



Queensland Government

Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point

Species: All

Type: All

Status: All

Records: All

Date: All

Latitude: -25.9924

Longitude: 152.8397

Distance: 5

Email: natalie.clark@ghd.com

Date submitted: Thursday 18 Feb 2016 09:21:00

Date extracted: Thursday 18 Feb 2016 09:30:16

The number of records retrieved = 86

Disclaimer

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

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufo	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	Y			8
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	Cooloola sedgefrog		NT		1/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	wallum rocketfrog		V		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	eastern stony creek frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog		C		1/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog		C		3/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilenta</i>	graceful treefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog		C		5
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	clicking froglet		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet		V		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	spotted harrier		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird		C		1
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	white-winged chough		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basal</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark		C		1
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird		C		1
animals	birds	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	Y			1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin		C		1
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella		C		1
animals	lobe-finned fishes	Ceratodontidae	<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Australian lungfish			V	3
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	swamp wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus ridei</i>	eastern free-tailed bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	grassland melomys		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Y			11/10
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus		SL		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		V	V	2
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	little red flying-fox		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	southern purplespotted gudgeon				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i>	Oxleyan pygmy perch		V	E	1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River cod			E	3/3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Pseudomugilidae	<i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Pacific blue eye				1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>	saw-shelled turtle		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Elseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle		E	CE	6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	eastern small-eyed snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	eastern tiger snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		2
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia linearis var. floribunda</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea myrtoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Aeschynomene falcata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	tantoon		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i>	weeping tea-tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Homoranthus virgatus</i>	twiggy homoranthus		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa</i>	scribbly gum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	devil's rice		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Wide Bay boronia		NT		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia falcifolia</i>	wallum boronia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Philotheca queenslandica</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Glossodia minor</i>	small wax lip orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Caleana major</i>	flying duck orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Eriochilus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	slender onion orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	brown beaks		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis parviflora</i>	tiny greenhood		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis chaetophora</i>			E		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra angustifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	large tounge orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	wiry panic		C		1/1

CODES

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point

Species: All

Type: All

Status: All

Records: All

Date: All

Latitude: -25.9924

Longitude: 152.8397

Distance: 10

Email: natalie.clark@ghd.com

Date submitted: Thursday 18 Feb 2016 09:21:30

Date extracted: Thursday 18 Feb 2016 09:30:08

The number of records retrieved = 430

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufonidae	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	Y			12
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog		C		4/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	emerald spotted treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog		C		1/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	eastern stony creek frog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i>	Cooloola sedgefrog		NT		1/1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria olongburensis</i>	wallum sedgefrog		V	V	1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog		C		17
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria freycineti</i>	wallum rocketfrog		V		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		5
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	ornate burrowing frog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog		C		11
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog		V		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	great barred frog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>	giant barred frog		E	E	9
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	clicking froglet		C		6
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	dusky gungan		C		2
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	wallum froglet		V		11
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone		C		9
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill		C		2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	spotted harrier		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	little eagle		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite		C		5
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Circus approximans</i>	swamp harrier		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite		C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk		C		7
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza		C		3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	whistling kite		C		4
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler		SL		1
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar		C		2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas castanea</i>	chestnut teal		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	wandering whistling-duck		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	plumed whistling-duck		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck		C		6
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck		C		12

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead		C		5
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan		C		5
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal		C		1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian darter		C		3
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	magpie goose		C		12
animals	birds	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail		SL		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron		C		11
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret		SL		6
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	white-necked heron		C		9
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret		SL		22
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		C		34
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	pied currawong		C		14
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	pied butcherbird		C		16
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird		C		17
animals	birds	Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	bush stone-curlew		C		3
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		28
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo		C		23
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo		V		2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	red-tailed black-cockatoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	galah		C		26
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		22
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	varied triller		C		10
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Casuariidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	emu		C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing		C		3
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		10
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork		C		1
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola		C		8
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	white-throated treecreeper		C		3
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	topknot pigeon		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	wonga pigeon		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	spotted dove	Y			8
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	brown cuckoo-dove		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	wompoo fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove		C		15
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	emerald dove		C		7
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	rose-crowned fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon		C		30
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	white-headed pigeon		C		9
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove		C		10

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird		C		2
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	white-winged chough		C		2
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow		C		21
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	eastern koel		C		6
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal		C		22
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	little bronze-cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo		C		7
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		4
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	pallid cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo		C		17
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch		C		8
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		6
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch		C		6
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	white-throated nightjar		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby		C		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel		C		5
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra		C		37
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayi</i>	forest kingfisher		C		7
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow		C		35
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin		C		1
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin		C		2
animals	birds	Jacanidae	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	comb-crested jacana		C		10
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren		C		13
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren		C		4
animals	birds	Megaluridae	<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird		C		8
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian brush-turkey		C		6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater		C		25
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	yellow-tufted honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner		C		32
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater		C		13
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird		C		15
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	little wattlebird		C		9
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	spiny-cheeked honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater		C		14
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	white-naped honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		26
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater		C		21
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	white-cheeked honeyeater		C		4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater		C		28
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	dusky honeyeater		C		6

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animals	birds	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		SL		13
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch		SL		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	white-eared monarch		C		1
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark		C		31
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher		SL		7
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher		C		2
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	restless flycatcher		C		4
animals	birds	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian pipit		C		7
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird		C		11
animals	birds	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella		C		2
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird		C		28
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole		C		6
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler		C		7
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush		C		7
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler		C		16
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush		C		9
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote		C		1
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote		C		16
animals	birds	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	Y			2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin		C		1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin		C		9
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	pale-yellow robin		C		3
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant		C		8
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant		C		7
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	pied cormorant		C		1
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant		C		1
animals	birds	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	brown quail		C		8
animals	birds	Pittidae	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	noisy pitta		C		2
animals	birds	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth		C		4
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	hoary-headed grebe		C		1
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe		C		11
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler		C		18
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella		C		29
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet		C		40
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		18
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet		C		3
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot		C		19
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	red-winged parrot		C		18
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	ground parrot		V		6
animals	birds	Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whipbird		C		11
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	green catbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen		C		8
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot		C		8
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	purple swamphen		C		11
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	black-winged stilt		C		1

