 8611)*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea lanceolata var. subsessilifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea triquetra*	large-leaved hop bush		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Elattostachys bidwillii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Elattostachys xylocarpa*	white tamarind		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Guioa semiglauca*	guioa		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Harpullia hillii*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Harpullia pendula*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Jagera pseudorhus*			C		3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Mischocarpus anodontus*	veiny pearfruit		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Mischocarpus pyriformis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Sarcopteryx stipata*	steelwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella cotinifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella cotinifolia var. pubescens*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella pohlmaniana*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Sematophyllaceae	*Sematophyllum subpinnatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Smilacaceae	*Smilax australis*	barbed-wire vine		C		3
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Capsicum frutescens*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Cestrum parqui*	green cestrum	Y			1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Physalis angulata*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum ellipticum*	potato bush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum erianthum*	potato tree	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum seaforthianum*	Brazilian nightshade	Y			2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum stelligerum*	devil's needles		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum torvum*	devil's fig	Y			1
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Triumfetta rhomboidea*	chinese burr	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Argyrodendron sp. (Kin Kin W.D.Francis AQ81198)*	rusty tulip oak		C		1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Argyrodendron trifoliolatum*	booyong		C		2
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton bidwillii*	little kurrajong		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Sterculia quadrifida*	peanut tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	*Christella dentata*	creek fern		SL		2
plants	land plants	Typhaceae	*Typha*					1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Dendrocnide photiniphylla*	shiny-leaved stinging tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Pipturus argenteus*	white nettle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	lantana	Y			5
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena*					1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena rigida*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Apocissus antarctica*			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Apocissus oblonga*			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Causonis clematidea*			C		2
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Clematicissus opaca*			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Tetrastigma nitens*	shining grape		C		1
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia macleayi*			SL		4/4

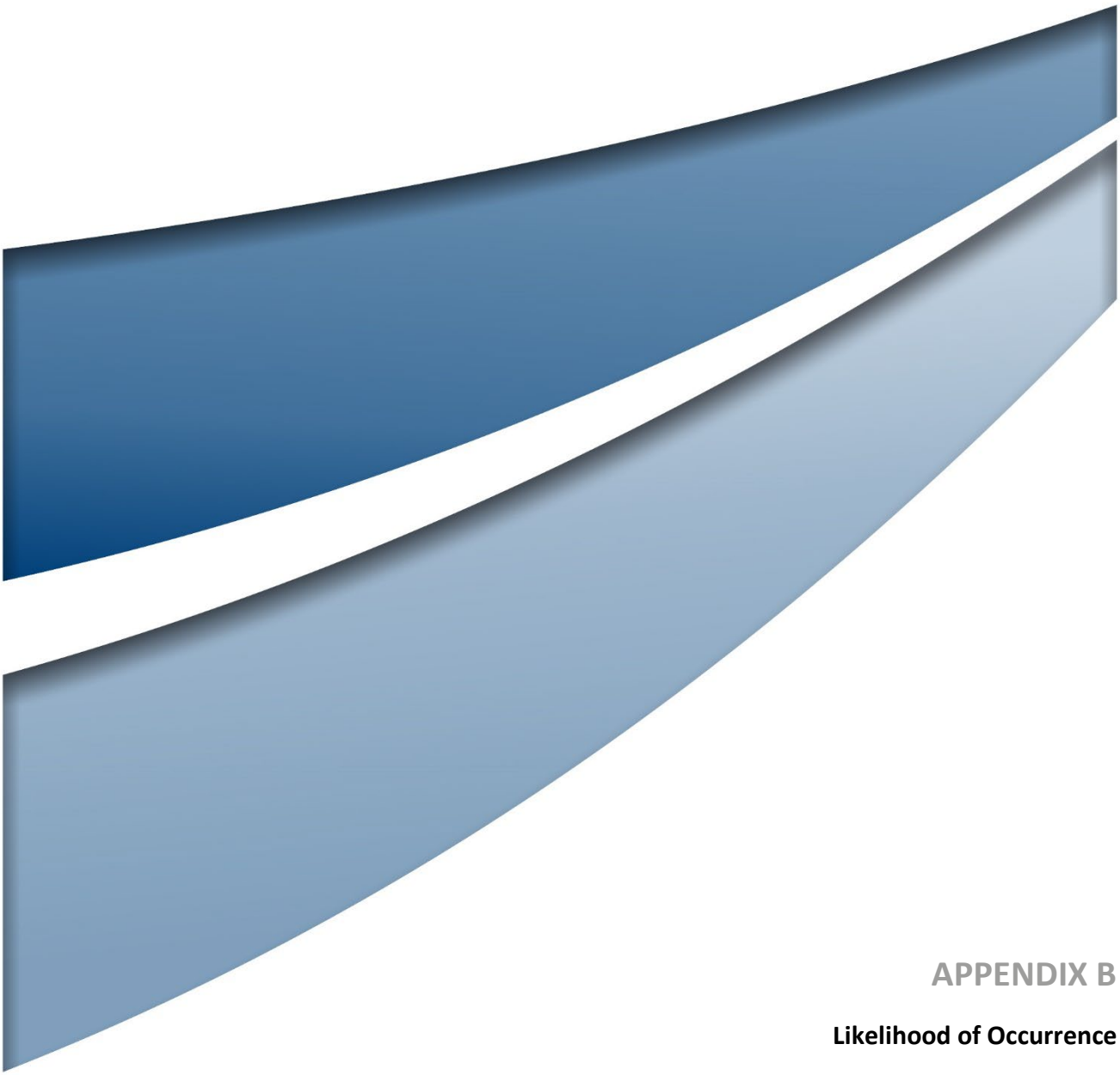
CODES

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 (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

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

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.



APPENDIX B

Likelihood of Occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Threatened Ecological Communities					
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains		Endangered	-	The Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains ecological community is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* and understorey mostly of grasses and other herbs. The ecological community mostly occurs in gently undulating to flat landscapes and occasionally on gentle slopes on a wide range of soil types of alluvial and depositional origin. Corresponding REs in the Southeast Queensland bioregion include: 12.3.10. Key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds must be assessed during field surveys to conclusively determine if analogous REs meet TEC status.	**No** All areas of the Study Area were validated as part of field surveys. *Eucalyptus populnea* was not recorded in the Study Area and thus, no analogous vegetation communities are present.
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions		Endangered	-	The structure of the ecological community, in its undisturbed state, varies from tall open forest to woodland, although partial clearing may have reduced the canopy to scattered trees in some areas. The tree canopy is dominated by eucalypts and/or other myrtaceous trees (specifically from the *Angophora*, *Corymbia, Lophostemon* and *Syncarpia* genera), often as a mixture of species. The ecological community is found on alluvial landforms, including floodplains, the riparian zones of parent rivers and other order tributaries, alluvial flats, floodplain/alluvial terraces and periodically flooded depressions. It generally occurs below 50 m ASL, although it can occur up to 250 m ASL. Corresponding REs in the Southeast Queensland bioregion include: 12.3.3/12.3.3a/12.3.3d, 12.3.19, 12.3.10 and 12.3.18. Key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds must be assessed during field surveys to conclusively determine if analogous REs meet TEC status.	**No** All areas of the Study Area were validated as part of field surveys. One analogous RE (RE 12.3.3) was recorded, associated with a drainage line that runs along the southern boundary. Targeted assessments of patches of RE 12.3.3 patches were completed, and it was concluded that no patches met the key diagnostic characteristics and minimum condition thresholds of the TEC.
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland		Endangered	-	This TEC often has a layered canopy, dominated by melaleucas and/or *Eucalyptus robusta*. The ecological community typically occurs in low-lying coastal alluvial areas with minimal relief, such as swamps, floodplain pockets, depressions, alluvial flats, back-barrier flats,	**No** All areas of the Study Area were validated as part of field surveys. No areas of vegetation consistent with

