



Gondwana Ecology Group

PTY LTD

EPBC Technical Report Terrestrial Ecology Assessment

Hanson Wolffdene Quarry, Harts Road, Luscombe

Lot 2 RP813599, Lot 80 CP893560, Lot 2 RP15903, Lot 117 CP893560,

Lot 101 CP893561, Lot 5 CP893561, Lot 1 SP244693 & Lot 67 WD1009

Prepared for: **Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The subject site is located at the Hanson Wolffdene Quarry, 145 Harts Road, Luscombe and encompasses a number of allotments (Lot 2 RP813599, Lot 80 CP893560, Lot 2 RP15903, Lot 117 CP893560, Lot 101 CP893561, Lot 5 CP893561, Lot 7 CP893561, Lot 1 SP244693 and Lot 67 WD1009). A technical analysis of the terrestrial fauna and flora of the subject area is provided. The assessment targets species listed as threatened (endangered, vulnerable or as a MNES) under the EPBC Act.

Information used in this assessment incorporates site investigations and reports over a number of years, including detailed terrestrial ecology surveys in 2004, 2008, 2013 and 2014.

The EPBC protected matters report identifies one wetland of international importance, two threatened ecological communities, 43 threatened species, 12 migratory species, 15 marine species with a potential for occurring in the locality of the subject area. Essential habitat for four flora and two fauna species is mapped within the subject area. The State database identifies 17 threatened fauna and 25 threatened flora species recorded for the locality. The Queensland Herbarium database identifies four threatened flora (i.e. *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Marsdenia coronata*, *Brachychiton* sp. and *Randia moorei*) occurring within the subject area or surrounding landscape. Past reporting confirms EPBC Act listed Macadamia Nut and Koala within the subject site.

The comprehensive fauna and flora survey completed within the subject area in February 2014 identified seven vegetation communities. Mixed open sclerophyll forest dominates the majority of the subject area. *Corymbia citriodora* is characteristic along ridges and upper slopes and is commonly associated with *Eucalyptus siderophloia*. *Lophostemon confertus* with *Eucalyptus propinqua*, become the dominant canopy layer on lower slopes, along the drainage lines, which are heavily modified with weeds (e.g. Lantana and Molasses Grass).

The location of additional (numerous individuals) populations of *Macadamia*, predominantly in the west (vine thicket) was identified and a number of additional isolated locations of *Marsdenia* were reported within drainagelines in the east. Two additional records of Koala were confirmed and the majority of the subject area is identified (based on potentially suitable food trees) as Koala habitat. The low usage of the site by Koala indicates the area is generally low value habitat. Potentially higher value habitat (based on preferred food trees on alluvial flats) occurs in the west along the major drainage line/watercourse.

Based on known records for species, a comprehensive understanding of the sites vegetation communities and associated habitats and an appreciation of species' habitat requirements, it is considered that no other EPBC Act listed species (or MNES) have any significant reliance on the subject area.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Gondwana Ecology Group Pty Ltd has been engaged to provide a technical report on the terrestrial ecology (fauna and flora) of the Hanson Wolffdene Quarry (the Quarry), 145 Harts Road, Luscombe (**Figure 1**).

The subject area (the site) encompasses a number of allotments associated with the northern portion of the Quarry i.e. Lot 2 RP813599, Lot 80 CP893560, Lot 2 RP15903, Lot 7 CP893561, Lot 117 CP893560, Lot 101 CP893561, Lot 5 CP893561, Lot 1 SP244693 and Lot 67 WD1009 (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). The landform is undulating, rising from the west (20m AHD) towards the east/southeast (280m AHD), with ridges and gullies/drainage lines. A narrow waterway (and associated “alluvial” plain) generally extends along the western boundary of the subject area.

The site is immediately north of an operating quarry and within a Key Resource Area. The site is located within the Extractive Industry Precinct of the Yatala Enterprise Area Local Area Plan.

Quarry expansion (resource extraction) is proposed for a number of the identified allotments. In particular, extraction is proposed in the three largest allotments (i.e. Lot 67 WD1009, Lot 2 RP813599 and Lot 80 CP893560) which cover the majority of the subject area (**Figure 3**). State and local government quarry expansion approvals exist over all or some of the allotments. Other allotments within the subject area have been identified for retention for amenity, buffer or conservation purposes.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

It has been determined that a referral to the Commonwealth be considered as part of the approval process to assess potential impacts on matters of national environmental significance (MNES) under the *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

This report is to provide a technical assessment of the terrestrial fauna and flora of the subject area. The assessment particularly targets species listed as threatened (endangered, vulnerable or as a MNES) under the EPBC Act. This report and assessment also includes threatened species listed under the *State Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) and relevant Regulations.

The specific scope for the assessment includes:

- Desktop review and analysis of available reports and databases;
- Identify target species and potential habitat;
- Field survey to target listed species;
- Occurrence or likelihood of occurrence of species listed under EPBC Act.

1.3 Site Inspections

Gondwana Ecology Group has completed three site inspections, including a five day (four night) comprehensive and targeted fauna and flora survey the week of 24th February 2014. Additional site inspections were completed on 13th February, 6th March and 30 July 2014.

Various fauna and flora assessments have been completed within the subject area and adjacent allotments in the past. Field surveys for these assessments are reported to have been completed in November 2004, January 2008 and January 2013 (Gold Coast Botany and BAAM).

2. DESKTOP ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

Available databases, mapping and aerial photography was reviewed to determine the potential for certain species and/or vegetation communities to occur within or adjacent to the subject area.

In addition, previous reporting for the subject area was also reviewed to supplement knowledge of potentially occurring species and to provide a consolidated analysis of terrestrial ecology.

The database, mapping, report review and local knowledge/experience allowed for a targeted species survey.

2.2 Commonwealth

The EPBC protected matters report was generated in March 2014 (with a 10km buffer from the subject area) and identifies one wetland of international importance (i.e. Moreton Bay), two threatened ecological communities, 43 threatened species, 12 migratory species, 15 marine species with a potential for occurring in the locality of the subject area (**Appendix A**). A number of species can be discounted (e.g. marine, pelagic) due to lack of suitable habitat within the study area. The likelihood of occurrence of these species and communities within the subject area is discussed further in this report. It is acknowledged that the protected matters report does not represent an accurate reflection of species occurrence, but “provides general guidance on MNES and other matters protected by the EPBC Act” that have been selected in the search area.

2.1 State

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) regulates clearing of remnant vegetation on freehold and leasehold land within Queensland. This is achieved by preserving remnant regional ecosystems (RE's), preserving vegetation in areas of high nature conservation value, and protecting areas vulnerable to land degradation. A number of “ecological” layers is provided through the DNRM mapping database.

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) provides the framework for the protection of native flora and fauna, and provides a list of threatened flora and fauna at a state level (Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare, Near Threatened and of Least Concern).

With the exception of Lot 80 CP 893560, all allotments within the subject area are predominantly mapped as remnant (or regulated) vegetation (**Appendix B**).

The remnant vegetation described above is also subject to essential habitat mapping for Endangered or Vulnerable native wildlife prescribed under the NC Act. Essential habitat for four flora and two fauna species is mapped within the subject area (**Appendix B**).

The State database (Wildnet) generated in March 2014 (with a 10km buffer) identifies 17 threatened fauna and 25 threatened flora species recorded for the locality since 1980 (**Appendix A**). Likelihood of occurrence within the subject area is discussed further in this report.

The Queensland Herbarium database (HERBRECS, 2014) identifies four threatened flora (i.e. *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Marsdenia coronata*, *Brachychiton* sp. (Ormeau L.H. Bird AQ435851) and *Randia moorei*) occurring within the subject area or surrounding landscape. Due to the sensitivity for certain taxa to be susceptible to plant collectors the specific location of the record is not provided. State mapping and records are generally consistent and the four species recorded on the HERBRECS are those identified on the essential habitat mapping.

2.2 Local – Gold Coast City Council

The City of Gold Coast website (accessed in March 2014) nominates the following threatened species as important within the local area:

- Angle-stemmed Myrtle (*Gossia gonoclada*)
- Native Jute (*Corchorus cunninghamii*)
- Beach Stone-curlew (*Esacus neglectus*)
- Giant Barred Frog (*Mixophyes iteratus*)
- Glossy Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*)
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
- Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*)
- Long-nosed Potoroo (*Potorous tridactylus*)
- Marine Turtles - Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)
- Southern spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*)
- Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*)

2.3 Past Reports

Flora Assessment Report, Gold Coast Botany Pty Ltd (2005)

This botanical assessment covered Lot 1 on CP893562 and Lot 67 on WD1009, the latter being within the subject area. The assessment involved a two day site survey and covered proposed areas for clearing within these two lots. One threatened flora species listed under the NC Act and EPBC Act was recorded during the survey. Two individual *Macadamia integrifolia* (Macadamia Nut) specimens were observed in two locations.

Targeted Flora and Fauna Assessment, BAAM Pty Ltd (2013)

This report provides a detailed summary of investigations undertaken by BAAM across the Study area in 2008 and 2013. It covers Lot 2 on RP813599, Lot 80 on CP893560 and Lot 67 on WD1009, all of which occur within the subject area. Three threatened flora species were recorded during the surveys including *Marsdenia coronata* (Slender Milkvine), *Macadamia integrifolia* (Macadamia Nut) and *Streblus pendulinus* (Whalebone Tree). Slender Milkvine was recorded in two locations in Lot 67 and at several locations along a steeply incised drainage gully at the north-eastern corner of Lot 2. Fifteen specimens of Macadamia Nut were recorded in one location at the south-western corner of Lot 80. One individual Whalebone Tree was noted along a drainage line in the northern part of Lot 67.

Based on habitat assessments it was concluded that of the threatened species reported in the background searches, the following species were considered as having potential to occur:

- *Corchorus cunninghamii* (Native Jute)
- *Jasminum jenniae* (Shrubby Jasmine)
- *Plectranthus habrophyllus* (Shaggy-haired Cockspur Flower)
- *Brachychiton* sp. (Ormeau L.H.Bird AQ435851) (Ormeau Bottle Tree)
- *Cupaniopsis newmanii* (Long-leaf Tuckerroo)
- *Pararistolochia praevenosa* (Birdwing Vine)
- *Randia moorei* (Spiny Gardenia)

Streblus pendulinus is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act for Norfolk Island and is not considered to be rare or threatened on the mainland where it is also known as *Streblus brunonianus*. *Taeniophyllum muelleri* was removed from the EPBC Act list of threatened species on 14 December 2013. These two species are not considered further in this report. A number of *Brachychiton* (Ormeau Bottle Tree) individuals have been recorded more than 1.5km to the south of the subject area (Peter Martin pers. com.).

The BAAM 2013 report summarises threatened fauna occurrences or potential/likely occurrences. While there are inconsistencies between the 2008 and 2013 report it appears that only one threatened species, Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), was noted (i.e. scratches and scats) on site. The report/s consider that three other species are likely to occur, i.e. *Adelotus brevis* (Tusked Frog), *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (Glossy Black-cockatoo) and *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox) and a number of other species have the potential to occur, i.e. *Mixophyes iteratus* (Giant Barred Frog); *Anthochaera phrygia* (Regent Honeyeater); *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Red Goshawk); *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot); *Dasyurus maculatus* (Spotted-tail Quoll); *Coeranoscincus reticulatus* (Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink) and *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Short-beaked Echidna).

A number of species listed under the migratory and marine provisions of the EPBC Act were recorded in the area, i.e. *Hirundopus caudatus* (White-throated Needle-tail); *Merops ornatus* (Rainbow Bee-eater); *Monarcha melanopsis* (Black-faced Monarch); *Monarcha trivirgatus* (Spectacled Monarch) and *Rhipidura rufifrons* (Rufous Fantail).

