EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Desktop Analysis.

The database was searched for MNES occurring within a 2km area from the site's central co-ordinates (-27.827790, 153.292649). The MNES identified from this search were:

- One (1) Threatened Ecological Communities Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia;
- 38 listed threatened Species; and
- 12 listed migratory species.

One threatened species – koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) was confirmed as occurring on the subject site. No other threatened species, migratory species or threatened ecological communities were observed on the site.

This likelihood of occurrence matrix was developed from literature searches and on-site assessment of available habitat for each of the species.

Likelihood of	Occurrence o	on Subject Site
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Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	Relevance to Site
Moreton Bay: Within 10km of Ramsar	The project site is approximately 13 km west of Moreton Bay. No impacts on Moreton Bay are expected. Stringent management measures conditioned by the City of Gold Coast approval will be put in place to ensure that any sediment erosion and stormwater runoff from the development is captured and treated before being released into local waterways. All stormwater will meet quality standards set by the relevant State and Local Government guidelines.
	In addition, it is noted that before reaching Moreton Bay, the stormwater must first run through a series of degraded drainage lines and creeks, into the Pimpama River, which flows into Moreton Bay. These waterway are highly disturbed and modified, and include mostly agricultural land.
	The nature of impacts on water quality associated with the development is expected to be negligible given the existing matrix of residential development within the Pimpama River catchment.

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

Name	Status	Type of Presence	Ecological Community Description	Relevance to Site
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Likely to occur within the area	This ecological community primarily occurs from Maryborough in Queensland to the Clarence River in New South Wales. It occurs on basalt and alluvial soils. Lowland Rainforest mostly occurs in areas <300 m above sea level. It is described as generally a moderately tall (≥20 m) to tall (≥30 m) closed forest (canopy cover ≥70%). Typically, there is a relatively low abundance of species from the genera Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Casuarina. Buttresses are common as is an abundance and diversity of vines (EA, 2016).	HIGHLY UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Listing advice for this Threatened Ecological Community recognises the following regional ecosystem codes as REs associated with this community: RE12.3.1, RE12.5.3, RE12.8.3, RE12.8.4, RE12.8.13, RE12.11.1, RE12.11.10, RE12.12.1 and RE 12.12.6. The absence of the above Regional Ecosystems on-site indicate that it is highly unlikely this Threatened Ecological Community would occur within the subject site.

Listed Threatened Species

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds				
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	E	The Regent Honeyeater is endemic to south- east Australia, where it is widespread but with an extremely patchy distribution (Garnett et al.	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR The vegetation across the subject site