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				fans, terraces, and behind fore-dunes. Corresponding REs in the Southeast Queensland bioregion include: 12.2.7, 12.3.4/12.3.4a, 12.3.5, 12.3.6 and 12.3.20. Key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds must be assessed during field surveys to conclusively determine if analogous REs meet TEC status.	the description of the community were identified during the field assessment.
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia		Critically Endangered	-	The ecological community is generally a moderately tall (≥20 m) to tall (≥30 m) closed forest (canopy cover ≥70%). Tree species with compound leaves are common and leaves are relatively large (notophyll to mesophyll). Typically, there is a relatively low abundance of species from the genera *Eucalyptus, Melaleuca* and *Casuarina*. The ecological community occurs on basalt and alluvial soils, including sand and old/elevated alluvial soils as well as floodplain alluvia. It also occurs occasionally on historically enriched rhyolitic soils and basal enriched metasediments. Lowland Rainforest mostly occurs in areas. Corresponding REs in the Southeast Queensland bioregion include: 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1 and 12.12.16. Key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds must be assessed during field surveys to conclusively determine if analogous REs meet TEC status.	**No** All areas of the Study Area were validated as part of field surveys. No areas of vegetation consistent with the description of the community were identified during the field assessment. Vine forest / rainforest communities were not present within the Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Coastal Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community		Endangered	-	This TEC is characterised by the dominant presence of *Casuarina glauca* (swamp oak) within the canopy layer. It is often associated with other vegetation types such as coastal saltmarsh, mangroves, freshwater wetlands, littoral rainforests or swamp sclerophyll. This TEC generally occurs on unconsolidated sediment and where groundwater is saline or brackish. Corresponding REs in the Southeast Queensland bioregion include: 12.1.1 and 12.3.20. Key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds must be assessed during field surveys to conclusively determine if analogous REs meet TEC status.	**No** All areas of the Study Area were validated as part of field surveys. *Casuarina glauca* was not recorded within the Study area. No areas of vegetation consistent with the description of the community were identified during the field assessment.
Flora					
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint grass	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species occurs in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland. In the South-East Qld Bioregion, this species has also been recorded growing around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, in shaded small gullies, on creek banks, and on sandy alluvium in creek beds in open forests, and with bog mosses in mound springs.	**Low** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'may occur' in the search extent. The nearest record of the species is 73 km west of the Study Area, near Cynthia State Forest. Habitat within the Study Area is considered marginal, with rainforest, wet eucalypt forest, swamps and mound springs not present.
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved bosistoa	Vulnerable	-	The species grows in lowland subtropical rainforest up to 300 m above sea level. In Queensland, the species has been found in a variety of habitats including complex notophyll vine forest with emergent *Lophostemon confertus* on reddish loam over basalt; complex notophyll vine forest with *Excoecaria dallachyana* and *Dissiliaria baloghioides* on brown loamy soils; and remnant vine forest pockets within highly disturbed and weed infested habitats.	**Low** The species has not been recorded within 20 km of the Study Area. The nearest record is 23 km south-east of the Study Area (ALA). Suitable habitat, comprising notophyll vine forest, is not present within the Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Bulbophyllum globuliforme	miniature moss-orchid	Vulnerable	Near Threatened	The species is host-specific, only growing on the hoop pine, where it colonises the upper branches of mature trees. The hoop pine occurs in upland (usually 100-900 m ASL) subtropical rainforest communities. Hoop pines must be over 100 years old. The species SPRAT profile identifies this species from four known locations, including Puzzle Creek near Paluma (north-east Queensland), Krombit Tops near Calliope (Central Queensland), Cainbable Creek in Lamington National Park (south-east Queensland) and Levers Plateau (north-east New South Wales).	**No** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'likely occur' in the search extent. The nearest record of the species is 100 km north of the Study Area, associated with Kroombit Tops National Park. No hoop pine or subtroprical rainforest communities are present in the Study Area.
Cossinia australiana	Cossinia	Endangered	Endangered	The species occurs in relict patches of araucarian vine forests or vine thickets on fertile soils in central and southern Qld.	**No** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'likely occur' in the search extent. Numerous records exist within 40-50 km of the Study Area, including within protected estate. Suitable habitat in the form of vine forest or vine thickets are absent from the Study Area.
Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless tongue-orchid	Vulnerable	Special least concern	Across its range, the species occupies a range of habitats, including heathlands, heathy woodland, sedgelands, Xanthorrhoea spp. Plains, dry sclerophyll forests, forested wetlands, freshwater wetlands, grasslands, grassy woodlands, rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests. In Qld, this species is found from the Tin Can Bay area and along the coast to the Glasshouse Mountains, and populations have been recorded from sandy heathlands.	**No** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'may occur' in the search extent. The nearest records exist 100 km south east of the Study Area, and the range of known habitat types are largely absent from the Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Cupaniopsis shirleyana	Wedge-leaf tuckeroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in a variety of dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds and along riverbanks at altitudes up to 550 m asl. This species is also likely to occur on the margins of native vegetation in scrubby urbanised areas. It is predominately found on dark brown sandy loams and sandy clay loams (pH 5 - 7.5) and rocky scree slopes.	**Low** The species has been previously recorded within approximately 9.4 km north of the Study Area in 1989 (ALA), however, the record has a spatial uncertainty of 10 km. There are no other records within 20 km of the Study Area. Suitable habitat, comprising vine thicket communities, is not present within the Study Area. Due to the age and the spatial uncertainty of the existing record, and absence of suitable habitat, it is considered a low likelihood of occurring.
Cycas megacarpa	-	Endangered	Endangered	The species is found in woodland, open woodland, and open forests, often in conjunction with a grassy understory. This species is found in habitat dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Corymbia citriodora* as well as *C. erythrophloia*, *E. melanophloia* and *Lophostemon confertus*. There are also reports that it can be found in or on the edge of rainforest habitat. According to the Queensland Herbarium (2007), the species occurs in the following REs within the South East Queensland bioregion: 12.1.3, 12.5.5, 12.11.2, 12.11.6, 12.11.7, 12.12.3, 12.12.4, 12.12.5, 12.12.7, 12.12.9, 12.12.11, 12.12.12, 12.12.16, 12.12.23, 12.12.27.	**Moderate** Records for the species are protected due to the threat of illegal collection by specialist collectors. There is an ALA records within 2 km west of the Study Area, however, this record has a spatial uncertainty of 2 km (ALA). The Study Area is within the known distribution of the species. Suitable habitat is present within Study Area, specifically RE 12.11.6, which is identified as by the Queensland Herbarium as suitable habitat. The field surveys targeted patches of suitable habitat, with no records of Cyc*as megacarpa* detected.
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Vulnerable	-	The species occurs on heavy soils (predominantly cracking clays or alluvium, often in gilgai) in woodland or open woodland usually dominated by *Acacia* and/or *Eucalyptus* spp. Associated climate is tropical to subtropical and seasonal, with the habitat drying out for part of the year.	**Low** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'likely occur' in the search extent. The nearest records exist over 100 km from the Study Area. Habitat within the Study Area is marginal, being highly degraded as a result of exotic pasture species. Cracking clays and gilgai are absent from the Study Area.
Eucalyptus hallii	Goodwood gum	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is found in open eucalypt forest or woodland in coastal areas on low, flat to undulating terrain with gentle slopes to broad rises. It occurs up to 60 m ASL. It grows on acidic, grey silty or white sandy soils. It is endemic to coastal lowlands between Bundaberg and Maryborough.	**Low** The species has been recorded approximately 23 km south-east of the Study Area from 1994. The record has a spatial uncertainty of 2 km. The Study Area occurs outside the known species distribution. Woodland communities within the Study