3. FLORA

3.1 Introduction

This section discusses the methods used in the vegetation assessment and presents the results of the assessment. The objectives of the site assessment were to:

- identify vegetation communities and flora species present in the subject area;
- complete targeted searches for threatened and other significant flora species known from the locality and considered possible occurrences based on previous assessments and site habitats; and
- verify/update existing vegetation mapping and accurately map areas of threatened flora (potential) habitat.

3.1 Targeted Threatened Species

As described in **Section 2** a number of sources were used to determine known or likely occurrence of threatened flora (i.e. species listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999 and/or the Regulations of the Queensland NC Act 1992). **Table 1** lists the species targeted during the site inspections either known to occur or with the potential to occur.

Table 1. Threatened flora known or potentially occurring within the subject area

Botanical Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Status	Record*
Known				
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	V	V	X
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	Slender Milkvine	V	-	X
Possible				
<i>Brachychiton</i> sp. (Ormeau L.H.Bird AQ435851)	Ormeau Bottle Tree	E	CE	X
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	Native Jute	E	E	
<i>Cupaniopsis newmanii</i>	Long-leaved Tuckeroo	NT	-	
<i>Jasminum jenniae</i>	Shrubby Jasmine	E	-	
<i>Plectranthus habrophyllus</i>	Shaggy-haired Cockspur Flower	E	E	
<i>Randia moorei</i>	Spiny Gardenia	E	E	X

Status: CE–critically endangered, E–endangered, V–vulnerable, NT–near threatened

*Record: Known record for the subject area and immediate surrounds from database and previous reporting

Consideration during the field surveys was given to other threatened flora that appeared on databases, however likelihood of occurrence was considered low (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Threatened flora identified on databases but unlikely to occur in the subject area

Botanical name	Common name	NC Act Status	EPBC Status
<i>Allocasuarina defungens</i>	Dwarf Heath Casuarina	-	E
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy Joint Grass	V	V
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	Jointed Baloghia	V	V
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> (synonyms: <i>Bosistoa selwynii</i>)	Three-leaved Bosistoa	-	V
<i>Corynocarpus rupestris</i> subsp. <i>arborescens</i>	Southern Karaka	V	-
<i>Croton mamillatus</i>	Bahrs Scrub Croton	E	-
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i>	Stinking Cryptocarya	V	V
<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	Small-leaved Tamarind	E	E
<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett Mallee	NT	-
<i>Fontainea venosa</i>	Queensland Fontainea	V	V
<i>Gossia gonoclada</i>	Square-stemmed Myrtle	E	E
<i>Endiandra floydii</i>	Floyd's Walnut	E	E
<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i>	Wandering Pepper-cress	C	E
<i>Leucopogon recurvisepalus</i>	Leucopogon	E	-
<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>	Swamp Paperbark	E	-
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	Birdwing Butterfly Vine	NT	-
<i>Phaius australis</i>	Lesser Swamp-orchid	E	E
<i>Phebalium distans</i>	Mt Berryman Phebalium	E	CE
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>	Shiny-leaved Condo	E	E
<i>Solanum mentiens</i>	Boonah Solanum	E	-
<i>Symplocos harroldii</i>	Hairy Hazelwood	NT	-
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	Brush Sophora	V	V

Status: CE–critically endangered, E–endangered, V–vulnerable, NT–near threatened

3.2 Survey Methodology

Site assessments (February 2014) were undertaken by two experienced botanists. Weather for the survey period was generally fine with warm to hot conditions (**Appendix C**).

Site assessment methodology consisted of vehicle and foot traverses throughout the subject area to ensure adequate coverage of all vegetation types and potential habitat for threatened species. Walking transects were concentrated along gully lines as these areas provided the most suitable habitat for those threatened species considered likely to occur. A total of 35 quaternary survey sites were undertaken at various locations throughout the subject area so that a representative sample of all vegetation communities was achieved. **Figure 4** shows the location of each survey site. At each site the dominant flora species were recorded as well as the vegetation community, structure, substrate and condition. Vegetation communities within the survey area were mapped and categorised through a combination of onsite mapping and aerial photograph interpretation using high resolution photos. A hand-held GPS was used to mark site locations and boundaries of some vegetation communities.

The survey period is considered suitable for the identification of a wide range of flora species, including the majority of threatened plant species known from the locality. Site conditions were dry at the time of the survey which may have hindered the detection of this species and it may be more widespread within the study area than currently observed. Data from previous flora surveys on the site have been incorporated into the assessment for this report.

3.3 State Mapping

Queensland *Vegetation Management Act* 1999 (VM Act) mapping (accessed March 2014) identifies remnant vegetation and non-remnant areas within the subject area (**Appendix B**). The majority of vegetation within the subject area is mapped as open eucalypt forests comprising of RE 12.11.5 and 12.11.3. Both of these REs have are identified as ‘least concern’ regulated vegetation. A small area of ‘of concern’ RE 12.3.11 is also mapped on the subject area. These REs are described as follows:

- RE 12.11.5 – This RE is mapped across the majority of the Study area and comprises an open forest complex in which *Corymbia citriodora* is relatively common along with *Eucalyptus siderophloia* and occurs on hills and ranges of metamorphics and interbedded volcanics. *Lophostemon confertus* is often present in gullies and as a sub canopy tree.
- RE 12.11.3 – This RE is mapped along gully lines and comprises an open forest generally with *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua* +/- *E. microcorys*, *Lophostemon confertus*, *Corymbia intermedia* on metamorphics and interbedded volcanics.
- RE 12.3.11 – This RE is mapped as occurring in the north-western corner of Lot 67 and comprises an open forest of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *E.siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* on alluvial plains usually near the coast.

3.4 Site Vegetation

A total of seven distinct vegetation communities were identified within the subject area during the recent survey (**Figure 5**).

Mixed open sclerophyll forest dominates the majority of the proposed quarry extension area. *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) is dominant along hill crests and upper slopes and is commonly associated with *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (Grey Ironbark). *Lophostemon confertus* (Brushbox), often with *Eucalyptus propinqua* (Grey Gum), become the dominant canopy layer on lower slopes, along steeply incised gullies within the subject area. The majority of drainage lines are heavily disturbed with modified understorey and groundcover dominated by Lantana, Molasses Grass, Giant Devils Fig, Mistflower and Creeping Lantana. Rainforest understorey species occur along these gullies, are limited in extent and restricted to the confines of the drainage line with sclerophyll species dominating the canopy.

Previously cleared/regenerating non-remnant areas typically comprise either a low open forest or shrubland dominated by *Casuarina*, *Acacia*, and/or *Eucalyptus* species.

The western part of the subject area, comprise scattered patches of notophyll/microphyll vine forest, often amongst a degraded canopy of scattered eucalypts or Brushbox.

Alluvial vegetation comprising *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) is limited and occurs along a narrow creek channel and alluvial terrace within Lot 80. Vegetation in this area is highly modified with an abundance of exotic species and is subject to heavy grazing pressure (current and historical).

VEGETATION COMMUNITY 1

Description: Open forest (18-24m) on metamorphics typically dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* and occurring on broad ridge crests and upper slopes. This is the most extensive vegetation community within the subject area.

Canopy: *Corymbia citriodora* (dominant), *Eucalyptus siderophloa* (co-dominant), *E. crebra* (sub-dominant), *E. carnea* (sub-dominant), *E. propinqua* (sub-dominant), *E. tereticornis* (associated), *C. intermedia* (associated), *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa* (associated), *E. microcorys* (associated). *Lophostemon confertus* typically occurs as a sub canopy layer.

Mid-stratum: *Acacia disparrima*, *Acacia fimbriata*, *Acacia concurrens*, *Jacksonia scoparia*, *Pultenaea cunninghamii*, *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Lantana camara*.

Groundlayer: *Themeda australis*, *Lomandra* spp., *Cymbopogon refractus*, *Entolasia stricta*, *Plectranthus parviflorus* and *Imperata cylindrica*.

Analogous RE & Biodiversity Status: This vegetation community is analogous to RE 12.11.5 which has a 'No concern at present' biodiversity status.

Threatened species: No threatened flora recorded in this vegetation community and none are predicted to occur.



VEGETATION COMMUNITY 2

Description: Open forest (18-24m) on metamorphics typically dominated by *Lophostemon confertus* on margins of incised ephemeral drainage lines and gullies. Majority of drainage lines in the Study area are highly disturbed and dominated by Lantana and Molasses grass in the mid-stratum.

Canopy: *Lophostemon confertus* (dominant), *Eucalyptus propinqua* (co-dominant), *E. siderophloa* (sub-dominant), *Corymbia intermedia* (sub-dominant), *E. carnea* (associated), *E. tereticornis* (associated) and *E. microcorys* (associated).

Mid-stratum: *Alectryon tomentosus*, *Dodonaea triquetra*, *Acronychia laevis*, *Pittosporum revolutum*, *Callicarpa pedunculata*, *Myrsine variabilis*, *Notelaea longifolia*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Glochidion ferdinandi*, *Psychotria loniceroides*, *Solanum chrysotrichum** and *Lantana camara**.

Groundlayer: *Peperomia blanda* var. *floribunda*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Ottochloa gracillima*, *Doodia aspera*, *Drynaria rigidula*, *Plectranthus parviflorus* and *Melinis minutiflora**.

Analogous RE & Biodiversity Status: This vegetation community is Analogous to RE 12.11.3 which has a 'No concern at present' biodiversity status.

Threatened species: Record of *Marsdenia coronata*. This community provides suitable habitat for this threatened species although it is heavily weed infested in some areas.



VEGETATION COMMUNITY 3

Description: Open forest (heavily disturbed) of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* with *Lophostemon confertus* on alluvial terraces/channels. *Callistemon viminalis* fringes the drainage line. Heavily disturbed with high weed infestation and grazing pressure.

Canopy: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (dominant) and *Lophostemon confertus* (sub-dominant). Sub canopy of *Callistemon viminalis*, *Ficus fraseri* and *Elaeocarpus obovatus*. The vine *Parsonsia straminea* is abundant.

Mid-stratum: *Maclura cochinchinensis*, *Hymenosporum flavum*, *Lantana camara**, *Solanum chrysotrichum**, *Wikstroemia indica* and *Aphananthe philippinensis*.

Groundlayer: *Lomandra longifolia*, *Paspalum dilatatum**, *Cyperus involucratus**, *Ageratina riparia**, *Digitaria ciliaris** and *Christella dentata*.

Analogous RE & Biodiversity Status: This vegetation community is analogous to RE 12.3.3 which has an 'Endangered' biodiversity status.

Threatened species: The majority of this vegetation community is highly degraded through past clearing and cattle grazing. Two records (potentially same individual) recorded in previous reports.



VEGETATION COMMUNITY 4

Description: Small micro patch of vine forest which is heavily disturbed and located on a rocky sideslope above the creek in the south-western corner of Lot 80.

Canopy: *Bosistoa pentacocca* var. *pentacocca*, *Ficus* spp., *Jagera pseudorhus* and *Melia azedarach*.

Mid-stratum: *Hippocratea barbata*, *Smilax australis*, *Trophis scandens* and *Macadamia integrifolia*.

Groundlayer: *Anredera cordifolia**, *Sansevieria trifasciata**, *Nephrolepis cordifolia**, *Rivina humilis** and *Adiantum hispidulum* var. *hispidulum*.

Analogous RE & Biodiversity Status: This vegetation community is analogous to 12.11.11 which has a 'No concern at present' biodiversity status.

Threatened species: *Macadamia integrifolia* recorded. While this community provides habitat for *M. integrifolia* the habitat is small in size and heavily degraded through weed invasion. Other possible threatened vine thicket species such as *Brachychiton* sp., *Randia moorei*, *Jasminum jennaie*, *Planchonella eerwah* and *Cupaniopsis newmanii* do not occur as verified by thorough on ground search effort.



