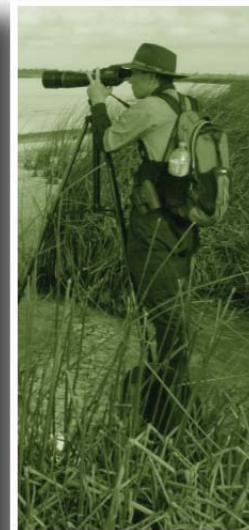
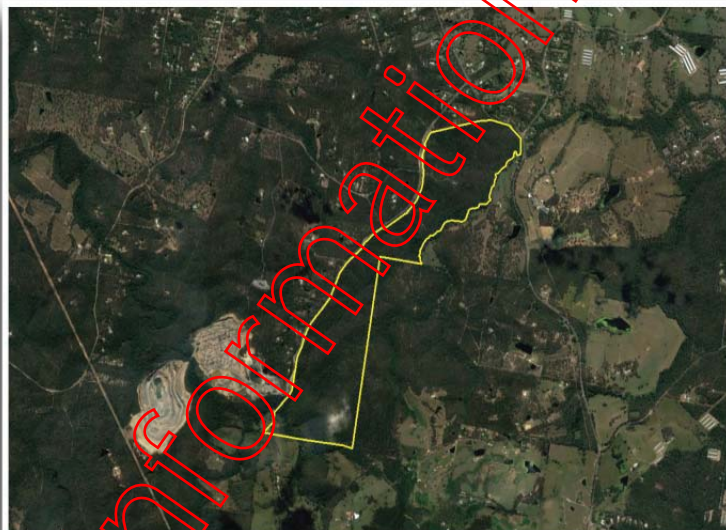


ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT EASTERN ESCARPMENT CONSERVATION AREA REDLAND CITY

Prepared for
MAK Planning



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Signed on behalf of
Biodiversity Assessment and Management Pty Ltd

Date: 13 March 2017



Managing Director

EASTERN ESCARPMENT CONSERVATION AREA ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MT COTTON, REDLAND CITY

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Table of Terms and Abbreviations

BAAM	Biodiversity Assessment and Management Pty Ltd
DEHP	Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
EECAP	Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area Plan
EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NC Act	Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
RCC	Redland City Council
SMP	Species Management Program
SPP	Queensland State Planning Policy
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area Plan (EECAP) is intended to guide the protection and use of the Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area. This project is to prepare the EECAP and to make recommendations for ongoing management of the reserve including planning for a set of interconnected roads and looping trails (including fire trails) for walkers, runners, horse-riders, mountain bikers and for Conservation Area management access.

Biodiversity Assessment and Management Pty Ltd (BAAM) has been engaged by MAK Planning and Design Pty Ltd to provide input on in the ecological aspects of the EECAP. This involves a desktop analysis to identify values and potential constraints within the Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area.

Specifically, this report provides the following information:

- A description of currently recognised ecological values for the Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area, including the results of previous studies and database records, where available;
- An account of any flora and/or fauna species of special conservation significance known or considered likely to occur within the site and/or adjacent areas that could be affected by development for access and future management practices of the study area; and
- A constraints analysis and risk assessment to identify the potential consideration for future development and conservation management of the study area.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The ESCAP is intended to cover the entire Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area. This includes the following land parcels:

- Lot 1, SP200199
- Lot 3, RP176650.

Together, these land parcels cover an area of approximately 187 hectares, which is hereafter referred to as the “study area” (**Figure 1.1**).

2.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY

A desktop review was undertaken to broadly characterise the currently recognised ecological values of the study area, with an emphasis on ecological communities and flora and fauna species that are protected under federal and state legislation. This included a review of the following information:

- Commonwealth EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool, to identify any matters of national environmental significance (MNES) known or likely to occur within the site;
- State mapping of vegetation, wetlands and habitats, to identify any matters of state environmental significance (MSES) known or likely to occur within the site;
- Queensland Wildlife Online and Atlas of Living Australia databases, to identify any species of conservation significance known from the vicinity;
- Overlay mapping under the Redland City Planning Scheme, to identify any matters of local environmental significance (MLES) considered to occur within the site;
- Previous studies from the site or local area, including the Land Management Plan for Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area, Don and Christine Conservation Area and Ford Road Conservation Area (RSC 2007);
- Additional ecological data held by Redland City Council (RCC) for the study area and surrounds; and
- Interpretation of aerial photography.

2.1.1 Assessment of Likelihood

In order to assist in the determination of the study area’s value to significant species, a likelihood of occurrence exercise was completed. The assessment used the following four categories to determine the probability of conservation significant flora and fauna species occurring in the habitats available or previously available within the study area:

- **Known to occur:** the species has been detected during field assessment and is not now considered locally extinct.



LEGEND

- Study Area
- Drainage
- Roads - Major; Minor
- Railway

Scale 1 : 75 000

0 1 2.5km

Aerial Photo: Google May 2016

Client MAK Planning and Design Pty Ltd		
Design	BAAM	22.12.2016
Drawn	Bentline MP	22.12.2016
Scale	1:75,000	# 0424-001
Cad File	BAAM_EA01.dwg	NTP 52

Project Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area Ecological Assessment	
Title Location of Study Area	FIGURE 1.1

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- **Likely to occur:** a medium to high probability the species occurs in or regularly visits the study area because suitable habitat occurs, the study area is within the known distribution of the species, there are past records of the species in the vicinity, and the species is not considered locally extinct.
- **Potential to occur:** either: (a) there are no past records of the species in the vicinity but suitable habitat occurs and there is insufficient information on the distribution of the species (e.g. it is naturally rare and/or difficult to detect) to categorise the species as likely or unlikely to occur; or (b) there are past records of the species in the vicinity of the study area but habitat in the study area is marginal or spatially limited meaning that the species' presence on the study area would be transitory at best.
- **Unlikely to occur:** a very low probability that the species occurs in the study area because: (a) suitable habitat does not occur; or (b) the study area is outside the known distribution of the species; or (c) the species is considered locally extinct; or (d) there are no records of the species in the local region despite adequate survey effort; or (e) suitable habitat occurs, the study area is within the known distribution of the species and there are past records of the species in the vicinity but the species has not been observed despite sufficient spatial and temporal survey effort for detecting the species.

3.0 CURRENTLY RECOGNISED ECOLOGICAL VALUES

3.1 MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

The results from an EPBC Protected Matters Search completed for the site are provided in **Appendix 1**. The relevant MNES are discussed in **Sections 3.3.1-3.3.3**. It should be noted that the EPBC Act Online Protected Matters Search Tool, whilst based on some species records, relies on modelling of suitable habitats and is largely predictive.

3.1.1 *Threatened Ecological Communities*

The Protected Matters Search Tool identifies one threatened ecological community (TEC) listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*

1999 (EPBC Act) that may occur within the site, namely the 'Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia' TEC, listed as Critically Endangered.

State vegetation mapping (**Appendix 2**) identifies a small occurrence of notophyll vine forest on alluvium in the south-western corner of the study area (mapped as Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.3.1). This vegetation community may correspond to the TEC when certain condition and species composition thresholds are met. A field assessment would be required to confirm whether the TEC is present. In the absence of such an assessment, the TEC must be considered as having potential to occur.

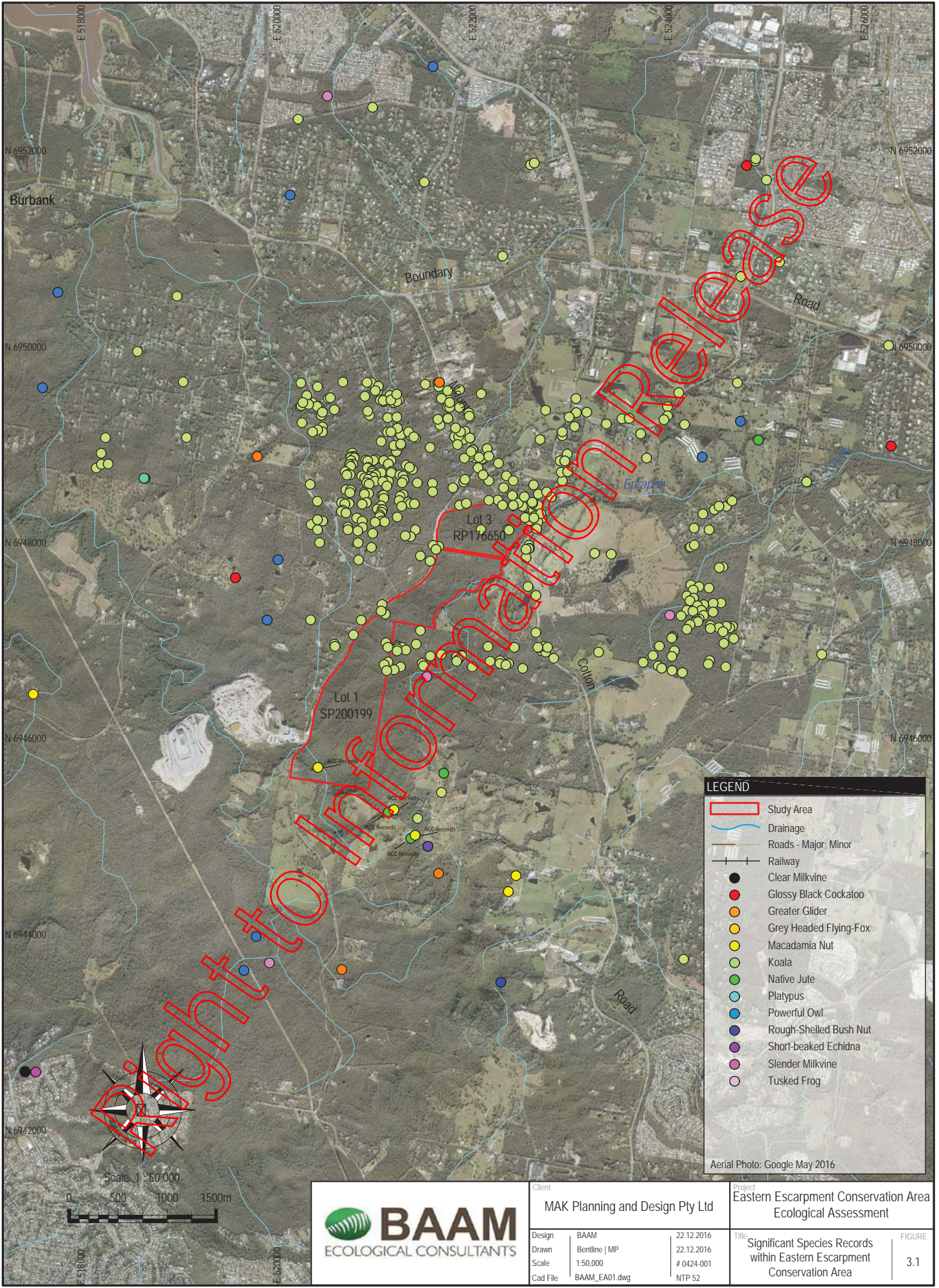
3.1.2 ~~Listed Threatened species~~

Flora

The Protected Matters Search Tool (**Appendix 1**) predicts the potential occurrence of 10 plant species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act in the study area. Three of these plants are identified as unlikely to occur in the study area due to a lack of suitable habitat (**Appendix 3**). One species (Macadamia Nut *Macadamia integrifolia* – listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act) has previously been recorded within the study area (RSC 2007), while another species (Native Jute *Corchorus cunninghamii* – EPBC Act: Endangered) has previously been recorded adjacent to the study area (**Figure 3.1**) and is recognised as being likely to occur. A third species (Clear Milkvine *Marsdenia longiloba* – EPBC Act: Vulnerable) is known to be present in the broader landscape and is also considered likely to occur.