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animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail		SL		2
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail		C		16
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail		C		14
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe		SL		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook		C		11
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill		C		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis		C		5
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis		C		18
animals	birds	Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silvereye		C		8
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	<i>Candalides erinus erinus</i>	small dusky-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	<i>Theclinessthes miskini miskini</i>	wattle blue (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	<i>Zizina otis labradus</i>	common grass-blue (Australian subspecies)				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	common evening-brown				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea andromacha andromacha</i>	glasswing				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypocysta adiante adiante</i>	orange ringlet				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Delias argenthona argenthona</i>	scarlet jezebel				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Belenois java teutonia</i>	caper white				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	large grass-yellow				1
animals	lobe-finned fishes	Ceratodontidae	<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Australian lungfish			V	4/1
animals	mammals	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	dingo				1
animals	mammals	Equidae	<i>Equus caballus</i>	horse	Y			1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	swamp wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	eastern bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	little bent-wing bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus ridei</i>	eastern free-tailed bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus norfolkensis</i>	east coast freetail bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	bush rat		C		2
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	grassland melomys		C		4
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	pale field-rat		C		1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Y			14/10
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	fawn-footed melomys		C		2
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus		SL		1
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider		C		2
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	common brushtail possum		C		3
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		V	V	8
animals	mammals	Potoroidae	<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	long-nosed potoroo		V	V	2
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	black flying-fox		C		3
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	little red flying-fox		C		2
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	3
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Syconycteris australis</i>	eastern blossom bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's long-eared bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	hoary wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat		C		2

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animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	little pied bat		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	southern purplespotted gudgeon				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i>	Mary River cod			E	4/3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i>	Oxleyan pygmy perch		V	E	1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Pseudomugilidae	<i>Pseudomugil signifer</i>	Pacific blue eye				1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora nobbi</i>	nobbi		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon		C		2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	bearded dragon		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Elseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle		E	CE	6
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>	saw-shelled turtle		C		2
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	green tree snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	wood gecko		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	bandy-bandy		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	eastern brown snake		C		2/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	eastern tiger snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	black-bellied swamp snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	eastern small-eyed snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless lizard		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus spaldingi</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Calyptotis lepidorostrum</i>			C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	<i>Varanus varius</i>	lace monitor		C		1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Rhizopogon</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Boletellus emodensis</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Trametes lactinea</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Thelephora</i>			C		1/1
plants	cycads	Zamiaceae	<i>Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi</i>			E	E	6/4
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes tenuifolia</i>	rock fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea incisa</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea ensifolia subsp. ensifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Schizaeaceae	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	snake fern		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	slender milkvine		V		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha longifolia</i>	star hair bush		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	shield pennywort		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	yellow buttons		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Rutidosia murchisonii</i>			C		2/2

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plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Byttneriaceae	<i>Seringia arborescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia brewsteri</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis arborea</i>	brush caper berry		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia vestita</i> var. <i>vestita</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia linearis</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	scaly ebony		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros fasciculosa</i>	grey ebony		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	ash quandong		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Agortia pedicellata</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Excoecaria dallachyana</i>	scrub poison tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> subsp. <i>stenophylla</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium intortum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	yellow peabush		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Aeschynomene falcata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea myrtoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	heathy mirbelia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Lotononis bainesii</i>	lotononis	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium pinnatum</i>	poor mans gold		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea spinosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma terrae-reginae</i>	xylosma		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Homalium alnifolium</i>	homalium		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	<i>Velleia spathulata</i>	wild pansies		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i> subsp. <i>argentea</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum simulans</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum gracile</i> var. <i>gracile</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia caerulea</i>	blue bladderwort		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Loganiaceae	<i>Mitrasacme paludosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Loranthaceae	<i>Dendrophthoe vitellina</i>	long-flowered mistletoe		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> subsp. <i>leiocalyx</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia</i> sp. (Comet L.Pedley 4091)			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia complanata</i>	flatstem wattle		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia attenuata</i>			V	V	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	sickle wattle		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia hubbardiana</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Moraceae	<i>Trophis scandens</i> subsp. <i>scandens</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Moraceae	<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	white sandpaper fig		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine angusta</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Gossia punctata</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	red bloodwood		C		1/1

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plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Ochrosperma lineare</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>	Gympie messmate		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Homoranthus virgatus</i>	twiggy homoranthus		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	thyme honeymyrtle		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bancroftii</i>	Bancroft's red gum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	red mahogany		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca pachyphylla</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum speciosum</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp box		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	weeping lilly pilly		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus latisinensis</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	prickly tea-tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum brachyandrum</i>	weeping tea-tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	tantoon		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> x <i>E. cloeziana</i>			C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i>	scribbly gum		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Picrodendraceae	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	quinine tree		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma defoliatum</i>	leafless milkwort		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia robur</i>	broad-leaved banksia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea actites</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	devil's rice		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Petrophile shirleyae</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea hilliana</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	small-leaved geebung		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea plurinervia</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea reptans</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	three-nerved willow hakea		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia aemula</i>	wallum banksia		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce multicaulis</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria daphnoides</i> var. <i>daphnoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Philotheca queenslandica</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Wide Bay boronia		NT		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia falcifolia</i>	wallum boronia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia rosmarinifolia</i>	forest boronia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	brush wilga		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Zieria smithii</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	small-leaved tuckeroo		C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	higher dicots	Simaroubaceae	<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>			V	V	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	devil's fig	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium debile</i>	frail trigger plant		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	grassy-leaved trigger-flower		C		3/3
plants	higher dicots	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	creeping lantana	Y			1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	dodder laurel		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Arecaceae	<i>Livistona decora</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> var. <i>laterale</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> var. <i>polystachyos</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis blakei</i> subsp. <i>blakei</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus apogon</i> var. <i>apogon</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	pithy swordsedg		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Chorizandra sphaerocephala</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus laevis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	soft twigrush		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Caustis recurvata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus bowmannii</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i>	tall flatsedg		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora rubra</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	swamp lily		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Johnsoniaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	yellow autumn lily		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Johnsoniaceae	<i>Tricoryne muricata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	vanilla plant		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	large tounge orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	brown beaks		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis parviflora</i>	tiny greenhood		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis chaetophora</i>			E		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra angustifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Eriochilus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Caleana major</i>	flying duck orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Glossodia minor</i>	small wax lip orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra nuda</i>	scented sun orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>			C		5/5
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas fordhamii</i>	banded helmet orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas undulatus</i>	tailed helmet orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	slender onion orchid		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	pixie caps		C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis spartinoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>	cockatoo grass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	whiskey grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum paniculatum</i>	Russell River grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eriachne glabrata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	wiry panic		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton tricarlinatus</i>	floating pondweed		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>			C		3/3
plants	monocots	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curly pondweed		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Restionaceae	<i>Sporadanthus caudatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Restionaceae	<i>Lepyrodiopsis scariosa</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Restionaceae	<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris juncea</i>	dwarf yellow-eye		C		1/1
plants	spike mosses	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	swamp selaginella		C		1/1
plants		Streptophyceae	<i>Chara</i>			C		1/1