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			2011). Its range extends from south-east Queensland to central Victoria. In Queensland, the Regent Honeyeater has been recorded from 15 sites, primarily south of a line between Chinchilla and the Sunshine Coast (EA, 2016b). Regent Honeyeaters mostly occur in dry Box- Ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations in areas of low to moderate relief, especially along creek flats, or in broad river valleys and foothills (EA, 2016b).	indicates that the flora preferred by this species would be unlikely to occur within the subject area. Known breeding sites for this species are restricted to west of Warwick.
			Regent Honeyeaters usually nest in the canopy of forests or woodlands. The diet of the Regent Honeyeater consists mainly of nectar, supplemented with some invertebrates (mostly insects) and their exudates (e.g. lerp, honeydew). Nectar is taken mainly from a variety of eucalypt species (EA, 2016b).	
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	E	The Australasian Bittern occurs from south-east Queensland to south-east South Australia, Tasmania and the south-west of Western Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1990). The species is rarely recorded in Queensland, and possibly survives only in protected areas such as the Cooloola and Fraser regions (EA, 2016a). The Australasian Bittern occurs in terrestrial freshwater wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats. It favours wetlands with tall, dense vegetation, where it forages in still, shallow water up to 0.3 m deep, often at the	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on the site.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			edges of pools or waterways, or from platforms or mats of vegetation over deep water (Marchant & Higgins 1990).	
			The Australasian Bittern has been recorded feeding on freshwater crayfish, fish (including goldfish), beetles, snakes, leaves and fruit (Marchant & Higgins 1990).	
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE	Curlew sandpipers are migratory and arrive	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR
			from in Australian territory around September each year, returning to their breeding grounds in March.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on the site.
			In Australia, curlew sandpipers occur around the coast of Australia and are also widespread inland.	
			The species mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non- tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, as well as ponds in saltworks and	
			sewage farms. They feed primarily on invertebrates (DE, 2016).	
Dasyornis brachypterus	Eastern Bristlebird	E	The eastern bristlebird occurs in a variety of habitat with low, dense understorey. It is relatively rare and occurs in three disjunct, localised coastal populations are known: one in the Queensland/NSW border area; one in the Illawarra and Jervis Bay; and one in the NSW/Victoria border area. It mainly feeds on	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Known populations are a considerable distance from the site. Suitable habitat does not exist on the site.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			insects, seeds and small fruits. It is only capable of making, weak, low, short-range flights (DE, 2016b).	
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	V	The Red Goshawk is endemic to Australia. It is very sparsely dispersed in coastal and sub- coastal Australia, from western Kimberley Division (north of 19°S) to north-eastern NSW (north of 33°) (Marchant & Higgins 1993). The Red Goshawk occurs in coastal and sub- coastal areas in wooded and forested lands	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR Suitable nesting trees are not present on the subject site. The site may form part of a larger foraging range for this species.
			(Marchant & Higgins 1993). Riverine forests are also used frequently (Debus 1993). Such habitats typically support high bird numbers and biodiversity, especially medium to large bird species which the goshawk requires for prey.	
			The Red Goshawk nests in large trees within 1km of permanent water (Debus & Czechura 1988).	
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	The potential distribution of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) extends southwards from the Burdekin-Lynd divide to south-east Queensland, south-west to Stanthorpe, near the Queensland-NSW border, generally west of the Great Dividing Range. This species habitat is generally defined as open-forests to sparse, openwoodlands and scrub that are mostly dominated in the overstorey by Eucalyptus,	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR Habitat suitable for this species may occur within subject site. The presence of Eucalypt-dominated dry sclerophyll forest with some areas of water suggest this species has the potential to occur on-site, however it was not observed during field survey.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities, and within 3 km of water bodies or courses (DE, 2016c).	
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	CE	Swift parrots breed in Tasmania in spring and summer, migrating to south-eastern Australia from Victoria to SE Qld. On the mainland, they occur where eucalypts are flowering or where there are lerp infestations (NSW EH, 2016a).	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR Suitable foraging habitat is present seasonally on the site. No breeding sites are present.
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	CE	The eastern curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts (including, bays, harbours, inlets), especially estuaries and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with seagrass beds. The species is less frequently encountered on ocean beaches, coral reefs, rock platforms, fresh or brackish lakes, and bare grasslands near water (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2010). The eastern curlew predominantly forages on sheltered intertidal sandflats or mudflats. It roosts on sandy spits and dry beaches, as well as within coastal vegetation. This species does not breed in Australia (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2010).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR The preferred foraging habitat of this species is not present on the site.
Poephila cincta cincta	Black-throated Finch (southern)	E	The Black-throated Finch (southern) occurs at two general locations: in the Townsville region,	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Habitat suitable for the Black-throated

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			around Townsville and Charters Towers and at scattered sites in central-eastern Queensland (between Aramac and Great Basalt Wall National Park). This species occurs mainly in grassy, open woodlands and forests, typically dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Melaleuca, and occasionally in tussock grasslands or other habitats (for example freshwater wetlands), often along or near watercourses, or in the vicinity of water (DE, 2016d).	Finch is likely to occur within the subject site, however, the absence of recent records of its occurrence (including in SEQ) suggest it is highly unlikely to occur. The listing advice for the Black-throated Finch (southern) subspecies states that this species is now extinct at most sites south of Burdekin River.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E	This species is most common in eastern Australia. The Australian Painted Snipe is usually found in shallow inland permanent or temporary wetlands. It feeds on invertebrates and vegetation (DE, 2016e).	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR There are two dams present on-site which potentially could be utilised by this species.
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	This species prefers drier low closed forests, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest and Araucarian notophyll vine forest. The species' distribution in Queensland extends from near Byfield in the north, south to the New South Wales border and westwards to Palm Grove National Park and Barakula State Forest.	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR The habitat for this species; vegetation associated with microphyll vine forest/notophyll vine forest and araucarian microphyll vine forest are not present on the subject site.
Mammals			·	