VEGETATION COMMUNITY 5

Description: Semi-evergreen vine thicket/forest located within the potential offset area (Lot 7) in the western part of the study area. These patches are surrounded by open forests of *Eucalyptus siderophloia* and extensive non remnant Acacia dominated low open forests with heavy infestations of Lantana. They occur on steep rocky meta-sedimentary slopes.

Canopy: *Toechima dasyrrache*, *Jagera pseudorhus*, *Aphananthe philippinensis*, *Ficus fraseri*, *F. virens*, *Macadamia integrifolia*, and *Mallotus philippensis*.

Mid-stratum: *Capparis arborea*, *Gossia acmenoides*, *Sterculia quadrifida*, *Cupaniopsis parvifolia*, *Embelia Australiana* and *Maclura cochinchinensis*.

Groundlayer: *Rivina humilis**, *Ottochloa gracillima* and *Oplismenus aemulus*.

Analogous RE & Biodiversity Status: This vegetation community is analogous to RE 12.11.11 which has a 'No concern at present' biodiversity status.

Threatened species: A large population of *Macadamia integrifolia* was recorded in this community. The species occurs typically as a multi-stemmed shrub and small tree with a number reaching the canopy. Other threatened vine thicket species such as *Brachychiton* sp., *Randia moorei*, *Jasminum jennaie*, and *Cupaniopsis newmanii* were not recorded by the field survey. The potential remains for these species to occur within the vine thickets of Lot 7.



VEGETATION COMMUNITY 6

Description: Open forest of *Eucalyptus siderophloia* with *Lophostemon confertus* and a well-developed understorey (4-8m tall) of microphyll vine forest species and infestations of *Lantana*. Occurs on steep meta-sedimentary hillslopes.

Canopy: *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (co-dominant) with *Lophostemon confertus* (co-dominant).

Mid-stratum: *Cupaniopsis parvifolia*, *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Jagera pseudorhus*, *Cryptocarya* sp., *Drypetes deplanchei*, *Toechima dasyrrache*, *Maclura cochinchinensis*, *Lantana camara** and *Alphitonia excelsa*. Dense tangle of vines including *Smilax australis*, *Trophis scandens* and *Flagellaria indica*.

Groundlayer: *Rivina humilis**, *Ottochloa gracillima* and *Oplismenus aemulus*.

Analogous RE & Biodiversity Status: This vegetation community is analogous to RE 12.11.3 which has a 'No concern at present' biodiversity status.

Threatened species: Robust population of *Macadamia integrifolia* occur throughout this community. As for vegetation community 5, the species occurs typically as a multi-stemmed shrub and small tree which is common in the understorey. Other threatened vine thicket species such as *Brachychiton* sp., *Randia moorei*, *Jasminum jennaie*, *Planchonella eerwah* and *Cupaniopsis newmanii* were not recorded by the field survey. The potential remains for these species to occur within the vine thickets of Lot 7.



VEGETATION COMMUNITY 7

Description: Grassland and Acacia and Casuarina dominated regrowth low open woodland/forest/shrubland.

Regrowth *Acacia* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., or *Casuarina* spp. Also includes open grassland areas with scattered trees.

Analogous RE & Biodiversity Status: This vegetation community is non-remnant.

Threatened species: No threatened flora recorded and these areas are considered unlikely to provide habitat for threatened flora known from the area.



3.5 Threatened Vegetation Communities

No Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) listed under the EPBC Act were recorded within the study area. Vegetation Communities 4 and 5 comprise RE 12.11.10 which is analogous with the TEC Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia. However, these areas do not meet the condition thresholds of the TEC, due to their small size and disturbed nature.

A restricted occurrence of vegetation that is characteristic of the “endangered” RE 12.3.3 (Community 3) occurs on the margins of an ephemeral creek line adjacent to the Quarry administration area (in the west). The extent of the alluvial terrace is limited with vegetation cover heavily disturbed by past clearing, current grazing activities and weed invasion and does not meet remnant criteria.

3.6 Flora Inventory

Following the recent (February 2014) field survey, an additional 126 species have been added to the species list. A complete list of all the flora species recorded within the study area is provided in **Appendix D**.

The subject area supports a total recorded flora of more than 290 species (data based on current and previous surveys). This comprises 68 species (>23%) which are non-native or naturalised (and doubtfully naturalised), 12 of which are declared under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (LPA) (refer **Section 3.8**).

3.7 Threatened Flora Recorded within the Subject Site

Previous studies and database records suggest a number of threatened flora species which are known or have the potential to occur within or in close proximity to the subject area. Detailed desktop analysis and targeted field surveys have confirmed the presence of two species on the site with an additional six species considered as possible given known distribution and habitat requirements subject site. **Figure 6** provides an indication of known locations for threatened flora and vegetation communities with the potential to support suitable habitat for these species.

A summary of vegetation communities on the subject site that may support (or potentially provides habitat) suitable conditions for the threatened flora is provided in **Table 3**. It is acknowledged that specific micro habitat conditions are necessary for certain species, and as such, it is not expected (realistically) that the entire vegetation community (extent) will support potential habitat for these species.

Table 3. Summary of occurrence or likely occurrence of threatened flora within vegetation communities

Species	Occurrence	Vegetation Community						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	known				x	x	x	
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	known		x					
<i>Brachychiton</i> sp. (Ormeau L.H.Bird AQ435851)	possible					x		
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	possible		x					
<i>Cupaniopsis newmanii</i>	possible					x		
<i>Jasminum jenniae</i>	possible					x	x	
<i>Plectranthus habrophyllus</i>	possible		x					
<i>Randia moorei</i>	possible					x	x	

An analysis of EPBC Act listed species identified in the database searches are discussed in **Table 4** and a discussion on these (EPBC Act) species provided below.

Table 4. EPBC Flora Assessment

Threatened Flora	Status	Local Records	Habitat	Likely occurrence within subject area
<i>Allocasuarina defungens</i> Dwarf Heath Casuarina	E	No records within 10km	This species grows mainly in tall heath on sand, but can also occur on clay soils and sandstone.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> Hairy Joint Grass	V	No records within 10km	Grows in moist grassy areas and freshwater wetlands, favouring basaltic soils.	Not expected to occur. While potentially suitable moist habitats occur within the study area, basaltic soils are not mapped on the site.
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i> Jointed Baloghia	V	One record within 10km	Found in subtropical rainforest/notophyll vine forest and wet sclerophyll forest (brush box woodland) with rainforest understorey between 150-550m above sea level. Soils are rich black or dark brown clay and loam derived from basalt.	Not expected to occur. Small areas of potentially suitable habitat occur within the study area, yet targeted searches did not detect the species.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> (synonyms: <i>Bosistoa selwynii</i>) Three-leaved Bosistoa	V	No records within 10km	This species grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300m in altitude. Associated vegetation includes <i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i> , <i>Syzygium hodgkinsoniae</i> , <i>Endiandra pubens</i> , <i>Dendrocnide photinophylla</i> , <i>Acmena ingens</i> , <i>Diploglottis australis</i> and <i>Diospyros mabacea</i>	Not expected to occur. Species not recorded during targeted surveys.
<i>Brachychiton</i> sp. Ormeau (L.H. Bird AQ435851) Ormeau Bottle Tree	CE	17 records within 10km Recorded to south of subject area	The Ormeau bottle tree is a distinctive canopy tree that grows in riparian rainforest. It occurs near small streams in rocky gorges comprised of meta-sedimentary rocks among microphyll vine forest; and on quaternary alluvium near larger streams in notophyll vine forest communities. It seems to favour undisturbed rainforest, with few weeds, for reproduction.	Marginal habitat present Not recorded in targeted searches. The species was not detected at the location of the essential habitat record (label 7389). There is limited suitable habitat for this species within the Study area given the dominance of exotics across much of the area.
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i> Native Jute	E	13 records within 10km	Occurs in ecotones between wet eucalypt forest and dry to dry-subtropical rainforest on sheltered slopes and gullies, and grassy, open forest on exposed slopes and ridges.	Some potential to occur. Targeted searches failed to record species. Suitable habitat present in potential offset areas.
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i> Stinking Cryptocarya	V	One record within 10km	Found in littoral rainforest, usually on sandy soils, but mature trees are also known on basalt soils.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat occurs within the subject area.
<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i> Small-leaved Tamarind	E	One record within 10km	Confined to the warm subtropical rainforests of the NSW-Queensland border lowlands and adjacent low ranges. The forest types in which the species occurs vary from lowland subtropical rainforest to drier subtropical rainforest with a Brush-box open overstorey. Occurs on basalt-derived soils and also on poorer soils such as those derived from quartz monzonite.	Not expected to occur. Not detected and no suitable habitat occurs within the subject area.
<i>Endiandra floydii</i> Floyd's Walnut	E	12 records within 10km	Warm temperate or subtropical rainforest with Brush Box overstorey, and in regrowth rainforest and Camphor Laurel forest.	Not expected to occur. Not detected and no suitable habitat occurs within the subject area.
<i>Fontainea venosa</i> Queensland Fontainea	V	13 records within 10km	This species occurs in Araucarian microphyll vine forest with a mean annual rainfall of 1000mm on alluvial soil along creeks. Associated species include <i>Backhousia citriodora</i> , <i>Actephila lindleyi</i> and <i>Bosistoa medicinalis</i> .	Not expected to occur. Limited suitable dry rainforest habitats in the subject area and targeted surveys did not detect this species.

<i>Gossia gonoclada</i> Angle-stemmed Myrtle	E	Three records within 10km	This species is found in lowland riparian rainforest, below the peak flood level, along permanent watercourses subject to tidal influence.	Not expected to occur. Not detected and no suitable habitat occurs within the area.
<i>Lepidium peregrinum</i> Wandering Pepper-cress	E	No records within 10km	Rainforest margins on rich soils. The largest population of Wandering Pepper Cress occurs in an open riparian forest on the banks of the Tenterfield creek at Clifton. Sandy alluvium is the main soil type at the site. Flowers Jan-April.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat occurs within the area.
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> Macadamia Nut	V	29 records within 10km Recorded within the subject area	This species grows in remnant rainforest, preferring partially open areas such as rainforest edges. Vegetation communities in which the Macadamia Nut is found range from complex notophyll mixed forest, extremely tall closed forest, simple notophyll mixed very tall closed forest to simple microphyll-notophyll mixed mid-high closed forest with Araucaria and Argrodendron emergent.	Confirmed. Species recorded in southwest corner of Lot 80 and throughout potential offset areas to the west (Lots 7, 5 and 101).
<i>Phaius australis</i> Lesser Swamp-orchid	E	No records within 10km	Swampy grassland or swampy forest including rainforest, eucalypt or paperbark forest, mostly in coastal areas.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat occurs within the area.
<i>Phebalium distans</i> Mt Berryman Phebalium	CE	No records within 10km	Confined to semi evergreen vine thickets at four locations in the Mt Berryman area south of Toowoomba, 85km NW of subject site.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Planchonella eerwah</i> Shiny-leaved Condo	E	29 records within 10km	Populations south of Brisbane occur in Araucarian Notophyll Vine Forest and Araucarian Microphyll Vine Forest dominated by Flindersia species, with occasional emergent <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> and <i>Harpullia pendula</i> .	Not expected to occur. Targeted searches did not locate species. Area of potential suitable habitat in the south west corner of Lot 80 is highly disturbed.
<i>Plectranthus habrophyllus</i> Shaggy-haired Cockspur flower	E	Two records within 10km	This species occurs on rock outcrops of sandstone or chert in shaded situations in eucalypt woodland often close to vine forest.	Potential to occur. Targeted searches did not locate species.
<i>Randia moorei</i> Spiny Gardenia	E	17 records within 10km Species was recorded previously in potential offset area (Lot 5 CP893561)	This species grows in subtropical, riverine, littoral and dry stunted rainforests along moist scrubby water courses at altitudes up to 360m, with most records made from below 100m.	Potential to occur. Species not detected at known record (essential habitat map, species code 12191). No suitable habitat in this area, coordinates of this record are likely erroneous. Species previously recorded in potential offset areas in the west of the subject area.
<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	V	Two records within 10km	This species is usually found in moist situations, often near rainforest.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat in subject area. Potentially in the southwest.