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					Area are not considered suitable habitat as they are not coastal and typically occur between 135–180 m ASL.
Eucalyptus raveretiana	Black ironbox	Vulnerable	-	*Eucalyptus raveretiana* grows along watercourses and occasionally on river flats. It occurs in open forest or woodland communities. The species prefers sites with moderately fertile soil and adequate sub-soil moisture. The alluvial soils in which it grows are sands, loams, light clays or cracking clays.	**Low** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'may occur' overlapping the Study Area. The nearest records exist far beyond the Study Area (greater than 250 km). Suitable alluvial habitat is marginal, heavily degraded with habitat clearance and impacts from *Lantana camara.* The conspicuous species was not detected during field surveys.
Fontainea venosa	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	*Fontainea venosa* occurs in notophyll vine forest and vine thicket with a mean annual rainfall of 1000-1100 mm on soils derived from and containing abundant andesitic rocks, often on rocky outcrops or along creeks. Associated species include *Backhousia citriodora, Actephila lindleyi, Bosistoa medicinalis, Diospyros fasciculosa, Barkly syringifolia, Araucaria cunninghamii, Owenia venosa, Aphananthe philippinensis, Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Croton acronychioides, Pentaceras australe* and *Planchonella myrsinoides*.	**No** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'may occur' in the search extent. Numerous records exist within 80 km of the Study Area, near Biloela, Qld. Suitable habitat in the form of vine forest or vine thickets are absent from the Study Area.
Leuzea australis	Austral cornflower	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is often found in woodland and grassland and in association with *Eucalyptus crebra, E. orgadophila, E. populnea, E. tereticornis, E. melanophloia, Angophora subvelutina, A. floribunda, Cirsium vulgare, Dichanthium sericeum* and *Themeda triandra*. Populations are often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands. It usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from basalt.	**No** The species was identified on the PMST search as 'may occur', with nearest records beyond 50 km west of the Study area. Suitable grasslands or grassy woodlands on heavy clay soils are not present within the Project Boundary.
Lobelia membranacea	-	-	Near Threatened	This species grows on the edges of lakes, pools and slow-moving streams.	**Low** Habitat in the Study Area is considered marginal. A 2000 record occurs in the Littabella South Forest Reserve, 12 km northeast of the Study Area. Records also occur in the Monduran State Forest, dated 2003 and located 10 km northeast.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species is distributed along the foothills and coastal ranges of southeast Qld from the NSW border to Mt Bauple near Maryborough. It is more widespread and frequent in the northern half of its range. The largest number of recorded populations and individuals are located in an area centred on the Amamoor Valley, southwest of Gympie, this area may contain up to 90% of the total extant number of individuals, potentially more than 10,000. The species is generally found within lowland warm complex notophyll vine forest and Araucarian notophyll vine forest on metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics, or alluvia in higher rainfall areas. This species occupies all topographic positions including ridges, scree slopes, foot slopes, gullies, benches and riverine terraces. Habitat critical for this species is a range of vegetation communities comprising complex and simple notophyll vine forests, simple microphyll-notophyll vine forests with emergent Araucaria spp., and Argyrodendron sp., and sclerophyll forests where rainforest is subdominant, and its presence is mediated by fire. The REs in which it is known to occur are REs 12.3.1, 12.8.3, 12.11.10 and 12.12.16.	**No** The PMST identifies areas of 'may occur' and 'likely occur' within the search extent, however not overlapping the Study Area. Suitable habitat critical for this species, such as complex and simple notophyll vine forests, simple microphyll-notophyll vine forests with emergent Araucaria spp., and Argyrodendron sp., and sclerophyll forests where rainforest is subdominant, and its presence is mediated by fire are absent from the Study Area. The species was not detected during survey and the majority of the Study Area has been historically cleared and subject to active grazing disturbance.
Melaleuca cheelii	-	-	Near Threatened	This melaleuca occurs in wallum country near Bundaberg including in Burrum Coast National Park and the Meadowvale Nature Park in Bundaberg.	**Low** No suitable habitat occurs within the Study Area. The closest record occurs 18 km southeast of the Study Area south of Gin Gin, dated 1994. All other records occur near State Forests and National Parks, over 30 km southeast of the Study Area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Polianthion minutiflorum	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species has a scattered distribution across five locations in eastern Qld. Ranging approximately 800 km, records exist from Redcliffe Vale (west of Mackay) south to the Kingaroy area. These areas typically have skeletal soil or deeper soils near weathered laterite. Specific documented locations include Redcliffe Vale, near Blackwater, the Callide Range, East Boogalgopal, and the Kingaroy area. While the extent of its occurrence is unknown, herbarium records suggest varying population densities across its range, from rare to common. This species falls within the Burdekin, Fitzroy, and Burnett Mary (Qld) Natural Resource Management Regions. This species is usually found in forest and woodland on sandstone slopes and gullies with skeletal soil, or sometimes deeper sands adjacent to deeply weathered laterite. Associated species and vegetation include open woodland of *Acacia shirleyi, Lysicarpus angustifolius, Corymbia aureola*; woodland of *Eucalyptus corynodes, Corymbia trachyphloia, E. cloeziana* on sandy soil over sandstone.; sandstone plateau with *Eucalyptus dura, E. fibrosa, Angophora leiocarpa, E. major*.	**Low** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'may occur' in the search extent. The nearest records exist beyond 80 km west of the Study Area, associated with Coominglah State Forest. Habitat in the Study Area appears marginal, with Sandstone slopes present however skeletal soils and laterite absent, along with the slopes being largely cleared, degraded or not supporting relevant associated species.
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Quassia is endemic to Qld and is known to occur in several localities between Scawfell Island, near Mackay, and Goomboorian, north of Gympie. The species commonly occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland. It is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses in locations up to 510 m altitude. The species occurs on lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts, and sands with clay subsoils. Commonly associated tree species include *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus propinqua, E. acmenoides, E. tereticornis, C. intermedia, E. siderophloia, E. moluccana, E. cloeziana and E. fibrosa*.	**Moderate** Identified on the PMST as intersecting habitat mapping of 'likely to occur'. Nearest records are within 45 km south east, associated with Cordalba State Forest. Whilst rainforest is not present, suitable forest and woodlands associated with the single large vegetation patch of 12.11.6 could support the species. All other patches are considered too small, highly degraded and flora surveys did not detect the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Sophora fraseri	-	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species normally grows in wet sclerophyll forest and a range of rainforest types. It has been reported growing in hilly terrain on hillslopes at altitudes at altitudes from 60 to 660 m ASL, mostly shallow stony to shaly soils, of loam to clay texture derived from sandstone or basalt rocks. Associated species include: *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus carnea, E. microcorys, E. acmenoides, E. propinqua and Lophostemon confertus*. The shrub appears to prefer growing along rainforest margins, in eucalypt forests in the vicinity of rainforests or in large canopy gaps in closed forest communities.	**Low** Identified on the PMST search, with mapped areas of 'may occur' in the search extent. The nearest records exist within 85 km of the Study Area, near Kroombit Top National Park, Qld. Suitable habitat in the form of wet sclerophylly forest, rainforest or closed forest are absent from the Study Area. Large remnant patches of 12.11.6 may be considered as marginal habitat. The species was not detected during the field survey.
Birds					
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy turnstone	Vulnerable	Special Least Concern	This bird can be found along rocky shores, sandy beaches, and mudflats, often near estuaries, inlets, and coastal lagoons.	**No** The species is primarily distributed along coastlines, with scattered records inland typically near larger waterways. The Study Area is over 50 km west of the coastline. The farm dams and highly disturbed ponds along drainage lines are not considered suitable for the species.
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Vulnerable	Special Least Concern	The species prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh, or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans, and hypersaline salt lakes inland. They also occur in salt works and sewage farms.	**Low** This species was identified in the WildNet search, with historical records (ALA) 18 km north west and south east of the Study Area. Of these records, the most recent is 2013, situated east of Gin Gin, Qld. Habitat is limited in the Study Area and immediate surrounds, confined to farm dams and highly disturbed ponds along drainage lines. These areas are frequented regularly by cattle. Habitat is therefore regarded as marginal habitat.
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	The species mainly occurs on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms. They are also recorded less often inland, including around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams,	**Low** The distribution of the species is considered more coastal, with the Study Area situated west, although overlapping with PMST areas of 'habitat may occur'. The species is infrequently recorded inland. Potential habitat is limited in the Study Area and immediate

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				waterholes and bore drains, usually with bare edges of mud or sand, occurring in both fresh and brackish waters.	surrounds, confined to farm dams and highly disturbed ponds along drainage lines. These areas are frequented regularly by cattle. Habitat is therefore regarded as marginal habitat.
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species prefers habitat dominated by *Allocasuarina*, or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of *Allocasuarina* beneath a canopy of myrtaceous species. They are known to feed in *Casuarina cristata* and *Allocasuarina luehmannii* forests. This species feeds almost exclusively on *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* seeds. Requires tree hollows, usually mature *Eucalyptus* for breeding.	**No** The species was identified in the WildNet search and did not return on the PMST. The species distribution as provided by SPRAT does not overlap with the Study Area.
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater sand plover	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is almost entirely coastal, inhabiting littoral and coastal wetlands. Occurs in a variety of sheltered coastal habitat including beaches, mudflats and sand banks. Roosts on sand spits and banks usually above the high tide mark.	**No** Identified on the WildNet and not returned on the PMST. The species is entirely coastal, of which the Study Area is over 50 km west. No supporting habitat is present.
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser sand plover	Endangered	Endangered	This species can be found in several habitats such as beaches, mudflats, saltmarshes, and lagoons, which provide the necessary resources of food, shelter, and nesting sites. The species is known to occur in Queensland, specifically in the far north at Roebuck Bay, along the coastline of Cape York Peninsula, and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. These regions are significant stopover locations during the bird's migration and serve as essential wintering places for the species.	**Low** Returned on the PMST within the search area. The species is primarily distributed along coastlines, with scattered records inland typically near larger waterways. The Study Area is over 50 km west of the coastline. The farm dams and highly disturbed ponds along drainage lines are not considered suitable for the species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's fig-parrot	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	The species occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical, dry, littoral and vine forest types. Within these habitats, the species is likely to favour alluvial areas that support figs and other trees with fleshy fruits. The species has also been recorded in sub-littoral mixed scrub; corridors of riparian vegetation in woodland, open woodland, or other types of cleared habitat; and isolated stands of fig or other trees on urban, agricultural, or cleared land.	**Low** The Study Area occurs within the mapped distribution, identified from the PMST. Nearest records are approximately 45 km north associated with Bulburin National Park. Within the Study Area there is limited suitable habitat present, with no rainforest or vine forest vegetation. Fig trees were noted within riparian woodland types, although rare.
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red goshawk	Endangered	Endangered	The species occurs in coastal and sub-coastal tall open forests and woodlands, preferring areas with a mosaic of vegetation types, permanent water, and abundant small birds. Associated with gorge and escarpment country in partially cleared country in eastern Queensland. In eastern Australia, populations seem to move from inland nest sites to coastal plains in winter, thus occupying home ranges of 50–220 $km^{2.}$	**Low** This species was identified from the PMST search results and the Study Area occurs within an area mapped as 'species or species habitat likely to occur' within the PMST. A species historical record is noted within the Study Area and immediately east (approximately 4 km) both from 1992. Spatial accuracy is generalised to 1,800 m. The Study Area does not occur within the species breeding range and the species is thought to have become locally extinct since 2010 in Southeast Qld. Given this species has been documented as being locally extinct, it has a Low likelihood of occurrence based on the presence of suitable habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Falco hypoleucos	Grey falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, including the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia. The species is mainly found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm, except when wet years are followed by drought when the species might become marginally more widespread, although it is essentially confined to the arid and semi-arid zones at all times. The species frequents timbered lowland plains, particularly Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined water courses. It has been observed hunting in treeless areas and frequents tussock grassland and open woodland, especially in winter.	**Low** The Project Area occurs within the species 'likely to occur' distribution extent as per SPRAT. The Project Area does not support Acacia shrubland however does comprise open woodland, although fragmented and comprising both regrowth and remnant patches. The Project Area location and surrounding region is not considered arid or semi-arid. Additionally, the species is mainly found where annual rainfall is less than 500 mm and the Project Area has a mean annual rainfall of approximately 1,000 mm (Gin Gin Post Office BoM Station #039040). As such, the potential habitat present is unlikely to be suitable. The nearest record is over 100 km south of the Study Area.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	Vulnerable	Special Least Concern	In Australia, the species occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2,000 m asl. They usually inhabit open, freshwater wetlands with low, dense vegetation such as swamps, flooded grasslands or heathlands, around bogs and other water bodies.	**Moderate** Returned from both the PMST and WildNet desktop search. Study area is within area of 'likely to occur' based on PMST. A recent record (2023) is located approximately 8 km west of the Study Area, centred on a lacustrine wetland / large farm dam associated with Bucandy Creek. The farm dams and highly disturbed ponds along drainage lines may occasionally support the species. Aquatic vegetation associated with the farm dam within the Study Area may provide some marginal shelter opportunities.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The known distribution of the squatter pigeon (southern) extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to the Border Rivers region of northern NSW, and from the east coast to Hughenden, Longreach and Charleville, Qld. Overall, the subspecies' known distribution is estimated to occur within the latitudes, 17° to 30° S, and the longitudes, 141° to 153° 30' E. The species occurs in open, dry woodland with a grassy understorey in proximity to permanent water. Prefers areas of sandy soil with sparser cover of low grasses; and less common on heavier soils with dense grass cover. In Qld, squatter pigeon (southern) foraging and breeding habitat is known to occur on well-draining, sandy or loamy soils on low, gently sloping, flat to undulating plains and foothills (i.e. Qld Regional Ecosystem land zone 5), and lateritic (duplex) soils on low 'jump-ups' and escarpments (i.e. Land zone 7), as well as alluvial (i.e. Land zone 3).	**Low** Returned on the PMST and WildNet searches. Study Area is situated within an area of 'May occur'. Historical records exist beyond the search area, with the nearest records (35 km) centred on Bulburin National Park to the north west. Permanent water is present in the Study Area, although disturbed by cattle egress. Woodlands exist within the Study Area however in alluvial areas, grass cover is very high and dominated by exotic species (*Hyparrhenia rufa* and *Megathyrsus maximus*). Other woodland types are on situated on unsuitable land zones. The species is easily detected when present, however not recorded during field surveys. Based on marginal habitat within alluvial woodlands as well as a paucity of nearby records, a low likelihood rating is justified.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is found across a range of habitats, more often over wooded areas, where it is almost exclusively aerial, though it roosts in tree hollows and the foliage canopy. It forages for insects aerially, flying anywhere between "cloud level" and "ground level", often forming mixed feeding flocks with other species. The species roosts in tall trees at night, mainly in forests.	**High** The Study Area is situated within the migratory flight path along eastern Australia. There are numerous records in the surrounding region, the closest situated approximately 8 km northwest of the Study Area. The species is wide-ranging and has potential to overfly and forage within the Study Area. Habitat is unlikely to represent roosting habitat, given suitability of higher elevation woodlands elsewhere in the region.
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda	Star finch (eastern)	Endangered	Endangered	The distribution of the star finch (eastern) is very poorly known. The subspecies occurs only in central Qld. Recent records have been obtained only from scattered sites in central Qld (i.e. between 21°S and 25°S, and 141°E and 150°E) and consequently, the star finch (eastern) now appears to be extinct in both south-eastern Qld and northern NSW.	**Low** The Study Area occurs within the species 'likely to occur' distribution extent as per SPRAT, although near the mapped southern boundary. The Study Area supports limited habitat associated with eucalypt woodlands near permanent water sources. This habitat typically supports marginal foraging habitat, dominated by pasture grasses. No ALA records occur in the