Macadamia Nut occurs in rainforest and in riparian forest. Native Jute is found on ecotone or clearings on the margins of wetter forest and its occurrence tends to shift in response to conditional changes. Clear Milkvine can occur in each of these habitats and all three species are most likely to be encountered along moist gully lines, in pockets of rainforest or on the margins of these habitats in the study area. There are records for Macadamia from the southern portion of the Conservation Area (**Figure 3.1**).

The remaining five species are recognised as having some potential to occur in suitable habitats within the study area. These include Jointed Baloghia *Baloghia marmorata*, Heart-leaved Bosistoa *Bosistoa transversa*, Rough-shelled Bush Nut *Macadamia tetraphylla*,



LEGEND

- Study Area
- Drainage
- Roads - Major: Minor
- Railway
- Clear Milkvine
- Glossy Black Cockatoo
- Greater Glider
- Grey Headed Flying-Fox
- Macadamia Nut
- Koala
- Native Jute
- Platypus
- Powerful Owl
- Rough-Shelled Bush Nut
- Short-beaked Echidna
- Slender Milkvine
- Tusked Frog

Aerial Photo: Google May 2016



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Project	Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area Ecological Assessment	
Title	Significant Species Records within Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area	FIGURE 3.1

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Quassia *Samadera bidwillii* and Australian Toadflax *Thesium australe*. Each of these species is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and each is associated with rainforest, with the exception of Australian Toadflax, which is an inconspicuous species found in open forest. Notably, none of these species have been recorded previously in the broader landscape, with the exception of Rough-shelled Bush Nut, for which there is a single record south of the study area.

Fauna

Two fauna species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act are known to occur in the study area: Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* and Greater Glider *Petauroides Volans* (both listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act). Another species (Grey-headed Flying-Fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* – EPBC Act: Vulnerable) is known to occur in the local area and is recognised as being likely to occur within the study area.

Koalas are well known in the area and are expected to occur regularly throughout the conservation area, given the majority of the vegetation provides ample foraging resources and sheltering habitat for the species (refer **Section 3.2.1**).

Greater Glider has been previously recorded within the study area (RSC 2007) and would occur within the eucalypt-dominated habitats, subject to the availability of suitable hollows.

No known roost sites for Grey-headed Flying-Fox occur within the conservation area, although the species utilises a wide variety of habitats for foraging and is likely to visit the study area on occasion in response to seasonal flowering events.

The full assessment of likelihood of occurrence for conservation significant fauna species is provided in **Appendix 3**.

3.1.3 Listed Migratory Species

The Protected Matters Search Tool (**Appendix 1**) identifies a number of EPBC Act-listed migratory bird species as having potential to occur within habitats on or adjacent to the study area.

The study area offers some habitat values for common migratory species and several species

have been identified as being known or likely to occur (**Appendix 3**).

3.2 MATTERS OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

3.2.1 Regulated Vegetation

State regulated vegetation mapping (**Appendix 2**) shows the majority of the site as supporting Category B (remnant) vegetation described as variants of Least Concern RE 12.11.5, including subcomponents 12.11.5k (*Corymbia henryi* woodland +/- *Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. carnea*, *E. tindaliae*, *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa*, *E. siderophloia*, *C. otriadora* subsp. *variegata*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *E. acmenoides*, *E. helidonica*, *E. propinqua*, *C. intermedia*), 12.11.5a (*Eucalyptus tindaliae*, *E. carnea*, *Corymbia intermedia* woodland +/- *E. siderophloia*, *E. microcorys*, *E. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*, *E. propinqua*) and 12.11.5j (*Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* and/or *E. secana* and *Corymbia intermedia* woodland). This RE complex occurs on hills and ranges of Palaeozoic and older, moderately to strongly deformed and metamorphosed sediments and interbedded volcanics. A minor area of a similar RE (12.11.3) is also mapped in the south-western corner of the site. This RE is described as *Eucalyptus siderophloia* and *E. propinqua* open forest +/- *E. microcorys*, *Lophostemon confertus*, *Corymbia intermedia*, *E. biturbinata*, *E. acmenoides*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. moluccana*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *Syncarpia verecunda* with vine forest species and *E. grandis* or *E. saligna* in gullies.

The study area also contains two vegetation types on alluvium substrate. The predominant one is Of Concern RE 12.3.11: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast. It's Of Concern status recognises that 10–30% of this RE's pre-clearing, remnant extent remains across the south-east Queensland bioregion (or more than 30% remains and the remnant extent is less than 10,000ha), and 10–30% of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss.

The other RE on alluvial substrate is Endangered RE 12.3.1: Gallery rainforest (notophyll vine forest) on alluvial plains. This latter vegetation type is restricted to within the far south-western corner of the conservation area and is one of only a few examples of this vegetation community within Redland City

(RSC 2007). It's Endangered status recognises that less than 10% of this RE's pre-clearing, remnant extent remains across the south-east Queensland bioregion (or 10–30% of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000ha), and either:

- less than 10% of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss; or
- 10–30% of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000ha; or
- it is a rare regional ecosystem subject to a threatening process.

No reports are available to determine the accuracy of the current Queensland Herbarium mapping. However, examination of aerial photography indicates the land zones have broadly been allocated correctly. Nevertheless, the boundary of remnant RE 12.3.1 may extend further along the associated drainage line than current State mapping indicates.

3.2.2 Essential Habitat

With the exception of the far south-western corner, the entire study area is mapped as Essential Habitat for Koala, Tusked Frog *Adelotus brevis* and/or Native Jute (**Appendix 2**).

Based on the RE descriptions noted above, it is assumed the mapping of Essential Habitat for Koala (which covers the majority of the Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area) is accurate as the REs are listed as mandatory essential habitat factors for the species; dominant tree species present within the mapped REs are all known Koala food trees, and the area is well-known to support Koala. The mapping of Essential Habitat for Tusked Frog and Native Jute is also expected to be accurate given the mapped REs are listed as mandatory essential habitat factors for these species.

3.2.3 Koala Habitat

The majority of the study area is mapped as high and medium value bushland habitat for Koala within a Priority Koala Assessable Development Area (**Appendix 2**), and is therefore subject to the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation State Planning Regulatory Provisions* (KSPRP).

Based on a review of aerial imagery and State-mapped vegetation, it is expected that the KSPRP mapping of Koala habitats for the study area is accurate.

3.2.4 Wetlands and Waterways

DEHP Referable Wetlands mapping shows the study area supports wetlands of General Ecological Significance, generally corresponding with the mapped extent of RE 12.3.11 and the associated main waterways, as well as a small wetland of High Ecological Significance along the waterway associated with RE 12.3.1 (**Appendix 2**).

3.2.5 Threatened and Near Threatened Species

Flora

A search of the DEHP Wildlife Online database returned a number of NC Act-listed EVNT flora species as having been previously recorded within 5 km of the study area (**Appendix 1**).

Macadamia Nut (listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act) has previously been recorded within the study area (RSC 2007), while Native Jute (NC Act: Endangered) has been recorded on an adjacent property (**Figure 3.1**) and is recognised as being likely to occur. In addition, Clear Milkvine and Slender Milkvine *Marsdenia coronata* (both NC Act: Vulnerable) have been recorded in the broader landscape and are also considered likely to occur. The potential occurrence of other NC Act-listed EVNT flora species returned by the database search is addressed in **Appendix 3**.

One additional species, Richmond Birdwing Vine *Pararistolochia praevenosa* (NC Act: Near Threatened), is identified as being known to occur in the study area (RSC 2007). This species is associated with riparian vegetation and rainforest.

Fauna

A search of the DEHP Wildlife Online database returned a number of EVNT fauna species listed under the NC Act as having been previously recorded within 5 km of the site (**Appendix 1**). In addition to Koala, the EVNT species considered most likely to occur in the study area are Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua* and Tusked Frog. Both of these species are listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act.

Powerful Owl prefers mature dry forest with numerous live, hollow-bearing trees, surrounded by a diversity of remnant habitats. The study area provides habitats that would typically support this species.

Tusked Frog Inhabits a variety of remnant and non-remnant habitats, and is likely to occur in association with riparian communities with flowing water.

Richmond Birdwing Butterfly *Ornithoptera richmondia* (NC Act: Vulnerable) also has potential to occur, given the likely occurrence of its host plant Birdwing Vine *Pararistolochia praevenosa* within the study area.

Glossy Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathamii* (Vulnerable, NC Act) has potential to utilise the study area for foraging and breeding, although there have been no records of the species in the broader landscape in recent years. Habitat use in the study area could only be assessed through a targeted survey.

In addition to EVNT species, there is one 'culturally significant' Special Least Concern species known to occur in the study area: Short beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. This species is associated with most woody terrestrial habitats and would occur throughout the study area.

A full assessment of likelihood of occurrence for EVNT and other conservation significant fauna species is provided in **Appendix 3**

3.3 MATTERS OF LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

3.3.1 Redlands Planning Scheme 7.1

The entire study area is mapped as Bushland Habitat under the Habitat Protection – Bushland Habitat Overlay within the Redlands Planning Scheme 7.1 (**Appendix 4**). The waterways associated with REs 12.3.11 and 12.3.1 are also mapped as Minor Waterways with associated Drainage Buffers under the Waterways, Wetlands and Moreton Bay Overlay.

RCC also map the majority of the study area as supporting remnant Koala habitat, consistent with State mapping.

3.4 GENERAL HABITAT VALUES

RSC (2007) describe the bushland vegetation covering the majority of the Eastern Escarpment

Conservation Area as providing high quality habitat for numerous species, including arboreal mammals such as possums and gliders, and small, forest-dwelling birds that rely on a structurally complex shrub and understorey. The density of tree hollows was assessed as relatively low compared to certain other bushland reserves in Redland City, which limits resources for species such as Greater Glider and Powerful Owl.

It was noted that the small patch of notophyll vine forest within the south-western corner of the study area offers habitat for EVNT and locally rare plant species, as well as specialist fauna species such as frugivorous birds and Richmond Birdwing Butterfly (RSC 2007). In addition, the waterway at this location is known habitat for Soft-spined Sunfish *Rhadinocentrus ornatus*, a declining species of relatively restricted occurrence.

RSC (2007) also describe the study area as providing an important wildlife linkage to the Mount Cotton ridgeline and Venman Bushland National Park and Daisy Hill State Forest.