EPBC Act listed Species Known to Occur

The **Queensland Nut** (*Macadamia integrifolia*) was recorded in a small-degraded remnant of vine forest in the SW corner of Lot 80 and throughout potential offset areas to the west (Lots 7, 5 and 101). At the former it occurs as a multi stemmed shrub to small tree with a population estimate of 3-6 plants and with recruitment evident in the form of scattered saplings <1m in height. With reference to **Figure 6** the occurrences in Lots 7, 5 and 101 are more robust, occurring on steep rocky hillslopes in disturbed vine thicket patches and in the shrubby understorey of heavily disturbed ironbark and brushbox open forest. It is a small multi stemmed tree between 3-8m in height. Despite the degraded habitat which features heavy infestations of Lantana, the Macadamia population on these Lots is estimated to be in excess of 100 plants (in numerous >50 clumps of 2 or more individuals). It should be noted that **Figure 6** represents an over-estimation of specimens as the records represent those from two previous surveys and the current survey.

EPBC Act listed Species with the Potential to Occur

The **Ormeau Bottle Tree** (*Brachychiton* sp. Ormeau (L.H. Bird AQ435851) was not recorded in targeted searches and was not detected at the location of the essential habitat record (label 7389). There is limited suitable habitat for this species within the subject area with potential habitat in meta-sedimentary gorges found not to support any development of notophyll vine forest. These habitats and areas of notophyll - microphyll vine thicket/forest on the western parts of the subject site are heavily disturbed through weed invasion with dominance of exotics such as Lantana and Molasses grass. It was recorded to the south of the subject area.

Database records of the **Shaggy-haired Cockspur Flower** (*Plectranthus habrophyllus*) occur within a 10km radius of the subject site. This succulent perennial herb occurs on rock outcrops of sandstone or chert in shaded situations in eucalypt woodland often close to vine forest. Targeted searches did not locate this species. Potential habitat on rock pavements in meta-sedimentary gorges is heavily infested with lantana, creeping lantana and molasses grass.

Spiny Gardenia (*Randia moorei*) has been recorded within 10km radius of the site with a record of BAAM (2013) within the potential offset area (Lot 5 CP893561). It grows in subtropical, riverine, littoral and dry stunted rainforests along moist scrubby water courses at altitudes up to 360m, with most records made from below 100 m. The species was not detected at the known record (essential habitat map, species code 12191). Nevertheless, Spiny Gardenia is considered to have the potential to occur in degraded patches of vine thicket (vegetation community 5), and in the disturbed vine thicket understorey under ironbark open forests (vegetation community 6).

Native Jute (*Corchorus cunninghamii*) occurs in ecotones between wet eucalypt forest and dry to dry-subtropical rainforest on sheltered slopes and gullies, and grassy, open forest on exposed slopes and ridges. Targeted searches failed to record species. The presence of suitable habitat together with database records within 10km radius of the Subject site provide evidence that the taxon has potential to occur within sheltered gully slopes (vegetation community 2) and vine thicket margins (vegetation community 5).

3.8 Declared and Environmental Weed Species

A total of 68 non-native species were recorded within the subject area during the survey. Of these, 12 are listed as significant under the provisions of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (LPA), as follows:

Class 2

- *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Annual Ragweed)
- *Baccharis halimifolia* (Groundsel Bush)
- *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed)
- *Sporobolus fertilis* (Giant Parramatta Grass)

Class 3

- *Anredera cordifolia* (Madeira Vine)
- *Asparagus aethiopicus* (Ground Asparagus Fern)
- *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel)
- *Lantana camara* (Lantana)
- *Lantana montevidensis* (Creeping Lantana)
- *Ligustrum sinense* (Small-leaf Privet)
- *Schinus terebinthifolia* (Broad-leaved Pepper)
- *Tecoma stans* (Yellow Bells)

Landholders are required by law to attempt to keep their land free of Class 2 weeds and landholders may be required to control Class 3 species if their land is located adjacent to 'environmentally significant species' such as national parks or reserves. Lantana has established in areas that would be potential habitat for threatened flora.

4. SITE FAUNA AND FAUNA HABITAT

4.1 Introduction

This section discusses the methods used in the fauna survey and presents the results of the assessment. The objectives of the site assessment were to:

- complete targeted searches for threatened and other significant fauna species known from the locality and considered possible occurrences based on previous assessments and site habitats, with a focus on species listed under the EPBC Act; and
- provide mapping for threatened fauna (potential) habitat.

4.2 Targeted Threatened Species

As described in **Section 2** a number of sources were used to determine known or likely occurrence of threatened fauna (i.e. species listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999 and/or the Regulations of the Queensland NC Act 1992). **Table 5** lists the species targeted during the site inspections.

Table 5. Threatened fauna known or potentially occurring within the subject area

Botanical Name	Common Name	NC Act Status	EPBC Status	Record*
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	V	V	X
Tusked Frog	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	V	-	X
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	V	-	X
Grey-headed Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	-	V	
Giant Barred Frog	<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	E	E	
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	E	E	
Red Goshawk	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	E	V	
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	E	E	
Spotted-tail Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	V	E	
Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i>	NT	V	
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	NT	-	X
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	NT	-	X

Status: E-endangered, V-vulnerable, NT-near threatened

*Record: Known record for the subject area and immediate surrounds from database and previous reporting

Records of all fauna, regardless of conservation status, were recorded as part of the survey exercise.

4.3 Survey Methodology

Site assessments were undertaken by two experienced ecologists/zoologists. Weather for the survey period was generally fine with warm to hot conditions and periods of precipitation prior to and during the survey (**Appendix C**). The fauna survey period in 2014 was 13th February, 24th-28th February and 6th March.

Site assessment methodology consisted of an initial site inspection and assessment of habitats, followed by a systematic survey, designed for the target species. Five systematic sites were established to cover a range of habitats and distribution throughout the subject area (**Figure 7**). At each systematic site the following equipment was deployed: medium-sized cage traps, large (B) Elliott traps, drift fence and buckets and/or funnel (folding) traps, hair traps, bat detector and a camera station. Supplementary sites were established in habitat considered suitable for target survey. Active searches (diurnal and nocturnal), call-playback and spotlighting was completed over the five day period. Survey effort across the subject area is summarised in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Summary of fauna survey effort

Trap/Survey Tool	Effort
Elliotts	40 trap nights
Cages	40 trap nights
Hairs	250 trap nights
Pitfalls	40 trap nights
Funnel/Folding	128 trap nights
Active Searches (Diurnal)	7 days (approx.24 person hours)
Active Searches (Nocturnal)	4 nights (approx.10 person hours)
Call Playback	4 nights (various locations)
Camera Station	7 cameras for 10 days/nights
Koala Searches	5 days (approx. 10 person hours)

Site conditions were dry for the most part of the survey and generally suitable. Rain fell prior to the survey and at the onset. Data from previous fauna surveys on the site have been incorporated into the assessment for this report.

4.4 Fauna Inventory

Following the recent (February 2014) field survey, an additional 20 species have been added to the species list for the subject area. A complete list of all the fauna species recorded within the subject area is provided in **Appendix E**. This includes species recorded previously within the subject area.

The subject area supports a recorded 123 species, with an additional 40 species being recorded in the immediate vicinity (data based on current and past reporting and surveys). This includes 10 species which are non-native or introduced. It is acknowledged that additional species are likely to occur within the subject area and the numbers reported are those from physical surveys within the area.

4.5 Fauna Habitat

As discussed previously, the subject area is characterised by a mixed open sclerophyll forest dominated by *Corymbia citriodora* (Spotted Gum) along ridges and upper slopes. *Lophostemon confertus* (Brushbox) and the occasional *Eucalyptus propinqua* (Grey Gum) are more dominant on the lower slopes. Brushbox is the dominant canopy species along the drainage lines. The majority of drainage lines are heavily disturbed with modified understorey and groundcover often dominated by weed species with some rainforest understorey species occurring in the confines of the gully. A small forested community associated with the waterway occurs in the southwest, however this area is heavily impacted by active grazing. This area does provide large *E.tereticornis* on alluvial soils (potential value for Koala). Potential habitat for threatened fauna is illustrated on **Figure 8**.

4.6 Threatened Fauna Recorded within the Subject Site

Six EPBC Act species, listed under the Migratory provisions have been recorded within the subject area, i.e. Rainbow Bee-eater, Cattle Egret, Great Egret, Satin Flycatcher, Rufous Fantail, White-throated Needletail. Three species listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act were confirmed on site, i.e. Glossy Black-cockatoo, Powerful Owl and Koala. Koala is also listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Locations of records (EPBC Act species) are illustrated in **Figure 8**. While the habitat is considered suitable for Koala, supporting a number of known food trees, the subject area must be considered a “low usage” area. Target and intensive survey completed during the recent (2014) and numerous past surveys by BAAM (2008 and 2013) only located evidence (single records of scat/scratches). Koalas are known to prefer eucalypts on lower slopes/plains that support higher nutrient soils. The subject area has limited habitat meeting this criteria. While the subject area is not discounted as koala habitat, it is not considered “critical” but rather “low-value”. The area associated with the waterway (in the west) supports large *E.tereticornis* on alluvial soils, considered more suitable for Koala.

An analysis of EPBC Act listed species identified in the database searches are discussed in **Table 7**.

4.7 Pest Species

A total of 10 non-native or introduced species were recorded within the subject area. The Cane Toad and Feral Dog are likely to have the greatest impact on native fauna. Cane Toad was recorded in all habitats but in greater numbers in the lower slopes and gullies near permanent water. The species list is provided in **Appendix E**.

Table 4. EPBC Fauna Assessment

Threatened Fauna	Local Records	Status	Habitat	Likely occurrence within subject area
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i> Giant Barred Frog	No records within 10km	E	In south-east Queensland, this species is currently known from scattered locations in the Mary River catchment downstream to Kenilworth, Upper Stanley River, Caboolture River and Coomera River. It occurs in uplands and lowlands in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest, including farmland. Many sites are the lower reaches of streams which have been affected by major disturbances such as clearing, timber harvesting and urban development in headwaters. Habitat includes shallow, rocky rainforest streams and adjacent to slow-moving rivers in rainforest, Antarctic beech forest and wet sclerophyll forest.	Not expected to occur. The small patch of wet sclerophyll forest in the west (along the creek) may provide marginal habitat.
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i> Australian Lungfish	No records within 10km	V	Found in deep pools in still or slow-flowing water with some aquatic vegetation on the stream banks. The lungfish is restricted to south-eastern Queensland, with a natural distribution the Mary, Burnett and possibly Brisbane and North Pine Rivers. They have also been introduced to other rivers including the Condamine and Coomera Rivers and the Enoggera Reservoir.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Coeranoscincus reticulatus</i> Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	No records within 10km	V	This skink occurs from Crescent Head in north-east NSW to Fraser Island in south-east Queensland. It is found in loose, well mulched friable soil, in and under rotting logs, in forest litter, under fallen hoop pine bark and under decomposing cane mulch. It has been recorded in rainforest, closed forest, wet sclerophyll forest, tall open Blackbutt forest, tall layered open eucalypt forest and closed Brush box forest.	Not expected to occur. The small patch of wet sclerophyll forest in the west (along the creek) may provide marginal habitat.
<i>Delma torquata</i> Collared Delma	No records within 10km	V	The species has been recorded from the Bunya Mountains; Blackdown Tablelands National Park; Expedition National Park; Western Creek near Millmerran; and the Toowoomba Range. A large concentration of records also occurs from the western suburbs of Brisbane. The delma normally inhabits eucalypt-dominated woodlands and open-forests in Queensland RE and Land Zones as follows: LZ 3 - alluvium; LZ 9 - undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks; and LZ 10 - sandstone ranges.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> Regent Honeyeater	No records within 10km	E	In Queensland, the Regent honeyeater has been recorded from 15 sites, primarily south of a line between Chinchilla and the Sunshine Coast. They mostly occur in dry Box-Ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations in areas of low to moderate relief, wherein they prefer moister, more fertile sites available, e.g. along creek flats, or in broad river valleys and foothills. They regularly occur in remnant	Not expected to occur.