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				It occurs mainly in grasslands and grassy woodlands that are located close to bodies of fresh water.	desktop search extent or wider local area. The nearest ALA record of the species (not subspecies) occurs greater than 150 km to the southeast. The subspecies is presumed extinct (Pizzey & Knight, 2024). No contemporary records of star finch (eastern) are available.
Ninox strenua	Powerful owl	-	Vulnerable	The powerful owl is found in coastal areas, rarely more than 200 km inland. Habitat includes open forests and woodlands, sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, and open areas near forests such as farmland, parks, and suburban areas.	**Moderate** Within the Study Area, only larger, remnant patches of 12.11.6 exhibited habitat features suitable for the species. Whilst riparian woodlands (12.3.3) supported large hollows, they are highly fragmented and small in total area (1-2 ha). The closest record occurs along Gin Gin Main Channel, 8 km east of the Study Area (undated). Other records occur at Gin Gin, one undated and one from 1977.
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern curlew	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	The species occurs in sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass. The species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. They are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, sometimes within the mangroves. They are also found in coastal saltworks and sewage farms.	**Low** The distribution of the species is considered more coastal, with the Study Area situated 50 km west. The Study Area does not overlap with PMST mapped areas of habitat, although is immediately adjacent to Lake Monduran, for which the species has been historically recorded. Contemporary records are associated with the Bundaberg coastal zones and coastal reaches of the Burnett River. Potential habitat is limited in the Study Area and immediate surrounds, confined to farm dams and highly disturbed ponds along drainage lines. These areas are frequented regularly by cattle. Habitat is conservatively regarded as marginal habitat and a Low likelihood due to proximity to Lake Monduran.
Podargus ocellatus plumiferus	Plumed frogmouth	-	Vulnerable	The Conondale ranges in Queensland's Sunshine Coast is considered a stronghold for the plumed frogmouth; notable populations are within the Conondale National Park. The plumed frogmouth lives in subtropical rainforests and vineforests at altitudes of 50–800 meters. It's most	**Low** No suitable habitat is found within the Study Area. The closest record occurs 13 km southeast towards Gin Gin and is dated from 1960.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				active at dawn and dusk, and hunts for insects and frogs in the mid-canopy.	
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	Endangered	The species occurs in shallow freshwater wetlands or saltmarshes, including inundated grasslands, dams and bore drains, generally with good cover of grasses or low scrub.	**No** Only returned on the PMST search results, with no records within 20 km. Contemporary records for the species exist within Bundaberg, Qld approximately 50 km east of the Study Area. These records are centred around the Burnett River system. Within the Study Area, the farm dams and highly disturbed ponds along drainage lines are unlikely to represent suitable habitat due to their size, cattle disturbance and lack of vegetated cover.
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond firetail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Diamond firetail occur in lightly timbered habitats such as eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests, including farmland, heath and grassland that have scattered trees. The species preference is high grass cover, few large logs, low tree density, and little litter cover. The species occur on the Australian south-east coast and extends 300 km inland. The range extends from south-east Qld to Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. In Qld their range occur only in the very south of the state however, this range once extended to Cardwell in north Qld.	**Low** Returned on the PMST search, with the Study Area overlapping areas mapped as 'May occur'. No species records occur within the search extent, although recent records (2019) exist approximately 35 km north west, centred around Kalpowar, Qld locality. The Queensland distribution of the species is largely further south, from Toowoomba. The woodlands and permanent water within the Study Area broadly align with the habitat definition of the species, however dense exotic grasses are unlikely to be favoured. The species would be an infrequent visitor, if at all present.
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is restricted to rainforests and forests, mostly in areas with 770-1,200 mm rainfall per annum. They prefer drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest and Araucarian notophyll vine forest. They may also be found in low, dense acacia thickets and, in littoral areas, in vegetation behind sand dunes.	**Low** Returned on both the WildNet and PMST search results. The Study Area intersects areas mapped as 'May Occur' on the PMST. Historical records (1930) exist within 2 km of the Study Area, near Lake Monduran. Contemporary records (2010, 2019) exist approximately 50 km north west, centred around Kalpowar State Forest and Bulburin National Park. No rainforest or vine thickets exist within the Study Area, however dense gullies are present within select

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					remnant woodlands. Leaf litter was typically not dense, only comprising a thin layer. Cattle egress is present throughout, although impacts are likely reduced in the denser gullies. For this reason, habitat is likely to be marginal for the species and confined to remnant vegetation north of the existing powerline only.
Tringa nebularia	Common greenshank	Endangered	Endangered	The species is found in a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity. It occurs in sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. Habitats include embankments, harbours, river estuaries, deltas and lagoons.	**Low** Returned on both the WildNet and PMST search results. The Study Area does not overlap with a mapped area of habitat as per the PMST. Lake Monduran is mapped as 'May occur' on the PMST, positioned 2 km north of the Study Area. Typically, the mapped distribution of the species overlaps coastal habitat areas, with inland wetlands represented to a lesser extent. Within the region historical records exist within 30 km south, associated with reaches of the Burnett River. Habitat within the Study Area is limited to the farm dam and small pools associated with cleared drainage lines. These areas are considered marginal habitat for the species.
Fish					
Neoceratodus forsteri	Australian lungfish	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in the Mary, Burnett and Brisbane River systems and possibly the Pine River system. It occurs in a number of water body types, ranging from relatively undisturbed streams to highly altered environments, such as Lake Samsonvale and Lake Wivenhoe. It requires still or slow-flowing, shallow, vegetated pools with clear or turbid water in which to spawn and feed and is restricted to areas of permanent water.	**No** This species is exclusively known to the Burnett and Mary Rivers. The Burnett River is situated approximately 30 km south of the Study Area.
Frog					
Adelotus brevis	Tusked frog	-	Vulnerable	This species is found from the mid north coast of NSW to Eungella in mid north QLD along the coast, and extending inland to the ranges. Habitat includes wet eucalypt forest, rainforest, and sometimes dry eucalypt forest,	**Low** Marginal suitable habitat is found within the Study Area, in the form of permanent water ponds. However, the closest record is from 1936 and occurs 15 km

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				where it can be found in close proximity to suitable breeding habitat such as ponds and slow-moving sections of streams. Also recorded from dams and garden ponds in urban and peri-urban areas.	northwest along Takilberan Creek. No other nearby records occur within 30 km.
Reptiles					
Elseya albagula	White-throated snapping turtle	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	The species is only found in the Burnett, Fitzroy, Raglan and Mary River drainages of south-east Queensland. It prefers permanent flowing water habitats where there are suitable shelters and refuges.	**No** Returned on the PMST and WildNet searches. The species prefers permanent flowing water habitats where there are suitable shelters and refuges. This habitat is absent from the Project. Records of the species, since 1998, are noted throughout the broader catchment, along the Kolan River, Burnett River and Gin Gin Creek. Whilst habitat within the Study Area is not suitable to directly support the species, downstream impacts on suitable habitat should be considered.
Delma torquata	Collared delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is typically found in eucalypt dominated woodlands and open forests in Qld Regional Ecosystem Land Zones 3 (alluvium), 9 (undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks), and 10 (sandstone ranges). The presence of rocks, logs, coarse woody debris, and leaf litter are essential characteristics of its microhabitat.	**Low** The PMST has mapped areas of 'likely occur' and 'may occur' within the search extent. The Study Area intersects areas of 'may occur'. Recent records (1997) were collected near Bullyard, Qld which is south-east of the Study Area and Gin Gin, Qld. Habitat is considered marginal, with surface rocks interspersed with leaf litter largely absent. One select area of surface rocks (total area 10 m^2) on land zone 11 was searched during the field survey, but the species was not detected. Larger areas of 12.11.6 in the north of the Study Area were assessed and surface rocks with leaf litter were not recorded.
Egernia rugosa	Yakka skink	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in a variety of drier forests and woodlands, usually on well-drained, gritty soils, including *Eucalyptus populnea* on alluvial soils, *Callitris glaucophylla* on sands, *Allocasuarina luehmannii*, *Acacia harpophylla*, *A. catenulata* and *A. aneura*. The species inhabits burrows, abandoned rabbit warrens, and hollow	**Low** The desktop search extent and Study Area is mapped in the PMST as areas of 'may occur'. Records for the species are predominately much further west, in the Brigalow below. A record of the species is noted from Bundaberg, 50 km east (undated).