Overall, the study area provides a valuable contribution to conservation significant fauna and flora and provides important habitat and habitat linkages for numerous species.

Redland City Council maintains a list of flora and fauna species that are considered to be locally significant. Almost all of these species are currently or were formerly listed as EVNT species (MSES) under the NC Act. A list of locally significant species with potential to occur in the study area is provided in **Appendix 5**.

4.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

4.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The study area is a relatively large connected bushland patch and potential impacts on the ecological values are primarily associated with prior and ongoing anthropogenic disturbances.

The main detrimental impacts on the study area can be summarised as:

- visitor impacts (lawful and unauthorised access and uses);
- weed infestations and introductions;

- Illegal dumping/disposal
- Illegal collection of natural assets; and
- inappropriate fire regimes;
- feral and domestic animals management.

These impacts are discussed in further detail below.

4.1.1 Visitor impacts

Visitor impacts are recognised as being an ongoing issue and with increased population densities in the local landscape this pressure is expected to increase over time. Illegal activities, such as recreational four wheel drive vehicle and trail bike use, have caused obvious impacts to the conservation area by damaging vegetation through creation of additional trails and damaging and eroding existing trails.

RSC (2007) identified that unauthorised vehicles appear to be entering the conservation area via private properties and an area in the southern portion of the study area that can be accessed from West Mount Cotton Road. This access has resulted in damage to ecological values through vegetation removal and disturbance, including felling of trees.

RSC (2007) identified that there are portions of the study area where no formal tracks are provided or maintained for public use but where a number of unauthorised, 'informal' tracks have been formed by visitors. This access was recognised to have resulted in damage to vegetation, particularly in the rainforest along Tingalpa Creek, where soil erosion has taken place.

The installation of new track infrastructure to accommodate mountain bikes and dogs on leash has the potential to present additional impacts to ecological values within the study area, although such impacts could be offset by careful placement of new infrastructure, managing and restoring areas damaged by unlawful, unregulated use and working to prevent ongoing unlawful access.

It is important to note that there other aspects of providing increased access to reserves that actually confer benefits upon the reserve. Increased people traffic leads to increased appreciation for the reserve and a corresponding increase in the number of people who would look for and report harmful activities within the reserve. This reduces opportunities for illegal egg collecting, access and dumping

because of higher reporting rates and also deterrence of potential offenders.

4.1.2 Weed infestations and introductions

RSC (2007) identified that there are portions of the study area where weed infestations are resulting in loss of ecological values.

It is recognised that considerable portions of the study area are heavily infested with *Lantana camara*, and this species will continue to result in detrimental impacts if not appropriately managed. RSC (2007) identified that there was an area near West Mount Cotton Road that was cleared of native vegetation (sometime in the past) that now supports a monoculture of lantana. The management plan also identified that lantana was impacting the endangered notophyll vine forest.

Other weeds documented as being present include Climbing Asparagus *Protoasparagus plumosus*, which RSC (2007) recognised to be spreading and smothering native vegetation along Tingalpa Creek, and Coral Berry *Rivinia humilis*, which occurs in dense populations and has potential to become a major problem in the area. This latter weed is known to out-compete small native plants and reduce the native species complexity in the groundlayer. Its preferred habitats are known to overlap with the endangered Native Jute and may threaten existing undiscovered populations or the potential recovery of the species.

RSC (2007) also identified a range of other weeds at low infestation levels including *Solanum hispidum*, *Solanum seaforthianum*, *Solanum mauritianum*, *Citrus limon*, *Passiflora edulis*, *Passiflora whiteana*, *Ageratina riparia*, *Ageratina adenophora*, *Ageratum houstonianum*. These weeds were not considered to have a major impact on the health of the native ecosystem. It is unknown if this situation has changed since 2007.

Where present, exotic weeds can reduce native plant regeneration and even completely change habitat values and species occurrence.

Weed species will continue to spread where opportunities exist and this primarily related to areas of disturbance. Introductions will continue from adjoining landholders, visitors also act as vectors for weed introductions and dispersal, as do many native wildlife species.

4.1.3 Illegal dumping/disposal

Public lands and particularly large bushland parcels are subject to illegal dumping and disposal of numerous varieties. In most instances this is household waste and green waste but can also extend to commercial operators dumping within bushland reserves to avoid waste disposal fees.

RSC (2007) recognised that illegal car dumping was common within the study area. Where there is unfettered or unrestrained access, especially if vehicle access is present, there will be ongoing management issues associated with illegal dumping.

Dumping of green waste is often viewed as harmless by the general public as they view the waste as proving “compost/mulch” and this will not be harmful. However, illegal dumping can lead to the proliferation of non-native species, including species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* as restricted invasive plants. Many weed introductions into bushland reserves originate from illegal green waste dumping and non-management of the resulting establishment of introduced plants.

4.1.4 Illegal collection of natural assets

Bushland reserves are susceptible, due to their remote nature, to illegal collection of their natural assets. The type and extent of illegal collection varies depending on the type of assets present, ease of access and presence of regulators such as rangers. This type of activity can range from the opportunistic collections of ‘bush rocks’ and hollow logs for home gardens/landscaping, through to the targeted collection of rare plants for illegal trading purposes.

The rare and or attractive nature of some native plants (e.g. orchids, ferns, grass tress etc.) also makes them valuable to individuals that have private plant collections or looking to improve their own landscapes. Whilst historically the illegal collection of native fauna, particularly egg collection, was a recognised management issue, it is considered the threat of this is now comparatively low due to contemporary controls and reduced interest.

RSC (2007) noted that in some portions Orchids were expected to occur in the extant vegetation type but none were observed, and it was possible that plant collectors may have removed them all from this area.

It is likely that there is some recreational hunting of native and non-native fauna within the study area, although the regularity and extent of impacts is unknown.

4.1.5 Inappropriate fire regimes

Fire plays an important role in many southeast Queensland ecosystems. In general terms, whilst rainforests and mangroves can be damaged by fire, eucalypt, heath and grassy communities are fire adapted and rely on fires for regeneration and reinvigoration.

Fire is an important element in maintaining the diversity and health of many native plants and animals. This does not mean, however, that fire-adapted ecosystems will thrive under any burning regime.

Although plants and animals in these ecosystems have adaptations which allow them to persist in fire prone areas, there are limits to this ability. Equally, too frequent and too infrequent fire events can cause species to decline, or even become locally extinct.

Fire management, including fire regimes is an important part of managing bushland reserves. The time between fires is a key factor in ensuring maintenance of a range of plants and animals within fire-adapted landscapes. Equally the prevention of fire is important in maintaining rainforest habitats.

One key management aspect is the prevention/limitation of arson. Illegal fires cause significant impacts on habitat values, particularly when there is regular reoccurrence of fire events.

The maintenance of fire breaks and fire trails for managing wild fires is an important management tool. It is unknown if RCC have a Fire Management Plan and hazard reduction burning regime established for the study area.

4.1.6 Feral and domestic animals management

The control of non-native animals within bushland reserves is important in maintaining habitat values and protection of extant species. Feral animals (foxes, cats, pigs etc.) can be significant predators on native wildlife and it is expected that these species are present and have some impact on wildlife in the study area.

In addition to predation, RSC (2007) identified that cattle from neighbouring properties had been observed grazing in the reserve. It is also assumed that there would be recreational horse riding occurring to various degrees. Horses and cattle access can damage vegetation, suppress regeneration, spread weeds, support increased weed germination through the provision of higher nutrients within droppings, cause soil erosion and pollution of waterways.

RSC (2007) noted that cattle were grazing within the ecotone where Native Jute is likely to occur.

4.2 LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

4.2.1 MNES

Macadamia Nut and Native Jute

Under the EPBC Act, an action is likely to have a significant impact on an endangered species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population;
- reduce the area of occupancy of the species;
- fragment an existing population into two or more populations;
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species;
- disrupt the breeding cycle of a population;
- modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline;
- result in invasive species that are harmful to an endangered species becoming established in the endangered species' habitat;
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline; or
- interfere substantially with the recovery of the species (DotE 2013).

Native Jute typically grows in localised clusters of plants. Macadamia Nut is associated with closed vegetation on creeklines. In order to avoid impacts to these species during the construction of interconnected roads, trails and management tracks, a targeted field survey would be required during the early planning stages. This would allow potential impact sites to be ground-truthed, enabling avoidance of

sensitive sites where these species occur. In addition, the occurrence of these species in areas threatened by unlawful access and weed infestation should be identified and their habitat restored and managed.

Koala

An assessment of the importance of Koala habitats onsite has been made in accordance with the *EPBC Act referral guidelines for the vulnerable Koala* (DotE 2014) (Table 4.1). Based on these criteria, the study area is considered to contain 'habitat critical to the survival of the Koala' (i.e. total score >5).

The extent to which development for improved visitor access will require removal of Koala habitats through the study area is not known at this stage; therefore, it is not possible to determine the extent of impacts on the local Koala population from the intended access development within the area. An EPBC Act referral may be required if it is determined that impacts in excess of approximately 5 hectares of Koala habitat would need to be removed.

Management responses to improve access should be conducted in association with reducing unlawful access and associated disturbances. Under such circumstances, impacts associated with works for improved visitor access are unlikely to be viewed as significant. In addition, any lost Koala habitat values can be readily replaced within previously disturbed habitats.

Other Threatened Species

Under the EPBC Act, an action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species;
- reduce the area of occupancy of an important population;
- fragment an existing important population into two or more populations;
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species;
- disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population;
- modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline;

Table 4.1. EPBC Act Koala habitat assessment tool.