CODES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E - Flora - likelihood of occurrence assessment

Species	NC Act status	Distribution	Seasonality	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Acacia attenuata</i>	Vulnerable	Occurs in high rainfall areas of south-east Queensland and is confined to coastal lowland sand plains (DotE 2016).	This species is a fast growing perennial shrub with a life span of between five (5) and ten (10) years (DotE 2016).	Occurs in seasonally waterlogged areas of wet heathland or heathland margins, open forest and woodland communities (DotE 2016).	May occur Suitable habitat present but no records are known within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Vulnerable	Recorded from scattered locations throughout Queensland and on the northern tablelands and north coast of NSW (TSSC 2008a).	This species is a short-lived perennial. December to May flowering/seed period (RBGDT 2015b). Reproductive material used for identification and this species typically dies down over winter.	Found in or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps as well as woodland (TSSC 2008a).	Unlikely to occur Suitable habitat present but no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	Vulnerable	Confined to the Lismore district, in north-east NSW, and the Tamborine Mountains and Springbrook, in south-east Queensland (TSSC 2008b).	Long-lived shrub/small tree. Fruiting recorded from July to October.	Subtropical rainforest/notophyll vine forest and wet sclerophyll forest (brush box woodland) with rainforest understorey between 150 and 550 m above sea level (TSSC 2008b). Occurs on rich black or dark brown clay and loam derived from basalt (TSSC 2008b).	Unlikely to occur No suitable habitat present and no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Near Threatened	Restricted to the coastal lowlands of the Wide Bay Region from Mooloolah River to Sandy Cape on Fraser Island, possibly north to Tinnanbar on the mainland (Qld DNR 2000).	Long-lived species. Flowering recorded from May – December (Qld DNR 2000).	A lowland species often occurs in moist or swampy areas or close to permanent streams (Qld DNR 2000).	Likely to occur Suitable habitat present and a previous record within 65 m of the project construction footprint.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i>		Found from the Nightcap Range north of Lismore in north-east NSW to Mount Larcom (near Gladstone) in south-east Queensland (TSSC 2008c)	Long-lived shrub/small tree. Flowering occurs from January to May and ripe fruits are present from May to November (TSSC 2008c)	Wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m in altitude (TSSC, 2008c).	Unlikely to occur Marginal habitat present but no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.

Species	NC Act status	Distribution	Seasonality	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i> Stinking laurel	Vulnerable	Known from Iluka in New South Wales to Fraser Island and east of Gympie in southern Queensland (TSSC 2008d).	This species is a long-lived tree. Flowering typically occurs from December to February (TSSC 2008d).	Grows in littoral rainforest, usually on sandy soils, with mature trees also growing on basalt soils (TSSC 2008d).	Unlikely to occur Marginal habitat present but no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i> Wedge-leaf tuckeroo	Vulnerable	Found from Mt Larcom in the north to Brisbane in the south and west to Mt Perry (TSSC 2008e).	Long-lived shrub/small tree. This species flowers from April to June (TSSC 2008e).	Occurs in dry rainforest vegetation types, including vine thicket communities on hillsides, stream beds and along riverbanks. Predominately found on dark brown sandy loams and sandy clay loams (pH 5-7.5) and rocky scree slopes (TSSC 2008e).	Unlikely to occur Suitable habitat present but no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Macrozamia pauli-guillielmi</i>	Endangered	Endemic to south-east Queensland where it is found in the Wide Bay district, from near the Isis River in the north, to near Wolvi in the south; also found on Fraser Island (Queensland Herbarium 2007).	Long-lived cycad. Coning (fruit production) events only occur every 4–6 years. Seed becomes ripe in March to April (Queensland Herbarium 2007).	Scattered in open woodland, almost always on siliceous sand deposits from old beach dunes (Queensland Herbarium 2007).	Confirmed present Recorded during the GHD 2012 survey and GHD 2016 survey.
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	Vulnerable	Confined to south-east Queensland from Red Ridge north of Gympie south to The Streamers, east of Emu Vale (Qld DNR 2000).	Long-lived vine. Flowering recorded most of the year but mainly from November to March (Qld DNR 2000).	Most commonly found in open eucalypt forest and woodland communities on hillslopes and ridge tops on well drained shallow soils (TSSC, 2008f).	Unlikely to occur No suitable habitat present and no records are known within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Phaius australis</i> Lesser Swamp-orchid	Endangered	Occurs north of the Evans Head area in northern New South Wales to the Barron River in northeast Queensland (TSSC 2008g).	This species flowers in spring (September to November) (TSSC 2008g).	The species is commonly associated with wet heath/sedgeland wetlands, swampy grassland or swampy forest and often where broad-leaved paperbark (<i>Melaleuca quinquinervia</i>) and swamp mahogany (<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>) are (TSSC 2008g).	Unlikely to occur Marginal habitat present but no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Phebalium distans</i> Mt Berryman phebalium	Endangered	Found in South Eastern Queensland; populations are known from Mount Berryman, Kingaroy and Mount Walla (DotE 2016).	This species is a long-lived shrub/small tree that flowers in spring (DotE 2016).	Vegetation associations in which this species occur include microphyll to notophyll vine forest, low microphyll vine forest and semi-evergreen vine thicket (DotE 2016).	Unlikely to occur No suitable habitat present and no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.