			trees or patches of woodland in farmland, partly cleared agricultural land and riverine forest of River oak, usually infested by mistletoe, and sometimes mixed with eucalypts.	
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> Coxen's Fig-Parrot	No records within 10km	E	In Queensland, the most reliable records are from Imbil, Kin Kin Creek, Upper Pinbarren Creek, Montville, Maleny, Mount Glorious, Main Range National Park and Lamington National Park. The species occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest with figs and soft fruiting trees.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> Red Goshawk	One record in 10km	V	This species occurs in coastal and sub-coastal areas in wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia. It nests in large trees, frequently the tallest and most massive in a tall stand, and nest trees are invariably within 1km of permanent water. Habitat must be open enough for fast attack and manoeuvring in flight, but provide cover for ambushing of prey. Forests of intermediate density are favoured, or ecotones between habitats of differing densities, e.g. between rainforest and eucalypt forest, gallery forest and woodland, or on edges of woodland and forest with grassland, cleared land, roads or watercourses.	Potentially as a rare vagrant.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i> Squatter Pigeon	No records within 10km	V	The known distribution of the southern subspecies extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to the Border Rivers region of northern NSW, and from the east coast to Hughenden, Longreach and Charleville. They inhabit open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub that are mostly dominated in the overstorey by <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Acacia</i> or <i>Callitris</i> species, remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities; and within 3km of water bodies or courses.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> Swift Parrot	One record in 10km	E	This parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia and breeds in Tasmania, migrating to mainland Australia in autumn. Recent records from southern Queensland have come from the Gold Coast, Noosa, Toowoomba, Warwick and Lockyer Valley areas. Narrow-leaved red ironbark, Forest red gum forests and Yellow box forest are commonly utilized.	Potentially as a rare vagrant.
<i>Rostratula australis</i> Australian Painted Snipe	No records within 10km	V	This species has been recorded at scattered wetlands throughout much of Queensland, NSW, Victoria and south-eastern South Australia. It generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans. They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains. Typical sites include those wetlands with rank emergent tussocks of grass, sedges, rushes or reeds, or samphire.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i> Black-breasted Button-quail	No records within 10km	V	It is restricted to coastal and near-coastal regions of south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales. It inhabits drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, araucarian microphyll vine forest and araucarian notophyll vine forest. They are also found in low, dense acacia thickets and, in littoral areas, in vegetation behind sand dunes. Leaf-litter in drier rainforests, vine thickets, scrubby woodlands of eucalypts, she-oaks, bottle brushes, brush box, brigalow and <i>Acacia</i> , thickets of lantana on rainforest fringes, hoop pine plantations, grain stubbles.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i> Large-eared Pied Bat	No records within 10km	V	The distribution of this microbat is poorly known. Records exist from Shoalwater Bay, north of Rockhampton, Queensland, through to the vicinity of Ulladulla, NSW in the south. Sandstone cliffs and fertile woodland valley habitat within close proximity of each other is habitat of importance to the species.	Not expected to occur.

			Records from south-east Queensland suggest that rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats on other geological substrates (rhyolite, trachyte and basalt) at high elevation are of similar importance.	
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> Northern Quoll	No records within 10km	E	This Quoll is known to occur as far south as Gracemere and Mt Morgan, south of Rockhampton, and as far north as Cooktown. It occupies a diversity of habitats including rocky areas, eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. However, habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Habitats usually have a high structural diversity containing large diameter trees, termite mounds or hollow logs for denning purposes.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> Spotted-tail Quoll	No records within 10km	E	In south-east Queensland this Quoll is distributed coastally from Bundaberg to the border and inland to Monto and Stanthorpe. It has been recorded from a wide range of habitats, including temperate and subtropical rainforests in mountain areas; wet sclerophyll forest; lowland forests; open and closed eucalypt woodlands; inland riparian and River red gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) forests; dry 'rainshadow' woodland; sub-alpine woodlands; coastal heathlands; and occasional sightings from open country, grazing lands, rocky outcrops and other treeless areas. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Individuals also require an abundance of food, such as birds and small mammals, and large areas of relatively intact vegetation through which to forage.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i> Long-nosed Potoroo	No records within 10km	V	The Potoroo (SE mainland population) has scattered populations extending from south-eastern Queensland through to NSW. The species has been recorded at Many Peaks Range, south-east of Gladstone, Bellthorpe near Beerwah and in the Border Ranges. There is no consistent pattern to the habitat of the Long-nosed potoroo; it can be found in wet eucalypt forests to coastal heaths and scrubs. The main factors would appear to be access to some form of dense vegetation for shelter and the presence of an abundant supply of fungi.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> Grey-headed Flying Fox	No records within 10km	V	This Flying-fox occurs in the coastal belt from Rockhampton in central Queensland to Melbourne in Victoria. The species requires foraging resources and roosting sites. It is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, which utilises vegetation communities including rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, <i>Melaleuca</i> swamps and <i>Banksia</i> woodlands. It also feeds on commercial fruit crops and on introduced tree species in urban areas. The primary food source is blossom from <i>Eucalyptus</i> and related genera but in some areas it also utilises a wide range of rainforest fruits.	Possible, foraging in flowering eucalypts across subject area.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala	483 records within 10km	V	The range of this population extends from approximately the latitude of Cairns to the New South Wales-Victoria border. Koalas inhabit a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by species from the genus <i>Eucalyptus</i> . The koala's diet is restricted mainly to foliage of <i>Eucalyptus</i> species but may also consume foliage of related genera, including <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Angophora</i> and <i>Lophostemon</i> and at times supplement its diet with other species, including species from the genera <i>Leptospermum</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> . Eucalypt forest and woodland on foothills and plains, particularly with high-nutrient soils.	Known record, but low usage across subject area. Limited forest on plains with high nutrient soils.

<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> Australasian Bittern	No records within 10km	E	Rarely recorded in Queensland, and possibly survives only in protected areas such as the Cooloola and Fraser regions. It inhabits terrestrial wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats. It favours wetlands with tall dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3m deep, often at the edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water. It favours permanent and seasonal freshwater habitats, particularly those dominated by sedges, rushes and/or reeds	Not expected to occur.
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i> Eastern Bristlebird	No records within 10km	E	A northern population of this species occurs in south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern NSW, and consists of extant local populations at Conondale Range National Park, Main Range National Park, Mount Barney National Park, Lamington National Park, Border Ranges National Park, Grady's Creek and Gibraltar Range National Park. It inhabits tall, dense, grassy ground-cover in open Eucalyptus forests or woodlands, often at the ecotone, or interspersed, with mature subtropical rainforest.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i> Black-throated Finch	No records within 10km	E	Species occurs at two general locations: in the Townsville region, and at scattered sites in central-eastern Queensland (between Aramac and Great Basalt Wall National Park). Inhabits grassy, open woodlands and forests, typically dominated by Eucalyptus (especially <i>E. platyphylla</i>), <i>Corymbia</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> , and occasionally in tussock grasslands or other habitats (for example freshwater wetlands), often along or near watercourses, or in the vicinity of water.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i> Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	No records within 10km	V	In Queensland, populations of this rock-wallaby occur (or did occur) throughout the Great Dividing Range from the border with NSW to Nanango. Habitat is comprised of refuge habitat, foraging habitat, and routes in between. Refuge habitat includes rock faces or outcrops with large tumbled boulders, ledges and caves (often with vegetation) that provide shelter and protection from predators. Foraging habitat includes forest and woodland with a grassy understorey, and animals will forage in artificial clearings and pastures.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandia</i> New Holland Mouse	No records within 10km	V	Limited distribution in southeast Queensland. Inhabits heathlands, woodlands, open forest and paperbark swamps on sandy loamy soil. Populations near the coast prefer a low heathy leguminous understorey with sparse ground litter.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Xeromys myoides</i> Water Mouse	No records within 10km	V	Restricted to mangrove and saltmarsh communities, sedged lakes near foreshores and coastal freshwater swamps (including sedgeland, saline grassland and chenopod shrubland) along east coast from Queensland/NSW border northwards to Mackay.	Not expected to occur.
<i>Furina dunmali</i> <i>Dunmall's Snake</i>	No records within 10km	V	This snake occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the south-eastern interior of Queensland. Records indicate sites at elevations between 200–500m above sea level. The snake is very rare or secretive with limited records existing. It has been recorded at Archokoora, Oakey, Miles, Glenmorgan, Wallaville, Gladstone, Lake Broadwater, Mount Archer, Exhibition Range National Park, roadside reserves between Inglewood and Texas, Rosedale, Yeppoon and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park. It has been found in a broad range of habitats, including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>), other wattles (<i>A. burowii</i> , <i>A. deanii</i> , <i>A. leioclyx</i>), native Cypress (<i>Callitris</i> spp.) or Bull-oak (<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>).	Not expected to occur.

FIGURES

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Database Results (EPBC Protected Matters Report & State Wildnet)



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: 18/02/14 08:30:04

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

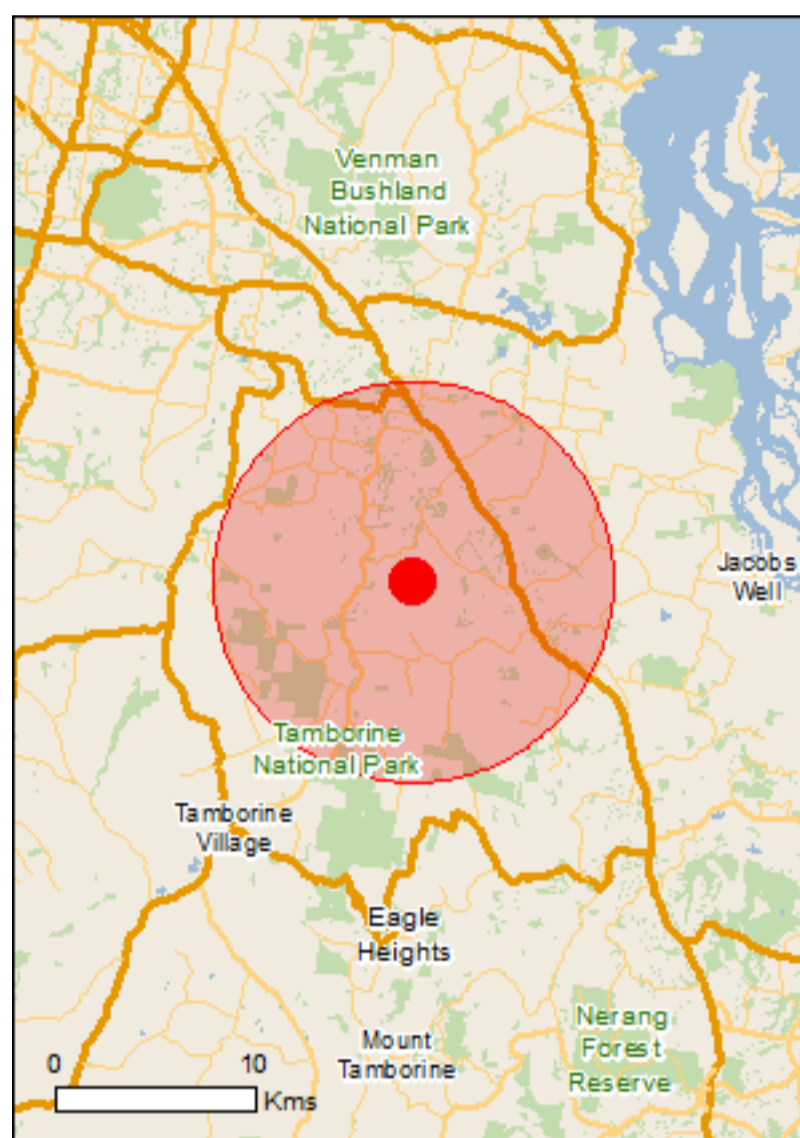
[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)



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

[Coordinates](#)

[Buffer: 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:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	2
Listed Threatened Species:	71
Listed Migratory Species:	37

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 and the heritage values of a place on the Register of the National Estate.

