

Appendix B Desktop search results

B1 Protected matter search tool (EPBC)



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

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

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

Report created: 22/12/21 09:42:10

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

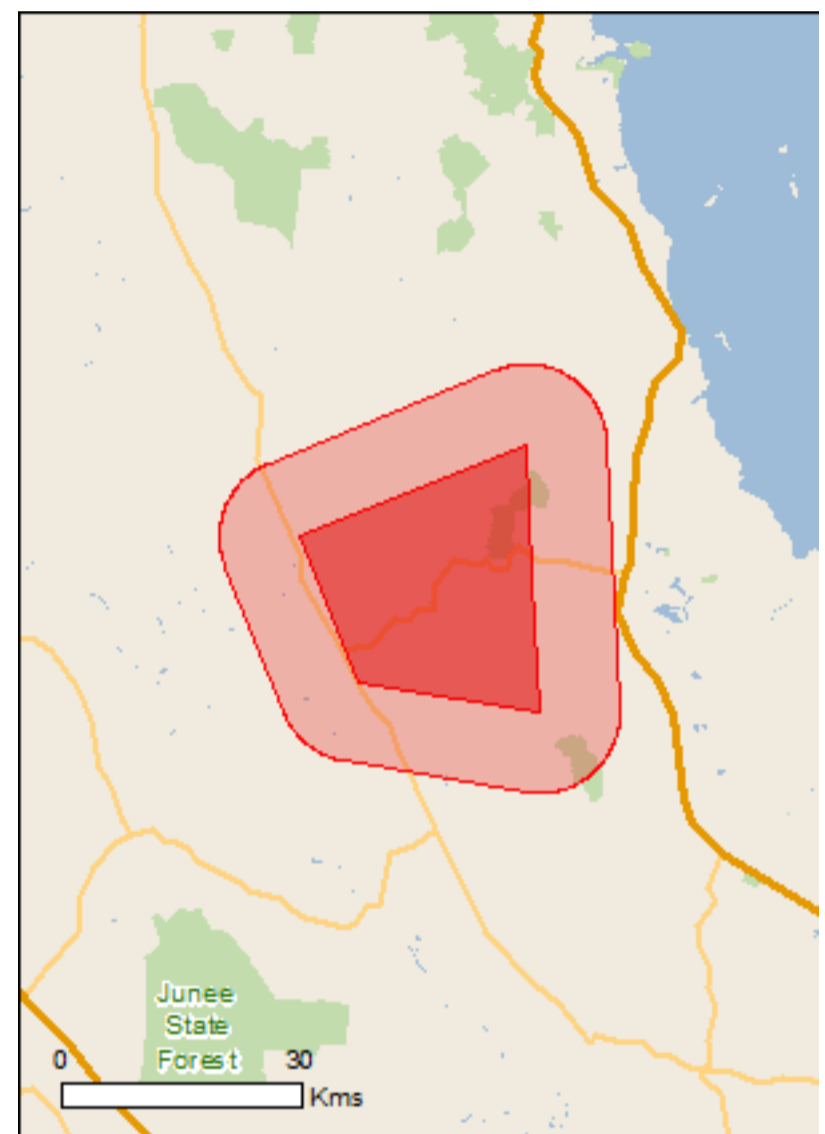
[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

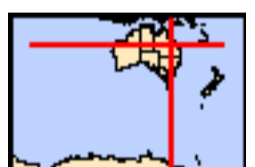
[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are
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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 10.0Km



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	31
Listed Migratory Species:	17

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Land:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	22
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	1
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	18
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	Community known to occur within area
Broad leaf tea-tree (Melaleuca viridiflora) woodlands in high rainfall coastal north Queensland	Endangered	Community may occur within area
Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern) [26027]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Poephila cincta cincta Southern Black-throated Finch [64447]	Endangered	Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Nyctophilus corbeni Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider [254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Cycas ophiolitica [55797]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dichanthium queenslandicum King Blue-grass [5481]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eucalyptus raveretiana Black Ironbox [16344]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Marsdenia brevifolia [64585]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Omphalea celata [64586]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Denisonia maculata Ornamental Snake [1193]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Egernia rugosa Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Elseya albagula Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle [81648]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rheodytes leukops Fitzroy River Turtle, Fitzroy Tortoise, Fitzroy Turtle, White-eyed River Diver [1761]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [[Resource Information](#)]

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

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius leschenaultii Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover [877]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [705]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Crocodylus porosus Salt-water Crocodile, Estuarine Crocodile [1774]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	State
Burwood	QLD

Invasive Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
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Birds

Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Frogs

Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
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Mammals

Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Feral deer Feral deer species in Australia [85733]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Plants

Cryptostegia grandiflora Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda [18913]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Hymenachne amplexicaulis Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass [31754]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
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Name	Status	Type of Presence
Jatropha gossypifolia Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut [7507]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lantana camara Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large- leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parkinsonia aculeata Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean [12301]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- migratory and
- marine

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

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

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

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

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

Coordinates

-22.237 149.359,-22.333 149.105,-22.483 149.17,-22.515 149.374,-22.237 149.359

Acknowledgements

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

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

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

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

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B2. Wildlife Online (Queensland)



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: -22.4294

Longitude: 149.248

Distance: 30

Email: natalie.s@nghconsulting.com.au

Date submitted: Wednesday 22 Dec 2021 13:27:03

Date extracted: Wednesday 22 Dec 2021 13:30:11

The number of records retrieved = 770

Disclaimer

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Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.

The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet>) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufo	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	Y			3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Cyclorana alboguttata</i>	greenstripe frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Cyclorana novaehollandiae</i>	eastern snapping frog		C		2/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog		C		4/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog		C		5
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria sp.</i>			C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes salmini</i>	salmon striped frog		C		2/1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	ornate burrowing frog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia deserticola</i>	chirping froglet		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	great brown broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia rugosa</i>	chubby gungan		C		1/1
animals	arachnids	Theraphosidae	<i>Selenocosmia sp.</i>			C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	yellow thornbill		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill		C		5/3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	western gerygone		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>	mangrove gerygone		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	brown gerygone		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone		C		20/2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	speckled warbler		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	weebill		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle		C		12
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Circus approximans</i>	swamp harrier		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	spotted harrier		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		15
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	brahminy kite		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	whistling kite		C		26
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	black kite		C		10
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey		SL		1
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler		C		4
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Alaudidae	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Horsfield's bushlark		C		6
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher		C		5

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal		C		37
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck		C		59
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead		C		45
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck		C		12
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan		C		51
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	wandering whistling-duck		C		20
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	plumed whistling-duck		C		21
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	pink-eared duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose		C		30
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	green pygmy-goose		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Radjah radjah</i>	radjah shelduck		C		34/2
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian shoveler		C		6
animals	birds	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian darter		C		42
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	magpie goose		C		40
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret		C		50
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	intermediate egret		C		42
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	white-necked heron		C		9
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	cattle egret		C		29
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striata</i>	striated heron		C		2
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret		C		23
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron		C		28
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>	Australian little bittern		C		2
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	black bittern		C		4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	nankeen night-heron		C		4
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	black-faced woodswallow		C		4
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow		C		4
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	masked woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	piebald butcherbird		C		35
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		C		34
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	piebald currawong		C		12
animals	birds	Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	bush stone-curlew		C		5
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		28
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	red-tailed black-cockatoo		C		6
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (northern)		V		2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	galah		C		11
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	cockatiel		C		13
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		31
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		9
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	varied triller		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	white-winged triller		C		5
animals	birds	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	large-tailed nightjar		C		4
animals	birds	Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	emu		C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	red-capped plover		C		3
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel		C		11
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing		C		11
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		18
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork		C		8
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola		C		12
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola sp.</i>			C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	brown treecreeper		C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	white-throated treecreeper		C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea intermedia</i>	white-throated treecreeper (intermediate)		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps longirostris</i>	Pacific emerald dove			C	1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	diamond dove			C	2
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove			C	13
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove			C	29
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)		V	V	6
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon			C	18
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	spotted dove	Y			1
animals	birds	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird			C	9
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	white-winged chough			C	5
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	apostlebird			C	24
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian raven			C	4
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow			C	59
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo			C	2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	pallid cuckoo			C	7
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal			C	9
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo			C	4
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	little bronze-cuckoo			C	1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	eastern koel			C	9
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo			C	8
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo			C	9
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin			C	9
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	plum-headed finch			C	8
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	crimson finch			C	7
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	crimson finch			C	1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia ruficauda</i>	star finch			C	1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	star finch (eastern subspecies)		E	E	1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch			C	2
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch			C	34
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	zebra finch			C	4
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon			C	8/1
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel			C	14
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby			C	3
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon			C	1
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco subniger</i>	black falcon			C	1
animals	birds	Glareolidae	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Australian pratincole			C	1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Gruidae	<i>Antigone rubicunda</i>	brolga		C		43
animals	birds	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Australian pied oystercatcher		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	blue-winged kookaburra		C		26
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra		C		29
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	forest kingfisher		C		15
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher		C		7
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sordidus</i>	Torresian kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow		C		16
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin		C		7
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin		C		7
animals	birds	Jacanidae	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	comb-crested jacana		C		21
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	whiskered tern		C		14
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	silver gull		C		5
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Gelocheidon nilotica</i>	gull-billed tern		SL		13
animals	birds	Laridae	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern		SL		5
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus assimilis</i>	purple-backed fairy-wren		C		3
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti sensu lato</i>	variegated fairy-wren		C		1
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren		C		32
animals	birds	Megaluridae	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	brown songlark		C		1
animals	birds	Megaluridae	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	rufous songlark		C		2
animals	birds	Megaluridae	<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird		C		1
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian brush-turkey		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	spiny-cheeked honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater		C		31/2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Epthianura crocea</i>	yellow chat		V		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Gavicalis fasciogularis</i>	mangrove honeyeater		C		11
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	singing honeyeater		C		8
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater		C		22
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	yellow-throated miner		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner		C		9
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater		C		18
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater		C		27/2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	white-naped honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	helmeted friarbird		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird		C		14
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		16
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	fuscous honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	white-plumed honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i>	bar-breasted honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Stomiopera flava</i>	yellow honeyeater		C		18/2
animals	birds	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		C		13
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark		C		41
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch		SL		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	restless flycatcher		C		5
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher		C		12

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian pipit		C		10
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird		C		15
animals	birds	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella		C		7
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole		C		3
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird		C		22/1
animals	birds	Otididae	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian bustard		C		10
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush		C		9
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler		C		1
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler		C		26
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote		C		1
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote		C		39/1
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican		C		21
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca flavigaster</i>	lemon-bellied flycatcher		C		3
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Peneoenanthe pulverulenta</i>	mangrove robin		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	red-capped robin		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin		C		2
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant		C		39
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant		C		27
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	pied cormorant		C		6
animals	birds	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	brown quail		C		6
animals	birds	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth		C		5
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	great crested grebe		C		6
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe		C		40
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler		C		8
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	red-winged parrot		C		17
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet		C		3
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella		C		24/2
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		8
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet		C		33/1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	spotted bowerbird		C		5
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis moluccana</i>	pale-vented bush-hen		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot		C		33
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen		C		28
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	buff-banded rail		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	purple swamphen		C		28
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's crane		C		1
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	black-winged stilt		C		23
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail		C		25
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail		C		46
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian painted snipe		E	E	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	sharp-tailed sandpiper		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	curlew sandpiper		CR	CE	1