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	This species prefers roosting habitat of sandstone cliffs and fertile woodland valley. Records from south-east Queensland suggest rainforest and moist eucalypt forest habitats on other geological substrates at high elevation are of importance to the species. Species distribution is poorly known (DE, 2016f).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat exists on the site.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> (SE Mainland Population)	Spot-tailed Quoll	E	The Spot-tailed Quoll has a preference for mature wet forest habitat. Unlogged forest or forest that has been less disturbed by timber harvesting is also preferable. This predominantly nocturnal species rests during the day in dens. Habitat requirements include suitable den sites such as hollow logs, tree hollows, rock outcrops or caves. Individuals require an abundance of food such as birds and small mammals, and large areas of relatively intact vegetation through which to forage (DE, 2016g).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Suitable habitat in the form of intact mature wet forest was not observed on the subject site. While some hollows were recorded on-site, they were in low abundance, and no rocky outcrops or caves were recorded.
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	V	The greater glider is an arboreal marsupial, largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands. It is primarily folivorous, with a diet mostly comprising eucalypt leaves, and occasionally flowers (Kehl & Borsboom, 1984; Kavanagh & Lambert, 1990; van der Ree et al., 2004). The greater glider is restricted to eastern Australia, from the Windsor Tableland in north	LOW POTENTIAL TO OCCUR While there is potential habitat on-site, and the vegetation on-site is loosely connected to a much larger area of remnant vegetation, the species is considered unlikely to occur due to the high levels of disturbance and fragmentation of the available habitat. While some hollows were observed on site, they were not of an

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			Queensland to central Victoria, with an elevational range from sea level to 1200m ASL (Vanderduys et al., 2012).	abundance suitable for greater glider occupation.
			It is found in highest abundance typically in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forests, with relatively old trees and abundant hollows (van der Ree et al., 2004; Vanderduys et al., 2012). The distribution may be patchy even in suitable habitat (Kavanagh, 2000). The greater glider favours forests with a diversity of eucalypt species, due to seasonal variation in its preferred tree species (Kavanagh, 1984).	
			During the day it shelters in tree hollows, with a particular selection for large hollows in large, old trees (Kehl & Borsboom, 1984; Smith et al., 2007).	
			In southern Queensland, greater gliders require at least 2-4 live den trees for every 2 ha of suitable forest habitat (Eyre, 2002). Home ranges vary from 1-4 ha in high productivity forests (Kavanagh & Wheeler 2004) to 16 ha in open woodlands (Eyre, 2004; Smith et al., 2007).	
Petrogale pencillata	Brush-tailed Rock- wallaby	V	Within Queensland, the brush-tailed rock- wallaby occur along the Great Dividing Range from Nanango to the border ranges.	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on the site.
			Rocky outcrops appear crucial to current habitat selection by rock-wallabies, however, vegetation structure and composition is also	