Attribute	Score	Coastal area criteria	Score	Assessment details
Koala occurrence	+2	Evidence of one or more Koalas within the last 2 years	2	Desktop: The EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool report identified the Koala or Koala habitat as 'known to occur' in the study area; The Wildlife online point buffer search and the Atlas of Living Australia portal were found to contain 34 records of Koala within 2 km of the study area since the beginning of 2011.
	+1	Evidence of one or more Koalas within 2 km of the edge of the impact area within the last 5 years		
	0	None of the above		
Vegetation Composition*	+2	Has forest or woodland with 2 or more known Koala food tree species, OR 1 food tree species that alone accounts for >50% of the vegetation in the relevant strata.	2	Desktop: State RE mapping shows the site does support tall open/open forest dominated by known Koala food trees as well as rainforest remnant vegetation.
	+1	Has forest or woodland with only 1 species of known Koala food tree present.		
	0	None of the above		
Habitat connectivity	+2	Area is part of a contiguous landscape \geq 500 ha.	2	Koala habitats within and adjoining the study area are connected through the Mt Cotton area to Venman Bushland National Park, Daisy Hill Regional Park, Ford Conservation Area and Neville Lawrie Reserve, with a limited number of single lane connecting roads, and covering an area substantially larger than 500 ha.
	+1	Area is part of a contiguous landscape < 500 ha but \geq 300 ha.		
	0	None of the above		
Key existing threats	+2	Little or no evidence of Koala mortality from vehicle strike or dog attack at present in areas that score 1 or 2 for Koala occurrence; Areas which score 0 for Koala occurrence and are likely to have no dog or vehicle threat present.	1	Desktop: •The Wildlife online point buffer search identified six records of injured Koala within 2 km of the study area since the beginning of 2011. This is considered to be relatively infrequent by comparison with urbanised areas to the north within Redland City.
	+1	Evidence of infrequent or irregular Koala mortality from vehicle strike or dog attack at present in areas that score 1 or 2 for Koala occurrence; OR Areas which score 0 for Koala occurrence and are likely to have some degree dog or vehicle threat present.		
	0	Evidence of frequent or regular Koala mortality from vehicle strike or dog attack in the study area at present. OR Areas with score 0 for Koala occurrence and have a significant dog or vehicle threat present.		
Recovery value**	+2	Habitat is likely to be important for achieving the interim recovery objectives for the relevant context, as outlined in Table 1 of the referral guidelines (DotE 2014).	2	In relation to the attributes listed in Table 1 of the referral guidelines (DotE 2014), and the results of this assessment in relation to habitat connectivity and key existing threats, it is considered that the study area is likely to be important for achieving the interim recovery objectives for the relevant context.
	+1	Uncertain as to whether the habitat is important for achieving the interim recovery objectives for the relevant context, as outlined in Table 1 of the referral guidelines (DotE 2014).		
	0	Habitat is unlikely to be important for achieving the interim recovery objectives for the relevant context, as outlined in Table 1 of the referral guidelines (DotE 2014).		
Total Score			9	As the total score is >5, Koala habitat within the study area is identified as 'habitat critical to the survival of Koala' under the EPBC Act referral guidelines.

- result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat;
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline; or
- interfere substantially with the recovery of the species (DotE 2013).

Macadamia Nut and almost all of the other potentially occurring threatened flora species are most likely to be found in riparian forest and in rainforest. Impacts can be avoided through minimising disturbance to gully and watercourse associated vegetation throughout the study area. A targeted field survey during the early planning stages for new infrastructure would enable sensitive sites for these species to be identified. This would provide opportunities for potential impacts to this species to be avoided as far as possible.

A more comprehensive assessment of the study area's value for Greater Glider may be warranted to determine the nature and extent of impacts on this species. A targeted field survey during the early planning stages would enable sensitive sites such as large, hollow-bearing trees to be identified. This would provide opportunities for potential impacts to this species to be avoided as far as possible.

A targeted field survey would also be able to confirm whether any flying-fox camps are present within the study area, thereby enabling potential impacts on Grey-headed Flying-fox to be identified and avoided.

4.2.2 MSES

Regulated Vegetation and Essential Habitat

Unless exempt from assessment under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, the clearing of vegetation may trigger assessment against Module 8 of the State Development Assessment Provisions, which aims to restrict the clearing of Endangered and Of Concern REs and Essential Habitat. If applicable, any significant residual impacts would trigger the requirements for offsets in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offsets Framework.

Koala Habitat

Unless exempt from assessment under the KSPRP, the clearing of non-juvenile Koala habitat trees from areas of mapped Koala bushland may be prohibited. The removal of vegetation from

mapped areas of high or medium value rehabilitation habitat would trigger the requirements for offsets in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offsets Framework. A three to one replacement ratio of Koala habitat trees would be required.

Wetlands and Waterways

Wetlands of High Ecological Significance and General Ecological Significance outside of the Great Barrier Reef catchments are managed via local government planning schemes (refer to **Section 4.2.3**).

Flora

As the site is identified as occurring within a high risk area for protected plants on DEHP's flora survey trigger map (**Appendix 2**), targeted searches for EVNT flora species listed under the NC Act would need to be undertaken in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants, before a clearing permit or exemption notification could be applied for under the NC Act.

Fauna

Under the NC Act, any tampering with breeding places for native animals as part of site development activities must be conducted under the guidance of a Species Management Program (SMP) approved by DEHP.

Although the site supports eucalypts, which provide food resources for Koala, this mammal species is not an appropriate species for the purpose of an SMP as Koalas do not have a defined breeding place (i.e. Koalas rear their young in a pouch and then roam throughout the landscape). The removal of Koala habitat would therefore be viewed as clearing of habitat for this species, as opposed to a breeding place.

The site likely provides suitable habitat for nesting birds and may contain features that provide potential breeding habitat for bird and mammal species, some of which may be EVNT species (e.g. Greater Glider) and some of which are defined as colonial breeders (e.g. microbats).

DEHP provide two templates for an SMP, depending on the identified protected animals. The SMP "low risk of impacts" relate to protected animals classed as least concern where the impacts are unlikely to affect the broader population. The SMP "high risk of impacts" relate to protected animals identified as

EVNT, special least concern or colonial breeder, where the broader population is at a greater risk from impacts.

A animal breeding places survey during infrastructure planning would confirm the presence/absence of any breeding places for EVNT, special least concern and/or colonial breeding species to allow for avoidance if possible and to confirm whether or not the SMP “high risk of impacts” may apply.

4.2.3 MLES

Unless exempt from assessment under the Redlands Planning Scheme 7.1, the clearing of vegetation may trigger assessment against the Habitat Protection Overlay Code and Waterways, Wetlands and Moreton Bay Overlay Code. If applicable, and impacts are not avoidable, these codes could trigger the requirements for offsets in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offsets Framework.

4.2.4 Redland City Council Significant Species

While there are no specific legislative measures in place to avoid impacts on locally significant species (listed in **Appendix 5**), avoiding impact on their habitats is expected, and if impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation and management measures should be in place to minimise impacts.

4.3 CONSTRAINTS MAPPING

With the exception of Koala, there are no publicly available database records of MNES or EVNT species within the study area. According to RSC (2007), species such as Macadamia Nut, Richmond Birdwing Vine and Greater Glider are known to occur in the study area; however the 2007 document does not provide any clear indication of where these species have been recorded. In addition, Koala is a highly mobile species that could potentially be recorded almost throughout the study area. Therefore, due to limited available data, species records could not be relied upon to inform the constraints mapping exercise in this instance. Instead, focus was placed on the available information on suitable habitats where the most sensitive species were likely to be present. This included EVNT plant species, such as Native Jute and Macadamia Nut and fauna, such as Powerful Owl and Greater Glider, which are most likely to occur in more sheltered habitats, such as those in riparian areas.

The best available habitat mapping is the Queensland Herbarium RE mapping (provided in **Appendix 2**). The constraints mapping was undertaken using this vegetation mapping as base mapping units, with the following attributions.

- Remnant vegetation in alluvial/riparian areas, including REs 12.3.1 and 12.3.11 were identified as having ‘High Ecological Constraints’.
- All remnant vegetation outside of alluvial/riparian areas was identified as having ‘Medium Ecological Constraints’.
- Areas mapped as non-remnant were identified as having ‘Low Ecological Constraints’.

The constraints mapping is shown in **Figure 4.1**. It is intended as a broad guide to anticipated constraints only. The actual confirmation of ‘on-ground’ constraints will be reliant on the ground-truthing of areas mapped as having either High or Medium Ecological Constraints, which would most suitably be undertaken during any future infrastructure design phase.

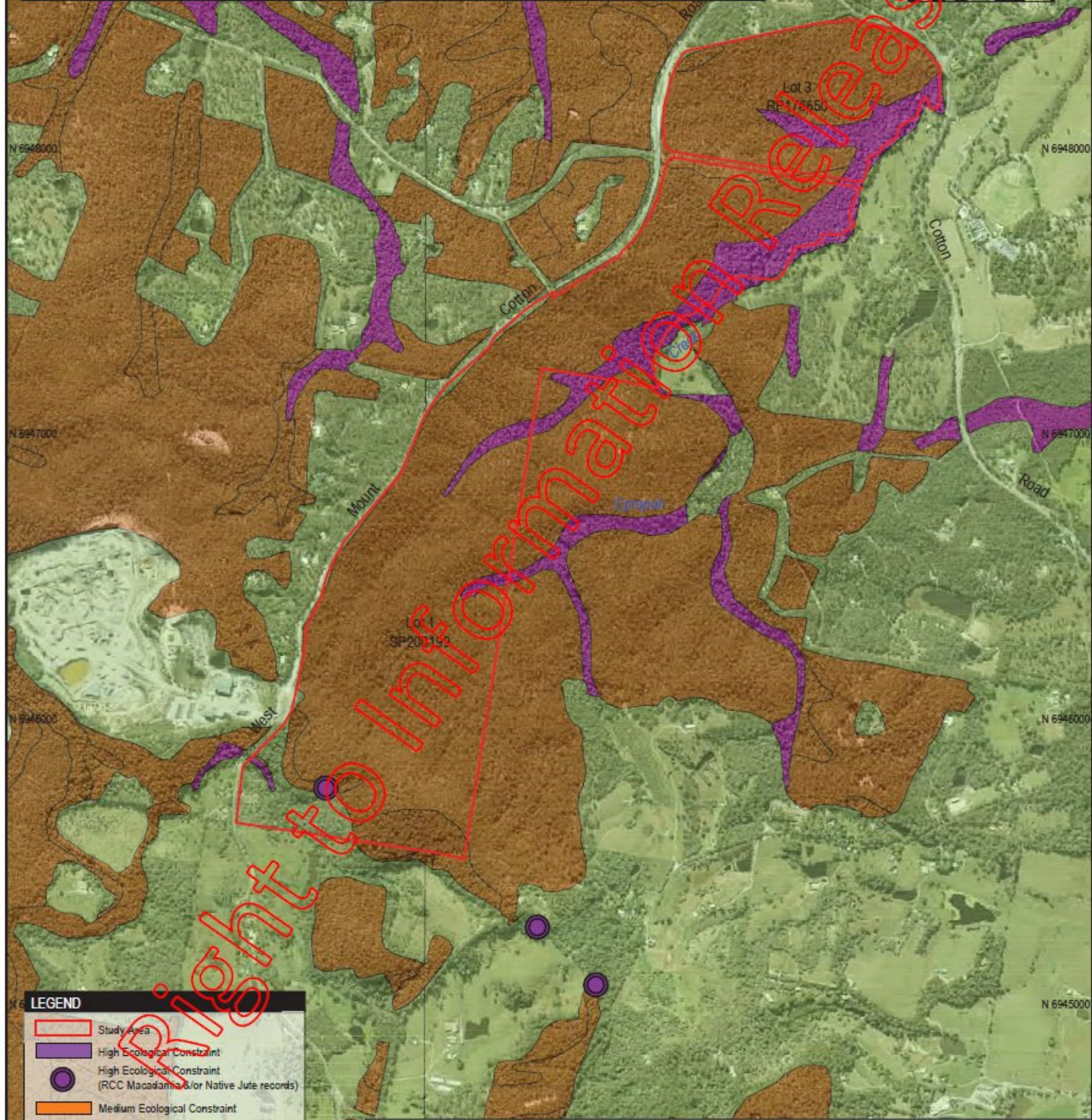
5.0 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

The following management options for the protection of terrestrial ecological values have been developed with reference to the Land Management Plan for Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area, Don and Christine Conservation Area and Ford Road Conservation Area (RSC 2007).