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animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	red-necked stint		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe		SL		10
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit		V	V	1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	black-tailed godwit		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew		E	CE	3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	wood sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	common greenshank		SL		6
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	marsh sandpiper		SL		4
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook		C		8
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	barking owl		C		3
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	rufous owl (southern subspecies)		C		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		22
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill		C		35
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis		SL		10
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis		C		27
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis		C		37
animals	birds	Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye		C		4
animals	birds	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix varius</i>	painted button-quail		C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto delicatula</i>	eastern barn owl		C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl		C		1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	<i>Jalmenus eubulus</i>	pale imperial hairstreak		V		1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea corinna</i>	common crow				1
animals	mammals	Canidae	<i>Canis familiaris (dingo)</i>	dingo				1
animals	mammals	Canidae	<i>Canis sp.</i>		Y			1
animals	mammals	Cervidae	<i>Cervus timorensis</i>	rusa deer	Y			1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	northern quoll		C	E	1
animals	mammals	Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	cat	Y			3
animals	mammals	Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit	Y			2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo		C		3
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus agilis</i>	agile wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus dorsalis</i>	black-striped wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus parryi</i>	whiptail wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Petrogale herberti</i>	Herbert's rock-wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Petrogale inornata</i>	unadorned rock-wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	swamp wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat		C		1
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus		SL		2
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot		C		2
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	long-nosed bandicoot		C		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus australis australis</i>	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		V		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		V	V	26
animals	mammals	Potoroidae	<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>	rufous bettong		C		5/1
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides armillatus</i>	central greater glider		E	V	2
animals	mammals	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig	Y			2
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna		SL		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis agassizii</i>	Agassiz's glassfish				8
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Apogonidae	<i>Glossamia aprion</i>	mouth almighty				8
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ariidae	<i>Neoarius graeffei</i>	blue catfish				53
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum</i>	flyspecked hardyhead				11
animals	ray-finned fishes	Belonidae	<i>Strongylura krefftii</i>	freshwater longtom				19
animals	ray-finned fishes	Clupeidae	<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>	bony bream				305
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>	empire gudgeon				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	western carp gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris species 1</i>	Midgley's carp gudgeon				7
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	southern purplespotted gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Oxyeleotris aruensis</i>	Aru gudgeon				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Oxyeleotris lineolata</i>	sleepy cod				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	flathead gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Hemiramphidae	<i>Arrhamphus sclerolepis</i>	snubnose garfish				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia splendida splendida</i>	eastern rainbowfish				11
animals	ray-finned fishes	Osteoglossidae	<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>	southern saratoga				14
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	golden perch				4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Neosilurus ater</i>	black catfish				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Neosilurus hyrtlii</i>	Hyrtl's catfish				16
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish				11
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	<i>Amniataba percoides</i>	barred grunter				31
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	spangled perch				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	<i>Scortum hillii</i>	leathery grunter				17
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	frilled lizard		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	tommy roundhead		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon		C		1
animals	reptiles	Boidae	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	black-headed python		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Chelodina sp.</i>			C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Elseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle		CR	CE	1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Emydura macquarii krefftii</i>	Krefft's river turtle		C		3
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	Fitzroy River turtle		V	V	5
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	green tree snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura monillis sensu lato</i>	ocellated velvet gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Demansia torquata</i>	collared whipsnake		C		3
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	ornamental snake		V	V	2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Suta suta</i>	myall snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra catenata</i>	chain-backed dtella		C		2
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	dubious dtella		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Carlia munda</i>	shaded-litter rainbow-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Carlia schmeltzii</i>	robust rainbow-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	tussock rainbow-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus metallicus</i>	metallic snake-eyed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus sensu lato</i>			C		1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus spaldingi</i>	straight-browed ctenotus		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus sp.</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	common dwarf skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Pygmaeascincus timlowi</i>	dwarf litter-skink		C		1/1
animals	uncertain	Indeterminate	<i>Indeterminate</i>	Unknown or Code Pending				5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Coccocarpia palmicola</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema parahypotropum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema robustum</i>			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	<i>Phyllopsora</i>					1/1
plants	Charophyceae	Characeae	<i>Chara</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	blue trumpet			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	pastel flower			C	2
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia adscendens</i>				C	1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia adscendens var. clementii</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia adscendens var. juncea</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus interruptus</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Deeringia amaranthoides</i>	redberry			C	2/2
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Nyssanthes diffusa</i>	barbed-wire weed			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum flaccidum</i>	Murray lily			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>				C	3
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pleogynium timorensis</i>	Burdekin plum			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	<i>Melodorum leichhardtii</i>				C	1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>				C	2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	currantbush			C	2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum viminalis subsp. brunonianum</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	balloon cottonbush	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Hoya australis subsp. australis</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Leichhardtia viridiflora subsp. viridiflora</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia eucalyptophylla</i>	gargaloo			C	2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia lanceolata</i>	northern silkpod			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia longipetiolata</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	monkey rope			C	2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>				C	3/2
plants	land plants	Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton queenslandicus</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i>				C	2
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celery wood			C	5
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>				C	1
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium paleaceum</i>	scaly asplenium			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	billygoat weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Apowollastonia spilanthisoides</i>				C	1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium lanuginosum</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	parthenium weed	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Peripleura hispidula var. setosa</i>				C	1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon redolens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> var. <i>serrulatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio brigalowensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sowthistle	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Sphaeromorphaea subintegra</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia dissecta</i> var. <i>hirta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	wonga vine		C		2
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum dissectum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia grahamii</i>			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	<i>Rorippa laciniata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	<i>Melochia pyramidata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	<i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i>	sword pear	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia</i>					1
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis arborea</i>	brush caper berry		C		1
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis canescens</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>			C		4
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia disperma</i>			C		3
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Hedraianthera porphyropetala</i>	hedrianthera		C		1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	<i>Pleurostylia opposita</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Sclerolaena ramulosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Tecticornia</i>					1
plants	land plants	Cleomaceae	<i>Arivela viscosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia oblongata</i> subsp. <i>oblongata</i>			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	<i>Terminalia porphyrocarpa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	wandering jew		C		1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea coptica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>	bellvine		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Jacquemontia paniculata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	<i>Polymeria ambigua</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Crassulaceae	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas</i>					1
plants	land plants	Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas media</i> subsp. <i>media</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas terryana</i>			V		30/28
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus alopecuroides</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus concinnus</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	rice sedge		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus digitatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus distans</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus flaccidus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus leptocarpus</i>			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus perangustus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus procerus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pygmaeus</i>	dwarf sedge		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus tenuispica</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis acutangula</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis cylindrostachys</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis philippinensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis plana</i>	ribbed spikerush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis spiralis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis aestivalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	sword grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus subulatus</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia</i>					2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia stricta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	native yam		C		2
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera</i>					1
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros australis</i>	black plum		C		1
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	scaly ebony		C		2
plants	land plants	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus triflora</i> var. <i>triflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	blueberry ash		C		2
plants	land plants	Elatinaceae	<i>Elatine gratioloides</i>	waterwort		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon</i>					2
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	<i>Styphelia cuspidata</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	cocaine tree		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha eremorum</i>	soft acalypha		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Adriana tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton insularis</i>	Queensland cascarilla		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton phebalioides</i>	narrow-leaved croton		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	macaranga		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala		C		3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinocarpus ledifolius</i>	scrub wedding bush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor oil bush	Y			3/2
plants	land plants	Gentianaceae	<i>Schenkia australis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>					1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia mystrophylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia subsolana</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum</i>					1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>vannata</i>			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	scrambling lily		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa</i>					1
plants	land plants	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis pratensis var. pratensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>					1
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus polyanthemus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Juncaginaceae	<i>Cycnogeton dubius</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Juncaginaceae	<i>Cycnogeton procerus</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Australian bugle		C		2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Coleus graveolens</i>			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Glossocarya hemiderma</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Mesosphaerum suaveolens</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus</i>					1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia plebeia</i>	common sage		C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia reflexa</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium junceum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>			C		3
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry		C		1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>			C		3
plants	land plants	Lecythidaceae	<i>Planchonia careya</i>	cockatoo apple		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>			C		4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia crassa subsp. crassa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia cretata x Acacia fodinalis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	sickle wattle		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	brigalow		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia holosericea</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	lightwood		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia leptocarpa</i>	north coast wattle		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's wattle		C		3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia penninervis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia rhodoxylon</i>	ringy rosewood		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia sp. (Comet L.Pedley 4091)</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Acacia sparsiflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Archidendropsis thozetiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Austroteenisia blackii</i>	bloodvine		C		3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides var. scarabaeoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Cassia brewsteri</i>			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Chamaecrista exigua var. minor</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Chorizema parviflorum</i>	eastern flame pea		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria mitchellii subsp. mitchellii</i>			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium filiforme</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Falcataria toona</i>			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Flemingia parviflora</i>	flemingia		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Galactia tenuiflora</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine sp. (Laglan Station L.S.Smith 10302)</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine sp. (Mackay S.B.Andrews+ 43)</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	glycine pea		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	woolly glycine		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>			C		3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera trifoliata</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera tryonii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Leucaena leucocephala subsp. leucocephala</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i>	Queensland ebony		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Mimosa pudica var. unijuga</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Neptunia gracilis forma gracilis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Rhynchosia acuminatissima</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Rhynchosia minima var. australis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna coronilloides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna gaudichaudii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	coffee senna	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Sesbania</i>					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Tephrosia</i>					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Tephrosia leptoclada</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Tephrosia sp. (Miriam Vale E.J.Thompson+ MIR33)</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Vachellia bidwillii</i>			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	prickly acacia	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Vigna</i>					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Vigna sp. (Greta Creek R.J.Lawn+ AQ532201)</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Zornia</i>					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	<i>Zornia muriculata subsp. angustata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	<i>Bonnaya tenuifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	<i>Lindernia sp. (Bribie Island S.T.Blake 7089)</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	<i>Torenia crustacea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos psilosperma</i>	strychnine tree		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia multiflora</i>	jerry-jerry		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala mexicana</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon auritum</i>	Chinese lantern		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon guineense</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon micropetalum</i>			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium australe</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Sida hackettiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i>	urena weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea</i>					1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar		C		1
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	water snowflake		C		1
plants	land plants	Molluginaceae	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>	hairy carpet weed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus opposita</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	whalebone tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	<i>Trophis scandens</i> subsp. <i>scandens</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia kingii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	spotted gum		C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>	variable-barked bloodwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>			C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> subsp. <i>trachyphloia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>					1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>			C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i>	Dawson gum		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved red ironbark		C		9/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i> x <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Queensland peppermint		C		5/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	gum-topped box		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>	poplar gum		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	poplar box		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>			C		5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia bidwillii</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box		C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i> subsp. <i>riparius</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca</i>					1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i>	swamp tea-tree		C		1

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plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	broad-leaved tea-tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	snow-in summer		C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> var. <i>viridiflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Ochrosperma lineare</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	scrub cherry		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea</i>					1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum didymum</i>			C		3
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> subsp. <i>montevidensis</i>			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium canaliculatum</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium suave</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium</i>					1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium tetragonum</i>	tree spider orchid		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Dockrillia nugentii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	<i>Oberonia complanata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis chnoodes</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>	Mexican poppy	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora aurantia</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora aurantia</i> var. <i>aurantia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> subsp. <i>litoralis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Philydraceae	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>	frogsmouth		C		1
plants	land plants	Phrymaceae	<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Bridelia leichhardtii</i>			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i>					2/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> var. <i>maderaspatensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	yellow pittosporum		C		1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	native plumbago		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Aristida acuta</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Aristida calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Aristida perniciososa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Aristida personata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i> var. <i>dissimilis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	reedgrass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Calyptochloa gracillima</i> subsp. <i>gracillima</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Chloris inflata</i>	purpletop chloris	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Chrysopogon filipes</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	barbed-wire grass		C		2

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>			V	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> subsp. <i>sericeum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria divaricatissima</i>	spreading umbrella grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Dinebra divaricatissima</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Diplachne fusca</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Diplachne fusca</i> var. <i>fusca</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	awnless barnyard grass	Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon lindleyanus</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i>	leafy nineawn		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis</i>					1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	soft lovegrass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Eriachne mucronata</i> forma (Alpha C.E.Hubbard 7882)				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	black speargrass			C	1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i>	giant speargrass			C	3/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Holcolemma dispar</i>				C	2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	hymenachne	Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> 'Olive'		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	blady grass			C	2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Iseilema macratherum</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	swamp rice grass			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	creeping shade grass			C	1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Panicum laevinode</i>	pepper grass			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium</i>					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium globoideum</i>	sago grass			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	water couch	Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Pseudoraphis</i>					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sarga leiocladum</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i>	firegrass			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Setaria oplismenoides</i>				C	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sorghum nitidum</i>				C	3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	sand couch			C	1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	grader grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass			C	3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	sabi grass	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Urochloa mutica</i>		Y			1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria</i>					1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i>	princes feathers			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	small knotweed			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>				C	4/2
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Drynaria sparsisora</i>				C	1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	rock felt fern			C	1/1
plants	land plants	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria cyanea</i>				C	4/3

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plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton tepperi</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>hispidulum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>hypoglaucum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes</i>					1
plants	land plants	Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	grey boxwood		C		3
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Antirhea putaminosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i>			C		4
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i> subsp. <i>fitzalanii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Everistia vacciniifolia</i> var. <i>vacciniifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Opercularia diphylla</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Pavetta australiensis</i> var. <i>australiensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria daphnoides</i>			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax attenuata</i> forma <i>megalantha</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax johnsonii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax longipes</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax odorata</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Scleromitron subulatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius timon</i> var. <i>timon</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	glossy acronychia		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia pauciflora</i>	soft acronychia		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Coatesia paniculata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crow's ash		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia dissosperma</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	brush wilga		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	<i>Murraya ovatifoliolata</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	flintwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	grey birds-eye		C		2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	scrub boonaree		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon subdentatus</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	coogera		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>		Y			1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> var. <i>halicacabum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo		C		2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea stenophylla</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>burmanniana</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella cotinifolia</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum</i>					1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	coastal boobialla		C		1
plants	land plants	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus triphysa</i>	white siris		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	barbed-wire vine		C		2
plants	land plants	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	sweet sarsaparilla		C		1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Lycianthes shanesii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>					1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i>		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	potato bush		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum furfuraceum</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum parvifolium subsp. parvifolium</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum seafortianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	devil's fig	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	dysentery plant		C		1
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Grewia savannicola</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton australis</i>	broad-leaved bottle tree		C		1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	peanut tree		C		2
plants	land plants	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium velleioides</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea cornucopiae</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Typhaceae	<i>Typha</i>					1
plants	land plants	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa var. aspera</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	white nettle		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Y			2
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	carpetweed		C		1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>	Jamaica snakeweed	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus oblonga</i>			C		2
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus repens</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma nitens</i>	shining grape		C		1
plants	land plants	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>					1
plants	land plants	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia</i>			C		4
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia miquelii</i>			C		2
plants	uncertain	Indet.	<i>Indet.</i>			C		1

CODES

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

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The codes are Extinct (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 C Survey sites

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
AB1_20	Anabat	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB3_20	Anabat	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
AB2_20	Anabat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
AB4_20	Anabat	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM8_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM3_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
CAM4_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM7_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM5_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
CAM1_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
CAM2_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
CAM6_20	Camera	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS19_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS12_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS15_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS4_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS13_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS34_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS28_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS21_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS1_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
QS36_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS16_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS11_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS33_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS31_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS7_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS35_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS5_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS38_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS17_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS2_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS22_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS24_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS14_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS10_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS37_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS8_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS6_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS27_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7a/8.12.32/8.12.9/8.12.23/8.3.14	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
QS9_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS25_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS32_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS3_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS18_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS26_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS20_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS23_20	Quaternary flora survey	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT1_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
SAT2_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
SAT3_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
SAT4_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
SAT5_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT6_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT7_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT8_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT9_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
SAT10_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT11_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
SAT12_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7a/8.12.32/8.12.9/8.12.23/8.3.14	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
SAT14_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT13_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
SAT16_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
SAT17_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
SAT15_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
SAT19_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT18_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
SAT20_20	SAT	Pre wet 2020	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
HAB1_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
HAB2_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
HAB24_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
HAB4_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB8_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
HAB16_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	8.12.7a/8.12.9/8.12.23/8.3.14	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
HAB12_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
HAB3_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.6a	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB6_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.6a	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB14_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.6a	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB17_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.1/11.12.6a	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB18_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.2/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB19_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.2/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB20_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.2/11.12.13	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB15_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	11.12.2/11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
HAB5_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
HAB7_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB9_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB10_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB11_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB21_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB25_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB22_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB23_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
HAB13_20	Fauna habitat	Pre wet 2020	non-rem	non-rem
RA5_19_20	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA11_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB10_19	Anabat	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM12_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS9_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS10_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.9	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA14_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.9	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AS4_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
AB5_19	Anabat	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
H1_19	Harp trap	Post wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
H2_19	Harp trap	Post wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
BUS4_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB13_19	Anabat	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM16_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H16_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA20_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA21_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
RA24_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA25_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA26_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA27_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS4_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
AS8_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AS9_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
BUS1_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
BUS2_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
BUS6_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB14_19	Anabat	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM13_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H10_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H11_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H12_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS11_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA12_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA13_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA15_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
BUS7_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
RA28_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
AS1_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
AB11_19	Anabat	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
CAM14_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
CAM15_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
H17_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS1_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS2_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS3_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
RA1_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
RA2_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
RA3_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.2	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
H3_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	11.3.25	Riparian
QS8_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.3.25	Riparian
RA6_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.3.25	Riparian
RA9_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
BUS3_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
RA8_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
QS7_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
RA7_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
BUS10_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS6_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AS2_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
BUS9_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM20_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS5_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS16_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA29_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
BUS8_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.4	Semi-evergreen Vine Thicket
AS7_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
CAM21_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H9_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS12_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS13_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA16_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA17_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA18_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
QS14_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.9	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
BUS5_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	11.12.1	Eucalyptus crebra woodland to open woodland
H15_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
RA22_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
RA23_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
RA10_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
RA19_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
QS15_19	Quaternary survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7c	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM19_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA32_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA33_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AS3_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AS10_19	Active search	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
BUS12_19	BUS survey	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB6_19	Anabat	Post wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB9_19	Anabat	Post wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM9_19	Camera trap	Post wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM18_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H4_19	Harp trap	Post wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities

Survey site number	Survey Type	Survey period	RE	Habitat
H5_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H14_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA34_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA35_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	8.12.7a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB7_19	Anabat	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
AB8_19	Anabat	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM10_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
CAM11_19	Camera trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H6_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
H7_19	Harp trap	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA4_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA30_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities
RA31_19	Rapid assessment	Pre wet 2019	11.12.6a	Mixed eucalypt open forest communities