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			considered to be an important. A range of vegetation types are associated with Brush- tailed Rock-wallaby habitat, including dense rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, vine thicket, dry sclerophyll forest, and open forest (DE, 2016h).	
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	V	Phascolarctos cinereus inhabits dry open sclerophyll forests and woodlands occurring on	CONFIRMED TO OCCUR
			fertile soils (Van Dyck, 1995; Menkhorst and Knight, 2001; Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). Communities containing denser vegetation and larger trees are generally preferred; however <i>Phascolarctos</i> <i>cinereus</i> can also inhabit less optimal habitat such as young forests, highly fragmented vegetation communities, and small remnants (Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). They mainly feed on <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, along with some <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> , and <i>Leptospermum</i> species (Environmental Protection Agency, 2006).	Suitable habitat for this species is present on the site. Evidence of koala was recorded during site surveys.
			This species was not directly recorded during surveys. Numerous scats found of <i>P. cinereus</i> during the KSAT and habitat survey. Scratches that may be attributable to <i>P. cinereus</i> were located on many smooth-barked eucalypts. Koala use the site on at least a transient basis.	
Potorous tridactylus	Long-nosed	V	This species generally prefers rainforest and	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
tridactylus	Potoroo (SE Mainland)		adjacent to wet sclerophyll forest, coastal heathlands and similar habitats with a dense understorey. Like all Potoroos, fungi are the major component of the diet and is also known to feed on invertebrates (DE, 2016i).	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on the subject site.
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland Mouse	V	The New Holland Mouse is patchily distributed in coastal areas of south eastern Australia from southern Queensland in the north, to Flinders Island and Tasmania in the south, extending inland to around 100 km in NE NSW (Australian Museum, 2016). The species is now largely restricted to the coast of central and northern NSW (EA, 2016). The New Holland mouse prefers open heathlands, woodlands and dry sclerophyll forests with a heath understorey and vegetated sand dunes (EA, 2016). It nests communally in underground burrows during the day and feeds on the surface at night on seeds, leaves, flowers, fungi and invertebrates (EA, 2016).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Suitable heath habitat does not exist on the subject site.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	The grey-headed flying-fox occurs in the coastal belt from Rockhampton to Melbourne. The Grey-headed Flying-fox 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	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR No roost sites were found on-site. It is possible that the grey-headed flying-fox would foraging on the site when suitable food resources are available.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			 woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands (Eby, 1998). None of the vegetation communities used by the Grey- headed Flying-fox produce continuous foraging resources throughout the year, so the species selectively forages where food is available. As a result, patterns of occurrence and relative abundance within its distribution vary widely between seasons and between years. At a local scale, the species is generally present intermittently and irregularly (Eby & Lunney, 2002). The Grey-headed Flying-fox roosts in aggregations of various sizes on exposed branches. They most frequently travel around 15km from a roost site to feed (Tidemann, 1998), although are capable of traveling up to 50km as food resources change (Eby, 1991). 	
Xeromys myoides	Water Mouse	V	The water mouse occurs in three regions of coastal Australia: The Northern Territory, central south Queensland and south-east Queensland. Within its range, it is patchily distributed (Gynther & Janetzki 2008). It inhabits mangroves and the associated saltmarsh, sedgelands, clay pans, heathlands and freshwater wetlands (Van Dyck & Gynther 2003). The water mouse feeds on crustaceans, marine polyclads, marine pulmonates and marine bivalves.	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat occurs on or in the vicinity of the subject site.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence		
Reptiles		1				
Delma torquata	Collared Delma	V	This species normally inhabits eucalypt- dominated woodlands and open-forests in Queensland on river and creek flats, undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks and sandstone ranges. This species has been associated with the following regional ecosystems RE 11.3.2, RE 11.9.10, 11.10.1 and RE 11.10.4 (DE, 2016j).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Regional ecosystems where this species is known to occur do not exist on the subject site.		
Saiphos reticulatus	Three-toed Snaketooth Skink	V	In Queensland, the Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink has been recorded in rainforest, closed forest, wet sclerophyll forest, tall open Blackbutt (<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>) forest, tall layered open eucalypt forest and closed Brush Box (<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>) forest. It has also been recorded from extensive regrowth in heavily logged areas. The Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink has been found in loose, well mulched friable soil, in and	LOW POTENTIAL TO OCCUR Some suitable habitat may be present on the site. This species was not recorded during the site surveys.		
			under rotting logs, in forest litter, under fallen hoop pine bark and under decomposing cane mulch (DE, 2016k).			
Plants	Plants					
Arathraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass	V	Hairy-joint Grass is found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland (DE,	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No areas suitable habitat occurs on the site.		