Species	NC Act status	Distribution	Seasonality	Habitat requirements	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Pterostylis chaetophora</i>	Endangered	Found from south-east Queensland to central-east New South Wales (Qld DNR 2000).	There is limited information on the flowering period in Queensland; however, herbarium records for collections of this species in south-east Queensland indicate flowering during October, in-line with information from NSW (RBGDT 2015a).	Recorded from rocky areas in dry open sclerophyll forest and woodland; appears to colonise disturbed ground (Qld DNR 2000).	May occur Potentially suitable habitat present but no records are known within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Vulnerable	Known to occur in several localities between Scawfell Island, near Mackay, and Goomboorian, north of Gympie (TSSC 2008h).	Long lived shrub. This species flowers from November to March (TSSC 2008h).	Occurs in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins. Also found in open forests and woodlands. Associated with permanent and temporary watercourses. Occurs on lithosols, skeletal soils, loam soils, sands, silts and sands with clay subsoils (TSSC 2008h).	Unlikely to occur Suitable habitat present but no records are known within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Vulnerable	Occurs between the Bunya Mountains in south-east Queensland to north-east Victoria and as far inland as the southern, central and northern tablelands in New South Wales and the Toowoomba region (DotE 2016)	Flowers and fruits throughout the year on the coast, and during summer at higher altitudes (DotE 2016)	A semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, notably Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>). Occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp sites.	Unlikely to occur Marginal habitat present but no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Triunia robusta</i>	Endangered	Restricted to a small area on Queensland's Sunshine Coast, between Pomona and Woombye, mainly in the Maroochy River catchment area (Qld DNR 2000).	Long-lived tree. Flowers occur in October and November, and fruits in March and May (TSSC 2008i).	Typically grows in notophyll vine forest, or mixed tall open forest with a rainforest understorey. Most populations occur within 25 m of streams, on south or south-east facing slopes or river terraces, with a few populations at higher topographic positions away from watercourses (TSSC 2008i).	Unlikely to occur Marginal habitat present but no records are known within 10 km of the project construction footprint.

Appendix F - Fauna - likelihood of occurrence assessment

Terrestrial fauna

Species	Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Birds			
<i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i> regent honeyeater	Critically endangered (EPBC Act) Endangered (NC Act)	Mostly occur in dry box-ironbark eucalypt woodland and dry sclerophyll forest associations, wherein they prefer the most fertile sites available, e.g. along creek flats, or in broad river valleys and foothills (DotE, 2016).	Unlikely to occur Species habitat not present within the project study area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> Coxen's fig parrot	Endangered (EPBC Act) Endangered (NC Act)	Occurs in rainforest habitats including subtropical rainforest, dry rainforest, littoral and developing littoral rainforest, and vine forest (DotE, 2016). Prefers areas with high diversity of fig species. Has also been recorded in sub-littoral mixed scrub; corridors of riparian vegetation in woodland, open woodland or other types of cleared or partially-cleared habitat; and isolated stands of fig or other trees on urban, agricultural or cleared land (DotE 2016).	May occur Some suitable habitat within project study area, limited suitability within project construction footprint. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Erythroriorchis radiatus</i> Red goshawk	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Endangered (NC Act)	Prefers mosaic of vegetation types of wooded and forested areas. Areas close to permanent water also preferred. Variation in structures provides cover for ambush of prey with areas open enough for fast attack and flight. Nesting occurs in tall trees within 1 km of permanent water (Marchant & Higgins 1993).	May occur Some suitable habitat within project study area, limited suitability within project construction footprint. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i> squatter pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> , <i>Acacia</i> or <i>Callitris</i> species, within 3 km of a suitable, permanent or seasonal waterbody. Well-draining, gravelly, sandy or loamy soils with patchy, tussock-grassy understories (DotE 2016).	Unlikely to occur Limited suitable habitat within project study area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i> swift parrot	Endangered Marine (EPBC Act) Endangered (NC Act)	Prefers dry open eucalypt forest and woodlands on the mainland with a preference for some eucalypt species. Also often in urban areas, parks and gardens, farmlands and remnant eucalypt patches. Breeding only occurs in Tasmania. Infrequently recorded in Queensland (Higgins 1999).	Unlikely to occur Limited suitable habitat within project study area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.

Species	Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Rostratula australis</i> Australian painted snipe	Endangered Marine (EPBC Act) Endangered (NC Act)	Prefers shallow freshwater wetlands and other ephemeral or permanent waterbodies (e.g. lakes, swamps, dams) with emergent vegetation. Nests among tall rank grass, reeds, rushes or samphire (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	May occur Some suitable habitat within project study area (Melaleuca swamp), limited suitability within project construction footprint. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i> black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Rainforest and forests experiencing 770-1200 mm rainfall per annum. Prefers low closed forest in particular semi-evergreen vine thicket and other vine forest complexes. Required deep leaf litter. Nests within rainforest or under lantana thicket (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	May occur Species habitat present within project study area, specifically regional ecosystem 12.3.2 (riparian vegetation). Sub-optimal habitat present within project construction footprint. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i> glossy black cockatoo	Vulnerable (NC Act)	Woodland areas dominated by she-oak <i>Allocasuarina</i> , or open sclerophyll forests and woodlands with a stratum of <i>Allocasuarina</i> beneath <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> or <i>Angophora</i> (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010). Strong fidelity shown to feed trees (nine (9) species of <i>Allocasuarina</i> and <i>Casuarina</i>). Nesting occurs in large hollows (Hourigan 2012).	Confirmed present Species habitat including food trees present within the project study area and project construction footprint. Chewed seed cones recorded during field surveys. Two (2) individuals confirmed present within 2 km of the project construction footprint during field surveys.
Frogs			
<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i> giant barred frog	Endangered (EPBC Act) Endangered (NC Act)	Shallow, rocky streams of rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests between 100 and 1,000 m, or deeper, slower moving streams with steep banks in lower lying areas (Hines et al. 2002).	May occur Some suitable habitat within project study area, limited suitability within project construction footprint. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Crinia tinnula</i> wallum froglet	Vulnerable (NC Act)	Found along ephemeral waterbodies in sub-coastal wet heath, in acid paperbark (Melaleuca) swamps and sedge swamps in areas of sandy soil and sandstone, rarely encountered around coastal lakes (Meyer et al. 2006).	Likely to occur Species habitat present within project study area (Melaleuca swamp), sub-optimal habitat within project construction footprint. Six (6) previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Litoria cooloolensis</i> Cooloola sedgefrog	Near Threatened (NC Act)	Occurs in nutrient deficient acidic ephemeral lakes (pH <5.5) in coastal wallum (Meyer et al. 2006). Typically associated with emergent reeds.	May occur Sub-optimal habitat present within project study area (Melaleuca swamp). Limited suitable habitat within project construction footprint. One (1) previous record within 5 km of the project construction footprint.