Appendix D Likelihood of occurrence – threatened species

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
FLORA						
<i>Cycas megacarpa</i>		E	E	Found in woodland and open forest, often in conjunction with a grassy understory. Found in habitat dominated by <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> .	Low. Although suitable habitat is present within the Site Boundary, all cycad specimens from the Development Footprint identified by Queensland Herbarium (19) were confirmed to be <i>Cycas terryana</i> . Cycads on neighbouring site (Clarke Creek Wind Farm) have also been confirmed as <i>C. terryana</i> .	Low
<i>Cycas ophiolitica</i>		E	E	Found on hills and slopes in sparse, grassy open forests, in association with <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , and <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> .	Low. Although suitable habitat is present within the Site Boundary, all cycad specimens from the Site Boundary identified by Queensland Herbarium (19) were confirmed to be <i>Cycas terryana</i> . Cycads on neighbouring site (Clarke Creek Wind Farm) have been confirmed as <i>C. terryana</i> .	Low
<i>Denhamia megacarpa</i>	Large-fruited Denhamia	E		Known from three genetically isolated subpopulations: Mackenzie, Junee Tableland and Newlands. Favours shallow, Cainozoic lateritic duricrusts on or near steep upper slopes at the edge of tablelands in association with <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> Maiden and/or <i>A. catenulata</i> RE 11.7.2, or immediately adjacent upon the tablelands	Low. Suitable habitat absent from Site Boundary.	Low

³ Where the potential to be impacted was considered high, an assessment of the significance has been conducted (Section 9)

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
				in woodland of <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia brachycarpa</i> (Halford and Jessup, 2020)		
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	King Blue-grass	V	E	Occurs on black cracking clay in tussock grasslands mainly in association with other species of blue grasses (<i>Dichanthium spp.</i> and <i>Bothriochloa spp.</i>) but also with other grasses restricted to this soil type	Low. Suitable habitat absent from Site Boundary.	Low. Habitat is absent from Development Footprint.
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	Bluegrass		V	Associated species include White Box (<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>), Silver-leaved Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>), Yellow Box (<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>), Manna Gum (<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>), Amulla (<i>Myoporum debile</i>), Purple Wire-grass (<i>Aristida ramosa</i>), Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>)	Low. Suitable habitat absent from Site Boundary.	Low
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	Black ironbox		V	Occurs on the banks of rivers, creeks and other watercourses, on clayey or loamy soil. There are 23 recorded sites or subpopulations in two main areas of occurrence: Nebo to Ayr, and Apis Creek to Rockhampton. The total population is unknown. This species occurs within Burdekin and Fitzroy (Queensland) Natural Resource Management Regions.	Low. The Development Footprint is not within an area known to have this species. No suitable habitat in the Development Footprint.	Low. Habitat is absent from Development Footprint.
<i>Marsdenia brevifolia</i> (syn. <i>Leichhardtia brevifolia</i>)		V	V	This species has an apparent disjunct distribution in northern and central Queensland. Populations north of Rockhampton grow on serpentine rock outcrops or crumbly black soils derived from serpentine, in eucalypt woodland often with broad-leaved ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>) and <i>Corymbia xanthope</i> .	Low. No suitable habitat and no records within 30 km.	Low. Habitat is absent from Development Footprint.

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
<i>Omphalea celata</i>		V	V	<i>Omphalea celata</i> occurs in fragmented semi evergreen vine thicket or araucarian microphyll vine forest, along watercourses in steep sided gorges and gullies on weathered metamorphic or granitic soils (Queensland Herbarium 2012). Associated species include <i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i> and <i>Ficus opposita</i> (Queensland Herbarium, 2012). Only known from three sites in central east Queensland - Hazlewood Gorge, near Eungella; Gloucester Island, near Bowen; and Cooper Creek in the Homevale Station area, north-west of Nebo.	Low. No suitable habitat in the Development Footprint. The closest records are 125 km north in Mackay. All records of this species are north of Mackay.	Low. Habitat is absent from Development Footprint.
<i>Phaius australis</i>	Lesser Swamp Orchid	E	E	Occurs in coastal wet heath/sedgeland wetlands, swampy grassland or swampy forest and often where Broad-leaved Paperbark or Swamp Mahogany are found.	Low. No swampy habitat in the Site Boundary	Low. Habitat is absent from Development Footprint.
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>		V	V	Commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> 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 up to 510 m altitude. Commonly associated trees in the open forest and woodlands include spotted gum (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>), grey gum (<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>), white mahogany (<i>E. acmenoides</i>), forest red gum (<i>E. tereticornis</i>), pink bloodwood (<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>), ironbark (<i>E. siderophloia</i>), gum topped box (<i>E. moluccana</i>), Gympie messmate (<i>E. cloeziana</i>) and broad-leaved ironbark (<i>E. fibrosa</i>) (Queensland Herbarium, 2012).	Moderate. Suitable habitat is within the Development Footprint but searches in the majority of the footprint did not record the species.	Low. No individuals were located during the detailed surveys suggesting no large populations occur within the Development Footprint..

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
<i>Solanum adenophorum</i>		E		<i>Solanum adenophorum</i> occurs mostly in brigalow woodland and on very gently inclined slopes. It also occurs in gidgee (<i>Acacia cambagei</i>) scrub on deep cracking clay soils (DES, 2019)	Low. Suitable habitat absent from Site Boundary	Low No suitable habitat in the Development Footprint.
BIRDS						
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	Glossy Black-cockatoo	V		Prefer woodland areas dominated by she-oak <i>Allocasuarina</i> , or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of <i>Allocasuarina</i> beneath <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> or <i>Angophora</i> . Glossy black-cockatoos have also been observed in mixed <i>Allocasuarina</i> , <i>Casuarina</i> , cypress <i>Callitris</i> and brigalow <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> woodland assemblages.	Moderate. Suitable habitat was present within the Site Boundary.	Moderate. Some suitable habitat found within the Site Boundary.
<i>Epthianura crocea</i>	Capricorn Yellow Chat	E	CE	The Capricorn yellow chat is known to occur at three localities - Curtis Island, Torilla Plain and the Fitzroy Delta and is most abundant at Torilla Plain. Habitat consist of wetlands and associated grasslands on seasonally inundated marine plains. These wetlands have shallow braided channels and depressions with a mosaic of dense sedge-beds, grasslands, tall samphire and areas of mud and/or shallow water	Low due to absence of habitat within the Site Boundary.	Low. Habitat is absent from Development Footprint.
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	V	V	Usually restricted to shrubland, grassland and wooded watercourses of arid and semi-arid regions, although it is occasionally found in open woodlands near the coast. Also occurs near wetlands where surface water attracts prey.	Moderate. Marginal habitat is present within the Site Boundary but the closest record to the Site Boundary is from 1910 near St Lawrence. Bird surveys and BUS surveys did not detect this species.	Low.

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	V	V, MT	Migratory aerial species, found in Australian Eastern states and Territories.	High. This species has been confirmed within the Site Boundary.	High.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	SLC	MT	Migratory species found over much of Australia. Mostly occur over dry or open habitats, including riparian woodlands, open farmlands, foraging aerially between 1m and 300m above the ground.	High. This species has been confirmed within the Site Boundary.	High.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	E	Freshwater wetlands, occasionally estuarine; prefers heavy vegetation- shrubbery, reedbeds, sedges.	Low. No preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.	Low. Habitat is absent from Development Footprint.
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	SLC	MT	Found in many wooded habitats (such as open and dry woodland and forest) with a range of understoreys from grasses to shrubs or heath. Sometimes found near clearings and in recently logged or burnt forests. Found in farmland with some trees, orchards, vineyards and urban parks and gardens.	Moderate, suitable open woodland and cleared habitat is found within the Site Boundary.	Low. This species is a very rare visitor to Australia and is not likely to use the Development Footprint often.
<i>Erythrorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	V	E	Occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. Is sparsely dispersed across these areas. Prefer a mosaic of vegetation types, a large population of birds as a source of food, and permanent water, and are often found in riparian habitats along or near watercourses or wetlands.	Low. This species has marginal habitat within the Development Footprint but requires permanent water for itself and its prey. No natural permanent water occurs in the Site Boundary. Small farm dams may provide some limited habitat. Surveys did not record this species. Few records of this species occur in the region.	Low. Good quality habitat with permanent water is not present in the Site Boundary.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	SLC	MT	Soft wet ground or shallow water with tussocks and other green or dead growth. Wet parts of paddocks, seepage below dams, irrigated areas, scrub or open woodland from sea level to alpine bogs over 2000 m	Low. Some habitat occurs near farm dams but this is marginal.	Low due to absence of habitat in

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
				above sea level, samphire on salt marshes and mangrove fringes.		Development Footprint.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	Occurs mostly in grassy woodlands and open forests dominated by eucalypts, usually with ready access to water.	High. This species has been confirmed within the Site Boundary.	High.
<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern)	E	E	Inhabits tall grassbeds and reedbeds associated with watercourses, swamps. It may be found in grassy woodlands, open forests, and mangroves. Habitat condition varies seasonally.	Low. No suitable habitat within the Development Footprint.	Low. No habitat in Development Footprint.
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	SLC	MT	The Black-faced Monarch mainly occurs in rainforest ecosystems. It is also sometimes found in nearby open eucalypt forests (mainly wet sclerophyll forests), especially in gullies with a dense, shrubby understorey as well as in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, often with a patchy understorey	Low. No habitat in the Development Footprint.	Low. No habitat in the Development Footprint.
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	SLC	MT	The Spectacled Monarch prefers thick understorey in rainforests, wet gullies and waterside vegetation, as well as mangroves.	Low. No preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.	Low. No preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	SLC	MT	Regular summer migrant to coastal Australia, especially Darwin to Broome, but also north eastern Queensland from November to April. Found in short grass and bare ground, swamp margins, sewage ponds, saltmarshes, playing fields, airfields, ploughed land and town lands (Pizzey and Knight, 2003).	Low. No preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.	Low. No preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	SLC	MT	The Satin Flycatcher is found in tall forests, preferring wetter habitats such as heavily forested gullies, but not rainforests.	High. This species has been confirmed within the Site Boundary.	Low. This species is common and occurs in a wide variety of habitats.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	V		The Powerful Owl requires large tracts of forest or woodland habitat but can occur in fragmented landscapes as well. The species breeds and hunts in open or closed sclerophyll forest or woodlands and occasionally hunts in open habitats. It roosts by day in dense vegetation. Powerful Owls nest in large tree hollows (at least 0.5 m deep), in large eucalypts (diameter at breast height of 80-240 cm) that are at least 150 years old.	High. This species has been confirmed within the Site Boundary.	Moderate. This is a forest owl that is unlikely to be impacted by collisions with turbines. The removal of a small amount of habitat is not likely to impact it significantly.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	SLC	MT	Eastern Ospreys occur in littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. They are mostly found in coastal areas but occasionally travel inland along major rivers.	Low. No preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.	Low.
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Black-throated finch (southern)	E	E	Occurs mainly in grassy, open woodlands and forests, typically dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> , and occasionally in tussock grasslands or other habitats, often along or near watercourses, or in the vicinity of water.	Low. Some suitable habitat in the form of grassy woodlands are in the Development Footprint but permanent water and grassy areas near permanent water are only present near cattle infrastructure. No recent records within 100 km.	Moderate.

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	SLC	MT	In east and south-east Australia, the Rufous Fantail mainly inhabits wet sclerophyll forests, often in gullies dominated by eucalypts.	High. This species was recorded within the Development Footprint.	Low. Suitable habitat occurs in isolated patches.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted snipe	V	V	The Australian Painted Snipe is usually found in shallow inland wetlands, either freshwater or brackish, that are either permanently or temporarily filled.	Moderate. marginal habitat occurs within the Site Boundary But no significant habitat was found within the Project Footprint.	Low. Suitable habitat would be avoided.
REPTILES						
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared Delma	V	V	Inhabiting microhabitat of small rocks and leaf litter within eucalypt-dominated woodlands and open forests in Queensland. Common prey items include cockroaches, insects and spiders; however, some species have been captured within subterranean termite colonies. The species is endemic to Queensland with fragmented colonies known to occur within the Bunya Mountains, Blacktown Tablelands National Park, Expedition National Park, Western Creek near Millmerran and the Toowoomba Range. No records occur north of Rockhampton. The Development Footprint is outside the modelled distribution of the species (DAWE, 2020f).	Low. This Development Footprint is outside the DAWE modelled distribution for this species.	Low. This species is unlikely to occur in the Development Footprint.
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental Snake	V	V	Known to inhabit Brigalow regions in Queensland. Core distribution in the drainage systems of the Fitzroy and Dawson Rivers. Preferred habitat is within, or close to, its prey – frogs. The species is known to prefer woodlands and open forests associated with moist areas.	Low. This species requires cracking clay soils which are not mapped as occurring within the Development Footprint.	Low. Suitable habitat (if present) will be restricted to the low altitudes and would be avoided if found. No habitat was found

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
						during the detailed habitat surveys,
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	Yakka Skink	V	V	Known to inhabit open woodland and scrub within Mulga and Brigalow, preferring cavities under and between partially buried logs and rocks, and abandoned animal burrows.	Low. The majority of the records of this species are south of Rockhampton in the south of the Brigalow Belt. There is a small amount of suitable habitat on land zone 3 in the Development Footprint.	Low. A spotter catcher will check habitat features before they are impacted, relocate habitat features from the Development Footprint where possible, and ensure injury to Yakka Skink is avoided during clearing.
<i>Eseya albagula</i>	Southern Snapping Turtle	E	CE	The white-throated snapping turtle 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 (e.g. fallen trees).	Low. Although connectivity to suitable habitat exists, presence of suitable habitat was not identified in Site Boundary.	Low.
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	Fitzroy River Turtle	V	V	Found in deep pools associated with shallow fast flowing riffles within the Fitzroy River drainage area.	Low. Although connectivity to suitable habitat exists, presence of suitable habitat was not identified in Site Boundary.	Low.
MAMMALS						

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	Caves and mines in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands as well as higher altitude moist eucalypt forest and edges of rainforest.	Moderate. Apart from a few records in Shoalwater Bay Training Area, all the records in Queensland are centred around Carnarvon and Expedition National Parks. This species was not trapped or recorded on bat detectors.	Low.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	E	E	Found in a range of open woodland and open forest types preferring rocky areas.	Low. Suitable habitat was identified in Site Boundary but no historical records are within 50 km of the Development Footprint. All rock crevices within surveyed areas were checked for scats and none were recorded. Cameras did not detect the species.	Low
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	V	V	Occurs in a wide range of habitats in Tropical Australia, including rainforest, monsoon and vine scrub, and open woodlands. This species requires undisturbed caves for disused mineshafts for roosting. Breeding roosts located in Mt Etna and Cape Hillsborough in Mackay.	Low. No records within 100 km. Mackay and Rockhampton populations do not mix and no records of the species occur between the two. The species was not captured and not recorded on the bat detectors. No suitable caves within the Development Footprint.	Low
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	V	Throughout inland Queensland, the species habitat is dominated by various Eucalyptus and Bloodwood species, and various types of tree Mallee. This species distribution is south of Bundaberg.	Low. This species current distribution is south of Bundaberg.	Low.
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	E	V	Greater Glider occurs in open woodlands and open forests in eastern Australia.	High. This species has been confirmed within the Site Boundary.	Moderate
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V	V	The Koala occurs in Eucalypt woodlands and forests throughout eastern Australia and may prefer certain Eucalypt species within any local or regional area.	High. This species has been confirmed within the Site Boundary.	High.