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.

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:	37
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	1
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Marine	None

Extra Information

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

Place on the RNE:	4
State and Territory Reserves:	5
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	41
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	[Resource Information]
Name	Proximity
Moreton bay	Within 10km of Ramsar

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

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
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area
Swamp Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>) Forest of South-east Queensland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diomedea exulans antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [82269]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans exulans Tristan Albatross [82337]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [82271]	Vulnerable	Species or species

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	habitat may occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	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
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Poephila cincta cincta Black-throated Finch (southern) [64447]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta cauta Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [82345]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta salvini Salvin's Albatross [82343]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta steadi White-capped Albatross [82344]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris impavida Campbell Albatross [82449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fish		
Epinephelus daemeli Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod [68449]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Maccullochella mariensis Mary River Cod [83806]	Endangered	Translocated population known to occur within area
Insects		

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Phyllodes imperialis smithersi Pink Underwing Moth [86084]	Endangered	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 may occur within area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may 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
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (SE mainland) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Roosting known to occur within area
Xeromys myoides Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo [66]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Other		
Cycas ophiolitica [55797]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Plants		
Allocasuarina defungens Dwarf Heath Casuarina [21924]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Baloghia marmorata Marbled Baloghia, Jointed Baloghia [8463]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Bosistoa selwynii Heart-leaved Bosistoa [13702]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Brachychiton sp. Ormeau (L.H.Bird AQ435851) Ormeau Bottle Tree [84105]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Bulbophyllum globuliforme Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid [6649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Status	Type of Presence area
Corchorus cunninghamii Native Jute [14659]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cryptocarya foetida Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel [11976]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Cryptostylis hunteriana Leafless Tongue-orchid [19533]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cyperus semifertilis [21559]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diploglottis campbellii Small-leaved Tamarind [21484]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Endiandra floydii Floyd's Walnut [52955]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Endiandra hayesii Rusty Rose Walnut, Velvet Laurel [13866]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Fontainea venosa [24040]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Gossia gonoclada Angle-stemmed Myrtle [78866]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepidium peregrinum Wandering Pepper-cress [14035]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Notelaea ipsviciensis Cooneana Olive [81858]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Phaius australis Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Phebalium distans Mt Berryman Phebalium [81869]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Planchonella eerwah Shiny-leaved Condoe, Black Plum, Wild Apple [17340]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plectranthus habrophyllus [64589]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Randia moorei Spiny Gardenia [10577]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sophora fraseri [8836]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Streblus pendulinus Siah's Backbone, Sia's Backbone, Isaac Wood [21618]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Zieria collina [2178]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Coeranoscincus reticulatus Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink [59628]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Delma torquata Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	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
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel [1061]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche cauta (sensu stricto) Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [64697]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Marine Species		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lamna nasus Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark [83288]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Orcaella brevirostris Irrawaddy Dolphin [45]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Coxen's Fig-Parrot [59714]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may 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]		Species or species

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		habitat known to occur within area Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Xanthomyza phrygia Regent Honeyeater [430]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known 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		
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

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence within area
Ardea alba Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Breeding likely to occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Diomedea antipodensis Antipodean Albatross [64458]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea dabbenena Tristan Albatross [66471]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea exulans (sensu lato) Wandering Albatross [1073]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Diomedea gibsoni Gibson's Albatross [64466]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Himantopus himantopus Black-winged Stilt [870]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes giganteus Southern Giant-Petrel [1060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Macronectes halli Northern Giant-Petrel [1061]	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 known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pluvialis fulva Pacific Golden Plover [25545]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Thalassarche cauta (sensu stricto) Shy Albatross, Tasmanian Shy Albatross [64697]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche eremita Chatham Albatross [64457]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche impavida Campbell Albatross [64459]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche melanophris Black-browed Albatross [66472]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche salvini Salvin's Albatross [64463]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Thalassarche steadi White-capped Albatross [64462]	Vulnerable*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tringa stagnatilis Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank [833]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Reptiles		
Caretta caretta Loggerhead Turtle [1763]	Endangered	Congregation or aggregation known to occur within area
Chelonia mydas Green Turtle [1765]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth [1768]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Turtle [1766]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lepidochelys olivacea Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle [1767]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Natator depressus Flatback Turtle [59257]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Whales and other Cetaceans		[Resource Information]
Name	Status	Type of Presence
Mammals		

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Orcaella brevirostris Irrawaddy Dolphin [45]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Extra Information

Places on the RNE [\[Resource Information \]](#)

Note that not all Indigenous sites may be listed.

Name	State	Status
Natural		
Plunkett Timber Reserve	QLD	Indicative Place
Historic		
Laurel Hill Farmhouse	QLD	Indicative Place
Pimpama and Ormeau War Memorial	QLD	Indicative Place
Post Office	QLD	Indicative Place

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

Name	State
Buccan	QLD
Edward Corbould (Reserve and Retreat)	QLD
Plunkett	QLD
Tamborine	QLD
Wickham	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
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Frogs		
Bufo marinus Cane Toad [1772]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rhinella marina Cane Toad [83218]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Alternanthera philoxeroides Alligator Weed [11620]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anredera cordifolia Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine [2643]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus aethiopicus Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus [62425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Asparagus africanus Climbing Asparagus, Climbing Asparagus Fern [66907]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus plumosus Climbing Asparagus-fern [48993]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cabomba caroliniana Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata Bitou Bush [16332]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cryptostegia grandiflora Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda [18913]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eichhornia crassipes Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily [13466]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista monspessulana Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom [20126]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Hymenachne amplexicaulis Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass [31754]		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
Opuntia spp. Prickly Pears [82753]		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
Protasparagus plumosus Climbing Asparagus-fern, Ferny Asparagus [11747]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sagittaria platyphylla Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead [68483]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		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
Senecio madagascariensis Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Coordinates

-27.78345 153.20847

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 Heritage and Register of National Estate properties, Wetlands of International 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.

For species where the distributions are well known, maps are digitised from sources such as recovery plans and detailed habitat studies. Where appropriate, core breeding, foraging and roosting areas are indicated under 'type of presence'. For species whose distributions are less well known, point locations are collated from government wildlife authorities, museums, and non-government organisations; bioclimatic distribution models are generated and these validated by experts. In some cases, the distribution maps are based solely on expert knowledge.

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.

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:

- [-Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Sustainability and Environment, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Parks and Wildlife Service NT, NT Dept of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)
- [-Environmental and Resource Management, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Conservation, Western Australia](#)
- [-Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water](#)
- [-Birds Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- Natural history museums of Australia
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-SA 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, Atherton and Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [-State Forests of NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- Other groups and individuals

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

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



Queensland Government

Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point

Species: All

Type: All

Status: Rare and threatened species

Records: All

Date: All

Latitude: 27.7816

Longitude: 153.2077

Distance: 10

Email: justin@gondwanaecology.com.au

Date submitted: Monday 24 Mar 2014 15:47:02

Date extracted: Monday 24 Mar 2014 15:50:09

The number of records retrieved = 42

Disclaimer

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

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

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

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	green thighed frog		NT		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog		V		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	red goshawk		E	V	1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk		NT		8
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna radjah</i>	radjah shelduck		NT		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	cotton pygmy-goose		NT		5
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo		V		14
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V		5
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork		NT		29
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	grey falcon		NT		1
animals	birds	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	sooty oystercatcher		NT		1
animals	birds	Menuridae	<i>Menura alberti</i>	Albert's lyrebird		NT		2
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot		E	E	1
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's rail		NT		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	eastern curlew		NT		4
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing		V		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus (southeast Queensland bioregion)</i>	koala (southeast Queensland bioregion)		V	V	483
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia hemiptera</i>	rusty vine		NT		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	slender milkvine		V		6/6
plants	higher dicots	Corynocarpaceae	<i>Corynocarpus rupestris subsp. arborescens</i>	southern corynocarpus		V		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon recurvisepalus</i>			E		10/10
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	jointed baloghia		V	V	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Fontainea venosa</i>			V	V	13/10
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton mamillatus</i>			E		5/5
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora fraseri</i>	brush sophora		V	V	2/1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus habrophyllus</i>			E	E	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia gonoclada</i>			E	E	3/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca irbyana</i>			E		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	Plunkett mallee		NT		9/9
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum jenniaae</i>			E		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	macadamia nut		V	V	29/12
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia moorei</i>	spiny gardenia		E	E	17/7
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis newmanii</i>	long-leaved tuckeroo		NT		8/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis campbellii</i>	small-leaved tamarind		E	E	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella eerwah</i>			E	E	16/7
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mentiens</i>			E		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>			E	E	13/7
plants	higher dicots	Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton sp. (Ormeau L.H.Bird AQ435851)</i>			E	CE	17/15
plants	higher dicots	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos harroldii</i>	hairy hazelwood		NT		3/3
plants	lower dicots	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>			NT		2/2
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i>	stinking cryptocarya		V	V	1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Endiandra floydii</i>			E	E	12/9

CODES

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

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

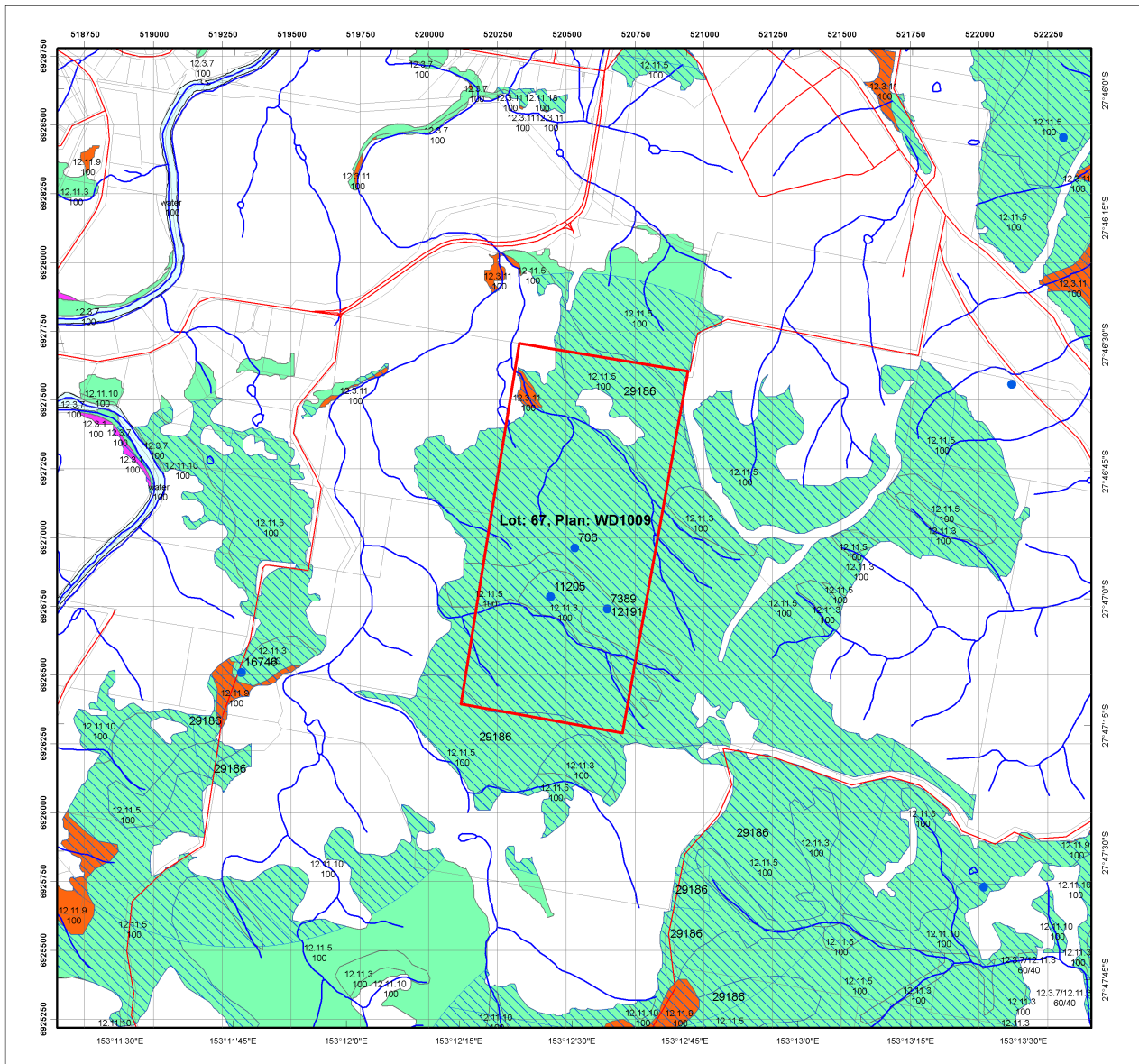
A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The values of EPBC are Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW) and Vulnerable (V).