Species	Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Litoria freycineti</i> Wallum rocketfrog	Vulnerable (NC Act)	Inhabits coastal wet heath where it can be found around sedge swamps, freshwater lakes and drainage lines on low nutrient soils. Animals have been recorded a considerable distance from water in eucalypt forest near wet heath habitat (Meyer et al. 2006)	May occur Sub-optimal habitat present within project study area (Melaleuca swamp). Limited suitable habitat within project construction footprint. One (1) previous record within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
Mammals			
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i> large-eared pied bat, large pied bat	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (EPBC Act)	Most commonly found in dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands, but also known from rainforest edges and wetter sclerophyll forests. Roosting occurs in sandstone cliff/escarpment adjacent to higher fertility sites, particularly box gum woodlands or river/rainforest corridors which are used for foraging (Churchill 2008; DotE 2016).	May occur Some suitable foraging habitat within project study area. No suitable roosting habitat. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> northern quoll	Endangered (EPBC Act)	Most common on rocky escarpment, though also known from eucalypt forest and woodland, near human settlements and occasionally in rainforest. Terrestrial and arboreal with varying den sites using tree hollows, logs, rock crevices, burrows. Only occasional records as far south as Maleny (Strahan 2008).	Unlikely to occur Some suitable habitat within project study area, limited suitability within project construction footprint. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint and majority of the population occur north of Gracemere in central Queensland.
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Inhabit a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by Eucalyptus species. In Queensland, Koalas are also found in vegetation communities dominated by Melaleuca or Casuarina species (DotE 2016)	Likely to occur Habitat present within the project construction footprint represents habitat critical to the survival of the species. Three (3) koala food trees present. No evidence of kolas within the project construction footprint but two (2) previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> long-nosed potoroo (SE mainland)	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Range of vegetation types from warm temperate rainforest, tall open forest with dense ground layer to thick coastal heaths. Feeds on fungi and underground roots so prefers loose soils for digging. Only known from a small area of southern Queensland that extends into northern New South Wales (DERM 2010).	Unlikely to occur Limited suitable habitat within project study area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> grey-headed flying-fox	Vulnerable (EPBC Act)	The species is organised around roost sites commonly formed in gullies, typically not far from water and usually in vegetation with a dense canopy. Bats commute daily to foraging areas, typically within 15 km of the day roost where they feed on a wide variety of flowering and fruiting plants including the blossoms of eucalypts (Strahan 2008).	May occur Suitable habitat present within project survey area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.

Species	Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Reptiles			
<i>Delma torquata</i> Collared delma	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Normally inhabits eucalypt-dominated woodlands and open-forests in Alluvium (river and creek flats), undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks, and sandstone ranges. Regional ecosystems 11.3.2; 11.9.10; 11.10.1; and 11.10.4. Requires rocks, logs, bark and other coarse woody debris, and mats of leaf litter (DotE 2016)	Unlikely to occur Limited suitable habitat within project study area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Egernia rugosa</i> Yakka skink	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Open dry sclerophyll forest, woodland and scrub. The core habitat of this species is within the Mulga Lands and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions. Common woodland and open forest types include: brigalow; mulga; bendee; lancewood; belah; poplar box; ironbark; white cypress pine. Commonly found in cavities under and between partly buried rocks, logs or tree stumps, root cavities and abandoned animal burrows (DotE 2016).	Unlikely to occur Limited suitable habitat within project study area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Furina dunmalli</i> Dunmall's snake	Vulnerable (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the south-eastern interior of Queensland. Primarily recorded at elevations between 200–500 m above sea level (DotE 2016).	Unlikely to occur Limited suitable habitat within project study area. No previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.

Aquatic fauna

Species	Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Mammals			
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> platypus	Special Least Concern (NC Act)	Live in rivers east of the Great Dividing Range. This species inhabit in and close to freshwater creeks, slow moving rivers, lakes adjoined by rivers and built water storages such as dams (DERM 2011).	Likely to occur Suitable foraging habitat present within project study area. Limited suitable for borrowing habitat due to sandy substrate. One (1) previous record within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
Fish			
<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i> Australian lungfish	Vulnerable (EPBC Act)	Prefers slow flowing rivers and still water and most common in deep pools (3-10 m). Found over mud, sand and gravelly substrates. In the Mary River is associated with instream woody debris, overhanging vegetation and dense macrophyte beds. Spawning occurs in shallow free flowing reaches, usually with macrophytes (Pusey et al. 2004).	Confirmed present Suitable habitat present within project study area. No suitable breeding habitat observed. Two (2) individuals confirmed present within the project study area, downstream of the project construction footprint. Three (3) previous records of the species within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Maccullochella mariensis</i> Mary River cod	Endangered (EPBC Act)	Occurs only in the Mary River system in a range of habitat types, from high gradient rocky upland streams to large slow-flowing pools in lowland areas. Preference thought to be for deep, shady, slow-flowing pools of mud/clay substrate with abundant woody debris (including logs) (Pusey et al. 2004). Adult cod may move in excess of 30 km either upstream or downstream during high stream flows (Simpson and Jackson 1996).	Likely to occur Suitable habitat present within the project construction footprint. Coondoo Creek is a known important habitat area for the Mary River Cod. Three (3) previous records within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
<i>Nannoperca oxleyana</i> Oxleyan pygmy perch	Endangered (EPBC Act) Vulnerable (NC Act)	Occurs in banksia dominated heath or wallum habitats. pH usually ranges from 5.9-7.2 depending on recent rainfall. This species usually inhabits water with a high proportion of aquatic plant cover (DotE 2016).	Likely to occur Suitable habitat present within project study area, although sub-optimal within project construction footprint due to deep water and absence of aquatic vegetation. One (1) previous record within 5 km of the project construction footprint.
Reptiles			
<i>Elusor macrurus</i> Mary River turtle	Endangered (EPBC Act) Endangered (NC Act)	Endemic to the Mary River catchment. Occurs in flowing, well oxygenated sections of streams. This species prefers habitat that consists of riffles (particularly productive parts of a river that are shallow with fast-flowing, aerated water) and shallow stretches with deeper, flowing pools. The species is found in areas with underwater shelter, such as sparse to dense macrophyte cover, submerged logs and rock crevices (DotE 2016). Nesting	Likely to occur Suitable habitat present within the project study area. No suitable nesting habitat. Species previously recorded downstream in Tinanna Creek.