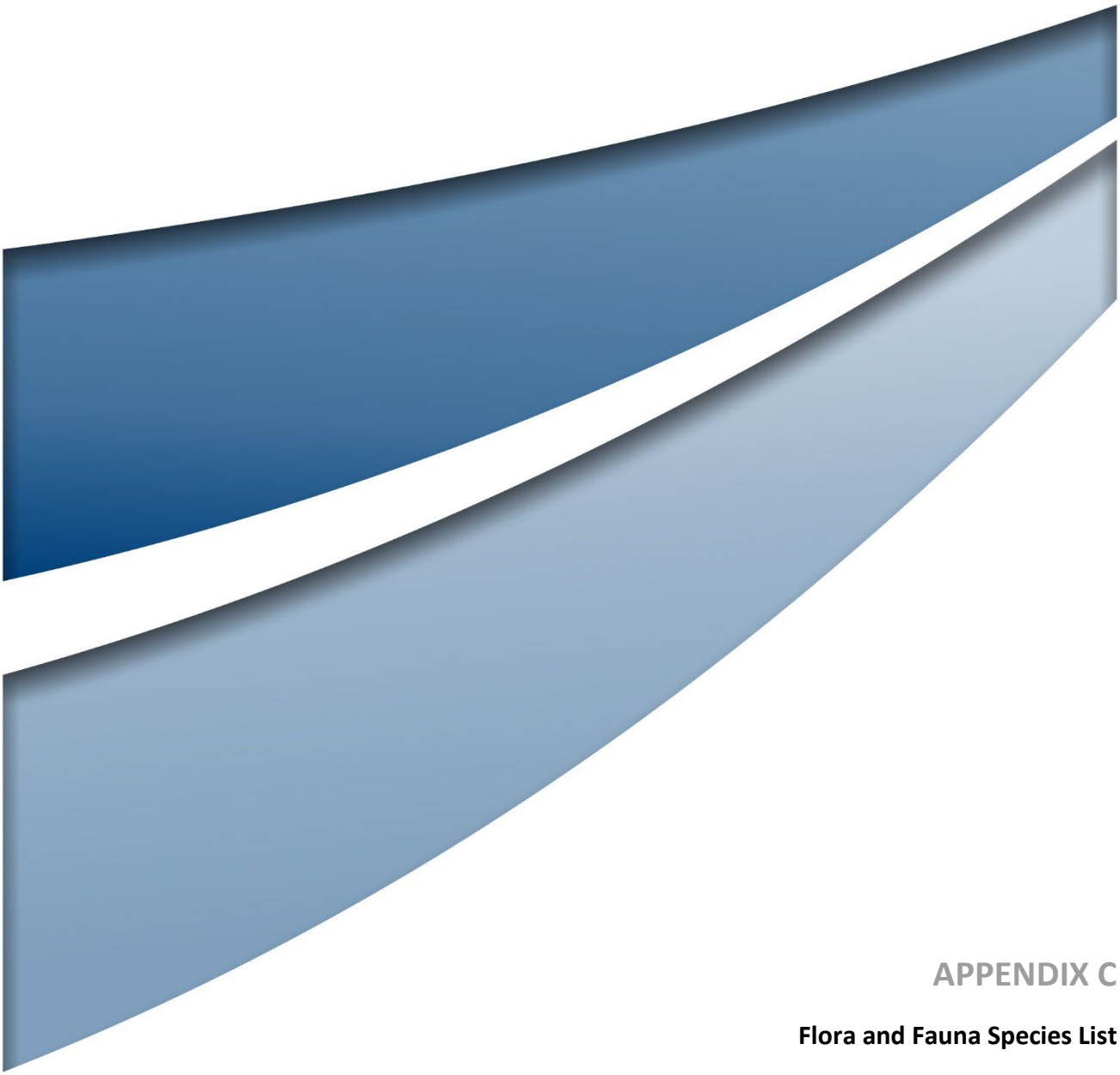
Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				logs or in deep rock crevices. The core habitat of this species is within the Mulga Lands and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions.	Within the Study Area, land zone 3 woodlands offer marginal habitat, however existing disturbance and fragmentation render them mostly unsuitable. Extensive searches within these small patches did not detection the species or evidence of the species. Woodlands on Land zone 11 are not considered to provide suitable habitat.
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's snake	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species has been found in a broad range of habitats, including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay/ clay loams dominated by including *Acacia harpophylla* and other *Acacia spp., Callitris spp. or Allocasuarina luehmannii,* and various *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus crebra* and *E. melanophloia* and *Callitris glaucophylla* open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils.	**Moderate** The PMST has mapped areas of 'likely occur' and 'may occur' within the search extent. The Study Area intersects areas of 'may occur', whilst the nearest records exist 30 km north (undated), 82 km south (undated) and 90 km west (2013). The Study Area does not include cracking clay soils, however large remnant Eucalypt woodland on sandstone soils (12.11.6) may offer suitable habitat for this cryptic species.
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey snake	Endangered	Endangered	In Qld, grey snake habitat is Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) and Belah (*Casuarina cristata*) woodlands on heavy, dark brown to black cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies, areas with small gullies and ditches, and floodplain environments where the species shelters beneath logs, rocks and soil cracks. Habitat in Qld also includes Qld bluegrass *Dichanthium sericeum* and/or Mitchell grass *Astrebla spp*. grassland on alluvial plains with cracking clay soils. Key attributes of grey snake habitat are the floodplains and ephemeral wetlands which provide breeding habitat for the frog species that are its main prey, the presence of the frog species themselves, and the heavy clay soils which provide and cracks and crevices that the species uses in its hunting strategy and for shelter.	**No** The PMST has identified areas of 'likely to occur' and 'may occur' within the search extent. The Study Area intersects areas of 'may occur'. The nearest records of the species are over 145 km south west, near the Barakula State Forest. Key habitat features such as black cracking clays, wetlands and gilgai are absent from the Study Area.
Phyllurus caudiannulatus	Ringed thin-tail Gecko	Endangered	Endangered	This species can be found in subtropical vine forest, adjacent wet sclerophyll forest and hoop pine plantation between 180–600 m. The geology where P. caudiannulatus occurs is quartz-syenite and granite.	**No** Returned on the PMST, with habitat mapped as 'may occur' within the extremities of the desktop search

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					extent. Habitat mapping is correlated with records associated with Bulburin National Park (55 km north). Given the absence of dense vegetation including subtropical vine forest, wet eucalypt forest and hoop pine the species is an unlikely inhabitant of the Study Area.
Mammals					
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern quoll	Endangered	Endangered	The species occupies a diversity of habitats including rocky areas, eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands, and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. The species is also known to occupy non-rocky lowland habitats such as beach scrub communities in central Queensland. The species 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.	**Moderate** Returned on the PMST desktop search only. The nearest species record is approximately 30 km east of the Study Area, with a record date of 2018. Other records exist to the north-west, approximately 60–100 km from the Study Area. The species can be cryptic in nature and has a high dispersal capacity. Habitat requirements are broad, although denning does typically require rocky outcrops, ground timber and vine thicket habitat types. Suitable habitat is present in the surrounding region, and remnant woodlands in the north of the Study Area may provide potential denning opportunities. Remaining habitat is typically disturbed and likely only suitable for foraging or dispersal.
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed quoll	Endangered	Endangered	The southern subspecies, *D. m. maculatus*, has been observed in a wide array of habitats including rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest, coastal heathland, scrub and dunes, woodland, heathy woodland, swamp forest, mangroves, beaches, and occasionally in grassland or pastoral areas near forested regions. Den sites include rock crevices, hollow logs, hollow tree buttresses, tree hollows, windrows, vegetation clumps, caves, boulder tumbles, under buildings, and underground burrows, including those of rabbits and wombats.	**Low** Returned on the PMST, with areas of 'May Occur' mapped in the search extent. No mapped areas, as shown on the PMST, overlap the Study Area. The distribution of the species indicate the species existing core range is further south, although areas historical records to the west and north west of the Study Area are noted. The most recent record within the desktop search extent is centred on the Bulburin National Park, collection date being 1995. The Study Area comprises fragmented woodlands, although the species would likely have high dispersal capacity. Suitable denning habitat is limited to larger remnant vegetation areas, where complex vegetation areas and ground habitat

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
					was noted. Given the paucity of nearby records, absence of rugged terrain, existing fragmentation and disturbances within Study Area, a 'low' likelihood of occurrence is justified.
Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's long-eared bat	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The south-eastern long-eared bat is found in southern central Queensland, central western New South Wales, north-western Victoria and eastern South Australia, where it is patchily distributed, with most of its range in the Murray Darling Basin. Most records are from inland of the Great Dividing Range. The species inhabits a range of inland dry forest habitats including *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, mallee, brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) and other arid and semi-arid habitats; in southern Qld it is more common in box/ironbark and Callitris forests on sandy soils. The species is most abundant in vegetation with a distinct canopy and a dense, cluttered shrub layer, and in large, continuous remnants. Roosts solitarily in tree hollows, crevices, and under loose bark (particularly on dead *Allocasuarina luehmannii* or *Casuarina cristata*).	**No** Identified as 'may occur' within the search extent of the PMST. According to the BatMaps, the Study Area is outside the species current distribution. The Study Area does not support suitable habitat for the species and no records occur within the desktop search extent.
Macroderma gigas	Ghost bat	Vulnerable	Endangered	The species occurs in a variety of habitat types, but relies on caves, deep rock crevices and old mines for roosting habitat. Foraging habitat generally includes woodland and shrubland within proximity of roosts.	**No** Returned on the PMST search, with PMST mapping indicating areas of 'May occur' and 'Likely occur' within the Study Area and surrounds. No records returned from the WildNet search. The Study Area is situated well beyond the accepted distribution of the species, as provided by BatMaps. The nearest historical record (1985) is located over 150 km northwest in Central Queensland.
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in eucalypt-dominant forests and woodlands. Prefers large, wet patches of mature old-growth forest that provide suitable trees for foraging and shelter. Yellow-bellied gliders require a diverse range of tree species for food throughout the year, feed on sap	**Moderate** Returned on both the PMST and WildNet search. Mapped in area of 'May occur' on the PMST. The nearest record is 10 km south of the Study Area, Moolboolaman, Qld (recorded 1999). Numerous records (collected 1992-1997) are also within the Bania