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential to be impacted ³
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox		V	Occurs in a range of habitats including subtropical and temperate rainforests, dry and wet sclerophyll forests, Banksia woodland, heaths and Melaleuca swamps.	Low. Although habitat is present for this species, the most northerly roost for this species is just north of Bundaberg and the Development Footprint is outside the current range of the species.	Low.
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	Water Mouse	V	V	In central south Queensland, has been found in the high inter-tidal zone in tall, closed fringing mangrove forest containing only <i>Ceriops tagal</i> and/or <i>Bruguiera sp.</i>	Low due to the absence of preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.	Low.
INSECTS						
<i>Jalmenus eubulus</i>	Pale Imperial Hairstreak	V		Only known to breed in old-growth forest or woodland. Suitable habitat is dominated by brigalow, <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and Buloke, <i>Casuarina cristata</i> on clay soils on flat to gently undulating plains, usually with scattered emergent euclypts such as Poplar Box, <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> and low trees of Wilga, <i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Low due to the absence of preferred habitat within the Site Boundary.	Low.
<p>*Sources: DAWE (2016), DEHP (2016b), (DAWE, 2019b) and OEH (2012) unless otherwise stated. Status: E: Endangered, V: Vulnerable, MT: Migratory Terrestrial, SLC: Special Least Concern Likelihood of Occurrence: Low– no suitable habitat present, Moderate - suitable species habitat present, High - suitable species habitat present and has previously been recorded within 5km or species has been recorded during field survey. (Note - Aquatic and marine species were not included in the table due to the limited impact of the development on aquatic environment)</p>						

Appendix E Quaternary survey results

State-mapped vegetation communities compared with ground-truthed results

Quaternary site	Mapped RE	Results of field survey		VM status (ground-truthed REs)
		Ground-truthed RE/drone & aerial interpretation	Vegetation community	
Spring 2019 survey				
Q1	11.12.1 - Remnant	11.12.1 – Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q2	11.12.2 / 11.12.1 - Remnant	11.3.25 – Remnant	Riparian Vegetation	Least concern
Q3	11.12.2 / 11.12.13 - Remnant	11.12.1 – Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q4	11.12.2 - Remnant	11.12.1 – Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q5	11.12.6a - Remnant	11.12.6a – Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q6	11.12.6a - Remnant	8.12.16 – Remnant/ High Value Regrowth	Semi-Evergreen Vine Thicket	Of concern
Q7	11.12.2 / 11.3.4 - Remnant	11.12.2 / 11.12.1/ 11.3.25 - Regrowth	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q8	11.3.25 - Remnant	11.3.25 - Regrowth	Riparian Vegetation	Least concern
Q9	8.12.7a / 8.12.9 / 8.12.23 / 8.3.14 - Remnant	8.12.7– Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q10	8.12.9 / 8.3.14 - Remnant	8.12.9 / 8.3.14– Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q11	8.12.7a / 8.12.9 / 8.12.23 / 8.3.14 - Remnant	8.12.32 – Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q12	8.12.7a / 8.12.9 / 8.12.23 / 8.3.14 - Remnant	8.12.7 – Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q13	8.12.7a / 8.12.9 / 8.12.23 / 8.3.14 (Remnant)	8.12.23 / 8.12.7 – Remnant	Wetland / Alluvial Plain	Of concern
Q14	8.12.9 / 8.3.14 - Remnant	8.12.9 - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q15	8.12.7c - Remnant	8.12.7c - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q16	11.12.6a – Remnant	11.12.6a - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern

Quaternary site	Mapped RE	Results of field survey		VM status (ground-truthed REs)
		Ground-truthed RE/drone & aerial interpretation	Vegetation community	
Spring 2020 survey				
Q1	11.2.1 - Remnant	11.2.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q2	11.12.1/11.12.13 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q3	11.12.1/11.12.13 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q4	11.12.1- Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q5	11.12.6a - Remnant	11.12.6a - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q6	Category R	18.12.7 - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q7	Non-remnant	11.12.6a	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q8	11.12.1 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q9	11.12.1/11.12.13 – Non-remnant	11.12.13 – Non-remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q10	11.12.1/11.12.13 - Remnant	11.3.25 - Remnant	Riparian Vegetation	Least concern
Q11	11.12.6a - Remnant	11.12.6a - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q12	11.12.1 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q13	11.12.1 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q14	8.12.7c - Remnant	8.12.7 - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q15	8.12.7c - Remnant	8.12.7c – Remnant (northern section non-remnant)	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q16	11.12.6a - Remnant	11.12.6a - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q17	11.12.1 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q18	Non-remnant	Non-remnant		

Quaternary site	Mapped RE	Results of field survey		VM status (ground-truthed REs)
		Ground-truthed RE/drone & aerial interpretation	Vegetation community	
Q19	11.12.1 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q20	18.12.7c - Remnant	18.12.7c - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q21	11.12.1/11.12.13 - Remnant	11.12.6 – Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q22	11.12.1/11.12.13 - Remnant	11.12.6 – Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q23	Non-remnant	8.12.7a - Regrowth	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q24	11.12.1/11.12.13 - Remnant	11.12.13 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q25	11.12.1/11.12.13 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q26	Non-remnant	18.12.7c	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q27	18.12.1 - Remnant	18.12.5 - Remnant	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q28	Non-remnant	11.12.1 – Non-remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q31	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Non-remnant
Q32	Non-remnant	11.12.13 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q33	Non-remnant	11.12.13 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q34	11.12.1 - Remnant	11.12.1 - Remnant	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> woodland to open woodland	Least concern
Q35	Non-remnant	11.12.6 - Regrowth	Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities	Least concern
Q36	Non-remnant	Non-remnant		

Appendix F Vegetation communities within site boundary

Vegetation Community 1: *Eucalyptus crebra* Woodland to Open Woodland

This vegetation community occurs on shallow soils along ridgelines and hill slopes within the eastern and southern extent of the Development Footprint. Due to the level of disturbance (including historical clearing and selective logging/thinning, current land use through grazing and competition through incursion of weeds and non-native pasture species), this community is generally in poor condition.

This vegetation community forms most of the western slopes of the Project site. The canopy layer in this community is dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra*, with variable-barked bloodwood (*Corymbia erythrophloia*), pink bloodwood (*C. intermedia*), white mahogany (*E. acmenoides*) and spotted gum (*C. citriodora*) occurring as associated species. Small areas within this community are dominated by silver-leaved ironbark (*E. melanophloia*), however not to the extent to which it would be delineated as a separate community/regional ecosystem. Carbeen (*Corymbia tessellaris*) and kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) also occur sparsely (Plate 5-2). Canopy height ranges from 15 – 18 m with a foliage projective cover (FPC) of 10 – 30%. Sub-canopy species recorded included *Acacia crassa*, *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Euroschinus falcatus*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, juvenile *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* and *Lantana camara**.

The shrub layer within this community was sparse to non-existent largely due to grazing and prolonged drought conditions in the period leading up to the survey.

This vegetation community is analogous to the following REs:

- RE 11.12.1 - *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on igneous rocks (Least Concern RE)
- RE 11.12.13 - *Eucalyptus crebra*, *Corymbia* spp., *E. acmenoides* woodland on igneous rocks. Coastal hills (Least Concern RE).

These community are not listed as TECs under the EPBC Act; however they do provide habitat for EPBC-listed threatened species confirmed to be present within the Site Boundary i.e., Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon.



Plate 12-1 *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland community.

Vegetation Community 2: Riparian Vegetation

This vegetation community occurs along fringing levies and banks of streams along watercourses and drainage lines (Plate 5-3). It is dominated by Queensland blue gum (*E. tereticornis*), river she-oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) and tea-tree (*Melaleuca* spp.).

Although generally disturbed due to land use practices, this vegetation community was relatively intact across the Site Boundary with a moderate degree of connectivity and biodiversity values. Watercourses and drainage lines within the western extent of the Site Boundary were in poorer condition due to more extensive historical land clearing and intense grazing pressure.

Dominant canopy species includes Queensland blue gum (*E. tereticornis*), river she-oak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), paperbark tea-tree (*Melaleuca fluviatilis*) with broad-leaved paperbark (*Melaleuca viridiflora*) and flaxleaf paperbark (*Melaleuca fluviatilis*) also associated. Canopy height ranges from 10 – 22 m with a FPC of 10 – 30%. The shrub layer of this community is highly disturbed, in particular due to high levels of incursion by invasive flora species, in particular, lantana (*Lantana camara**).

This vegetation community is analogous to the following RE:

- RE 11.3.25 - *Eucalyptus tereticornis* or *E. camaldulensis* woodland fringing drainage lines. (Least Concern RE).

This community is not listed as a TEC under the EPBC Act; however it does provide habitat for EPBC-listed threatened fauna species confirmed to be present within the Site Boundary i.e., Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon.



Plate 12-2 Riparian vegetation community.

Vegetation Community 3: Mixed Eucalypt Vegetation Communities

Given the size and steep terrain, a large proportion of vegetation within the Site Boundary was not able to be surveyed. However, most of the vegetation surveyed has been ground-truthed as a heterogeneous community dominated by a range of *Eucalyptus* and *Corymbia* species comprising the following REs:

- RE 8.12.32 - *Corymbia intermedia* +/- *E. portuensis* +/- *E. exserta* open forest with areas of *Allocasuarina* spp. +/- *Banksia integrifolia* open forest on high ranges, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (VM Status – Least concern)
- RE 8.12.7- *Corymbia citriodora* +/- *Eucalyptus portuensis* +/- *E. drepanophylla* (or *E. crebra*) open forest on hill slopes and undulating plateaus, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (Least Concern (VM Status – Least concern). This RE includes the vegetation community 8.12.7c which is described as *Eucalyptus drepanophylla* low woodland to open forest (6-20m tall)

- RE 8.12.9 - *Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *Corymbia intermedia* +/- *Lophostemon suaveolens* woodland on undulating uplands, on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (VM Status – Least Concern)
- RE 11.12.6 - *Corymbia citriodora* open forest on igneous rocks (granite) (VM Status – Least Concern)
- RE 8.12.23 - *Eucalyptus moluccana* woodland on elevated tablelands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (VM Status - Of Concern).

These communities are not listed as TECs under the EPBC Act; however they do provide habitat for EPBC-listed threatened fauna species confirmed to be present within the Site Boundary i.e., Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon.

Vegetation Community 4: Semi-Evergreen Vine Thicket

This vegetation community consists of deciduous to semi-evergreen vine thicket with an emergent layer dominated by broad-leaved bottle tree (*Brachychiton australis*) and semi-evergreen vine thicket species. Canopy/shrub cover is about 70-85% with height ranging from 5 to 10 m (Plate 5-5). It is generally restricted to hillsides, and typically observed in small pockets within sheltered gullies on western-facing slopes along ridgelines. The dense nature of this community and the fire-retardant properties of the species found within creates a microhabitat that is relatively resistant to high-level disturbance. The community was often found on poor, rocky soil but with high levels of organic matter/leaf litter (Plate 5-5). This community could potentially provide habitat for several threatened species including *Samadera bidwillii*.

This community generally occurs within the northern and southern extent of the Site Boundary with a significant patch of RE 11.12.4 occurring within the development corridor. This vegetation community is analogous to the following REs:

- RE 11.12.4 – Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks (Least Concern RE under the VM Act)
- RE 8.12.16 - Deciduous to semi-evergreen microphyll vine thicket +/- *Brachychiton spp.* +/- *Araucaria cunninghamii* emergents, of foothills and uplands (western areas) on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (Of Concern RE under the VM Act).

These two SEVT REs are not included within the EPBC Act listing for the Semi-evergreen Vine Thickets of the Brigalow Belt North and Nandewar Bioregions TEC.



Plate 12-3 Semi-evergreen vine thicket

Vegetation Community 5: Wetland / Alluvial Plain Communities

This vegetation community consists of woodland to open forest dominated by Queensland blue gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) with narrow-leaved ironbark (*E. crebra*), poplar gum (*E. platyphylla*), carbeen (*E. tessellaris*), pink bloodwood (*C. intermedia*) and swamp box (*Lophostemon suaveolens*) also associated and associated native grassland areas dominated by blady grass (*Imperata cylindrica*). Canopy cover is about 30% with canopy height ranging from 15 to 23 m. This community occurs in poorly drained areas associated with drainage depressions, channels and watercourses in upland areas within the eastern extent of the Site Boundary. This vegetation community was been found to contain evidence of several threatened fauna and flora species (including Greater Gliders, Koala and *Cycas megacarpa*). This vegetation community is analogous to the following REs:

- RE 8.12.9 – *Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *Corymbia intermedia* +/- *Lophostemon suaveolens* woodland on undulating uplands on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks (VM Status – Least concern)
- RE 8.3.14 - *Ischaemum australe* and/or *Imperata cylindrica* and/or *Sorghum nitidum* forma *aristatum* tussock grassland on drainage channels in gently undulating upland areas (VM Status – Of Concern).

These communities are not listed as TECs under the EPBC Act. This vegetation community has been found to contain evidence of several threatened fauna and flora species (including Greater Gliders and Koala).