Species	Status	Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
		occurs on sandy loam banks in traditional areas.	
<i>Elseya albagula</i> White-throated snapping turtle	Critically endangered (<i>EPBC Act</i>) Endangered (<i>NC Act</i>)	Endemic to the Mary, Burnett and Fitzroy River catchments. Prefers clear, flowing, well-oxygenated waters. Requires shelter such as submerged logs and undercut banks (TSSC 2014). Nesting occurs on sandy loam banks in traditional areas.	Confirmed present Suitable habitat present within the project study area. No suitable nesting habitat. Three (3) juveniles were captured within the project construction footprint during field surveys. Six (6) previous records of the species within 5 km of the project construction footprint.

Appendix G - Species profiles

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)

The koala is listed as vulnerable under both the *EPBC Act* and *NC Act*. This species is endemic to Australia, and its distribution extends from north-eastern Queensland to the south-east corner of South Australia (DotE 2016). The koala is currently widespread in coastal and inland areas, although the occurrence of individuals is not continuous and often defined by environmental variables. Distribution of the koala is influenced by altitude (<800 m above sea level), temperature, and leaf moisture. As a consequence of translocations, a number of sub-populations of the species also occur outside of the biological species range, particularly in south-eastern South Australia and parts of Victoria (DotE 2016).

Koalas inhabit a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical rainforest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by *Eucalyptus* species (DotE 2016). The koala is a leaf-eating species that feeds primarily on the foliage of *Eucalyptus* species during lowlight hours. The species is not territorial and home ranges of individuals commonly overlap. Female koalas are able to produce one (1) offspring per year, with births occurring between October and May. Juvenile koalas become independent at about 12 months of age (DotE 2016).

Populations of koala have been heavily impacted over the years, with once large populations in Queensland declining due to a number of threatening processes. Major threats to koalas include:

- Habitat loss and fragmentation;
- Vehicle strike;
- Predation from domestic or feral dogs;
- Disease; and
- Climate change and drought (DotE 2016).

Glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*)

The glossy black-cockatoo is listed as vulnerable under the *NC Act*. Historically, the species has a widespread distribution ranging to the south-east border of Queensland and inland to Augathella and Tambo. Distribution also extends south into New South Wales, spreading inland to the Central Western Plains of New South Wales, and also in the eastern Gippsland region of Victoria. An isolated population of glossy black-cockatoo is also known to occur on Kangaroo Island in South Australia (Hourigan 2012; OEH 2014).

The species generally inhabits coastal woodlands and drier forest areas, open inland woodlands or timbered watercourse where casuarinas are common (Hourigan 2012; OEH 2014). Breeding commonly occurs in large eucalypts, where hollows are used as nests in vertical branches, stems or in trunk cavities. The species requires a combination of land resources including feeding trees, nesting sites, roosting areas, and water availability, and the loss of any one (1) of these resources could compromise the success of a population to persist in the landscape (Hourigan 2012; OEH 2014).

Habitat loss, due to the clearing of trees required for nesting and feeding, has been a major threat to the glossy black-cockatoo. Changes in patterns of bushfires in eastern Australia have also significantly contributed to the loss of habitat (Hourigan 2012; OEH 2014). Other threats to the glossy black-cockatoo include:

- Predation from feral cats and possums; and
- Competition for nests with galahs and introduced honeybees.

Wallum froglet (*Crinia tinnula*)

The wallum froglet is listed as vulnerable under the *NC Act*. The species is restricted to freshwater swamps in lowland coastal areas, and is found in association with nutrient-poor sandy soils supporting vegetation communities such as heath, sedgeland and woodland (DERM 2013; Meyer 2006). The species' range historically extended from north of Bundaberg in Queensland to Sydney in New South Wales; however, distribution has been significantly reduced and fragmented. The species now only occurs in lowland coastal habitats in south-east Queensland and north-east New South Wales, and on the sand islands off the Queensland coast (DERM 2013; Meyer 2006).

The wallum froglet is a nocturnal, and often can be found utilising crayfish burrows and leaf litter as shelter during the day. Adults feed on small arthropods, whilst tadpoles feed on sediment, detritus and algae. The species relies on acidic swamps and lakes in lowland coastal habitats as essential breeding habitat. Breeding usually occurs in autumn or early winter, but has been recorded in all seasons following rain (DERM 2013; Meyer 2006).

Significant population and range declines of the wallum froglet have been associated with habitat loss, fragmentation and modification from agricultural and urban development, the establishment of exotic pine plantations and sandmining (DERM 2013; Meyer 2006). Other threatening processes include:

- Predation of eggs and larvae by exotic fish species;
- Habitat degradation as a result of exotic flora and fauna;
- Inappropriate fire regimes;
- Drainage of habitat;
- Decline in water quality;
- Use of biocides during weed and mosquito control; and
- Human introduced disease (DERM 2013; Meyer 2006).

Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*)

The platypus is listed as special least concern wildlife under the *NC Act*. Special least concern wildlife are those species considered as having inherent value and potential importance for the maintenance of ecosystem processes. Special least concern fauna are also considered a source of genetic information integral to an understanding of the evolution of the Australian biota and a genetic resource of potential benefit to society. These species are also considered culturally significant.