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
				from certain tree species and are unlikely to persist in forests dominated by only one or two tree species.	National Park approximately 25 km west. The species prefers larger vegetation patches, typically with a diversity of tree species. Within the Study Area, only larger, remnant patches of 12.11.6 exhibited habitat features suitable for the species. Whilst riparian woodlands (12.3.3) supported large hollows and a high canopy tree diversity, they are highly fragmented and small in total area (1-2 ha). The species was not recorded during the spotlight field survey, which comprised 2 nights effort in September 2024.
Petauroides volans	Greater glider (southern and central)	Endangered	Endangered	The species is largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands; it is typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests with relatively old trees and abundant hollows.	**Moderate** Returned on both the PMST and WildNet search. Mapped in area of 'Likely occur' on the PMST. The nearest record (collected 2016) is approximately 15 km north-east, in connective vegetation with the Littabella South Forest Reserve. State RE mapping of the record identifies REs 12.11.6 and 12.3.3 as the dominant vegetation types. Within the Study Area, only larger, remnant patches of 12.11.6 exhibited habitat features suitable for the species. Whilst riparian woodlands (12.3.3) supported large hollows and a high canopy tree diversity, they are highly fragmented and small in total area (1-2 ha). The species was not recorded during the spotlight field survey, which comprised 2 nights effort in September 2024.
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered	The species inhabits a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by eucalypt species. The species is limited by habitat (restricted to below 800 m asl (above sea level)), temperature and, at the western and northern ends of the range, leaf moisture.	**High** Returned on the PMST and WildNet searches. Nearby records (collected between 1987-2020) exist to the south of the Study Area, approximately 15 km, centred on Gin Gin Creek and broader Gin Gin township. All areas of the Study Area are considered to comprise koala habitat in one form or another, with cleared areas representing dispersal zones between climate refugia or breeding and foraging habitat. Koala were not recorded during the field survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed flying-fox	Vulnerable	-	The species occurs in rainforests, open forests, woodlands and *Melaleuca* swamps. Roosting camps are usually in dense riparian vegetation.	**Moderate** Returned on the PMST and WildNet searches. As shown on the National Flying-fox monitoring viewer, there are several camps with historical records of the species are located in the wider area (50 km). The nearest in Avoca, Qld (McCoys Creek). All patches of vegetation within the Study Area were visited and inspected, or within distance and earshot to recognise the presence of a flying-fox camp. None were recorded. The nearest Nationally important flying-fox camps which support grey-headed flying-fox are mapped approximately 95 km south / south east. Based on the above, the habitat within the Study Area is likely to be suitable for foraging, however used seasonally when Eucalypts and other species are flowering.
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed potoroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	There is limited information about the species' habitat in Qld. There is no consistent pattern to the habitat of the species; 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.	**No** Returned on the PMST, with habitat mapped as 'may occur' within the extremities of the desktop search extent. Habitat mapping is correlated with records associated with Bulburin National Park (55 km north). Given the absence of dense vegetation including wet eucalypt forest, coastal heaths and scrubs the species is an unlikely inhabitant of the Study Area.



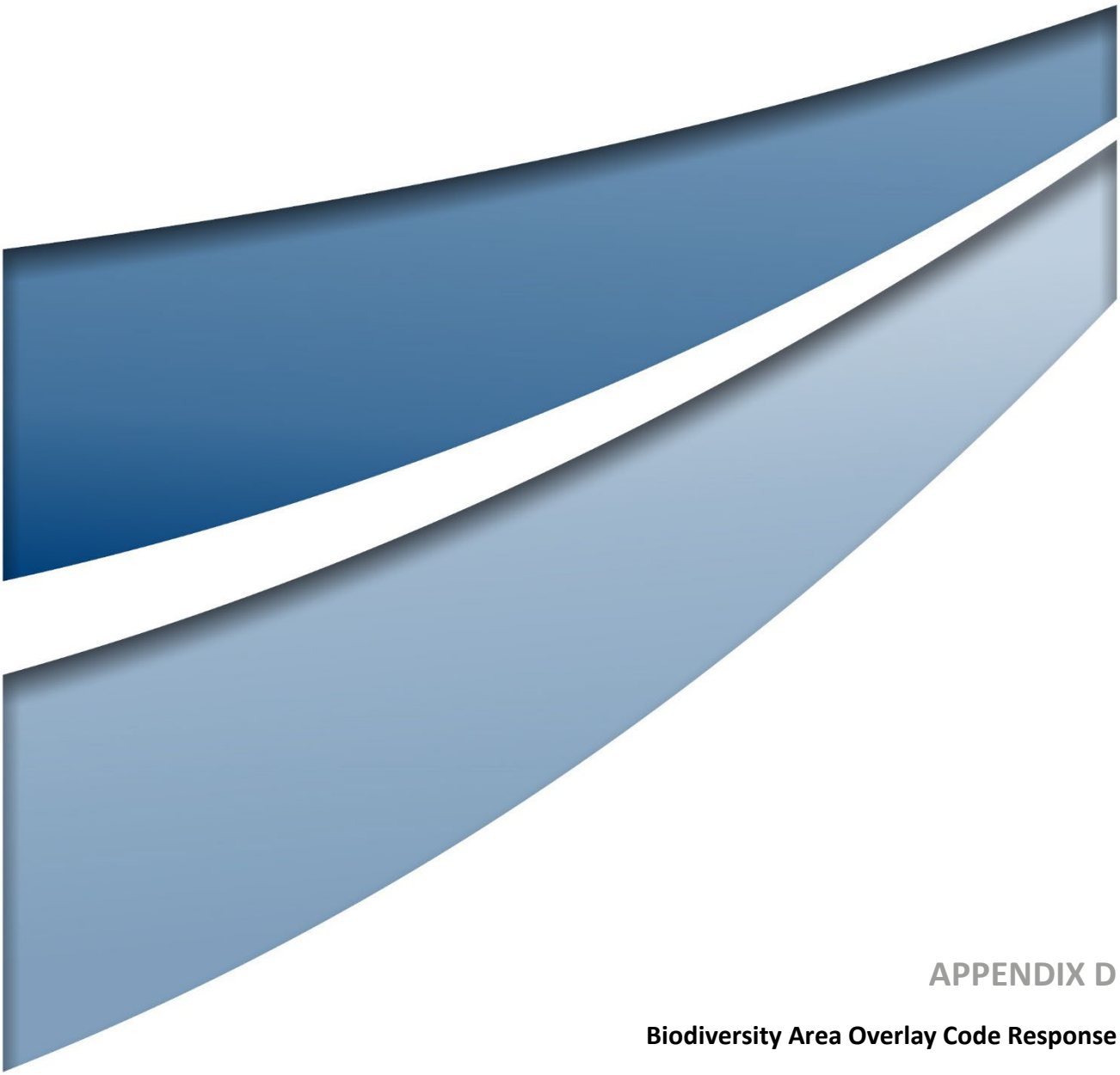
APPENDIX C

Flora and Fauna Species List

Table C.1 Flora and Fauna Species List

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Status
Flora			
Anacardiaceae	*Euroschinus falcatus*	Ribbonwood	-
Apocynaceae	*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*	Balloon cottonbush	Introduced
Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon sphacelatum*	Applebush	-
Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina* sp.	-	-
Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	Common fringe-rush	-
Juncaceae	*Juncus* sp.	-	-
Leguminosae	*Acacia disparrima*	-	-
Leguminosae	*Acacia* sp.	-	-
Leguminosae	*Erythrina vespertilio*	Grey corkwood	-
Leguminosae	*Lysiphyllum* sp.	-	-
Leguminosae	*Stylosanthes* sp.	-	Introduced
Moraceae	*Ficus opposita*	Sandpaper fig	-
Moraceae	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Port Jackson fig	-
Myrtaceae	*Angophora floribunda*	Rough-barked apple	-
Myrtaceae	*Angophora leiocarpa*	Rusty gum	-
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora*	Spotted gum	-
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia clarksoniana*	Clarkson's bloodwood	-
Myrtaceae	*Corymbia tessellaris*	Moreton Bay ash	-
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus crebra*	Narrow-leaved red ironbark	-
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus exserta*	Queensland peppermint	-
Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*	Queensland blue gum	-
Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon confertus*	Brush box	-
Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	Swamp box	-
Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea* sp.	-	-
Picrodendraceae	*Petalostigma pubescens*	Quinine tree	-
Poaceae	*Aristida* sp.	-	-
Poaceae	*Chloris virgata*	Feathertop rhodes grass	Introduced
Poaceae	*Hyparrhenia rufa*	Thatch grass	Introduced
Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus* var. *maximus*	Guinea grass	Introduced
Poaceae	*Melinis repens*	Red natal grass	Introduced
Poaceae	*Sporobolus fertilis*	Giant Parramatta grass	Introduced
Polygonaceae	*Persicaria* sp.	-	-
Rhamnaceae	*Alphitonia excelsa*	Soap tree	-
Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	Tuckeroo	-
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	Lantana	State Restricted, WONS
Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea* sp.	-	-