Appendix G Fauna species list

Group	Scientific name	Common name	Status
Amphibia	<i>Limnodynastes fletcheri</i>	Fletcher's Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Sedge Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Litoria inermis</i>	Bumpy Rocket Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Rocket Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Desert Tree Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	Eastern Stony Creek Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped Marsh Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	Ornate Burrowing Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Broodfrog	
Amphibia	<i>Pseudophryne majori</i>	Great Brood Frog	
Amphibia	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane Toad	Invasive
Amphibia	<i>Uperoleia rugosa</i>	Chubby Gungan	
Arachnida	<i>Latrodectus hasselti</i>	Red Back Spider	
Aves	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill	
Aves	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill	
Aves	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill	
Aves	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	
Aves	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed-Warbler	
Aves	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	
Aves	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	
Aves	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	
Aves	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	
Aves	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit	
Aves	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot	
Aves	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	EPBC Act Migratory / Marine NC Act SLC
Aves	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	
Aves	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	
Aves	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	
Aves	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	
Aves	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow	
Aves	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza	
Aves	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	
Aves	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	

Group	Scientific name	Common name	Status
Aves	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	
Aves	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	
Aves	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	
Aves	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	
Aves	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Azure Kingfisher	
Aves	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	
Aves	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown Treecreeper	
Aves	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	
Aves	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Little Shrike-thrush	
Aves	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	
Aves	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	
Aves	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird	
Aves	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough	
Aves	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper	
Aves	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	
Aves	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	
Aves	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	
Aves	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	
Aves	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i>	Black Butcherbird	
Aves	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	
Aves	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	
Aves	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	
Aves	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Blue-winged Kookaburra	
Aves	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	
Aves	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	
Aves	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	
Aves	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	
Aves	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	
Aves	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	
Aves	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah	
Aves	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	
Aves	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Eastern Koel	
Aves	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar	
Aves	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar	
Aves	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	EPBC Act Marine
Aves	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	
Aves	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	
Aves	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen	

Group	Scientific name	Common name	Status
Aves	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	
Aves	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove	
Aves	<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon	EPBC Act & NC Act Vulnerable
Aves	<i>Gerygone albogularis</i>	White-throated Gerygone	
Aves	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone	
Aves	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	
Aves	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	
Aves	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	
Aves	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	EPBC Act Migratory / Marine EPBC Act & NC Act Vulnerable
Aves	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	
Aves	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller	
Aves	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Lichenostomus flavus</i>	Yellow Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Topknot Pigeon	
Aves	<i>Malurus elegans</i>	Red-winged Fairy-wren	
Aves	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren	
Aves	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	
Aves	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	
Aves	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	
Aves	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	
Aves	<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bushlark	
Aves	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	EPBC Act Migratory
Aves	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	
Aves	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	
Aves	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose	
Aves	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook	
Aves	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night-Heron	
Aves	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	
Aves	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	

Group	Scientific name	Common name	Status
Aves	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	
Aves	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	
Aves	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	
Aves	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	
Aves	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	
Aves	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant	
Aves	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	
Aves	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	
Aves	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	
Aves	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater	
Aves	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	
Aves	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	
Aves	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	
Aves	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	
Aves	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	
Aves	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	
Aves	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	
Aves	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	
Aves	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	
Aves	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	
Aves	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian Figbird	
Aves	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	
Aves	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	
Aves	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	
Aves	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	
Aves	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	
Aves	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	
Aves	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	
Aves	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher	
Aves	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	
Aves	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	
Aves	<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Button-quail	
Aves	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	
Insecta	<i>Acraea andromacha</i>	Glasswing	
Insecta	<i>Belenois java</i>	Caper White	
Insecta	<i>Candalides erinus</i>	Small Dusky-blue	
Insecta	<i>Catopsilia gorgophone</i>	Yellow Migrant	
Insecta	<i>Euploea core</i>	Common Crow	
Insecta	<i>Eurema smilax</i>	Small Grass-yellow	

Group	Scientific name	Common name	Status
Insecta	<i>Papilio anactus</i>	Dingy Swallowtail	
Insecta	<i>Tetragonula carbonaria</i>	Sugarbag Bee	
Insecta	<i>Tirumala hamata</i>	Blue Tiger	
Mammalia	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Wild Dog	
Mammalia	<i>Scotorepens sp</i>	Broad Nose Bat	
Mammalia	<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>	Rufous Bettong	
Mammalia	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	
Mammalia	<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat	
Mammalia	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	Agile Wallaby	
Mammalia	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	
Mammalia	<i>Macropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby	
Mammalia	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	Grassland Melomys	
Mammalia	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	Invasive
Mammalia	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Rabbit	Invasive
Mammalia	<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	EPBC Act Vulnerable, NC Act Endangered
Mammalia	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider	
Mammalia	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	
Mammalia	<i>Petrogale inornata</i>	Unadorned Rock-wallaby	
Mammalia	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	EPBC Act & NC Act Vulnerable
Mammalia	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum	
Mammalia	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little Red Flying-fox	
Mammalia	<i>Pteropus sp.</i>	Flying-fox sp.	
Mammalia	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat	
Mammalia	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Inland Broad-nosed Bat	
Mammalia	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart	
Mammalia	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Feral Pig	Invasive
Mammalia	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	
Reptilia	<i>Amalosia rhombifer</i>	Zigzag Velvet Gecko	
Reptilia	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown Tree Snake	
Reptilia	<i>Carlia munda</i>	Shaded-litter Rainbow-skink	
Reptilia	<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	Open-litter Rainbow-skink	
Reptilia	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Frilled Lizard	
Reptilia	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	Elegant Snake-eyed Skink	
Reptilia	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Eastern Striped Skink	
Reptilia	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Common Tree Snake	
Reptilia	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Eastern Stone Gecko	

Group	Scientific name	Common name	Status
Reptilia	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Round Head Dragon	
Reptilia	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water Skink	
Reptilia	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	Dubious Dtella	
Reptilia	<i>Gehyra versicolor</i>	Eastern Tree Dtella	
Reptilia	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko	
Reptilia	<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	Pale-headed Snake	
Reptilia	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Grass Skink	
Reptilia	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	Tree-base Rainbow-skink	
Reptilia	<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Common Dwarf Skink	
Reptilia	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet Python	
Reptilia	<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	Fire-tailed Skink	
Reptilia	<i>Oedura monilis</i>	Ocellated Velvet Gecko	
Reptilia	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake	
Reptilia	<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor	

Appendix H Flora species list

Species	Common name	Strata	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Acacia crassa</i> subsp. <i>crassa</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Acacia falciformis</i>	Broad-Leaved Hickory	S1	LC	
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Doolan	S1	LC	
<i>Acacia</i> sp.		S1		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>		T1/T2/S1	LC	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap Tree	G/S1	LC	
<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i>	Red Lancewood	S1	LC	
<i>Aristida latifolia</i>	Feathertop Wiregrass	G	LC	
<i>Aristida</i> sp.		G	-	
<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	Reedgrass	G	LC	
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>compar</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Brachychiton australis</i>	Broad-Leaved Bottle Tree	T1	LC	
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Bridelia leichhardtii</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Brunoniella australe</i>	Blue Trumpet	G	LC	
<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	Nipan	G	LC	
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush	S	LC	
<i>Cassia brewsterii</i>		T1	LC	
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> subsp. <i>cunninghamiana</i>		T2	LC	
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon-Scented Gum	T1/T2/S1	LC	
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	T1/T2/S1	LC	
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>		T1/T2	LC	
<i>Croton insularis</i>	Queensland Cascarilla	S1	LC	
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Rubber Vine	S1	Weed	
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	S1	LC	
<i>Cycas terryana</i>	Cycad	S1	V	
<i>Cynathillium cinereum</i>		G	LC	
<i>Denhamia</i> sp.		S1	LC	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>		S1/G	LC	

Species	Common name	Strata	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Dianella sp.</i>		G	LC	
<i>Dinebra decipiens</i>		G	LC	
<i>Diospyros</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>		G	LC	
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	G	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>		T1	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	T1/T2/S1/ G	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i>	Narrow-Leaved Ironbark	T2	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Queensland Peppermint	T2	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>		T1	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Gum-Topped Box	T1/T2	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>	Poplar Gum	T1	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus portuensis (acmenoides)</i>	White Mahogany	T1/T2	LC	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>		T1/S1	LC	
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>		T1/S1	LC	
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry	S1	LC	
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	S	LC	
<i>Glochidion lobocarpum</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>		G	LC	
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cottonbush	S1	Weed	
<i>Goodenia hederacifolia (hederacea)</i>		G	LC	
<i>Grevillea striata</i>	Beefwood	T1	LC	
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Speargrass	G	LC	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass	G	LC	
<i>Jasminum sp.</i>		G	LC	
<i>Juncus sp.</i>		G	LC	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	S1/S	Weed	
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>		G	LC	
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>		G	LC	
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Mat Rush	G	LC	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	T2	LC	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Swamp Box	S1	LC	
<i>Lysiphyllum maytenus</i>		S1	-	
<i>Melaleuca sp.</i>		T1	-	
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>		T2	LC	
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>		S1	LC	

Species	Common name	Strata	NC Act status	EPBC Act status
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>		T2/S1	LC	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar	T1	LC	
<i>Notelaea microcarpa</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>		G	LC	
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety Tree Pear	S1	Weed	
<i>Panicum sp.</i>		G		
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey Rope	G	LC	
<i>Petalostigma pubsecens</i>	Quinine Tree	S1	LC	
<i>Pittosporum spinescens</i>		G	LC	
<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	Burdekin Plum	T1	LC	
<i>Pogonolobus reticulatus</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Psyrax attenuata</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Psyrax sp.</i>		S1	LC	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	G	Weed	
<i>Sporobolus creber</i>		G	LC	
<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>		G	LC	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	G	LC	
<i>Typha sp.</i>	Cumbungi	G	Weed	
<i>Xanthorrhoea sp.</i>		G	-	
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>		G/S1	LC	
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>		S1	LC	

Appendix I Bat call analysis report

Bat Call Analysis Report

Lotus Creek Wind Farm

Prepared for Lotus Creek Wind Farm Pty Ltd

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Table of Content

1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	5
1.2 SCOPE OF WORKS.....	5
2.0 METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT.....	6
2.2 CAPTURE TECHNIQUE AND SURVEY EFFORT.....	6
2.2.1 <u>ULTRASONIC DETECTORS</u>	6
2.2.2 <u>HABITAT SEARCHES</u>	7
2.2.3 <u>SPOTLIGHTING</u>	7
2.2.4 <u>HARP TRAP</u>	7
2.3 CLIMATE.....	8
2.4 CALL IDENTIFICATION	8
2.5 SURVEY LIMITATIONS.....	9
2.6 NATIONAL STANDARD.....	9
3.0 RESULTS	12
3.1 TOTAL OF SPECIES RECORDED.....	12
3.2 SAMPLES OF CALLS / SEQUENCES FILES	16
4.0 DISCUSSION	21
4.1 ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENCE OF <i>NYCTOPHILUS CORBENI</i>	21
4.2 MT ETNA CAVES NATIONAL PARK.....	21
4.3 PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT	29
5.0 CONCLUSION	32
6.0 REFERENCES	33

TABLES

Table 1: Summary of bat calls (April 2019)	13
Table 2: Summary of bat calls (October 2019).....	14
Table 1: Summary of bat calls (October 2020).....	15
Table 3: Assessment of potential impacts to bat species recorded within Mount Etna Caves National Park	23
Table 4: Likelihood of Impact.....	29

FIGURES

Figure 1: Bat Survey Locations (Northern Section) 10

Figure 2: Bat Survey Locations (Southern Section) 11

Figure 3: Definite *Austronomus australis*..... 16

Figure 4: Definite *Chalinolobus gouldii*..... 16

Figure 5: Definite *Chalinolobus nigrogriseus*..... 16

Figure 6: Definite *Chalinolobus picatus*..... 17

Figure 7: Definite *Miniopterus australis* 17

Figure 8: Possible *Miniopterus oriana oceanensis*..... 17

Figure 9: Probable *Myotis macropus*..... 18

Figure 10: Definite *Nyctophilus sp.*..... 18

Figure 11: Definite *Ozimops ridei* 19

Figure 12: Definite *Rhinolophus megaphyllus*..... 19

Figure 13: Probable *Saccolaimus flaviventris*..... 19

Figure 14: Definite *Scotorepens balstoni*..... 20

Figure 15: Probably *Scotorepens greyii* 20

Figure 16: Definite *Vespadelus trougtoni* 20

Figure 17: Probable *Vespadelus vulturnus*..... 20

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

An assessment on the likelihood of the presence of microbat species using echolocation detectors (Anabats swift) in April (11 days), October 2019 (16 days) and October 2020 (7 days) was conducted during an ecological survey of the proposed Lotus Creek Wind Farm located at Lotus Creek, Central Queensland.

1.2 Scope of Works

The specific scope of works for this report includes the following:

- Outline the methodology used to survey microbat species within the subject site;
- Present the findings of all of the bat call surveys conducted at the project site.
- Analyse and provide an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of threatened microbat species listed under State and Commonwealth legislation; and,
- Identify of local statutory considerations relevant to ecological aspects (relevant to bats) of the site.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Assessment

A desktop assessment was undertaken in March 2019 to review relevant environmental documents, databases, maps and legislation (Commonwealth, State and Local) to identify ecological values and threatened flora and fauna species that may potentially occur within and surrounding the site. This documentation was used as a preliminary source of information for consideration of field survey scoping. Following the first seasonal survey, Green Tape Solutions undertook additional database searches in October 2019 and 2020 to further refine our understanding of the potential species occurrences in the area, and included the following sources of information:

- The Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) Protected Matters Search Tool to identify Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) within a 20 km search area using the coordinates (corners of a bounding polygon) for the proposed windfarm location;
- DAWE Species Profiles and Threats Database (SPRAT);
- The Department of Environment and Science (DES) Wildlife Online database to identify flora and fauna species occurring within approximately 20 km of the subject site. The search was defined using the coordinates (corners of the bounding polygon) for the proposed windfarm location;
- Atlas of Living Australia as defined by the coordinates (corners of the bounding polygon) for the proposed windfarm location;
- Published ecological information on threatened flora and fauna species for adjoining areas of land.

The results of the desktop assessment were used to inform the bat survey methodology described below.

2.2 Capture Technique and Survey Effort

Targeted bat surveys were conducted at 19 sites within all five vegetation communities that are identified in the Ecological Assessment report for the project:

- Vegetation Community 1: Eucalyptus crebra Woodland to Open Woodland
- Vegetation Community 2: Riparian Vegetation
- Vegetation Community 3: Mixed Eucalypt Open Forest communities
- Vegetation Community 4: Semi-Evergreen Vine Thicket (SEVT)
- Vegetation Community 5: Wetland/Alluvial Plains Eucalyptus crebra open Woodland vegetation community

The following four survey methods were employed during the bat surveys:

2.2.1 Ultrasonic Detectors

Microbat calls were sampled using Anabat Swift detectors (Titley Electronics). Passive monitoring was undertaken during two seasons (two surveys were done in summer and one in winter) in 2019 and 2020 at location outlined in **Figures 1** and **2**. as follow:

- During the wet season (31st April - 10th May 2019), passive monitoring was undertaken for 10 consecutive nights using eight detectors – 80 detector nights during the warmer season.
- During the dry season surveys (29th October to 14th November 2019), passive monitoring was undertaken for 13 consecutive nights using eight detectors; 104 detector nights during cooler season. All detectors had extended microphones.
- During the dry season surveys (21th October to 27 October 2020), passive monitoring was undertaken for six consecutive nights using four detectors; 24 detector nights during cooler season.

Monitoring commenced at dusk (approximately 1830 hours) and continued until dawn (approximately 0545 hours). Ultrasonic call monitoring surveys were conducted using stereo-channel full-spectrum detectors fitted with one omnidirectional ultrasonic microphone. The detectors were attached to tree trunks and set approximately 3 and 5m above the ground using telescopic microphones angled 45 degrees upwards.

No caves were observed within the survey area; however, a number of hollows were identified, providing potential roost sites for microbats. As such, the detectors were placed for general recording throughout the survey area. In particular, the detectors were placed within all three vegetation communities, in location where bats were likely to occur (e.g. proximity of hollow-bearing trees, along waterways, dam, etc.) and at proximity to the road and turbines where possible to maximise the chance of capturing all species that may roost or forage within the site.

2.2.2 Habitat searches

Habitat search were undertaken across the project area. Team of ecologists (1 team of 2 ecologists during April and 2 teams of 2 ecologists in October 2019 and 2020) drove and walked across the project area and flew drones (Phantom 3) covering an all vegetation communities. Habitat searches involved hand searches of suitable microhabitats, such as under loose bark, within hollow-bearing trees, and in rock fissures and crevices.

2.2.3 Spotlighting

Spotlight searches for nocturnally active mammals were also undertaken. Active monitoring surveys were conducted on all spotlighting nights during both seasons using an EchoMeter Touch from a slow-moving vehicle travelling along the access track from the vicinity of proposed turbines or along the walking tracks (Figures 1 and 2). Transects were undertaken by two ecologists.