5.1 WEED MANAGEMENT

- Removal of Lantana should be a staged and gradual process. Lantana should be removed from a mosaic of separate small areas (e.g. 0.5 ha) and those areas should be replanted with native shrubs. Removal of Lantana from adjacent areas should occur once native shrubs have become established.
- Active removal of infestations of Coral Berry and Asparagus Fern should be undertaken throughout the conservation area. Areas with previous infestation should be revisited on a regular (e.g. annual) basis to manage recurrences of these invasive weeds.

Constraint Category	Conservation Significant Species
High	Native jute, Macadamia Nut, Slender Milkvine, Clear Milkvine, Richmond Birdwing Vine, Tusked Frog (waterway only), Short-beaked Echidna, Koala, Grey-headed Flying-Fox, Greater Glider, Black-faced Monarch, Powerful Owl, Rufous Fantail, Spectacled Monarch
Medium	Native jute, Slender Milkvine, Tusked Frog (waterway only), Short-beaked Echidna, Koala, Grey-headed Flying-Fox, Greater Glider, Black-faced Monarch, Powerful Owl, Rufous Fantail, Spectacled Monarch
Low	Tusked Frog (waterway only), Koala, Grey-headed Flying-Fox, Rufous Fantail, Spectacled Monarch



LEGEND

- Study Area
- High Ecological Constraint
- High Ecological Constraint (RCC Macadamia &/or Native Jute records)
- Medium Ecological Constraint
- Low Ecological Constraint

Regional Ecosystems
ENRM Version 8 2016

Aerial Photo: Google May 2015

	Client MAK Planning and Design Pty Ltd		Project Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area Ecological Assessment	
	Design Drawn Scale Cad File	BAAM Bentline MP 1:20,000 BAAM_EA01.dwg	22.12.2016 22.12.2016 # 0424-001 NTP 52	Title Ecological Constraints Map for Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area

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- Prioritize weed management in the vicinity of waterways and access tracks to minimize the spread of invasive weeds. Perform regular weed control in accordance with Redland City Council Pest Management Plan 2012–2016.
- Consult with neighbouring landholders to discuss weed management strategies.

5.2 ACCESS MANAGEMENT

- Ensure informal tracks are closed and their closure clearly signposted and barricades installed if/where required.
- Ensure that track deviations are all clearly marked and barricaded if necessary to reduce the chances of people wandering off formed tracks and creating new informal tracks.
- Ensure all possible illegal access points are barricaded the condition of barricades is monitored on a regular basis to stop unauthorized vehicle entry into the conservation area. Also ensure that surveillance cameras are installed where appropriate.
- Consideration should be given to installing a boundary fence around the conservation area to reduce the opportunity for illegal removal of and damage to its ecological values.
- Ground-truth ecological values where new tracks are proposed during the design phase so that trails can be strategically directed away from sensitive areas.

5.3 FLORA AND FAUNA MANAGEMENT

- Undertake ground-truthing of any proposed new tracks to minimise impacts to sensitive ecological values.
- Map locations and prioritise management of locally significant plant species and significant habitat (e.g. breeding habitat) for fauna, and install public signage to raise public awareness where appropriate.
- Conduct annual monitoring of sensitive sites to ensure that the relevant ecological values are being adequately managed and maintained.
- Consider installing artificial hollows of varying sizes at key locations to improve habitat values for fauna.

5.4 FIRE MANAGEMENT

The study area contains three principal remnant vegetation REs that have different fire management considerations. In particular, rainforest vegetation in RE 12.3.1 is not fire tolerant and occurs in areas that are shielded from fire under anything other than catastrophic conditions. In contrast, REs 12.3.11 and 12.11.5 do experience periodic fires and will generally recover following a fire event. Fire management recommendations for the different vegetation communities in the study area are provided in **Table 5.4**.

Table 5.4. Fire management recommendations for relevant vegetation communities from the Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium 2015)

RE	Fire management recommendations
12.3.1	<p>STRATEGY: Do not burn deliberately. Protection relies on broad-scale management of surrounding country. May need active protection from wildfire in extreme conditions or after prolonged drought. Planned burns should not create a running fire into vine forest. Ensuring conditions of good soil moisture and moisture of litter in surrounding communities will limit fire behaviour/intensity.</p> <p>ISSUES: Fire sensitive and not normally flammable. Some preliminary work suggests rainforest seedling germination from planned burning activities will assist the establishment of seedlings in newly burnt areas, especially due to smoke. There may be issues with lantana and other weeds from fire and other disturbance. Remnants may be limited by frequent fire at the margins; this requires further research.</p>
12.3.11	<p>SEASON: Summer to late-autumn.</p> <p>INTENSITY: Low.</p>

RE	Fire management recommendations
	<p>INTERVAL: 3-6 years.</p> <p>STRATEGY: Aim to burn 40-60% of any given area. Spot ignition in cooler or moister periods encourages mosaics.</p> <p>ISSUES: Control of weeds is a major focus of planned burning in most areas. Maintain ground litter and fallen timber habitats by burning only with sufficient soil moisture. Burning should aim to produce fine scale mosaics of unburnt areas.</p>
12.11.5	<p>SEASON: Summer to winter.</p> <p>INTENSITY: Low to moderate.</p> <p>INTERVAL: 4-25 years.</p> <p>STRATEGY: Aim for 40-60% mosaic burn. Burn with soil moisture and with a spot ignition strategy so that a patchwork of burnt/unburnt country is achieved.</p> <p>ISSUES: The fire regime should maintain a mosaic of grassy and shrubby understoreys. Control of weeds is a major focus of planned burning in most areas. Careful thought should be given to maintaining ground litter and fallen timber habitats by burning only with sufficient soil moisture. Burning should aim to produce fine scale mosaics of unburnt areas. Variability in season and fire intensity is important, as well as spot ignition in cooler or moister periods to encourage mosaics.</p>

6.0 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVITIES AND RISKS

The study area supports a range of terrestrial ecology values as outlined in **Section 3.0**. The potential impacts to these values (summarised in **Section 4.0**) have different levels of risk, which are influenced by the type of habitat (and the corresponding constraint category) present at any given location. In order to synthesise the values and their potential impacts in the study area in a practical form, the interacting factors have been compiled into two risk matrices in **Tables 6.1 and 6.2**. These tables show risk of impact in order of management prioritisation for riparian and non-riparian areas, respectively.

The **high risk** category requires that active management measures should be prioritised to reduce the likelihood of significant impacts. The **medium risk** category indicates that appropriate management measures should be considered on a case-by-case basis, with active management implemented where necessary. The **low risk** category indicates a minor risk factor, such that active management would generally not be required. The **negligible** category denotes that there would effectively be no risk and therefore no management required.

Table 6.1. Risk matrix for potential impact to ecological values in riparian communities mapped as High Ecological Constraint.

Value	Visitor impacts	Weed infestation	Illegal dumping	Illegal collection	Unregulated fire	Feral animals
Lowland Rainforest (potential TEC)	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Macadamia Nut (and other rainforest plants)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Native Jute (and other sensitive ecotone plants)	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Clear Milkvine and Slender Milkvine	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Richmond Birdwing Vine (and butterfly)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Koala (and other arboreal mammals)	Low	Medium	Low	Negligible	Medium	Medium
Greater Glider (and other gliders)	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Low	Medium	Medium
Grey-headed Flying-Fox (and other megabats)	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Low
Powerful Owl	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Low	Low	Negligible	Low	Medium	Low
Tusked Frog (and other native amphibians)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Short-beaked Echidna	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Soft-spined Sunfish	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	Medium
Orchids (and other native ornamental species)	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low

Table 6.2. Risk matrix for potential impact to ecological values in non-riparian communities mapped as Medium Ecological Constraint.

Value	Visitor impacts	Weed infestation	Illegal dumping	Illegal collection	Unregulated fire	Feral animals
Native Jute (and other sensitive ecotone plants)	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Low
Clear Milkvine and Slender Milkvine	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Low
Richmond Birdwing Vine (and butterfly)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Koala (and other arboreal mammals)	Low	Medium	Low	Negligible	High	Medium
Greater Glider (and other gliders)	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Low	High	Medium
Grey-headed Flying-Fox (and other megabats)	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Medium	Low
Powerful Owl	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Low	Low	Negligible	Medium	High	Low
Short-beaked Echidna	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium
Orchids (and other native ornamental species)	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High	Low

7.0 REFERENCES

DotE (2013). *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance.* Department of the Environment, Canberra.

DotE (2014). *EPBC Act referral guidelines for the vulnerable Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.* Department of the Environment, Canberra.

Queensland Herbarium (2015). Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD). Version 9.0 (April 2015) (DSITI: Brisbane).

RSC 2007. Land Management Plan: Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area, Don and Christine Conservation Area and Ford Road Conservation Area. December 2007. Natural Area Management Unit, Environmental Management Group, Planning and Policy Department, Redland Shire Council.

Right to Information Release

Right to Information Release

APPENDIX 1

PMST and Wildlife Online Search Results

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

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

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

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

Report created: 05/12/16 09:34:37

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

[Matters of NES](#)

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

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

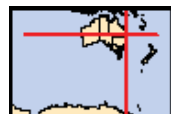
[Acknowledgements](#)



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[Coordinates](#)

Buffer: 1.0Km



Right to Information Release

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	1
Listed Threatened Species:	28
Listed Migratory Species:	12

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

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

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

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

Commonwealth Land:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	19
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Marine:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	39
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None

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

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species	[Resource Information]
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Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anthochaera phrygia Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Dasyornis brachypterus Eastern Bristlebird [533]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Poephila cincta cincta Southern Black-throated Finch [64447]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Mammals

[Chalinolobus dwyeri](#)

Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Dasyurus maculatus maculatus \(SE mainland population\)](#)

Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]

Endangered

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Petauroides volans](#)

Greater Glider [254]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Phascolarctos cinereus \(combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT\)](#)

Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat known to occur within area

[Pteropus poliocephalus](#)

Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]

Vulnerable

Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area

Plants

[Arthraxon hispidus](#)

Hairy-joint Grass [9338]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Baloghia marmorata](#)

Marbled Baloghia, Jointed Baloghia [8463]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Bosistoa transversa](#)

Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Corchorus cunninghamii](#)

Native Jute [14659]

Endangered

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Cryptocarya foetida](#)

Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel [11976]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Macadamia integrifolia](#)

Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Macadamia tetraphylla](#)

Rough-shelled Bush Nut, Macadamia Nut, Rough-shelled Macadamia, Rough-leaved Queensland Nut [6581]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Phaius australis](#)

Lesser Swamp-orchid [5872]

Endangered

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Samadera bidwillii](#)

Quassia [29708]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

[Thesium australe](#)

Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat may occur within area

Reptiles

[Delma torquata](#)

Collared Delma [16561]