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Status
Fauna			
Amphibian	*Litoria fallax*	Eastern sedgefrog	-
Amphibian	*Rhinella marina*	Cane toad	Introduced
Bird	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar	-
Bird	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck	-
Bird	*Bubulcus ibis*	Cattle egret	-
Bird	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	Black-faced cuckoo-shrike	-
Bird	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow	-
Bird	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	Pied butcherbird	-
Bird	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	Laughing kookaburra	-
Bird	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	Blue-faced honeyeater	-
Bird	*Gerygone olivacea*	White-throated gerygone	-
Bird	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	Magpie-lark	-
Bird	*Lichmera indistincta*	Brown honeyeater	-
Bird	*Malurus melanocephalus*	Red-backed fairy-wren	-
Bird	*Manorina melanocephala*	Noisy miner	-
Bird	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater	-
Bird	*Melithreptus albogularis*	White-throated honeyeater	-
Bird	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	Little pied cormorant	-
Bird	*Myiagra rubecula*	Leaden flycatcher	-
Bird	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	Crested pigeon	-
Bird	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	Rufous whistler	-
Bird	*Philemon corniculatus*	Noisy friarbird	-
Bird	*Podargus strigoides*	Tawny frogmouth	-
Bird	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	Willie wagtail	-
Bird	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	Channel-billed cuckoo	-
Bird	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	Rainbow lorikeet	-
Mammal	*Canis familiaris*	Dingo	-
Mammal	*Macropus giganteus*	Eastern grey kangaroo	-
Mammal	*Petaurus breviceps*	Sugar glider	-
Mammal	*Trichosurus caninus*	Short-eared possum	-
Mammal	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Common brushtail possum	-
Mammal	*Wallabia bicolor*	Swamp wallaby	-



APPENDIX D

Biodiversity Area Overlay Code Response

Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code

Application

This code applies to development:-

a. subject to biodiversity areas identified in the SPP interactive mapping system or on premises otherwise determined to contain areas of environmental significance; and

b. identified as requiring assessment against the Biodiversity areas overlay code by the tables of assessment in Part 5 (Tables of assessment).

Purpose and overall outcomes

2. The purpose of the Biodiversity areas overlay code is to ensure that:-

   a. areas of environmental significance are protected;

   b. ecological connectivity is maintained or improved, habitat extent is maintained or enhanced and degraded areas are rehabilitated;

   c. wetlands and watercourses are protected, maintained, rehabilitated and enhanced;

3. The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:-

   a. development conserves and enhances the Bundaberg region's biodiversity values and associated ecosystem services;

   b. development is not located in an ecologically important area, unless:-

      i. there is an overriding need for the development in the public interest;

      ii. there is no feasible alternative; and

      iii. any adverse impacts incurred are minimised and, where appropriate to the circumstances, compensated by ecological improvements elsewhere that result in a net gain and enhancement to the overall habitat values of the Bundaberg Region.

c. development protects and establishes appropriate buffers to native vegetation and significant fauna habitat;

d. development protects known populations and supporting habitat of:-

   i. endangered, vulnerable and near threatened flora and fauna species, as listed in the (State) *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006;

   ii. threatened species and ecological communities as listed in the (Commonwealth) *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;

e. development protects environmental values and achieves the prescribed water quality objectives for waterways and wetlands in accordance with the Environmental Protection Policy (Water) 2009;

f. development protects and enhances the ecological values and processes, physical extent and buffering of watercourses and wetlands.

Editor's note—biodiversity areas are identified as Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) in the SPP interactive mapping system under the 'Environment and heritage' theme, subsection 'Biodiversity', and include protected areas, wildlife habitat, regulated vegetation, marine parks, declared fish habitat areas, wetlands, watercourses and associated buffer areas.

Editor's note—buffer areas for MSES are not identified in the SPP interactive mapping system but are identified as areas within a specified distance from a mapped wetland or watercourse.

Specific Benchmarks for Assessment

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
Protection of matters of environmental significance		
P01 Development avoids significant impacts on, areas of environmental significance, unless there is an overriding need for the development in the public interest and there is no feasible alternative.	**A01** Development is located outside of areas of environmental significance and will not result in a significant impact on the relevant environmental values. **OR** The development site does not contain any matters of environmental significance. Editor's note—a report certified by an appropriately qualified person may be required to demonstrate:- (a) that the development will not result in significant impacts on relevant environmental values; (b) that a site does not contain any matters of environmental significance, or that the extent of the area of environmental significance is different to that mapped; (c) how the proposed development mitigates impacts, including on water quality, hydrology and biological processes.	**Complies with P01** Iberdrola undertook an initial site selection process to choose an appropriate location for the Project. Avoiding the clearance of native vegetation was a key criterion that was used when selecting the Study Area over other proposed locations. The Study Area has advantages over other feasible sites in relation to potential impacts to biodiversity as: • It is in close proximity to strong existing energy infrastructure, including the Powerlink controlled Gin Gin Substation. As such, there is only minimal requirements for additional transmission infrastructure, which can predominately be co-located with existing transmission lines, within modified vegetation types. • The Study Area is predominantly cleared non-remnant land, and as a result there is reduced impact to native vegetation and biodiversity (relative to other heavily vegetated locations). • The site is large enough to accommodate a 500 MW battery project, without significant constraints or impacts. • There is good access to the road network, with no requirement to construct new access roads. The design of the Project has been optimised so that most of the Disturbance Footprint is located within cleared land. A key consideration in the design concept was to maximise existing non-remnant areas and avoid the clearance of native vegetation. This was informed by the existing ecological report and other early environmental technical studies. The Project has incorporated avoidance controls as part of the site selection and Disturbance Footprint design process, specifically in riparian areas that may provide

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
		natural corridors for fauna movement and refuge. Similarly, large areas of vegetation/habitat reflective of a remnant condition have been actively avoided to minimise impacts. The Disturbance Footprint is mapped on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map (Version 7.07) as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation and Category R (regrowth watercourse) vegetation. The SPP mapping identifies the following biodiversity layers in the Study Area: • Regulated vegetation intersecting a watercourse • Regulated vegetation (Category R). In the absence of mapped Category B vegetation; regulated vegetation within a defined distance of a relevant watercourse is not an applicable MSES. To comply with the Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code, the width of the transmission line within the Category R vegetation has been reduced to a maximum width of 20 m. Where avoidance to vegetation is not possible, the Project will be governed by a CEMP, which will outline procedures to limit and reduce impacts on vegetation, flora, fauna and waterways.
PO2 Development is located, designed and operated to mitigate significant impacts on the relevant environmental values.	**AO2** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Complies with P02** The large patch of remnant RE 12.11.6 in the northeast of the Study Area has been avoided by the Project entirely. While the field survey ground-truthed other remnant patches within the Study Area, these are in small, isolated patches. Potential habitat for threatened and near threatened species is present within the Study Area, however much of the Project is situated in areas previously disturbed or heavily modified due to existing clearing and grazing. As discussed in A01, ongoing Project design has led to a significant reduction and minimising of impacts to ecological values. **Section 6.0** of this report outlines all mitigation and management measures the Project will undertake to minimise and mitigate against potential impacts during construction. This includes pre-clearance surveys within appropriate habitat for the threatened species potentially occurring within the Disturbance Footprint. Measures