Surveys commenced one hour after dusk and involved searching for any wildlife but targeting flying-fox's species on foot. Areas with hollow bearing trees were also targeted to detect bats emerging from diurnal roosts to forage. Spotlighting was also undertaken along vehicle tracks.

Spotlighting was undertaken every survey night over the three survey periods with a total of 50 survey hours. This results in an area of approximately 41.25km being covered through the combined effort of the spotlighting transects.

2.2.4 Harp Trap

Four harp traps were also set up at a different location every night during both seasonal surveys. A total of 100 trap nights were undertaken within the project area. At each site, monitoring commenced at dusk

(approximately 18:30hours) and traps were checked in the early morning, 2 hours before dawn (approximately 03:00 hours).

The use of a combination of trapping and echolocation call recording was the most efficient approach to for bat inventory surveys. The bat survey effort meets the Australasian Bat Society Guideline which recommends that effort should involve detector deployment for at least three complete nights in each major habitat type in the survey area. The survey effort is also consistent with the EPBC Act survey guidelines for Australia's threatened bats (DoE, 2010b) which recommends the 16 detector nights across four nights within each vegetation communities. The guidelines also indicate that 20 trap nights is recommended to capture the presence of *N. corbeni*.

2.3 Climate

Mean daily maximum temperatures (from the temperature recording station located in St Lawrence (BoM station 33210, approximately 40 km north east) indicates that summer temperatures average around 27-30°C. Maximum temperatures in the low to mid 40's have been recorded in October – March 2019, and minimum temperatures as low as zero have also been recorded during winter. There is a high incidence of winter and early spring fogs.

Rainfall data from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station at Junee Station (034061), approximately 30 km south west from the study area, indicates that rainfall is seasonally distributed with a distinct wet season typically present from November through March and a drier season extending from April through October 2019 as well as in 2020. The median annual rainfall is 600-1000 mm, mostly falling between January and March (BoM, 2020).

The survey timing and condition were considered optimal for both seasons and as per vertebrate fauna surveys guidelines. The April survey was undertaken after summer rainfall and before the onset of cold winter nights. This timing coincides with an active period including dispersal and migration of many bat species. The condition of the site was moist and suitable for undertaking bat surveys.

During the second and third survey (October / November 2019 and 2020), temperatures began to warm up after winter and there was an increase in vertebrate activity with the commencement of breeding activity in many species. The survey conditions were undertaken in dry conditions.

The weather conditions during the field investigation were suitable for undertaking bat survey and collect seasonal variation across the site.

2.4 Call Identification

Bat detector recordings were analysed using Anabat Insight. Identifications were made by categorising call shape and frequency, with a species match given in consideration to region, known bat distributions, and habitats present. The focus of the bat surveys was to assess the presence of bat species found within the allotment, and to assess the potential for rare and threatened species to occur.

Call identification for this dataset was based on call keys and descriptions published for Queensland (Reinhold, 2001) and Northern Territory (PWCNT, 2002) with reference to descriptions for New South Wales (Pennay *et al.*, 2004).

Species' identification was further refined using the probability of occurrence of each species based on their geographic distribution (Churchill, 2008, Van Dyck *et al.*, 2008). Species nomenclature used in this report follows Churchill (2008).

The reliability of identification is as follows:

- **Definite** - one or more calls where there is no doubt about the identification of the species;
- **Probable** - most likely to be the species named, low probability of confusion with species that use similar calls; and,
- **Possible** - call is comparable with the named species, with a moderate to high probability of confusion with species of similar calls.

2.5 Survey Limitations

The ability to detect calls and accurately identify them to species level can vary greatly with the surrounding environment and the location of the echolocation device. The survey undertaken as part of this assessment only represents a 'snapshot' in time and therefore, may not provide a true indication of species presence at the site. Hence, this survey should not be regarded as conclusive evidence that certain microbat species do not occur at the site, although the species identified in both surveys were the same providing confidence that it is likely that all the species have been identified.

Not all areas within the project development area were easily/efficiently accessible for vegetation survey, due mostly to the presence of a very dense shrub layer, steepness of the terrain or lack of any existing access tracks in the vicinity of proposed wind farm infrastructure. In these areas, inspection from nearby accessible vantage points utilising high-powered binoculars or drone were used to confirm vegetation types. Condition for these areas was extrapolated from other known areas of similar vegetation that had been surveyed in detail.

2.6 National Standard

The format and content of this report complies with the nationally accepted standards for the interpretation and reporting of Anabats and Songmeters data (Reardon, 2003), which is currently available from the Australasian Bat Society at www.ausbats.org.au.

FIGURE 1: Bat survey Locations


North

Project: Lotus Creek Wind Farm

Legend

-  Harp trap site
-  Anabat
-  Spotlighting
-  Site boundary
-  Project area
-  Development footprint

Ground truthed vegetation

-  Community 1
-  Community 2
-  Community 3
-  Community 4
-  Community 5



Notes:
-Flora and Fauna Survey by Green Tape Solutions and NGH Environmental 2019
-Site Infrastructure and Impact Areas from Client 2020
-Base map Copyright (c) Esri and its data suppliers.
-Regional Ecosystems and QTopo Base map Copyright (c) State of Queensland (DNRM)

0 350 700 1,400 2,100 2,800 Meters

Ref: Lotus Creek Wind Farm 2020
Author: JV



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FIGURE 2: Bat survey Locations


South

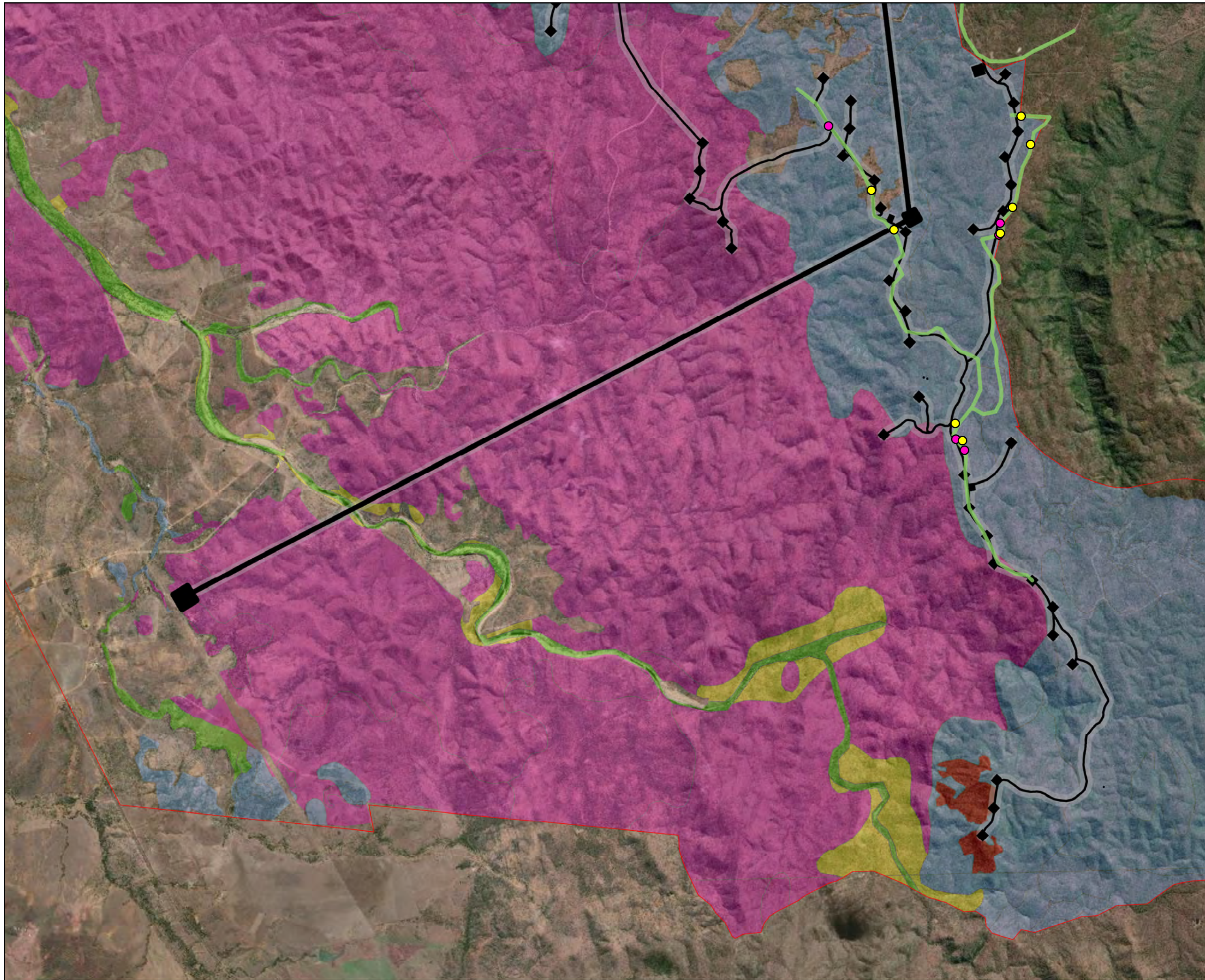
Project: Lotus Creek Wind Farm

Legend

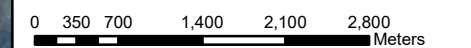
-  Harp trap site
-  Anabat
-  Spotlighting
-  Site boundary
-  Project area
-  Development footprint

Ground truthed vegetation

-  Community 1
-  Community 2
-  Community 3
-  Community 4
-  Community 5



Notes:
-Flora and Fauna Survey by Green Tape Solutions and NGH Environmental 2019
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Ref: Lotus Creek Wind Farm 2020
Author: JV



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3.0 Results

3.1 Total of Species Recorded

The original call files display Australian Eastern Standard Time. The majority of calls were considered to be of medium to good quality calls. The locations of the devices are illustrated in **Figures 1** and **2**.

In total, 15,651 call sequence files were received, of which 50% were marked as containing recognisable bat calls. Most of the detectors generated a large quantity of identifiable bat calls. All detectors recorded data. A summary of the species present on site is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of bat calls (April 2019)

Species	NC Act	EPBC Act	An 1	An 2	An 3	An 4	An 5	2019 An 6	2019 An 7	2019 An 8	2020 An 1	2020 An 2	2020 An 3	2020 An 4
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	LC	NOC	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	c	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	Definite - Captured	Definite	NR	NR	Definite	NR	NR	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	LC	NOC	NR	Definite - Captured	NR	Definite	NR	NR	NR	Definite	Definite - Captured	NR	NR	NR
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	LC	NOC	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	NR	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	NR	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	Definite	NR	NR	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	NR	Probable	Probable	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Probable	Probable
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> , - <i>N. gouldi</i> - <i>N. bifax</i>	LC LC LC	NOC NOC NOC		Probable Probable	NR	NR	NR	NR	Probable	NR	Probable	NR	NR	NR
- <i>N. corbeni</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	NR	NR	Possible	NR	Possible	NR	NR	NR
<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	Possible	NR	Possible	NR	Possible	Possible
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	NR	NR
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	Probable	NR	Probable	Probable	Probable	Probable	NR	Probable	Probable	NR	NR
<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	LC	NOC	Definite - Captured	Definite	Definite	Definite	NR	NR	Definite	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	Probable	NR	Probable	NR	Probable	Probable	Probable	Probable	NR	NR	NR
<i>Taphozous troughtoni</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	NR	NR	Possible	NR	Possible	Possible
<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	NR	Definite	NR	NR	NR	Definite	NR	NR	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	NR	NR	Possible	NR	Possible	Possible

LC: Least Concern, NOC: Not of Concern, NR: Not recorded, V: Vulnerable, An: Anabat Swift

Table 2: Summary of bat calls (October 2019)

Species	NC Act	EPBC Act	An 1	An 2	An 3	An 4	An 5	An 6	An 7	An 8
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	LC	NOC	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	NR	Definite - Captured	NR	Definite	NR	NR
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Definite	NR	Definite - Captured
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	LC	NOC	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	NR	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	NR
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	NR	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite	Definite	NR
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	NR	Probable	Probable	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	Definite - Captured	NR	NR	NR	NR	Probable	NR
- <i>N. gouldi</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	NR	NR	Possible	NR
- <i>N. bifax</i>	LC	NOC								
- <i>N. corbeni</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	NR	NR	Possible	NR
<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	Possible	NR
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite - Captured	NR	Definite	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	LC	NOC	Definite - Captured	Probable	NR	Probable	Probable	Probable	Probable	NR
<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite - Captured	Definite	Definite - Captured	NR	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	Probable	NR	Probable	NR	Probable	Probable	Probable
<i>Scotorepens Sanborni</i>										
<i>Taphozous troughtoni</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	NR	Definite	NR	NR	NR	Definite	NR

LC: Least Concern, NOC: Not of Concern, NR: Not recorded, V: Vulnerable, An: Anabat Swift,

Table 3: Summary of bat calls (October 2020)

Species	NC Act	EPBC Act	An 1	An 2	An 3	An 4
<i>Austronomus australis</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	NR	NR	NR
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	LC	NOC	NR	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	Probable	Probable
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> ,	LC	NOC				
- <i>N. gouldi</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	NR	NR	NR
- <i>N. bifax</i>	LC	NOC				
- <i>N. corbeni</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Possible	NR	NR	NR
<i>Ozimops lumsdenae</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	NR	Possible	Possible
<i>Ozimops ridei</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	NR	NR
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	Definite	Definite	Definite
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	Probable	NR	NR
<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	LC	NOC	Definite	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	LC	NOC	Probable	NR	NR	NR
<i>Taphozous troughtoni</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	NR	Possible	Possible
<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>	LC	NOC	NR	NR	Definite	Definite
<i>Vespadelus vulturinus</i>	LC	NOC	Possible	Possible	Possible	Possible

LC: Least Concern, NOC: Not of Concern, NR: Not recorded, V: Vulnerable, An: Anabat Swift

3.2 Samples of Calls / Sequences Files

Samples of call extracted from the dataset for each species identified is provided in the following figures.

Figure 3: Definite *Austronomus australis*

This bat is easily recognised by its constant frequency calls range in bandwidth from 10.5 to 15 kHz.

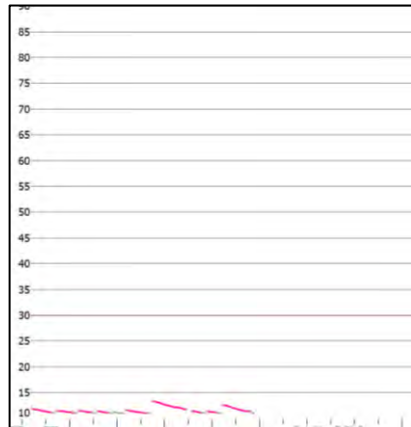


Figure 4: Definite *Chalinolobus gouldii*

Curved shape with characteristic frequency 28 to 31kHz. Pulse alternate in frequency.