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			2008)	
Baloghia marmorata	Marbled Balogia	V	Marbled Balogia has a geographically disjunct distribution confined to the Lismore district, in northeast NSW, and the Tamborine Mountains and Springbrook, in southeast Queensland. Marbled Balogia is found in subtropical rainforest/notophyll vine forest and wet sclerophyll forest (brush box woodland) with rainforest understorey between 150 and 550 m above sea level (DE, 2008b).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR The subject site is outside the known distribution of the species, and there is an absence of preferred habitat requirements on-site.
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa	V	Three-leaved Bosistoa grows in lowland subtropical rainforest up to 300 m above sea level. The species appears to occur only in areas that have experienced minimal disturbance (DE, 2016I)	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Lowland subtropical rainforest does not occur on the site.
Corchorus cunninghamii	Native Jute	E	The Native Jute occurs in the ecotone of wet sclerophyll forest and dry to dry-subtropical rainforest (e.g. araucarian microphyll vine forest), and in Hoop Pine (<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>) plantations (DE, 2016m).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No areas of suitable habitat occur on the site.
Cryptocarya foetida	Stinking Cryptocarya	V	Young stinking cryptocarya plants are relatively common in littoral rainforest & sub-littoral open forest, occurring north from Richmond River in NSW to Fraser Island in Queensland. However, mature specimens are fairly rare, mostly occurring at Brunswick Heads, Fingal and North of Terranora Broadwater (DE,	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR The site does not contain any rainforest habitat, a requirement for this species' occurrence.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			2016n).	
Endiandra floydii	Floyd's Walnut	E	Floyd's walnut occurs only in NSW and Queensland, and is currently known from 28 populations, of which 22 are in NSW and six in Queensland. The northern-most occurrence is at Pimpama, and the southern extremity of the species' range is at Byron Hills near Byron Bay, NSW.	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat, subtropical rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest, is present on the subject site.
			The species grows in subtropical rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest, often with <i>Lophostemon</i> <i>confertus</i> (Brush Box) in the canopy and occasionally with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine) emergents. Most locations are on soils derived from paleozoic metamorphics, sometimes with basalt nearby. A small number of sites are on alluvium or sand. Sheltered locations are apparently preferred. The species grows at altitude from 0-430 m above sea level (DE&C, 2004).	
Lepidium pereginium	Wandering Pepper- cress	E	Wandering pepper-cress occurs from the Bunya Mountains, south-east Queensland, to near Tenterfield, in northern New South Wales.	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Suitable habitat does not exist on the site.
			The species grows in riparian open forest and is most abundant in the tussock grassland fringe of the riparian open forest.	
			It is known from populations at only nine sites and is estimated to have an area of occupancy	

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			less than 1 km2 (DE, 2014).	
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut	V	The Macadamia Nut is found in remnant rainforest, preferring partially open areas such as rainforest edges. It occurs in northern NSW and south-east Queensland. Along with the Rough-shelled Bush Nut, this species forms the basis of the commercial macadamia nut industry in Australia and Hawaii, usually as a hybrid selection (DE, 2016o).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat (i.e. remnant rainforest) is present on the subject site.
Macadamia tetraphylla	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	Rough-shelled Bush Nut occurs from north-east NSW to SE Queensland. Populations at any given location tend to be small, with fewer than 20 individuals Rough-shelled Bush Nut occurs in subtropical rainforest and notophyll vine forest in near coastal areas. It is often found on steep slopes, especially at ecotones (DE, 2016p).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat is present on the site.
Phaius australis	Lesser Swamp- orchid	E	The Lesser Swamp-orchid is commonly associated with coastal wet heath/sedgeland wetlands, swampy grassland or swampy forest and often where Broad-leaved Paperbark or Swamp Mahogany are found. Typically, the Lesser Swamp-orchid is restricted to the swamp-forest margins. It is often associated with rainforest elements such as Bangalow Palm (<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>) or Cabbage Tree Palm (<i>Livistona australis</i>) (DE,	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Suitable habitat; swamp sclerophyll forest and coastal wet heath/sedgelands, is not present on the subject site

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			2016q).	
Phebalium distans	Mt Berryman Phebalium	CE	This species is found in semi-evergreen vine thicket on red volcanic soils. Vegetation associations include microphyll to notophyll vine forest and low microphyll vine forest. Populations are known from near Mt Berryman, Kingaroy and Mt Walla (DE, 2016r).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Habitat for this species is not present on the site.
Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo	E	Shiny-leaved Condoo is restricted to three areas of south-east Queensland: the Ipswich– Beaudesert area south-west of Brisbane; the Beenleigh–Ormeau–Pimpama area, south-east of Brisbane; and the Nambour–Maleny district on the Sunshine coast. The 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> (DE, 2016s).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Habitat for this species is not present on the site.
Plectranthus habrophyllus		E	Plectranthus habrophyllus is known from only six locations in SEQ between Ipswich and Ormeau.The species occurs on rock outcrops of sandstone or chert in shaded situations in eucalypt woodland often close to vine forest. The distribution of this species overlaps with the "White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland" EPBC Act-listed threatened	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat for this species exists on the site.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			ecological community (DE, 2016t).	
Randia moorei	Spiny Gardenia	E	The spiny gardenia is found from Lismore in north-east NSW north to the Logan River in south-east Queensland. It is sparsely distributed within its range, with most records in the Tweed and Brunswick areas. Spiny Gardenia occurs in subtropical, riverine, littoral and dry rainforest (DE, 2016u).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat exists on the site.
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	V	Quassia is endemic to Queensland and is currently known to occur in several localities between Scawfell Island, near Mackay, and Goomboorian, north of Gympie. Quassia commonly occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins (DE, 2016v)	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Known populations of this species occur several hundred kilometres to the north of the site. Suitable habitat does not exist on the site.
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	V	Austral toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, most notably, <i>Themeda triandra</i> (Kangaroo Grass). It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites. Vegetation types include open grassy heath, Kangaroo Grass grassland surrounded by <i>Eucalyptus</i> woodland; and grassland dominated by Barbed-wire Grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>) (DE, 2016w).	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR The site provides some habitat potential for this species – <i>Themada triandra</i> was recorded on-site.