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
		to mitigate impacts during vegetation clearing, avoiding/minimising fauna mortality, minimising the spread of weeds and pests, erosion and sediment control devices, and dust suppression measures are all discussed in **Section 6.0.** Potential impacts to flora and fauna during the operation and maintenance phase of the Project are expected to be minimal and relate primarily to vehicle strikes. During operations when local staff may be accessing the site, there will be some limited vehicle activity. This is considered a very limited impact, and negligible in comparison to the existing threat levels associated with the adjacent Bruce Highway. In consideration of all mitigation and management measures, the significant impact assessments undertaken to support the referral of the Project under the EPBC Act determined that no significant impacts are likely to occur to any MNES.
PO3 Development avoids the introduction of non-native pest species (plant or animal) that pose a risk to ecological integrity, and manages existing pest species.	**AO3** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Complies with P03** Introduced flora are present throughout the Study Area, including WoNS. The vast majority of introduced flora taxa recorded are common pasture weeds. Given the long disturbance history and current land use practises within the Study Area, construction activities are unlikely to introduce new weed species or exacerbate existing ones. The mitigation and management measures related to weeds and pests include: • Weed and hygiene control measures will be in place during construction in accordance with a Project CEMP. • Prior to entering the Study Area, the origin of construction materials, machinery and equipment will be determined and certified where applicable. • During construction and operation, waste will be contained within fauna proof bins so as not to attract pest species.
Development adjacent to a wetland		
PO4 An adequate buffer to a wetland is provided and	**AO4.1** A wetland buffer is provided and maintained which has a minimum width of:- (a) 50m where the	**Not applicable** No wetlands occur within the Study Area.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
maintained to assist in the maintenance of water quality, existing hydrological characteristics, habitat and visual amenity values.	wetland is located within an urban or rural residential zoned area; or (b) 200m where the wetland is located outside an urban or rural residential zoned area. Editor's note – Where an alternative wetland buffer is proposed, an evaluation of the environmental values, functioning and threats to matters of environmental significance may be required to justify the proposed width of the buffer. **AO4.2** Development involving vegetation clearing or high impact earthworks does not occur in a wetland buffer. Editor's note—high impact earthworks has the meaning given in the Planning Regulation 2017.	
Improving ecological corridors and expanding habitat extent of ecological corridors		
PO5 Existing ecological corridors are protected, and where possible enhanced, and have dimensions and characteristics that will:- (a) effectively link habitats on and/or adjacent to the development site; (b) facilitate the effective movement of terrestrial and aquatic fauna accessing and/or using the development site as habitat. Editor's note—ecological corridors are identified conceptually on Strategic	**AO5** Development retains, regenerates and rehabilitates native vegetation within a corridor. Editor's note—where an ecological corridor is required to facilitate fauna movement, access or use of on-site habitat, the dimensions and characteristics of the ecological corridor will need to be determined by a site-specific ecological assessment.	**Complies with P05** The Study Area is located on the very edge of a regional ecological corridor, mapped on Strategic Framework Map SFM004. The Project will maintain the function of the ecological corridor. No fences or permanent above-ground infrastructure that may impede fauna movement are required for the Project. The Study Area is a matrix of large areas cleared for agricultural practices interspersed with fragmented patches of remnant vegetation ranging in size. Although the Study Area is situated within a predominantly cleared landscape, dispersal opportunities to larger patches of vegetation do exist, albeit restricted. Patches of remnant vegetation are interspersed throughout the Study Area, the most notable of which is a large patch in the northeast which is functionally connected to extensive tracts of remnant vegetation near Lake Monduran to the north and east. Patches of isolated remnant vegetation within the Study Area represent potential 'steppingstone' habitat for mobile fauna to move across the landscape between surrounding vegetation.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
Framework Map SFM004 (Natural environment and landscape character elements)		Riparian vegetation communities identified throughout the Study Area were associated with watercourses. Although fragmented, these narrow riparian corridors may provide limited movement opportunities for the fauna from the Study Area to the north. Large expanses of modified pasture exist as barriers to fauna movement within these riparian corridors. There is also a network of existing farm tracks, fences and electrical infrastructure including powerlines within the Study Area, which are likely to hinder or obstruct movement of small fauna groups including cover dependent reptiles, some birds/bats and ground dwelling mammals and reptiles. The Bruce Highway road reserve within the southern extent of the Study Area and Monduran Road within the western extent of the Study Area also both act as considerable barriers to fauna movement within and beyond the Study Area.
PO6 Development near an ecological corridor mitigates adverse impacts on native fauna feeding, nesting, breeding and roosting sites and native fauna movements, including (but not limited to):- (a) ensuring that development (e.g. roads, pedestrian access, in-stream structures) during both the construction and operation phases does not create barriers to the movement of fauna into, along or within ecological corridors; (b) providing wildlife movement infrastructure where necessary and directing fauna to locations where wildlife movement infrastructure has been provided to enable fauna to	**AO6** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Complies with P06** The Study Area is located on the very edge of a regional ecological corridor, mapped on Strategic Framework Map SFM004. The Project will maintain the function of the ecological corridor. No fences or permanent above-ground infrastructure that may impede fauna movement are required for the Project.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
safely negotiate a development area; and (c) separating fauna from potential hazards (e.g. through appropriate fencing).		
Impact on habitat of threatened species		
PO7 Development protects the habitat of endangered, vulnerable and near threatened species and local species of significance, including by incorporating siting and design measures to protect and retain identified ecological values and underlying ecosystem processes within or adjacent to the development site.	**AO7** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Complies with P07** Iberdrola undertook an initial site selection process to choose an appropriate location for the Project. Avoiding the clearance of native vegetation was a key criterion that was used when selecting the Study Area over other proposed locations. The Study Area has advantages over other feasible sites in relation to potential impacts to biodiversity as: • It is in close proximity to strong existing energy infrastructure, including the Powerlink controlled Gin Gin Substation. As such, there is only minimal requirements for additional transmission infrastructure, which can predominately be co-located with existing transmission lines, within modified vegetation types. • The Study Area is predominantly cleared non-remnant land, and as a result there is reduced impact to native vegetation and biodiversity (relative to other heavily vegetated locations). • The site is large enough to accommodate a 500 MW battery project, without significant constraints or impacts. • There is good access to the road network, with no requirement to construct new access roads. The design of the Project has been optimised so that most of the Disturbance Footprint is located within cleared land. Within the Disturbance Footprint, the infrastructure layout has been optimised through an iterative design process. A key consideration in the design concept was to maximise existing non-remnant areas and

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
		avoid the clearance of native vegetation. This was informed by the existing ecological report and other early environmental technical studies. No wildlife habitat is mapped on the SPP biodiversity mapping within the Study Area. The total direct impact to endangered, vulnerable and near threatened species habitat is listed in **Table 5.1** of this report. Through careful siting and design, the Project avoids the key identified ecological values within the Study Area, particularly the large patch of RE 12.11.6 in the northeast of the Study Area that connects to extensive tracts of remnant vegetation near Lake Monduran.
PO8 Human disturbance, such as presence of vehicles, pedestrian use, increased exposure to domestic animals, noise and lighting impacts, are avoided or adverse impacts sufficiently mitigated to retain critical life stage ecological processes (such as feeding, breeding or roosting).	**AO8** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Complies with P08** Mitigation and management measures include: • Construction personnel will be educated (through site inductions and toolbox talks) on the potential presence of fauna. • Where encountered, personnel shall keep their distance from fauna and not harm or trap them. • Where injured fauna are encountered, a wildlife carer or vet will be contacted. • To minimise dust impacts, vegetation clearing will not be undertaken in high wind conditions unless dust suppression measures such as water tanks are being used. • The Disturbance Footprint is located primarily on cleared, agricultural land and local fauna will have been subject to intermittent noise and vibration levels associated with this land use in the past. Noise and vibration impacts will be mitigated through development and implementation of a Project CEMP.
Buffering and protection of watercourses		
PO9	**AO9.1**	**Complies with A09.4**

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
Development:- (a) retains, enhances and maintains the environmental values and functioning of watercourses; (b) provides and maintains adequate vegetated buffers and setbacks to watercourses; (c) maintains and restores connectivity between aquatic habitats and access for fish along watercourses/waterways and into key habitats.	Development is not located within a watercourse buffer. Editor's note—watercourse buffer distances on either side of a mapped watercourse are 50m in an urban or rural residential zoned area or for a stream order 1 or 2 and 100m elsewhere. **AO9.2** Development does not involve the removal of native vegetation from a watercourse or watercourse buffer. **AO9.3** Cleared, degraded or disturbed watercourses and watercourse buffer areas within the site are rehabilitated along their full length in accordance with a detailed rehabilitation plan, approved by the Council. **AO9.4** Development is undertaken in accordance with an approved environmental management plan that protects the watercourse.	The Disturbance Footprint crosses two watercourses mapped under the VM Act. Both are identified as a stream order one. Due to the lower order status of these watercourses, in-stream aquatic habitat is relatively simple with an absence of rocky substrates including rocks and boulders. Small fallen branches and timber were present with channel beds comprising a stony and sandy substrate in one location. The banks of the watercourses were dominated by exotic/native grasses with fringing Eucalypt woodland of juvenile and mature trees. Aquatic flora species were limited and confined to *Juncus* sp. and *Persicaria* sp. recorded within the watercourses. Other species commonly associated with aquatic flora, i.e. water lilies (Genus *Nymphaea*) were not present. The Project has an existing Waterway Management Plan that will be implemented during the construction of the Project, and additional measures including erosion and sediment control will be captured in the Project's CEMP.
PO10 All in-stream development works ensures that movement of fish across watercourse/ waterway barriers is catered for and that lateral and longitudinal migrations can be maintained within the whole of the system.	**AO10** No acceptable outcome provided.	**Complies with P010** The Disturbance Footprint crosses two watercourses mapped as having a 'Low' fish passage risk level under the Fisheries Act. Where required, waterway crossings will be designed in accordance with the waterway barrier works accepted development requirements.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response

PO11
 	
Bank stability, channel integrity and in-stream habitat is protected from degradation and maintained or improved at a standard commensurate with pre-development environmental conditions.
	AO11
	
	No direct interference or modification of watercourse channels, banks or riparian and in-stream habitat occurs.
		Complies with P011
		
		To minimise impacts and enhance the restoration of the waterways proposed to be crossed by the Disturbance Footprint, the below measures will be followed:
		• Other than spoil deliberately used for re-profiling to restore bed and banks to natural profiles, spoil from excavation is removed from waterways.
		• Excavated material that is not removed as waste is spread evenly within the bed and banks of the watercourse so that it does not interfere with the flow of water.
		• All fill placed in the bed of the stream must not redirect flow into an adjacent bank.
		• Where vegetation removal is required, vegetation will be cut no lower than ground level and the root will be left in the ground to aid in stabilisation (where possible). If deep excavation is required during construction, the roots should only be removed within the demarcated Disturbance Footprint.
		• All disturbed areas will be revegetated with trees, shrub and grasses endemic to the area, sufficient to re-establish a riparian environment and protect bed and banks from erosion.
		• The area of land disturbed or compacted will be minimised to the greatest extent possible.
		• Waterway bed and banks are restored and/or rehabilitated so that:
		  ○ stability and profiles of the bed and banks are re-instated to natural stream profiles and stability following the completion of the works
		  ○ the waterway bed is retained with natural substrate or reconstructed with substrate comparable to the natural substrate size and consistency
		  ○ site conditions allow the rapid re-establishment of native vegetation and cover.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
PO12 Development ensures that the natural surface water and groundwater hydrologic regimes of watercourses and associated buffers are maintained to the greatest extent possible.	**AO12** Existing natural flows of surface and groundwater are not altered through channelization, redirection of interruption of flows.	**Complies with P012** Existing natural flows will not be altered. No above-ground infrastructure will be required for the Project. The Project has an existing Waterway Management Plan that will be implemented during the construction of the Project, and additional measures including erosion and sediment control will be captured in the Project's CEMP.
PO13 Development on land adjacent to a watercourse maintains an appropriate extent of public access to watercourses and minimises edge effects.	**AO13** Development adjacent to a watercourse provides that:- (a) no new lots directly back onto the riparian area; and (b) any new roads are located between the watercourse buffer and the proposed development areas.	**Complies with P013** The Project does not include the development of new lots or new roads.

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