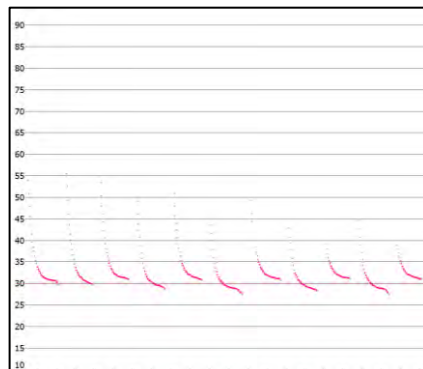


Figure 5: Definite *Chalinolobus nigrogriseus*

Curved shape with characteristic frequency 37 to 40kHz (Reinhold *et al*, 2001). Usually has no tail. Characteristic section and tail take up at least 2/3 if the time of the pulse when in search phase.

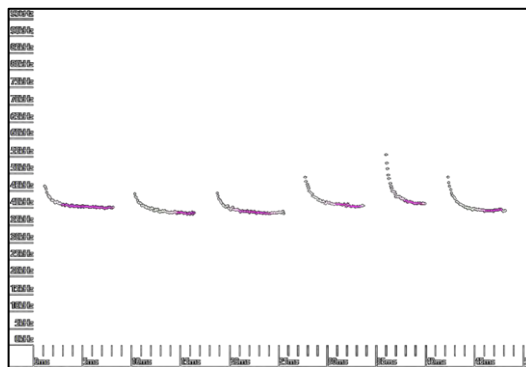


Figure 6: Definite *Chalinolobus picatus*

Characteristic frequency between 38.5 and 43 kHz (n = 9). Curved. Pulses alternate in frequency. Good quality calls should not be confused with any other species. Characteristic frequency is usually higher than *Scotorepens greyii*, and lower than *Vespadelus vulturnus*. Non-alternating calls below 40 kHz may be confused with *Scotorepens greyii* (Reinhold *et al*, 2001).

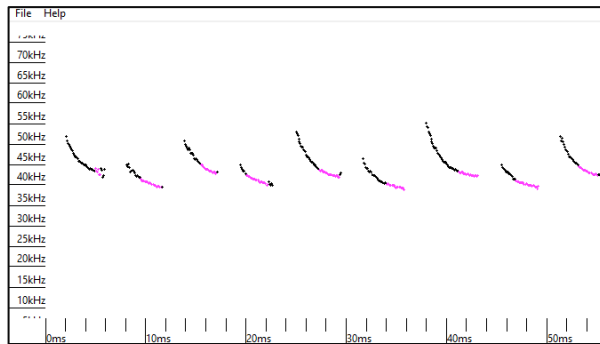


Figure 7: Definite *Miniopterus australis*

This species displays a characteristic frequency between 54.5 – 64.5 kHz with a curved, usually down-sweeping tail (Pennay *et al* 2004). It overlaps in frequency with *Vespadelus pumilus* between 57 – 58 kHz but the latter exhibits curved up-sweeping tail.

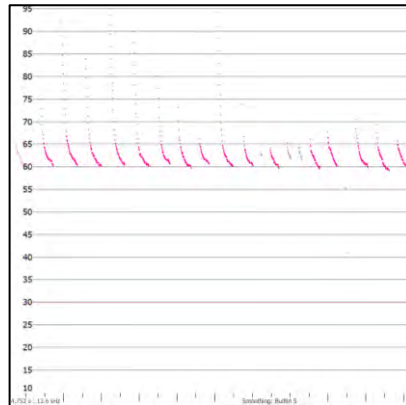


Figure 8: Possible *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*

The species call is characterised by its relatively long curved pulse with a small down-sweeping tail and its frequency 43-47kHz (Reinhold, 2001).

Pulse shape and time between calls usually variable within a sequence.

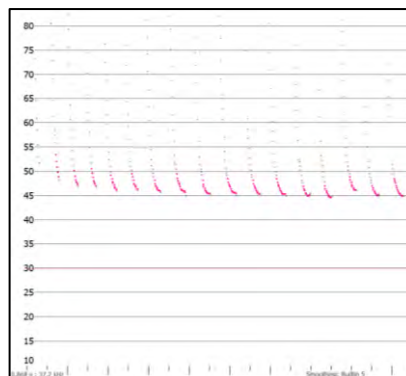


Figure 9: Probable *Myotis macropus*

Near-vertical pulse dropping to about 30 to 35-50kHz. *M. macropus* mostly have a pulse interval of less than 75ms and usually have one kink close to the middle so that the second part has a lesser slope than the first (Reinhold, 2001).

This call can be confused with *Nyctophilus sp* calls. The latest have usually a pulse interval greater than 95ms and are slightly more complicated structure with two kinks instead of one.

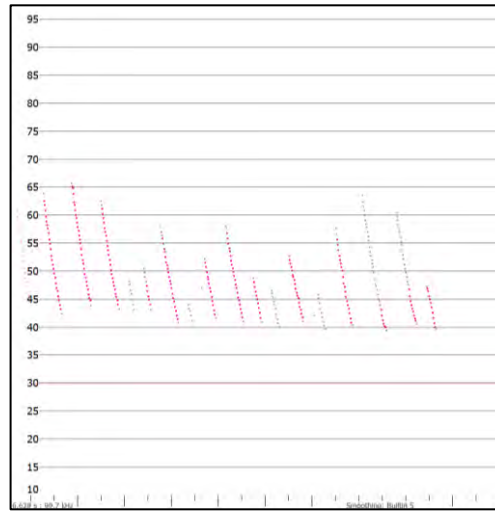


Figure 10: Definite *Nyctophilus sp.*

This species displays a near-vertical pulse, characteristic frequency between 80 and 35KHz (Pennay *et al*, 2004). The call of these species cannot be distinguished from each other.

There are four species of *Nyctophilus spp* occurring within the site area. One of them, *N. corbenii* can occur within the site and is listed under NC Act and EPBC Act. Harp trap surveys did not capture this species within the project area. The locations of the calls recorded match the capture location of the other 3 least concern microbats' species.

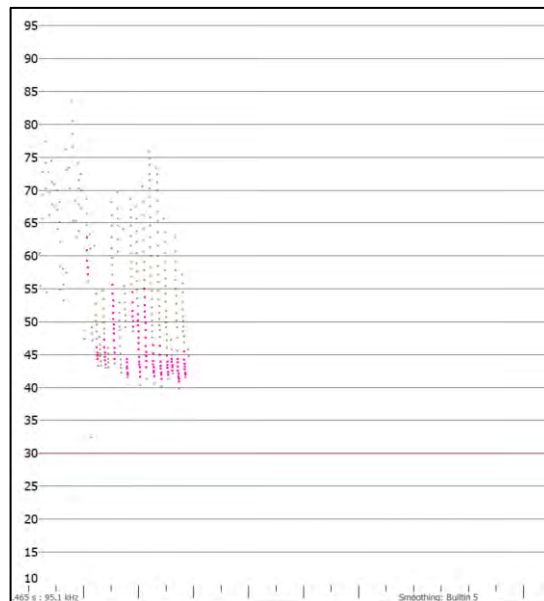


Figure 11: Definite *Ozimops ridei*

This species exhibits a characteristic frequency between 28.5 – 31 kHz (Pennay *et al*, 2004). This call can be confused with other species. The call is flat and occasional pulses in a sequence may have a higher frequency but not in a regular up and down patterns.

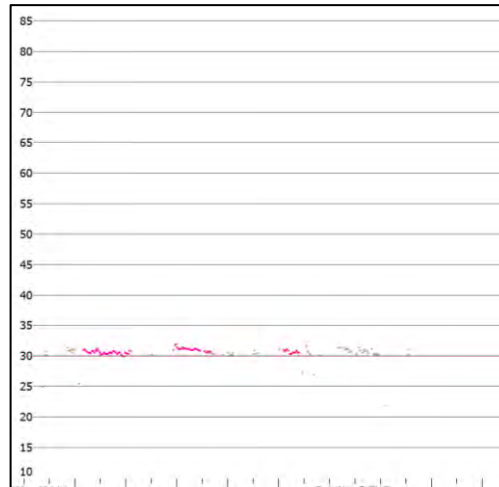


Figure 12: Definite *Rhinolophus megaphyllus*

The species call cannot be misidentified with any other species. Pulses have an up-sweeping initial section a perfectly flat, relatively long characteristic section and a down sweeping tail (Reinhold, 2001). Characteristic frequency ranges from 66 to 72 kHz.

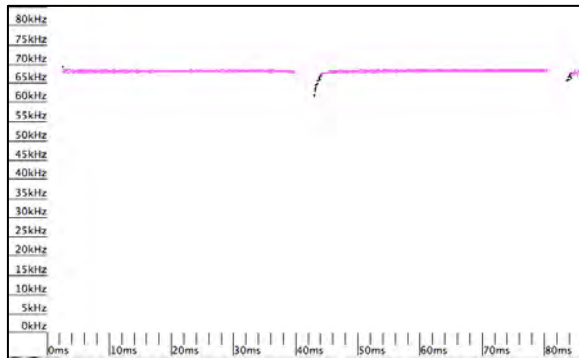


Figure 13: Probable *Saccolaimus flaviventris*

This species displays a curved pulse, characteristic frequency between 17.5 to 22.5 kHz (Pennay *et al*, 2004). Dominant harmonics are between 18-20 kHz.

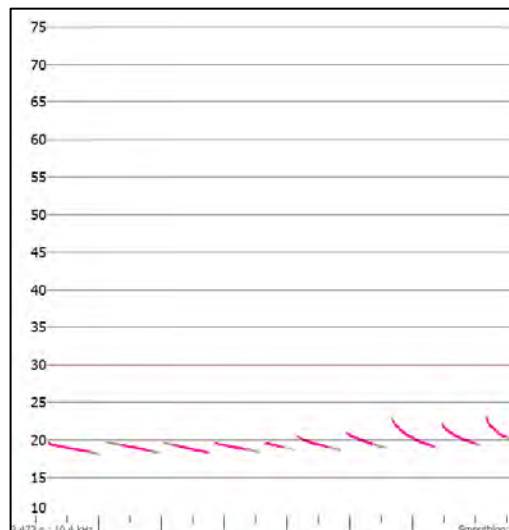


Figure 14: Definite *Scotorepens balstoni*

This species was captured on site. Characteristic frequency 31 to 35kHz. Distinguished from *C. gouldii* by the lack of alternation in the frequency. This species can also be distinguished by the frequency of the knee which is lower than 37kHz.

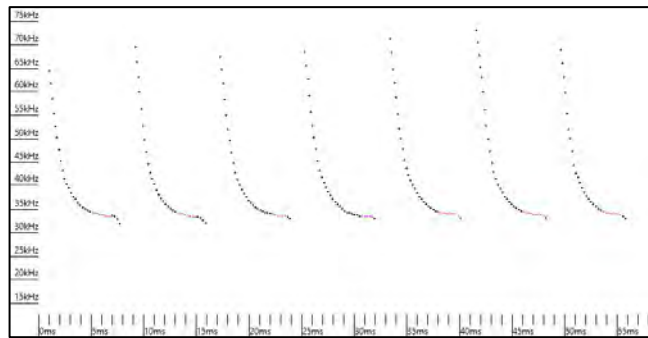


Figure 15: Probably *Scotorepens greyii*

This species' calls overlap with *C. picatus* around 39-41 kHz and have similar pulse shapes (mostly steep FM sweep with cup-shaped body and upward-sloping tail). Good calls from *C. picatus* usually exhibit distinctive frequency alternation of 2-4 kHz between successive pulses.

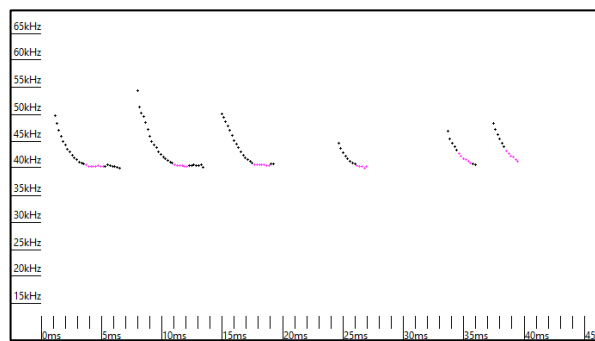


Figure 16: Definite *Vespadelus troughtoni*

This species displays a curved pulse, characteristic frequency between 48.5 to 55 kHz (Pennay *et al*, 2004). If the end frequency is lower than 51 kHz, then the call can be identified to *V. Troughtoni* and be differentiated from *V. pumilus*.

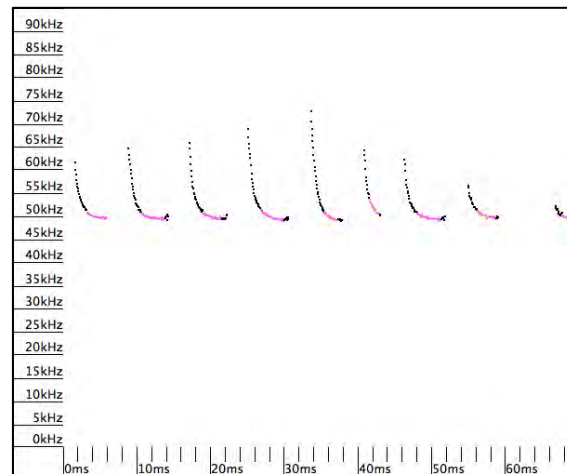
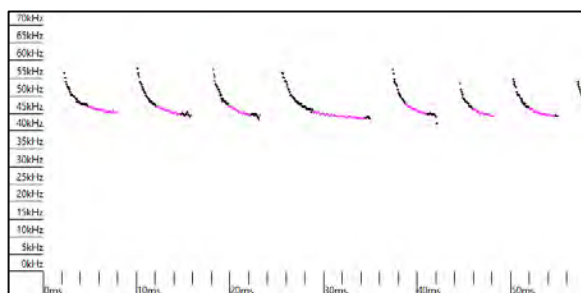


Figure 17: Probable *Vespadelus vulturnus*

This species call has a characteristic relatively long and between 42.5 to 48.5 kHz, with no tail. This call outlined in this figure is similar to *V. darlingtonia*; however, the site is outside this species' known distribution.



4.0 Discussion

4.1 Analysis of the presence of *Nyctophilus corbeni*

The purpose of the bat survey was to identify the presence of threatened microbat species (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act) within the project area.

While no threatened species were 'definitely' recorded or 'probably' recorded within the project area, species such as *Nyctophilus corbeni* (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act) have been recorded as "possible" in this report. The identification of their calls cannot be distinguishable reliably from the other sympatric *Nyctophilus* species.

Nyctophilus corbeni roosts in tree hollows, under exfoliating bark and possibly in dense foliage. Usually found in semiarid areas, including the mallee districts of South Australia, Victoria and western New South Wales and in grasslands, open woodland and dry sclerophyll forest in New South Wales and Queensland. Habitat occurs within the project area and its presence could be expected within the project area.

A total of 100 trap nights were set across the project area. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* were captured in the harp traps during the field work. The calls recorded by the anabats match this non-threatened species because they were recorded contemporaneously with and at the same location of their capture. While the absence of *Nyctophilus corbeni* cannot be totally confirmed, we are confident that the calls recorded by the anabat detectors would belong to this non-threatened species.

4.2 Mt Etna Caves National Park

The following assessment has been undertaken to identify potential impacts of the project to bat species recorded within the Mount Etna Caves National Park, a significant roosting site located approximately 100km east-south-east from the southernmost turbine.