Vulnerable

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

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

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Right to Information Release

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Anseranas semipalmata		
Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea alba		
Great Egret, White Egret [59541]		Breeding known to occur within area
Ardea ibis		
Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cuculus saturatus		
Oriental Cuckoo, Himalayan Cuckoo [710]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Gallinago hardwickii		
Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster		
White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Hirundapus caudacutus		
White-throated Needletail [682]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Lathamus discolor		
Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus		
Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Monarcha melanopsis		
Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Monarcha trivirgatus		
Spectacled Monarch [610]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Myiagra cyaneleuca		
Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis		
Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus		
Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Right to Information Release

[Rostratula benghalensis \(sensu lato\)](#)

Painted Snipe [889]

Endangered*

Species or species habitat may occur within area

[Tringa nebularia](#)

Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]

Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

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

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
Acridotheres tristis Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anas platyrhynchos Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Carduelis carduelis European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Columba livia Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lonchura punctulata Nutmeg Mannikin [399]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Passer domesticus House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Streptopelia chinensis Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Frogs

Rhinella marina
Cane Toad [83218]

Species or species habitat likely to occur

Domestic Cattle [10]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lepus capensis Brown Hare [127]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sus scrofa Pig [6]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants	
Alternanthera philoxeroides Alligator Weed [11620]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus aethiopicus Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus [62425]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus africanus Climbing Asparagus, Climbing Asparagus Fern [66907]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Asparagus plumosus Climbing Asparagus-fern [48993]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Cabomba caroliniana Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba [5171]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata Bitou Bush [16332]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Hymenachne amplexicaulis Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass [31754]	likely to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Lantana camara Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large- leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892] Opuntia spp. Prickly Pears [82753]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Parthenium hysterophorus Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed [19566]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Protasparagus densiflorus Asparagus Fern, Plume Asparagus [5015]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Protasparagus plumosus Climbing Asparagus-fern, Ferny Asparagus [11747]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Sagittaria platyphylla Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead [68483]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Senecio madagascariensis Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel [2624]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles	
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Right to Information Release

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

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

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

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

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

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

- migratory and
- marine

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

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

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

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

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

Coordinates

-27.591685 153.2184,-27.591647 153.218443,-27.589898 153.218443,-27.588262 153.21943,-27.587501 153.223507,-27.587159 153.225224,-27.587539 153.226468,-27.587996 153.22767,-27.588681 153.228443,-27.589555 153.228786,-27.590544 153.2287,-27.591723 153.228013,-27.593016 153.227713,-27.591685 153.2184

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

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

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



Queensland Government

Wildlife Online Extract

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point

Species: All

Type: All

Status: All

Records: All

Date: All

Latitude: -27.5900

Longitude: 153.2231

Distance: 5

Email: lindsay@baamecology.com

Date submitted: Monday 05 Dec 2016 09:01:29

Date extracted: Monday 05 Dec 2016 09:10:02

The number of records retrieved = 583

Disclaimer

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

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

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

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufo	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	cane toad	Y			24
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	striped rocketfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	southern laughing treefrog			C	3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria dentata</i>	bleating treefrog			C	1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria rubella</i>	ruddy treefrog			C	3
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	common green treefrog			C	5
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	graceful treefrog			C	4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	eastern sedgefrog			C	21
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	emerald spotted treefrog			C	1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	ornate burrowing frog			C	2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog			C	1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	striped marshfrog			C	7
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	tusked frog			V	6
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	copper backed broodfrog			C	9
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	beeping froglet			C	6
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	great barred frog			C	10
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	red backed broodfrog			C	1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	great brown broodfrog			C	1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	clicking froglet			C	4
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	dusky gungan			C	1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	walium froglet			V	1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	white-throated gerygone			C	26
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill			C	46
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	striated thornbill			C	7
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	yellow thornbill			C	10
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	large-billed scrubwren			C	1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed scrubwren			C	30
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill			C	2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	speckled warbler			C	3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	weebill			C	11
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill			C	4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	little eagle			C	2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk			C	3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk			C	1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle			C	2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	whistling kite			C	15
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific baza			C	12
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk			C	9
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite			C	2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	eastern osprey			SL	1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite			C	2
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	spotted harrier			C	1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	brahmyny kite			C	3
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	black kite			C	1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle			C	13
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian reed-warbler			C	1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owl-nightjar		C		10
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	azure kingfisher		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas castanea</i>	chestnut teal		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal		C		7
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead		C		11
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan		C		4
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	pink-eared duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	wandering whistling-duck		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck		C		39
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian wood duck		C		48
animals	birds	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	northern mallard	Y			1
animals	birds	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian darter		C		11
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	magpie goose		C		12
animals	birds	Apodidae	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needle-tail		SL		6
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron		C		22
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	nankeen night-heron		C		4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	black bittern		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	eastern great egret		C		7
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>	Australian little bittern		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	little egret		C		5
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	intermediate egret		C		10
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	cattle egret		C		16
animals	birds	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	white-necked heron		C		4
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian magpie		C		163
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	pieb currawong		C		10
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow		C		3
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird		C		69
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	white-breasted woodswallow		C		4
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	pieb butcherbird		C		100
animals	birds	Artamidae	<i>Artamus minor</i>	little woodswallow		C		2
animals	birds	Burhinidae	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	bush stone-curlew		C		3
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	galah		C		38
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cryptorhynchus banksii</i>	red-tailed black-cockatoo		C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo		C		4
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)		V		7
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		58
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	long-billed corella	Y	C		1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		87
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	cicadabird		C		18
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		2
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina lineata</i>	barred cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	varied triller		C		7
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		34
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing		C		6
animals	birds	Charadriidae	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel		C		5

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork		C		2
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	golden-headed cisticola		C		17
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		46
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	white-throated treecreeper		C		19
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	red-browed treecreeper		C		2
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	brown treecreeper		C		4
animals	birds	Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris affinis</i>	white-browed treecreeper		C		3
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	spotted dove		C		20
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	wonga pigeon		C		10
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	topknot pigeon		C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	brown cuckoo-dove		C		20
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	wompoo fruit-dove		C		1
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove		C		68
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing		C		15
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon		C		43
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove	Y			2
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	peaceful dove		C		32
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	white-headed pigeon		C		5
animals	birds	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	dollarbird		C		27
animals	birds	Corvidae	<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian crow		C		135
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	little bronze-cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	brush cuckoo		C		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	eastern koel		C		22
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	pheasant coucal		C		39
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		22
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		6
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	channel-billed cuckoo		C		12
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		40
animals	birds	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	pallid cuckoo		C		1
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo (eastern Australia)		C		2
animals	birds	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	spangled drongo		C		41
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed finch		C		32
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	zebra finch		C		1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	double-barred finch		C		10
animals	birds	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		1
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	white-throated nightjar		C		9
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon		C		2
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	nankeen kestrel		C		3
animals	birds	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra		C		131
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sordidus</i>	Torresian kingfisher		C		1
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher		C		25
animals	birds	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	forest kingfisher		C		21
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin		C		5
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin		C		6
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow		C		33

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Jacanidae	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	comb-crested jacana		C		7
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren		C		17
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	variegated fairy-wren		C		51
animals	birds	Maluridae	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	red-backed fairy-wren		C		44
animals	birds	Megaluridae	<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	tawny grassbird		C		2
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian brush-turkey		C		10
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	bell miner		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	white-naped honeyeater		C		4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	noisy friarbird		C		45
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner		C		116
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	scarlet honeyeater		C		64
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	little friarbird		C		5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	little wattlebird		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	white-throated honeyeater		C		74
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	striped honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill		C		25
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	brown honeyeater		C		38
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	yellow-throated miner		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	blue-faced honeyeater		C		13
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		88
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's honeyeater		C		73
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	dusky honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater		C		38
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	black-faced monarch		SL		11
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	white-eared monarch		C		4
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	spectacled monarch		SL		5
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher		C		27
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	restless flycatcher		C		3
animals	birds	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark		C		57
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird		C		19
animals	birds	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella		C		15
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird		C		29
animals	birds	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole		C		37
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler		C		66
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler		C		95
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	little shrike-thrush		C		19
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>	golden whistler (south-eastern Australia)		C		2
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush		C		90
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote		C		76
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote		C		42
animals	birds	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	Y			1
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican		C		9
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin		C		25
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter		C		7
animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	pale-yellow robin		C		2

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animals	birds	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin		C		95
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant		C		6
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant		C		27
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	pied cormorant		C		8
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant		C		21
animals	birds	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	brown quail		C		6
animals	birds	Phasianidae	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian peafowl		C		2
animals	birds	Pittidae	<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	noisy pitta		C		4
animals	birds	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth		C		13
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe		C		25
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	grey-crowned babbler		C		6
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	pale-headed rosella		C		77
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	rainbow lorikeet		C		129
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus adscitus palliceps</i>	pale-headed rosella (southern form)		C		4
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		40
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet		C		13
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella		C		3
animals	birds	Psittacidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot		C		8
animals	birds	Psophodidae	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	eastern whiplbird		C		52
animals	birds	Psophodidae	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	spotted quail-thrush		C		4
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	satin bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	regent bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	purple swamphen		C		27
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen		C		25
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's crane		C		2
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis moluccana</i>	pale-vented bush-hen		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot		C		17
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	black-winged stilt		C		6
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail		C		39
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	rufous fantail		SL		11
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail		C		99
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail (southern)		C		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's snipe		SL		2
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	southern boobook		C		18
animals	birds	Strigidae	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl		V		18
animals	birds	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling	Y			5
animals	birds	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna	Y			3
animals	birds	Sulidae	<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian gannet		C		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	royal spoonbill		C		4
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		3
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian white ibis		C		24
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis		C		13
animals	birds	Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye		C		42
animals	birds	Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	silveryeye (eastern)		C		3
animals	birds	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix varius</i>	painted button-quail		C		4
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	<i>Telicota ancilla ancilla</i>	green darter				1

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	<i>Hesperilla picta</i>	painted sedge-skipper				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	<i>Ocybadistes walkeri sothis</i>	green grass-dart (Bassian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i>	monarch				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypocysta metirius</i>	brown ringlet				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea core corinna</i>	common crow				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis leda bankia</i>	common evening-brown				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia villida calybe</i>	meadow argus				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas bolina nerina</i>	varied eggfly				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypocysta adiante adiante</i>	orange ringlet				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypocysta sp.</i>					1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea andromacha andromacha</i>	glasswing				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Doleschallia bisaltide australis</i>	leafwing				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus petilia</i>	lesser wanderer				2
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond birdwing			V	1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium sarpedon choredon</i>	blue triangle				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio aegaeus aegaeus</i>	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	large grass-yellow				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	<i>Delias nigrina</i>	black jezebel				1
animals	mammals	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox	Y			1
animals	mammals	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	dog	Y			3
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Antechinus flavipes flavipes</i>	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)			C	7
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis murina murina</i>	common dunnart (SE mainland)			C	2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	common dunnart			C	5
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	<i>Planigale maculata</i>	common planigale			C	1
animals	mammals	Leporidae	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European brown hare	Y			5
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	red-necked wallaby			C	14
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	eastern grey kangaroo			C	4
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	swamp wallaby			C	12
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	<i>Macropus sp.</i>					1
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	little bent-wing bat			C	4
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus sp.</i>					1
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	white-striped freetail bat			C	8
animals	mammals	Molossidae	<i>Mormopterus ridei</i>	eastern free-tailed bat			C	1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Y			3
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat			C	4/1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	bush rat			C	1
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat			C	3
animals	mammals	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat	Y			3
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus			SL	1
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	long-nosed bandicoot			C	4
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	northern brown bandicoot			C	8
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	sugar glider			C	6
animals	mammals	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider			C	4
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	common brushtail possum			C	13