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

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

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

Appendix B: State Vegetation & Essential Habitat Mapping



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

Legend

- Lot and Plan
- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category A or B area containing remnant vegetation
- Category A or B area under Section 20AH
These areas are edged in yellow and filled with the remnant RE Status
- Category C area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C area containing high value regrowth vegetation
- Category C area under Section 20AI
These areas are edged in purple and filled with the remnant RE Status
- Non Remnant
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- ~ Watercourse on the vegetation management watercourse map
(Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Roads
- © Pitney Bowes Software Pty Ltd
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Cadastral line
- Property boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines and Pitney Bowes Software, makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability or any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.dnrm.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <http://www.information.qld.gov.au/>



This product is projected into:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Appendix C: Weather Data associated with the Survey Period

Daily Weather Observations for Logan City, Queensland for February (and part March) 2014							
Copyright 2003 Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology							
Observations were drawn from Logan City Water Treatment Plant {station 040854}							
Date	Minimum temperature (°C)	Maximum temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Evaporation (mm)	9am cloud amount (oktas)	9am wind direction	9am wind speed (km/h)
1	21.7	27.4	0.1	3.7	5	ENE	13
2	19.8	28.3	0	6.5	4	E	6
3	19.8	27.9	0.2	4.2	5	ESE	11
4	17.2	28.4	2.6	8.8	7	SE	9
5	21.3	29.3	0	8.8	5	SSE	37
6	19.9	26.9	2.1	7.7	4	SE	37
7	18.7	27.4	0	7.8	8	SE	9
8	18.7	28.9	0	5.4	4	E	9
9	20.6	28.2	0	6	6	ESE	9
10	20	28.3	0	5.8	8	E	4
11	18.9	28.8	0	5.9	8	-	Calm
12	18.2	29.8	0	6	7	-	Calm
13	19.6	31.8	0	6.7	5	WSW	2
14	20.9	30.5	0	6	7	-	Calm
15	23.5	32.8	0	5	6	W	2
16	23.3	33	0	8	4	NNE	19
17	23.8	31.9	0	8.6	4	SSW	9
18	23	30	4	7.2	8	SE	4
19	22.3	32.2	3	4.4	2	NE	4
20	25.7	34.1	0.1	8.1	6	NE	15
21	24.4	33.2	0	5.4	7	SW	2
22	24.1	26.3	1.4	9.4	8	SE	7
23	21.3	29.4	0	4.4	4	SE	19
24	19.3	27.7	3.4	12.6	2	ESE	6
25	18.9	28.7	3	6.4	1	E	4
26	18.1	30	0	4	4	SSE	19
27	17.9	30.5	0	6.8	1	SSE	4
28	20.3	28.9	2.6	6.3	7	ESE	6
1	19.7	29.2	0.6	7.2	5	S	9
2	19.2	29.5	0	7.4	3	SE	9
3	21	27.1	2.6	10	7	SE	11
4	20.2	28.1	3.2	5.2	4	SE	7
5	18.8	27.7	4.2	6.8	8	S	2
6	16.7	28.9	0	4.6	3	SE	6
7	17.5	28.6	0	7	7	-	Calm

- Shading represents active (systematic trapping) survey period.
- Bolding represents passive (hair funnels and camera traps) survey period.

Appendix D: Flora Inventory for the Subject Area

FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE#	PREVIOUS#
Ferns and Fern Allies				
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> var. <i>hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair	X	
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium attenuatum</i>	Walking fern		X
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Bird's nest fern	X	
Blechnaceae	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Prickly rasp fern	X	
Davalliaceae	<i>Davallia solida</i> var. <i>pyxidata</i>	Hare's foot fern	X	
Davalliaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> *	Fishbone fern	X	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Drynaria rigidula</i>	Basket fern	X	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Platycterium superbum</i>	Staghorn fern	X	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i> var. <i>confluens</i>	Horseshoe felt fern	X	
Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	Skeleton fork fern	X	
Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Mulga fern	X	
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i>	Binung	X	
Gymnosperms				
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop pine	X	
Monocotyledons				
Araceae	<i>Gymnostachys anceps</i>	Settler's flax	X	
Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	Cocos palm	X	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> *	Ground asparagus fern	X	
Asteliaceae	<i>Cordyline congesta</i>	Coastal cordyline		X
Asteliaceae	<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved palm lily	X	
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Commelina		X
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina lanceolata</i>			X
Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia graminea</i>			X
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> *	Tussock sedge	X	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>		X	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> *	Umbrella sedge	X	
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Fringe rush	X	
Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Red-fruited saw sedge	X	
Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>laterale</i>	Variable sawsedge	X	
Dioscoraceae	<i>Dioscorea transversa</i>	Native yam	X	
Draceneae	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> *	Mother-in-laws tongue	X	
Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria indica</i>	Whip vine	X	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Flax lily	X	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>vannata</i>	Blue flax lily	X	
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Long-leaved flax lily		X
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo ensifolia</i>			X
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common rush	X	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>		X	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed matrush	X	
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many flowered matrush	X	
Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium madidum</i>	Black Orchid	X	
Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium linguiforme</i>	Tongue orchid		X

FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE#	PREVIOUS#
Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>		X	
Orchidaceae	<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i>	Pink nodding orchid	X	
Orchidaceae	<i>Sarcophilus ceciliae</i>			X
Poaceae	<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>	Cockatoo grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus*</i>	Whisky grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i>		X	
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata*</i>	Feathertop rhodes grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon*</i>	Couch grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris*</i>	Summer grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic	X	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Brown's lovegrass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula*</i>	African lovegrass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Melinis minutiflora*</i>	Molasses grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens*</i>	Red natal grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>		X	
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Ottochloa gracillima</i>	Pademelon grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum maximum</i> var. <i>trichoglume*</i>	Green panic	X	
Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i>	Two colour panic		X
Poaceae	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>		X	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum*</i>	Paspalum	X	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water couch	X	
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum urvillei*</i>	Giant paspalum	X	
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata*</i>	Setaria	X	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis*</i>	Giant Parramatta Grass	X	
Poaceae	<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo grass	X	
Ripogonaceae	<i>Ripogonum album</i>	White supplejack	X	
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Austral sarsparilla	X	
Typhaceae	<i>Typha</i> sp.	Cumbungi	X	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	Grass tree	X	
Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea macronema</i>	Grass tree		X
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native ginger	X	
Dicotyledons				
Acanthaceae	<i>Brunoniella australis</i>	Blue Trumpet	X	
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Pastel flower	X	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>	Ribbonwood	X	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhodospaera rhodanthema</i>	Deep yellow wood	X	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia*</i>	Broad-leaf pepper tree	X	
Annonaceae	<i>Polyalthia nitidissima</i>	Polyalthia	X	
Aphanopetalaceae	<i>Aphanopetalum resinsum</i>	Gum vine		X
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	Prickly alyxia	X	

FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE#	PREVIOUS#
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i> *	Redhead cotton bush	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant bush	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum bowmanii</i>		X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> *	Balloon cotton bush	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Hoya australis</i>	Native hoyo	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	Slender milkvine	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia micradenia</i>	Gymnema		X
Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia lloydii</i>		X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia brisbanensis</i>	Broad-leaved monkey rope	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Common silkpod	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Secamone elliptica</i>	Corky milk vine	X	
Apocynaceae	<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui</i>	Banana bush	X	
Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>		X	
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celerywood	X	
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> *	Umbrella tree	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> *	Crofton weed	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina riparia</i> *	Mistflower	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> *	Annual ragweed	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> *	Groundsel	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Cobblers pegs	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Spear Thistle	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> *	Tall Fleabane	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> *	Thickhead	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> *	Veronia	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	White eclipta	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Glossocardia bidens</i>	Cobbler's tack	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> *	Cats ear	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Olearia nernstii</i>	Ipswich daisy		X
Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	White dogwood	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Fireweed	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes minuta</i> *	Stinking roger	X	
Asteraceae	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> *	Tridax	X	
Basellaceae	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> *	Madeira vine	X	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower vine	X	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga vine	X	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandorea</i> sp. (Mt Maroon P.I.Forster+ PIF7111)	A Vine	X	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecoma stans</i> *	Tecoma	X	
Caesalpinioideae	<i>Chamaecrista nomame</i>		X	
Caesalpinioideae	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *	Winter senna	X	
Caesalpinioideae	<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i> *	Smooth senna	X	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia purpurescens</i>	White root	X	
Capparaceae	<i>Capparis arborea</i>		X	

FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE#	PREVIOUS#
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black she-oak	X	
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest oak	X	
Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>	Denhamia	X	
Celastraceae	<i>Hippocratea barbata</i>	Knot vine	X	
Celastraceae	<i>Siphonodon australis</i>	Ivorywood		X
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed	X	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea cairica*</i>	Coastal morning glory	X	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i>		X	
Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Golden guinea flower	X	
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard quandong	X	
Epacridaceae	<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Prickly-leaved monotoca	X	
Ericaceae	<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	Prickly Beard-heath	X	
Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>	Red cluster heath		X
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Native holly	X	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>	Green kamala	X	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red kamala	X	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis*</i>	Castor oil plant	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> subsp. <i>africanus*</i>	Gidee gidee	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea scortechinii</i>	Scortechin's bossiaea		
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata*</i>	Rattlepod	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria montana</i>		X	
Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Native gorse	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Derris involuta</i>	Native derris	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium brachypodium</i>	Large tick-trefoil		
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>		X	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender tick trefoil	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium uncinatum*</i>	Silver-leaved desmodium	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Bat-wing coral tree	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining glycine	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False sarsparilla	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>	Brush hovea		X
Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scorparia</i>	Dogwood	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum*</i>	Siratro	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Prickly shaggy pea	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea cunninghamii</i>	Prickly pea	X	
Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Hairy bush pea	X	
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>		X	
Lamiaceae	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>		X	
Lamiaceae	<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Cockspur Flower	X	
Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex lignum-vitae</i>	Yellow hollywood		
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Devil's twine	X	
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora*</i>	Camphor laurel	X	
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya bidwillii</i>	Yellow laurel	X	
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	Three-veined Cryptocarya	X	

FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE#	PREVIOUS#
Lobeliaceae	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	Pratia	X	
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema congener</i>	Mistletoe	X	
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat berry	X	
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily	X	
Malaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica*</i>	Indian hawthorn	X	
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Native rosella	X	
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia*</i>	Paddy's lucerne	X	
Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata*</i>	Urena burr	X	
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar	X	
Meliaceae	<i>Owenia venosa</i>		X	
Menispermaceae	<i>Pleogyne australis</i>	Wiry grape	X	
Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica var. discolor</i>	Snake vine	X	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia bakeri</i>	Marblewood		X
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> subsp. <i>disparrima</i>	Brush ironbark wattle	X	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia falcata</i>		X	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fimbriate wattle	X	
Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia implexa</i>			X
Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Creek sandpaper fig	X	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	Sandpaper fig	X	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton bay fig	X	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Small-leaf fig	X	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus virens</i>	White fig	X	
Moraceae	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur	X	
Moraceae	<i>Streblus brunonianus</i>	Whalebone tree		X
Moraceae	<i>Trophis scandens</i>	Burny vine	X	
Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia australiana</i>	Embelia	X	
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Muttonwood	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly pilly	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora</i> sp.		X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey myrtle		X
Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping bottlebrush	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted gum	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink bloodwood	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>	White mahogany	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved ironbark	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus dura</i>	Gum topped ironbark	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i>	Red ironbark	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallowwood	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Small fruited grey gum	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	Narrow-leaved red gum		X
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tessellaris</i>	Moreton bay ash	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark		X

FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE#	PREVIOUS#
Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia acmenoides</i>	Scrub ironwood	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brushbox	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Black tea tree	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved paperbark	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava*</i>	Common guava	X	
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	X	
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp.	Waterlily	X	
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata*</i>	Ochna	X	
Ochnaceae	<i>Jasminum volubile</i>		X	
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense*</i>	Small-leaved privet	X	
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Large mock olive	X	
Oleaceae	<i>Olea paniculata</i>	Native olive	X	
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Willow primrose	X	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow wood-sorrel	X	
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa*</i>	Corky passionfruit	X	
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora subpeltata*</i>	White passionflower	X	
Peperomiaceae	<i>Peperomia blanda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>		X	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee bush	X	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese tree	X	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	Umbrella cheese tree	X	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>		X	
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus microcladus</i>		X	
Phytolacaceae	<i>Phytolacca octandra*</i>	Inkweed	X	
Phytolacaceae	<i>Rivina humilis*</i>	Coral berry	X	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	X	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native frangipani	X	
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Hairy pittosporum	X	
Plantaginaceae	<i>Scoparia dulci*</i>	Goatweed	X	
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala linariifolia</i>			X
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender knotweed	X	
Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia nut	X	
Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia sericea</i>		X	
Proteaceae	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel tree	X	
Putangivaceae	<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	Grey boxwood	X	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red ash	X	
Rosaceae	<i>Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora</i>	Hodgkinsonia	X	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	Molucca bramble	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i>	Coast Canthium	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Morinda		X
Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>	Hairy psychotria	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Psydrax odorata</i> f. <i>buxifolia</i>		X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Richardia brasiliensis*</i>	Mexican clover	X	
Rubiaceae	<i>Timonius timon</i>	Tim tim	X	
Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	Glossy acronychia	X	

FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE#	PREVIOUS#
Rutaceae	<i>Bosistoa pentacocca</i> var. <i>pentacocca</i>	Bosistoa	X	
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus australasica</i>	Finger lime	X	
Rutaceae	<i>Citris limon</i> *	Lemon bush	X	
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Teak	X	
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia bennettiana</i>	Bennett's ash	X	
Rutaceae	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> *	Mock orange	X	
Rutaceae	<i>Pentaceras australe</i>	Crow's ash	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Hairy alectryon	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Arytera foveolata</i>	Pitted coogera	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Tuckeroo	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hopbush	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foambark	X	
Sapindaceae	<i>Toechima dasyrrache</i>	Blunt-leaved steelwood	X	
Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella pohlmaniana</i>		X	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila debilis</i>	Winter apple	X	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	Wild tobacco tree	X	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *	Devil's fig	X	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Black-berry nightshade	X	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> *	Brazilian nightshade	X	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame tree	X	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	Brown kurrajong	X	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Red-fruited kurrajong	X	
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	Wikstromeia	X	
Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	Rough-leaved elm	X	
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>	Native peach	X	
Urticaceae	<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	Native mulberry		X
Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i>	Callicarpa	X	
Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	Smooth clerodendrum	X	
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana	X	
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana montividentis</i> *	Creeping lantana	X	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> *	Purple top	X	
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>	Spade flower	X	
Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i> subsp. <i>hederacea</i>	Native violet	X	
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water vine		X
Vitaceae	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>	Small-leaved water vine	X	
Vitaceae	<i>Tetragium nitens</i>	Three-leaf water vine	X	

*Non-native/weed species

Records:

- *Site* - species recorded within subject site February 2014
- *Previous* - Records within the subject site not recorded in February 2014 (BAAM & Gold Coast Botany)

Appendix E: Fauna Inventory for the Subject Area

***Note:** Not all species recorded within subject area – includes database records of threatened fauna from locality

Status: EPBC Act & NC Act (V=vulnerable, NT = near threatened, M=migratory, I=introduced), in **bold**

Site: Record within the subject area confirmed during this survey or previous

Oth: Record reported from others within immediate locality

Data: Record from Queensland Wildnet Database for threatened species only

AMPHIBIANS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE	OTH.	DATA	EPBC	NCA
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked Frog			Y	-	V
<i>Rhinella marinus</i>	Cane Toad	1			-	I
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Beeping Froglet	1			-	-
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped Marshfrog		1		-	-
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Sedgefrog	1			-	-
<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Ruddy Treefrog	1			-	-
<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Great Barred Frog	1			-	-
<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i> **	Copper-backed Broodfrog	1			-	-
<i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	Green-thighed Frog			Y	-	NT

***P.raveni* and *P.coreaceae* hybridise in local area

REPTILES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE	OTH.	DATA	EPBC	NCA
<i>Anomalopus verreauxi</i>	Verreaux's Skink	1			-	-
<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>		1			-	-
<i>Carlia foliorum</i>	Leaf-litter Skink		1		-	-
<i>Carlia vivax</i>		1			-	-
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Wall Skink	1			-	-
<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Eastern Striped Skink		1		-	-
<i>Dendrelaphis punctulata</i>	Green Tree Snake	1			-	-
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Asian House Gecko	1			-	-
<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>	Stephens' Banded Snake	1			-	-
<i>Lampropholis amicula</i>		1			-	-
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Garden Skink	1			-	-
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet Python		1		-	-
<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Water Dragon	1			-	-
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Eastern Bearded Dragon	1			-	-
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor	1			-	-

AVIFAUNA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE	OTH.	DATA	EPBC	NCA
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill	1			-	-
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	1			-	-
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill	1			-	-
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	1			-	-
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk			Y	-	NT
<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian Brush Turkey		1		-	-
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot	1			-	-
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	1			-	-
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's Pipit	1			-	-
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	1			-	-
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret		1		M	-
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	1			-	-
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	1			M	-
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	1			-	-
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah	1			-	-
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo		1		-	-
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	1			-	-
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo		1		-	-
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	1			-	V
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	1			-	-
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	1			-	-
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-Thrush	1			-	-
<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Little Shrike-Thrush		1		-	-
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	1			-	-
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird	1			-	-
<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated Treecreeper	1			-	-
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	1			-	-
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail		1		-	-
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	1			-	-
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	1			-	-
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	1			-	-
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	1			-	-
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	1			-	-
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	1			-	-
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	1			-	-
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater		1		-	-
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	1			-	-
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork			Y	-	NT
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar	1			-	-
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	1			-	-
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	1			-	-

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE	OTH.	DATA	EPBC	NCA
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen		1		-	-
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	1			-	-
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove	1			-	-
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	1			-	-
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet		1		-	-
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-Lark	1			-	-
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	1			-	-
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needle-tail	1			M	-
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	1			-	-
<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller	1			-	-
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon		1		-	-
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1			-	-
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater		1		-	-
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove		1		-	-
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-Wren	1			-	-
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-Wren	1			-	-
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	1			-	-
<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	Tawny Grassbird		1		-	-
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater		1		-	-
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	1			-	-
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater		1		-	-
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-Eater	1			M	-
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	1			-	-
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	1			M	-
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	1			-	-
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	1			-	-
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook	1			-	-
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	1			-	V
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night-Heron	1			-	-
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	1			-	-
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	1			-	-
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler		1		-	-
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	1			-	-
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	1			-	-
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin		1		-	-
<i>Phalacrocorax melaleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	1			-	-
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant	1			-	-
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	1			-	-
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	1			-	-
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	1			-	-
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	1			-	-
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen	1			-	-

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE	OTH.	DATA	EPBC	NCA
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird	1			-	-
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail		1		-	-
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	1			-	-
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	1			M	-
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	1			-	-
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	1			-	-
<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>	Figbird	1			-	-
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	1			-	-
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Turtle-Dove	1			-	I
<i>Sturnus tristis</i>	Common Myna ¹	1			-	I
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe		1		-	-
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch		1		-	-
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Staw-necked Ibis	1			-	-
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher		1		-	-
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	1			-	-
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	1			-	-
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	1			-	-
<i>Turnix varia</i>	Painted Button-Quail	1			-	-
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	1			-	-
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	1			-	-

MAMMALS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE	OTH.	DATA	EPBC	NCA
<i>Austronomus (Tadorida) australis</i>	White-striped Freetail Bat	1			-	-
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail Glider		1		-	-
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed Antechinus	1			-	-
<i>Antechinus subtropicus</i>	Subtropical Antechinus				-	-
<i>Bos taurus</i>	European Cattle	1			-	I
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo				-	I
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	1			-	I
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	1			-	-
<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat		1		-	-
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	Hoary Wattled Bat	1			-	-
<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot	1			-	-
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Brown Hare	1			-	I
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	1			-	-
<i>Macropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby		1		-	-
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby		1		-	-
<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	Grassland Melomys	1			-	-
<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	Fawn-footed Melomys		1		-	-
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing Bat	1			-	-

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SITE	OTH.	DATA	EPBC	NCA
<i>Miniopterus orianae (schreibersii) oceanensis</i>	Common Bentwing Bat (Eastern Form)	1			-	-
<i>Mormopterus beccarii</i>	Beccari's Freetail Bat	1			-	-
<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	East-coast Freetail Bat				-	-
<i>Mormopterus species 2</i>	Eastern Freetail Bat	1			-	-
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	1			-	I
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis	1			-	-
<i>Nyctophilus sp.*</i>	Long-eared Bat	1			-	-
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot				V	V
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider	1			-	-
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	1		Y	V	V
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum		1		-	-
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black Flying-fox	1			-	-
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox				V	-
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat	1			-	-
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat		1		-	-
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat	1			-	I
<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	Pale Field Rat				-	-
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	1			-	-
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat		1		-	-
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little Broad-nosed Bat		1		-	-
<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	Eastern Broad-nosed Bat		1		-	-
<i>Scotorepens sp.</i>	Undescribed Broad-nosed Bat	1			-	-
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart		1		-	-
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	1			-	-
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	1			-	-
<i>Vespadelus pumilus</i>	Eastern Forest Bat	1			-	-
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox		1		-	I
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby	1			-	-