Platypus are found in eastern Australia from far north Queensland to Tasmania. In Queensland, the species inhabits rivers east of the Great Dividing Range, and some western-flowing streams (DEHP 2011). Platypus habitat includes freshwater creeks, slow-moving rivers, lakes joined by rivers, and built water storages such as farm dams. Preferred habitat for the species is defined as areas that have steep, well vegetated banks (Grant and Temple-Smith 1998). Platypus occupy a wide range of aquatic habitats, are tolerant of degraded systems, and show notable

adaptability (Grant and Temple-Smith 1998). Burrows are built in river banks, just above water level and often among a tangle of tree roots (DEHP 2011).

Platypus mostly live alone, but can share a water body with several other platypus. Platypus show fidelity to home ranges with daily foraging movements of several kilometres. Platypus eat small aquatic invertebrates such as insect larvae, freshwater shrimps, and crayfish. The species detects electrical currents in the water with its bill and this is used to find prey. Dawn and dusk are periods of increased activity (DEHP 2011). Platypus can remain submerged underwater for up to 10 minutes (DEHP 2011).

In Queensland, platypus mate in August. After mating, the female increases consumption of food and builds a nesting burrow. Nursing burrows can be up to 30 m long. The female platypus blocks herself into the burrow with dirt to protect herself from floodwater and predators. After laying two (2) soft-shelled eggs, the female curls up to incubate the eggs by holding them to her stomach with her tail. Incubation for the 17 mm eggs takes about 1-2 weeks. Tiny young are born naked, blind and with undeveloped limbs. The young stay in the burrow for weaning, while the mother leaves to forage. After about five (5) weeks, the mother spends more time away from her young. At four (4) months, the young venture out of the burrow and are fully grown by the time they're one (1) year old (DEHP 2011).

Platypus were hunted for their fur early last century. This practice has since ceased and the species is now legally protected under the *NC Act*. The key threatening processes to platypus include:

- Pollution to waterways;
- Increased algal growths;
- Siltation and destruction of riparian vegetation which put platypus burrows under increasing pressure; and
- Predators including snakes, water rats, goannas, foxes, and crocodiles.

Australian lungfish (*Neoceratodus forsteri*)

The Australian lungfish is listed as vulnerable under the *EPBC Act*. The species is restricted to South-Eastern Queensland, with its natural distribution being the Mary, Burnett and possibly Brisbane and North Pine Rivers. Australian lungfish have also been introduced to other rivers and dams including the Condamine and Coomera Rivers and the Enoggera Reservoir (DotE 2016).

Within the Mary River catchment, the lungfish occurs from the Mary River Barrage near Tiaro, up to Conondale in the upper catchment. Individuals have been recorded in large tributaries including Tinana Creek, Coondoo Creek, Wide Bay Creek, Obi Obi Creek, Munna Creek and Yabba Creek (Kind 2002).

The Australian lungfish inhabits permanent vegetated pools that are still or slow-flowing. Dense macrophyte beds, submerged riparian vegetation, woody debris and submerged rocks are particularly important habitat features (Kind 2002). They shelter in complex, shaded habitat. The species avoids open water, and very seldom uses rocky habitat and eroded banks, which are uncommon in the Mary River (DotE 2016). Adult lungfish generally occupy depths between 2-3 metres (Brooks and Kind 2002).

Australian lungfish spawns at night between August and December, with peak activity in late October. Spawning occurs amongst aquatic macrophytes with *Vallisneria gigantea* the most commonly used species. The Australian lungfish is a benthic omnivore which primarily forages at night (DotE 2016). The species is largely sedentary but can make annual movements to and from spawning ground (Kind 2002).

Key threatening process to the Australian lungfish include:

- Impoundments causing restriction of movement, degradation of water quality, inundation of breeding habitat and injury and mortality;
- Long-lived species with low juvenile survival;
- Recreational fishing;
- Introduced fish species; and
- Loss of riparian habitat (DotE 2016).

Mary River cod (*Maccullochella mariensis*)

The Mary River cod is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act*. Historically, Mary River cod were distributed throughout the Mary, Brisbane-Stanley, Albert-Logan and Coomera River systems (Wagner and Jackson 1993). Now, this species is found only in the Mary River catchment and there are reportedly less than 600 individuals remaining in the population (Simpson and Jackson 1996). The distribution of the Mary River cod has also declined within the Mary River catchment and it is estimated the species now occurs in less than 30% of its original range (Simpson and Jackson 1996).

There are 3 areas within the Mary River system where cod are relatively abundant. These are Tinana-Coondoo Creek upstream from Tinana Barrage, Six Mile Creek downstream from Lake Macdonald, and upper Obi Obi Creek. These natural subpopulations are isolated from one-another by impoundments and the main river channel (Simpson and Jackson 1996).

Tinana-Coondoo Creek provides one of the best refuges for cod in the Mary River catchment (Simpson and Jackson 1996). The range of Mary River cod in Tinana-Coondoo Creek extends at least 30 km into Coondoo Creek and down to at least Tallegalla Weir in Tinana Creek. This makes a total stream length of at least 70 km, only 25-30% of which (i.e. 17-21 km) comprises large pool habitats that are likely to provide permanent habitat for cod (Simpson 1994). Based on this data and electrofishing surveys, the cod population in this creek system is estimated at around 250 individuals (personal communication, J. Koehn).

Mary River cod occur in a variety of habitat types within the Mary River catchment, from high gradient, rocky, upland streams, to large, slow-flowing pools in lowland areas. Deep slow moving pools with abundant instream timber and heavy shading by overhanging vegetation are the preferred habitat. Areas of open water were usually avoided (Simpson and Jackson 1996).

The Mary River cod is largely territorial and occupies a particular home range between 70 m and 1 km in length for up to several years (Simpson and Mapleston 2002). Large scale movement in excess of 30 km either upstream or downstream can occur during high flow events (Simpson and Jackson 1996).

The Mary River cod are ambush predators and adults mainly consume fish (DotE 2016). Submerged logs and branches (snags) are used as cover from which to ambush prey, as resting sites, and as nesting sites (DotE 2016). The cod are often found within metres of woody debris structures (Simpson and Mapleston 2002). Spawning occurs during spring when water temperatures reach above 20 °C (Harris and Rowland 1996). Hollow logs are thought to be used as spawning sites (Simpson and Mapleston 2002).