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	short-eared possum		C		4
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		V	V	5450
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	common ringtail possum		C		11
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	southern greater glider		C	V	6
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	black flying-fox		C		1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	little red flying-fox		C		1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus sp.</i>			C		1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	1
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna		SL		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	large forest bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	hoary wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	southern forest bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	little broad-nosed bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	chocolate wattled bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotorepens orion</i>	south-eastern broad-nosed bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus bifax</i>	northern long-eared bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus sp.</i>					2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	large-footed myotis		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis agassizii</i>	Agassiz's glassfish				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	southern shortfin eel				32
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	longfin eel				58
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum</i>	flyspecked hardyhead				15
animals	ray-finned fishes	Cichlidae	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique mouthbrooder	Y			2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris galii</i>	firetail gudgeon				91
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	striped gudgeon				40
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>	empire gudgeon				54
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	western carp gudgeon				7
animals	ray-finned fishes	Kuhliidae	<i>Kuhlia rupestris</i>	jungle perch				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Rhadino-centrus ornatus</i>	ornate rainbowfish				44
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				42
animals	ray-finned fishes	Mugilidae	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	sea mullet				7
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i>	Australian bass				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	freshwater catfish				26
animals	ray-finned fishes	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	mosquitofish	Y			79
animals	ray-finned fishes	Poeciliidae	<i>Xiphophorus hellerii</i>	swordtail	Y			53
animals	ray-finned fishes	Synbranchidae	<i>Ophisternon gutturale</i>	swamp eel				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	spangled perch				2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	eastern water dragon		C		8
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	tommy roundhead		C		3
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	bearded dragon		C		8
animals	reptiles	Boidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	carpet python		C		25
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Emydura macquarii macquarii</i>	Murray turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>	saw-shelled turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	freshwater snake		C		1

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animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	green tree snake		C		10
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake		C		8
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	<i>Nebulifera robusta</i>	robust velvet gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	dwarf crowned snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cacophis harriettae</i>	white-crowned snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	yellow-faced whipsnake		C		3
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	eastern small-eyed snake		C		8/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	red-bellied black snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	eastern brown snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's gecko		C		1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	dubious dtella		C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's legless lizard		C		6
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Carlia vivax</i>	tussock rainbow-skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>	bar-sided skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus arcanus</i>	arcane ctenotus		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	eastern water skink		C		4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Bellatorias major</i>	land mullet		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Concinnia martini</i>	dark bar-sided skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	major skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus spaldingi</i>	straight-browed ctenotus		C		3/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	eastern blue-tongued lizard		C		6
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	tree-base litter-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	copper-tailed skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis amicula</i>	friendly sunskink		C		6
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Anomalopus verreauxii</i>	three-clawed worm-skink		C		3/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		11
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	scute-snouted calyptotis		C		9
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		21
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	<i>Anilius proximus</i>	proximus blind snake		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	<i>Varanus varius</i>	lace monitor		C		9
animals	uncertain	Indeterminate	<i>Indeterminate</i>	Unknown or Code Pending		C		2
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Phylloporus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Tylopilus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Panaeolus sphinctrinus</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Boletellus ananiceps</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Amanita pyramidifera</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Macrolepiota dolichaula</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Lactarius</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Alnicola</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Russula</i>			C		1/1
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Amanita</i>			C		3/3
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Psilocybe cubensis</i>			C		3/3
fungi	club fungi	Basidiomycota	<i>Strobilomyces velutipes</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Candelariaceae	<i>Candelaria concolor</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Cladiaceae	<i>Cladia muelleri</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia rigida var. rigida</i>			C		1/1

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fungi	sac fungi	Cladoniaceae	<i>Cladonia floerkeana</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Coccocarpiaceae	<i>Coccocarpia erythroxyli</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Graphidaceae	<i>Dictyographa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora caesiorubella</i>			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Lecanoraceae	<i>Lecanora helva</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Lichen	<i>Lichen</i>			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Mycocaliciaceae	<i>Stenocybe</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	<i>Bulbothrix tabacina</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema tinctorum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Parmeliaceae	<i>Austroparmelina conlabrosa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria thiospoda</i>			C		2/2
fungi	sac fungi	Pertusariaceae	<i>Pertusaria undulata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	<i>Dirinaria applanata</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	<i>Buellia dissa</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Physciaceae	<i>Buellia</i>			C		1/1
fungi	sac fungi	Teloschistaceae	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	bristly cloak fern		C		2/2
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	<i>Pityrogramma calomelanos var. austroamericana</i>		Y			1/1
plants	ferns	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Dicksoniaceae	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>	trim shield fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Sticherus flabellatus var. flabellatus</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea incisa</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	screw fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Botrychium australe</i>	parsley fern		C		1/1
plants	ferns	Polypodiaceae	<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris tremula</i>			C		1/1
plants	ferns	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	salvinia	Y			2/2
plants	ferns	Schizaeaceae	<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	forked comb fern		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	pastel flower		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	gomphrena weed	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	lesser joyweed		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Apiaceae	<i>Cyclosporum leptophyllum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apiaceae	<i>Platysace ericoides</i>	heath platysace		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	balloon cottonbush	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i>			V	V	6
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	slender milkvine		V		7
plants	higher dicots	Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	monkey rope		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>			C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Astrotricha umbrosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Araliaceae	<i>Trachymene incisa subsp. incisa</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Cotula australis</i>	common cotula		C		1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia nernstii</i>	lpswich daisy		C		2/2

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plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual ragweed	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>		Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	fireweed	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda minima subsp. minima</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata var. hirsuta</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Bignoniaceae	<i>Saritaea magnifica</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	blue heliotrope	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Virginian peppergrass	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Byttneriaceae	<i>Seringia arborescens</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Chamaecrista nomame var. nomame</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	Easter cassia	Y			1
plants	higher dicots	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuria littoralis</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Celastraceae	<i>Denhamia celastroides</i>	broad-leaved boxwood			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania carinata</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Einadia hastata</i>				C	3/3
plants	higher dicots	Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera lunata</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Melichrus procumbens</i>	jam tarts			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>	red cluster heath			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	dwarf poinsettia	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	sweet clover	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata subsp. lanceolata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea euchila</i>	orange pultenaea			C	3/3
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia villifera</i>	prickly daviesia			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia wyattiana</i>	long-leaved bitter pea			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Hovea heterophylla</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	budda pea			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Phyllota phyllicoides</i>	yellow peabush			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	flat pea			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>				C	3/3
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Gompholobium latifolium</i>	broad wedge pea			C	1/1

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plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago sativa subsp. sativa</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria pallida var. obovata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Gentianaceae	<i>Schenkia australis</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia bellidifolia subsp. argentea</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum gracile var. gracile</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lamiaceae	<i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i>	white beech			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia caerulea</i>	blue bladderwort			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Loganiaceae	<i>Logania pusilla</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	<i>Pavonia hastata</i>	pink pavonia	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum subsp. coromandelianum</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia juncifolia</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia concurrens</i>				C	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Brisbane golden wattle			C	3/3
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	small-fruited grey gum			C	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	carrol			C	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	red mahogany			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>	native guava			C	2/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	woolly tea-tree			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	swamp paperbark			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa</i>	scribbly gum			C	3/2
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus x L. suaveolens</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. basaltica</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus pitulans</i>	blackbutt			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	rusty gum			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus seeana</i>	narrow-leaved red gum			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus carnea</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tindaliae</i>	Queensland white stringybark			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	ochna	Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia forma glabra</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea ovata</i>	forest olive			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>	northern olive			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	small poranthera			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	umbrella cheese tree			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Plantaginaceae	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	scoparia	Y			2/2
plants	higher dicots	Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma sphaerocarpum</i>				C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa</i>				C	1/1

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plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia stradbokensis</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	macadamia nut		V	V	11/3
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>			V	V	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia tenuifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	three-nerved willow hakea		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	glossy acronychia		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Rutaceae	<i>Boronia polygalifolia</i>	dwarf boronia		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sambucaceae	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>			Y		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon connatus</i>	grey birds-eye		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis angulata</i>			Y		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	devil's needles			C	1/1
plants	higher dicots	Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>			E	E	6/1
plants	higher dicots	Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	dysentery plant		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	grassy-leaved trigger flower		C		2/2
plants	higher dicots	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena incompta</i>		Y			1/1
plants	higher dicots	Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana</i>			C		1
plants	higher dicots	Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Violaceae	<i>Viola hederacea</i> subsp. <i>hederacea</i>			C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Viscaceae	<i>Viscum articulatum</i>	flat mistletoe		C		1/1
plants	higher dicots	Viscaceae	<i>Notothixos subaureus</i>	golden mistletoe		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Calceolariaceae	<i>Calceolaria tripartita</i>	lady's slipper	Y			1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya macdonaldii</i>	McDonald's laurel		C		3/3
plants	lower dicots	Lauraceae	<i>Cassyltha glabella</i> forma <i>glabella</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea huegeliana</i>	veiny wilkiea		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Monimiaceae	<i>Wilkiea macrophylla</i>	large-leaved wilkiea		C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia blanda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>			C		1/1
plants	lower dicots	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Colchicaceae	<i>Tripladenia cunninghamii</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia repens</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Chorizandra cymbaria</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria levis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria rugosa</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Isolopis cernua</i>	nodding club rush		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Fuirena ciliaris</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus aquatilis</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	rice sedge		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Mullumbimby couch	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepironia articulata</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis equisetina</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis cinnamometorum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Dianella</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia sericea</i> var. <i>sericea</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	blue stars	Y			1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	monocots	Iridaceae	<i>Freesia laxa</i>		Y			2/2
plants	monocots	Johnsoniaceae	<i>Caesia parviflora</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea</i>			C		2/2
plants	monocots	Laxmanniaceae	<i>Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. parviflorus</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium variegatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Genoplesium acuminatum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Orchidaceae	<i>Arthrochilus irritabilis</i>	leafy elbow orchid		C		2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa labillardierei var. labillardierei</i>	tussock grass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var. decipiens</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Setaria pumila subsp. subtesselata</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Megathyrsus maximus var. coloratus</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>			C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>	reedgrass		C		1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis tenuifolia</i>	elastic grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Sorghum arundinaceum</i>	Rhodesian Sudan grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i>	Mexican lovegrass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	bordered panic			C	2/2
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland blue couch	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	paspalum	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	creeping shade grass			C	1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Entolasia whiteana</i>				C	1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>		Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus purpureus</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	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass			C	1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	feathertop rhodes grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Panicum simile</i>				C	1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	rhodes grass	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i>	annual poa	Y			1/1
plants	monocots	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	barbed-wire vine			C	1/1
plants	mosses	Hypopterygiaceae	<i>Hypopterygium tamarisci</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).