Queensland Government – Wildlife Online Database Search

The Queensland Government Wildlife Online database hold records of fauna and flora recorded throughout the state. A search of the database was made for threatened species listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1994* within 2 km of the central co-ordinates of the site (-27.827790, 153.292649).

Results of this search returned five (5) threatened species that have been recorded within 2 km of the site. An assessment of the likelihood of these species occurring on the site was made based on literature reviews and knowledge of the habitat availability for each of these species on the site.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds				
Calyptorhynchus Iathami lathami	glossy black- cockatoo (eastern)	V	Glossy black-cockatoos inhabit open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. They feed almost exclusively on the seeds of several species of she-oak (<i>Casuarina</i> and <i>Allocasuarina</i> species). They are dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for breeding (Office of Environment & Heritage, 2015).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR Although suitable feed trees for this species exists within the subject site, no evidence of chewed orts was observed. It is considered unlikely that Glossy black cockatoos currently utilise the site.
Mammals				
Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	V	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> inhabits dry open sclerophyll forests and woodlands occurring on fertile soils (Van Dyck, 1995; Menkhorst and Knight, 2001; Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). Communities containing denser vegetation and larger trees are generally preferred; however <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> can also inhabit less optimal habitat such as young forests, highly fragmented vegetation communities, and small remnants (Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). They mainly	CONFIRMED TO OCCUR Suitable habitat for this species is present on the site. Evidence of koala was recorded during site surveys.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			feed on <i>Eucalyptus</i> species, along with some <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Angophora</i> , <i>Lophostemon</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> , and <i>Leptospermum</i> species (Environmental Protection Agency, 2006).	
			This species was not directly recorded during surveys. Numerous scats found of <i>P. cinereus</i> during the KSAT and habitat survey. Scratches that may be attributable to <i>P. cinereus</i> were located on many smooth-barked eucalypts. Koala use the site on at least a transient basis.	
Plants				
Macadamia integrifolia	macadamia nut	V	The Macadamia Nut is found in remnant rainforest, preferring partially open areas such as rainforest edges. It occurs in northern NSW and south-east Queensland. Along with the Rough-shelled Bush Nut, this species forms the basis of the commercial macadamia nut industry in Australia and Hawaii, usually as a hybrid selection (DE, 2016o).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat (i.e. remnant rainforest) is present on the subject site.
Cupaniopsis newmanii	long-leaved tuckeroo	NT	Tree usually found along edges of rainforests. It occurs on ranges along the border between Qld and N.S.W. (Flora of Australia Online, 2016).	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat (i.e. rainforest) is present on the subject site.
Endiandra floydii	Floyd's walnut	E	Floyd's walnut occurs only in NSW and Queensland, and is currently known from 28 populations, of which 22 are in NSW and six in Queensland. The northern-most occurrence is at Pimpama, and the southern extremity of the species' range is at Byron Hills near Byron Bay, NSW. The species grows in subtropical rainforest or wet	UNLIKELY TO OCCUR No suitable habitat, subtropical rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest, is present on the subject site.

Species Name	Common Name	Status	Species Ecology	Likelihood of Occurrence
			sclerophyll forest, often with <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box) in the canopy and occasionally with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine) emergents. Most locations are on soils derived from paleozoic metamorphics, sometimes with basalt nearby. A small number of sites are on alluvium or sand. Sheltered locations are apparently preferred. The species grows at altitude from 0-430 m above sea level (DE&C, 2004).	

Status - 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 ().

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