A desktop assessment was undertaken to identify bat species recorded within the national park and their habitat and foraging behaviour. On the basis of this information, an assessment of the potential impacts to populations within the national park has been made. Species within the national park were identified by searches of the Wildlife Online database, maintained by the Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts (DSITIA) and the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA). The Wildlife Online database was searched using the Mount Etna National Park protected area as the area search parameter. Records within the ALA database were searched using the central coordinates of -23.159248, 150.474503 with a buffer of a 5 km radius applied.

All bat species identified by the desktop searches are given in **Table 4**. To date, there is little known about the timing of migration and movement of bat species between roosts, flight paths between roosts and foraging areas and the impact of wind farms on Australian bats in general (Law, Eby, Lumsden and Lunney, 2011). For many of these species, there are few or no studies into foraging distance and ranges. For those species for which the distance between roost sites and foraging areas is known (i.e. *Taphozous troughtoni*, *Macroderma giga*, *Pteropus alecto*, *Rhinolophus megaphyllus* and *Vespadelus pumilus*), the project area is located well outside of these foraging ranges, which vary from ≤ 2 km to 50 km.

For species which travel considerable distances between overwintering roost sites and maternity colony sites (e.g. Eastern Bent-wing Bat), a Bird and Bat Management Plan (BBMP) will be prepared to monitor and provide management strategies to reduce the likelihood of occurrence of impacts to these species.

An assessment of the potential impacts to this species is included in **Table 3** below.

Table 4: Assessment of potential impacts to bat species recorded within Mount Etna Caves National Park

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat and foraging activity	Likelihood of occurrence within the project area	Assessment of potential impact on populations within Mt Etna National Park
<i>Taphozous georgianus</i>	Common Sheathtail bat	-	-	This species is generally found in rocky landscapes with outcrops that form caves. It roosts in vertical cracks, caves, and similar artificial habitats such as mine shafts. It is often found roosting in small groups, however, colonies of up to 100 animals have been recorded (Jolly <i>et al.</i> 2008). They have a high fidelity to their roost site, even after capture (K.N. Armstrong unpublished obs.). (Armstrong and Reardon, 2017). Utilises a variety of habitat types for foraging, including monsoon forest, paperbark forest, tall open forest, open woodland, spinifex and hummock grasslands.	Unlikely. This site contains rocky outcrop landscapes; however no caves were identified at proximity to the turbines or infrastructure location. This species has not been recorded within or near the project area.	The project is unlikely to impact upon populations that utilise roosting sites within the Mount Etna Caves National Park, given the project won't disturb the caves themselves, and the distance from the caves to the site indicates that the bats using the caves are unlikely to forage over 100km from their roosting habitat, to within the project site, with typical movements found to be generally less than 2km from a roost cave (Jolly 1990). This species is not threatened under the NC Act or EPBC Act.
<i>Taphozous troughtoni</i>	Troughton's Sheathtail Bat	-	-	This species generally roosts in natural shallow caves or within the twilight zone of larger cave systems, frequently near narrow crevices, boulder piles and abandoned mines. Foraging habitat includes wet and dry	This site contains rocky outcrop landscapes; however, no caves were	The project is unlikely to impact upon populations that utilise roosting sites within the Mount Etna Caves National Park, due to

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat and foraging activity	Likelihood of occurrence within the project area	Assessment of potential impact on populations within Mt Etna National Park
				<p>sclerophyll forests, open woodland, mulga shrublands, spinifex-covered hills and grasslands where rocky areas, caves or mines are present (Churchill, 2008).</p> <p><i>Taphozous</i> species are typically swift, high-flying species, which forage above canopy height (Thomson et al. 2001). Radio-tracking studies indicate this species hunts within a small area around roost sites (up to 2 kilometres) (Churchill, 2008).</p>	<p>identified at proximity to the turbines or infrastructure location.</p> <p>This species was possibly recorded on site and would like forage within the project area.</p>	<p>the site being located outside of the foraging range (≤ 2 km) of this population.</p> <p>This species is not threatened under the NC Act or EPBC Act.</p>
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	E	V	<p>Occurs in a wide range of habitats in tropical northern Australia, including rainforest, monsoon and vine scrub, and open woodlands. This species roosts in shallow sandstone caves along cliff lines, under boulder piles, in deep limestone caves and in abandoned mines. It is strictly carnivorous and often catches most of its prey on the ground. It utilises a broad range of habitats for foraging, including arid spinifex hillside, grasslands, monsoon forest, open savannah woodland, deciduous vine forest and tropical rainforest. Radio-tracking studies indicate that individuals travel up to 2 km from the roost when foraging and use the same foraging areas of approximately 60 ha each night (Churchill, 2008).</p>	<p>This site contains only small patches of vine thickets sparsely spread across the project area. No caves were identified at proximity to the turbines or infrastructure locations. This species has not been recorded within the project area.</p>	<p>The project is unlikely to impact upon populations that utilise roosting sites within the Mount Etna Caves National Park, due to the site being located outside of the foraging range (≤ 2 km) of this population.</p>

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat and foraging activity	Likelihood of occurrence within the project area	Assessment of potential impact on populations within Mt Etna National Park
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bent-wing Bat	-	-	This species roosts in colonies in caves and tunnels, and may also be found roosting in tree holes. Maternity colonies are established in the summer months within limestone cave systems. It forages for insects in well-timbered areas including rainforest, vine thicket, wet and dry sclerophyll forests, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps and coastal forests (Churchill, 2008) where it pursues prey beneath the canopy and between the shrub and canopy strata. This species ranges of Australia from Cape York in Queensland to Wollongong in NSW. It has been recorded flying up to 59.5 kilometers from the nursery site, but no more than that (Dwyer, 1968)	No caves were identified at proximity to the turbines or infrastructure locations. Some tree-hollows were identified within the site and may be suitable as roosting habitat. This species has been recorded within the project area.	The project is unlikely to impact upon populations that utilise roosting sites within the Mount Etna Caves National Park due to the site being located outside of the foraging range (≤ 60 km) of this population. This species is not threatened under the NC Act or EPBC Act.
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bent-wing bat	-	-	Populations of this species are centred on maternity caves that are used annually. Large maternity roosts are established during the summer months in limestone and sandstone caves, abandoned gold mines, concrete bunkers and lava tubes. Females fly large distances in spring to maternity roost sites (Churchill, 2008). In February, the females leave the maternity roosts with the juveniles departing in March. Both travel considerable	No caves were identified at proximity to the turbines or infrastructure locations. This species has not been recorded within the project area.	This species has not been recorded on site. The project is unlikely to impact upon populations that utilise roosting sites within the Mount Etna Caves National Park. The species has been recorded as being able to disperse over

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat and foraging activity	Likelihood of occurrence within the project area	Assessment of potential impact on populations within Mt Etna National Park
				distances to their overwintering roosts, with the juveniles often travelling up to several hundred kilometres. This species forages in open areas, above the tree canopy in forested areas, along waterways and tracks (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008).		300km (NSW OEH, 2018), but the dispersal of the population at Mt Etna Caves NP is unlikely to bring them into conflict with the project, given the lack of records of the species anywhere near the site that might otherwise suggest a dispersal pathway near/through the site. Daily foraging movements are generally only a few kilometres, although individuals have been known to travel up to 65km in a single night (Churchill, 2008), much less than the 100km flight distance required to bring the bats into the project site area.
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black Flying-fox	-	-	Camps are usually located near reliable food sources and are generally found in mangroves, <i>Melaleuca</i> and monsoon forests, closed and open eucalypt forest and bamboo. Groups of individuals may travel up to 50 km from the camp, however the foraging area is usually	Suitable habitat occurs across the site. This species was sighted as part of the spotlighting activities.	The project is unlikely to impact upon populations within the Mount Etna Caves National Park, due to the site being located outside of the foraging range ($\leq 20 - 50$ km)

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat and foraging activity	Likelihood of occurrence within the project area	Assessment of potential impact on populations within Mt Etna National Park
				restricted to a 20 km radius (Churchill, 2008). This is confirmed Hall <i>et al.</i> (2000) who mentions that black flying-fox has a general home range of 15-30 km radius.	However, the abundance of this species on site is low.	of this population. This species is not threatened under the NC Act or EPBC Act.
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat	-	-	Roosts in caves, disused mine tunnels, roadside culverts, old bunkers, boulder piles and occasionally, houses. Forages within and at the edge of stands of vegetation, in rainforest, eucalypt open forest and woodland. Radio-tracking studies indicate that some individuals travel up to 2 km from the roost when foraging (Van Dyck and Stahan, 2008).	Suitable foraging habitat occur across the site and this species was recorded on numerous occasions within survey activities. However, no caves were sighted at proximity of the turbines.	The project is unlikely to impact upon populations within the Mount Etna Caves National Park, due to the site being located outside of the foraging range (≤ 2 km) of this population. This species is not threatened under the NC Act or EPBC Act.
<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	Eastern Forest Bat	-	-	This species prefers moister forest habitats, especially rainforest areas at lower altitudes. This species has a disjunct distribution along the eastern seaboard. It roosts in tree hollows. Foraging ranges are small, averaging approximately 6 hectares and comprise a number of discrete centres of activity (Van Dyck and Strahan, 2008).	Suitable foraging habitat is limited within the site. This species was recorded on site.	The project is unlikely to impact upon populations within the Mount Etna Caves National Park, due to the lack of suitable foraging habitat within the project area and the site is located outside of the foraging range for this population,

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat and foraging activity	Likelihood of occurrence within the project area	Assessment of potential impact on populations within Mt Etna National Park
						with the average foraging range of the species estimated at about 5ha (Law & Anderson, 2000). This species is not threatened under the NC Act or EPBC Act.

4.3 Project Impact Assessment

The project area contains suitable habitat for two of the four threatened bat species identified within the search area (including Mt Etna Caves National Park). An assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of these species was prepared following the field investigations, based on habitat type, availability and quality throughout the site, and the known distribution and ecological requirements of each species (Table 4).

Table 5: Likelihood of Impact

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Likelihood of Impact -
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	-	Caves and mines in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands as well as higher altitude moist eucalypt forest and edges of rainforest.	Unlikely due to the absence of preferred habitat on the Site. This species was not recorded on site during the field investigation.	No. Species has not been recorded at the site, and preparation of a Bird and Bat Management Plan to monitor and provide mitigation measures will further reduce likelihood of a significant impact.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	-	Occurs in a range of habitats including subtropical and temperate rainforests, dry and wet sclerophyll forests, Banksia woodland, heaths and Melaleuca swamps.	Possible, Suitable foraging habitat occurs on the site. However, this species was not recorded on site during the field investigation.	No. Species has not been recorded at the site, and preparation of a Bird and Bat Management Plan to monitor and provide mitigation measures will further reduce likelihood of a significant impact.
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	V	V	Occurs in a wide range of habitats in Tropical Australia, including rainforest, monsoon and vine scrub, and open woodlands. This species requires undisturbed caves for disused mineshafts for roosting.	Unlikely. Limited habitat occurs on site. This species was not recorded on site during the field investigation.	No. Species has not been recorded at the site, and preparation of a Bird and Bat Management Plan to monitor and provide mitigation measures will further reduce likelihood of a significant impact.

Species	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Act Status	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence	Likelihood of Impact -
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	South-eastern Long-eared Bat, Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	V	Preferred habitat is eucalypt woodland, although it has also been recorded from rainforest with hoop pines in the Bunya Mountains, and in semi evergreen vine thickets on the banks of the Dawson River. It is most abundant in vegetation with a distinct canopy and a dense cluttered shrub layer.	Possible. Suitable habitat identified on site. This species was not recorded on site during the field investigation.	No. Species has not been recorded at the site, and preparation of a Bird and Bat Management Plan to monitor and provide mitigation measures will further reduce likelihood of a significant impact.

Status: E: Endangered, V: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened

Likelihood of Occurrence: **Unlikely** – no suitable habitat present, **Possible** – suitable species habitat present, **Likely** – suitable species habitat present and has previously been recorded within 5km, **Confirmed** – species recorded during field survey

Consideration of the Mount Etna Caves National Park was given when assessing the impact of the project for the area. Mount Etna Caves National Park, located approximately 100km east-south-east from the southernmost turbine, represents a significant roosting site for a variety of bats, in particular the Ghost Bat and the bent-wing bats.

The primary concern for these species arising from wind farm developments is the possibility of mortality of bats resulting from collision with turbine rotors. Some species are more prone to collide with turbine rotors than others, such as some bat species that are known to fly at the height of the turbine rotors. Hence, species that fly high are considered to be at greater risk of mortality from collision with rotors than species that tend to stay below the sweep area of the rotor blades.

Investigations undertaken in April 2019, October 2019 and October 2020 indicate a relatively medium diversity of bat species occurring within the site (16 species). No threatened bat species were recorded during the field surveys, although one threatened bat species, *Nyctophilus corbeni*, was possibly recorded on site. As stated above, calls from this species are not reliably distinguishable from other species of bats that were positively confirmed as being present at the site from the trapping study and *N. corbeni* was not. While the absence of *N. corbeni* cannot be totally confirmed (refer to Section 4.1), we are confident that the calls recorded by the devices would belong to the *N. geoffroyi*, a non-threatened species as the calls were recorded at the same location of capture. Furthermore, *N. corbeni* is a low flyer in forest, over water pools and is also found in disturbed forests. As such, the proposed wind farm should not have a significant impact on this species through rotor blade strikes.

Rotor blade strikes on bat species will also be minimised to the greatest extent possible to ensure impacts are acceptable, and this can be controlled through the Bird and Bat Management Plan.

Given that no bat roosts or conservation significant fauna species were identified in the project area, the level of impact is likely to be low. To further reduce the likelihood of impact, it is also recommended that periodic monitoring of fauna strikes is undertaken and records of these events maintained and disseminated to relevant authorities to further the knowledge of such events. Details will be provided within the Bird and Bat Management Plan.

Further assessment of the impact on threatened bat is provided in the Ecological Assessment report prepared for the project.

5.0 Conclusion

A total of 16 microbat species were detected occurring as either 'Definitely', 'Probably' or 'Possibly' recorded on site. All of these are non-threatened species. All bats identified on the site were expected to be present within the region.

Bat activity levels at the site are similar compared to other surveys within similar areas in the surrounding region. The presence of *Nyctophilus corbeni* (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act) was not identified on site. While its calls could not be distinguishable reliably from other sympatric *Nyctophilus* species using anabat detectors and processing with full-spectrum analysis, *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* was captured in the harp traps during the survey, while *Nyctophilus corbeni* was not. The calls recorded by the anabat swifths match this non-threatened species it was recorded contemporaneously with and at the same location of their capture. Therefore, while the *Nyctophilus corbeni* could occur at proximity of the project area, it is unlikely that it is present within the surveyed area. Furthermore, this species flies low in the air, and therefore, it is unlikely that the project would have any significant impact on this species if there were to be present on site.

Consideration was given to the potential impacts of the project on other listed threatened species that have been recorded at the Mount Etna Caves National Park, 100km east-south-east from the southernmost turbines, and concluded that the project is also unlikely to result in an impact to these species.

A Bird and Bat Management Plan will be prepared to provide recommendations on the monitoring, the management and mitigation measures to further reduce the possibility of the project resulting in a significant impact to bats.

6.0 References

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