The key threatening processes to the Mary River cod include:

- Excessive siltation and in filling of pools as a result of land clearing and grazing
- Reduction in abundance of instream woody debris as a result of riparian vegetation clearing;
- Restriction of movement;
- Competition with non-indigenous fish species;
- Overfishing during the late 1800s and early 1900s;
- Water quality degradation and pollution; and
- Impoundments causing restriction of movement, degradation of water quality, loss of instream woody debris.

Other potential threats due to the small isolated populations including disease, loss of genetic variability and inbreeding (DotE 2016; Simpson and Jackson 1996).

Oxleyan pygmy perch (*Nannoperca oxleyana*)

The oxleyan pygmy perch is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act* and vulnerable under the *NC Act*. The oxleyan pygmy perch has a restricted and patchy distribution between Fraser Island and northern New South Wales. The species is known from approximately 20 localities in Queensland (Arthington et al. 1996; Thompson et al. 2000) and approximately 25-30 localities in northern New South Wales (Knight 2000). Within Queensland, the species has been recorded from Searys, Carland and Coondoo/Tinana Creeks in the Tin Can Bay area; the Noosa River and its tributaries; Marcus, Mellum and Blue Gum creeks near the Glasshouse Mountains; and Burpengary Creek, Deception Bay (NSW DPI 2005).

The oxleyan pygmy perch inhabits coastal heath or 'wallum' habitats defined as acidic freshwater systems which drain through sandy coastal *Banksia spp*-dominated heath or wallum vegetation assemblages (NSW DPI 2005). Oxleyan pygmy perch have also been found in creeks that run into adjacent areas out of wallum heath.

Key habitat features include dense emergent and submerged marginal vegetation (60—80% cover), leaf litter beds, and occasionally woody debris if present (Arthington et al. 1996; Thompson et al. 2000). They are often found amongst fine rootlets of riparian vegetation growing into the stream (DotE 2016)

Spawning in the species generally occurs between October and December but may continue as late as May. Water temperatures above 20°C are required to trigger breeding with eggs deposited on aquatic vegetation or substrate (NSW DPI 2005; DotE 2016). The oxleyan pygmy perch feeds primarily on aquatic insects and their larvae (Allen 1989) as well as diatoms, filamentous algae and a few terrestrial insects (NSW DPI 2005). The species is not known to undertake large scale upstream or downstream migrations.

Key threatening processes to the oxleyan pygmy perch include:

- Loss of coastal health vegetation as a result of urban development, agriculture, forestry and mining;
- Habitat degradation as a result of increased siltation, riparian vegetation clearing, pollution and channelisation of creeks;
- Restriction of movement, particularly during high flow events and overland flows;
- Introduced fish species;
- Aquarium collecting; and

- Loss of genetic diversity (DotE 2016; NSW DPI 2005).

Mary River turtle (*Elusor macrurus*)

The Mary River turtle is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act* and endangered under the *NC Act*. The Mary River turtle is endemic to the Mary River where it primarily occurs in the mainstream of the Mary River and major tributaries, including Tinnana Creek, Yabba Creek and Obi Obi Creek (Limpus 2008).

The Mary River turtle generally inhabits well-oxygenated pools associated with riffle zones. Habitat pools vary in depth from 1 - 6 m and generally have a sand or gravel bottom, steep sides and an abundance of submerged shelter in the form of fallen logs, boulders, undercut banks and aquatic vegetation. Very little information is known about the habitat requirements of hatchling turtles; however, rocky outcrops are thought to be of importance (Flakus 2002).

Nesting of the Mary River turtle is primarily restricted to alluvial sand/loam banks that occur in depositional areas. These banks generally form at the river's edge and extend back into the immediate riparian zone; however, islands are also known to occur in places. There is insufficient evidence available on species specific nesting requirements to accurately describe optimal nesting bank conditions; however, banks are generally large, steep and sparsely vegetated. Eggs are laid 2- 50 m away from the waters' edge and are an average of 2.3 m above water level (Flakus 2002; Flakus and Connell 2008). Nesting occurs from October to December and females are thought to return to the same nesting banks each year. The majority of aggregated nesting occurs at traditional nesting banks immediately upstream from Tiaro. Limited turtle nesting has been observed outside this area.

The home range of the Mary River turtle is small with daily movements averaging 200 m. During the breeding season, female turtles may make average daily movements of around 2 km, however, migrations of up to 7 km have been recorded (Flakus 2002). Male turtles are also known to increase movement during the breeding season. During flooding events, the Mary River turtle moves upstream against the current into small creeks, backwaters or eddies. When the water flow subsides, the turtles move back to the same pool from which they originated (Flakus 2002). Movement over land is only known to occur between adjacent pools.

Adult Mary River turtles are primarily herbivorous with aquatic plants making up 79% of their diet. Two (2) percent of their diet consists of buds, seeds and fruit from terrestrial plants while aquatic insect larvae make up the remainder of their diet. Freshwater mussels (*Velesio ambiguus*) are thought to be an occasional food. In comparison, the diet of hatchling and juvenile turtles consists of aquatic insect larvae (53%), freshwater sponges (21%) and aquatic plants (25%) (Cann and Leger 1994, Flakus 2002).

The Mary River turtle has the ability to respire aquatically with hatchlings obtaining up to 50% of their total oxygen requirements from the water (Clark 2008). Aquatic respiration is achieved via diffusion over the skin or by active ventilation of the cloacal bursae. Being able to supplement aerial oxygen stores with aquatic oxygen allows this turtle species to significantly increase dive duration and reduce surfacing frequency. Hatchling Mary River turtles are able to remain submerged underwater for over 2.5 days without surfacing for air. Benefits of increased dive duration include more time for foraging (particularly in riffles), reduced predator exposure and decreased energetic costs of surfacing.

Illegal poaching during the 1960's and 1970's and high nest predation by feral dogs, foxes and goannas, has result in a 90% reduction in Mary River turtle nesting in the last 50 years (Flakus and Connell 2008). The long term, pervasive and intense egg loss from predation and cattle trampling of nests has been identified as a critical threat to the species (Limpus 2008).