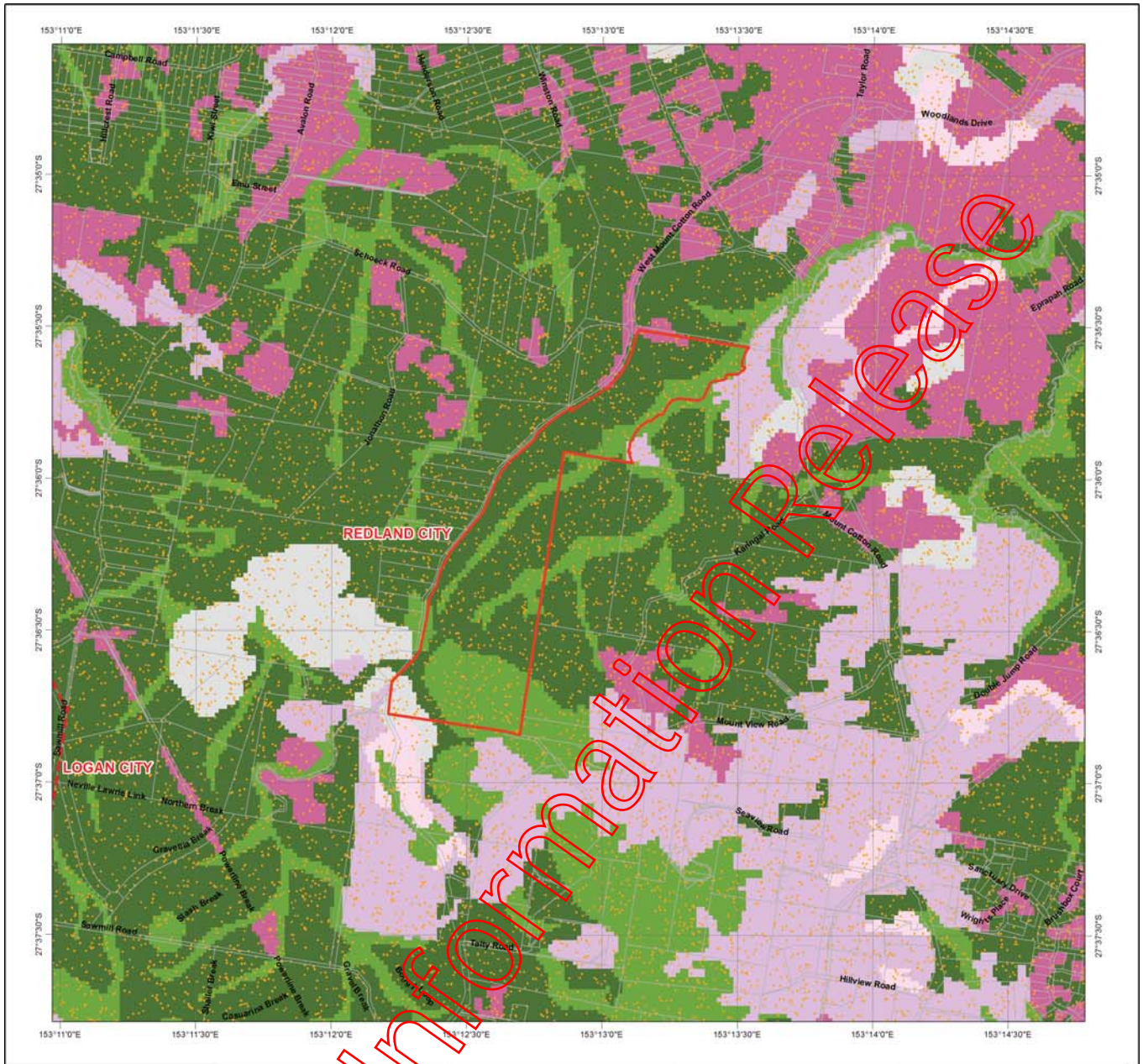
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. The second number located after the / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

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

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APPENDIX 2

**Mapping of Matters of State Environmental
Significance**



Koala Conservation in South East Queensland State Planning Regulatory Provisions

- Lot and Plan
- Priority Koala Assessable Development Areas
- Koala Assessable Development Areas
- Outside SPRP Koala Assessable Development Areas
- Koala SPRP - Identified Broad-Hectare Areas**
- Koala SPRP - Identified Broad-Hectare Areas
- Koala SPRP - Habitat Values**
- Bushland Habitat**
- High Value Bushland
- Medium Value Bushland
- Low Value Bushland
- Suitable for Rehabilitation**
- High Value Rehabilitation
- Medium Value Rehabilitation
- Low Value Rehabilitation
- Other Areas of Value**
- High Value Other
- Medium Value Other
- Low Value Other
- Generally not suitable
- Water
- Cadastral Boundaries
- Local Government Boundaries



This product is projected into GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Based on or contains data provided by the State of Queensland 2010.

Note - These maps are not regulatory. Regulatory maps and requirements can be downloaded from the EHP website. Further information in relation to regulatory requirements for development and planning activities should be sought from the relevant Local Government Authority or the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

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Vegetation management report

For Lot: 1 Plan: SP200199

Current as at 05/12/2016

This publication has been compiled by Operations Support, Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

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Overview

The management and clearing of native vegetation in Queensland is regulated by the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, the *Vegetation Management Regulation 2009*, the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009* in conjunction with associated policies and codes. These legislation, policies and codes are referred to as the Vegetation Management Framework.

Many routine vegetation management activities can be carried out under exemptions or self-assessable codes under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. Other activities may require you to apply for a development approval under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*. The requirements for a permit depend on the type of vegetation, the land tenure (e.g. freehold or leasehold land), the location, and the extent and purpose of the proposed clearing. In urban areas, vegetation may be regulated by local government provisions even if it is not regulated vegetation under the VMA.

The information in this report will assist you to determine the options for managing vegetation on your property. Based on the lot on plan you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:

1. *Property region* - the local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s), catchment(s) and any applicable area management plans associated with your property.
2. *Vegetation management framework* - an explanation of the options that may be available to manage vegetation on your property.
3. *Property details for the specified Lot on Plan* - specific information about your property including land tenure, vegetation categories, regional ecosystems, watercourses, wetlands, essential habitat, land suitability and protected plants.
4. *Maps* - a series of colour maps to assist in identifying regulated vegetation on your property including:
 - regulated vegetation management map
 - vegetation management map
 - land suitability map
 - protected plants map.

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1. Property regions

Table 1 provides a summary of the regions that property Lot: 1 Plan: SP200199 is located within.

Table 1: Property regions

Local Government(s)
Redland City

Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Southeast Queensland	Burringbar - Conondale Ranges

Catchment(s)
Logan-Albert

Area Management Plan(s): Nil

2. Vegetation management framework

Vegetation clearing is regulated under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) and the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA). A development approval is required to clear where the clearing is not exempt under the SPA, or where it cannot be carried out under a self-assessable clearing code or an area management plan under the VMA.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenure types as defined under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing vegetation not regulated under the VMA may require permits under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem; and
- a mangrove.

The regulated vegetation management map, the vegetation management map, the land suitability map and the protected plants map provided in section 4 and the information provided in section 2 and 3 of this report will assist you in identifying clearing suitability and enable you to determine whether your proposed clearing is:

- exempt;
- requires notification and compliance with a self-assessable code or area management plan; or
- requires a development approval.

2.1 Exemptions

The vegetation management framework allows clearing for certain purposes without approval, known as an exemption.

Areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (section 5.1) on most State land tenures are exempt and therefore do not require a development approval or notification.

There are other exemptions that apply to a range of routine property management activities. A list of these is available at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/exemptions/>.

Although vegetation management laws may allow clearing under an exemption, there may be other state, local or Commonwealth laws that apply. Exemptions may not apply if the vegetation is subject to permit conditions, a covenant, an

offset or restrictions as a result of unlawful clearing.

2.2 Self-assessable codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken using a self-assessable vegetation clearing code and notification process. The codes can be downloaded at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/codes/>

If you intend to clear vegetation under a self-assessable vegetation clearing code, you must notify the department before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at

<https://apps.dnrm.qld.gov.au/vegetation/>

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

If an area management plan applies to your property, it will be listed in Table 1 of this report.

To clear under an existing AMP, you must notify the DNRM before clearing starts and follow the conditions listed in the AMP. You can download the area management clearing notification form and obtain a copy of the relevant AMP at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/area-plans/>

2.4 Development approvals

If your proposed clearing is not exempt, or is not permitted under a self-assessable vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/applying/>

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3. Property details for Lot: 1 Plan: SP200199

3.1 Tenure

All of the lot, plan and tenure information associated with property Lot: 1 Plan: SP200199, including links to relevant Smart Maps, are listed in Table 2. The tenure of the property (whether it is freehold, leasehold, or other) may be viewed by clicking on the Smart Map link(s) provided.

Table 2: Lot, plan and tenure information for the property

Tenure	Lot	Plan	Link to property on SmartMap
Freehold	1	SP200199	http://globe.information.qld.gov.au/cgi-bin/SmartMapgen.py?q=1\SP200199

The tenure of the land determines whether certain exemptions are applicable.

Some self-assessable codes apply only to freehold and leasehold land granted for grazing and agricultural purposes.

3.2 Vegetation categories

Vegetation categories are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 5.1 of this report. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Clearing requires a development approval, exemption, or self-assessable clearing code or area management plan notification.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Clearing requires a development approval, exemption, or self-assessable clearing code or area management plan notification.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Clearing requires exemption, or self-assessable clearing code or area management plan notification.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse in the priority reef catchment areas	Clearing requires exemption, or self-assessable clearing code or area management plan notification.
X	white	Areas not regulated under the	No permit or notification required on all but certain state land tenures.

The vegetation categories on this property are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category
Category B
Category X

3.3 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 5.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/>

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regulated vegetation description	Regional ecosystem patch
rem_leastc	12.11.5
rem_leastc	12.11.3
rem_end	12.3.1
rem_oc	12.3.11
rem_leastc	12.11.10

rem_leastc is vegetation category A or B with a VMA status of least concern

rem_oc is vegetation category A or B with a VMA status of concern

rem_end is vegetation category A or B with a VMA status of endangered

hvr_leastc is vegetation category C or R with a VMA status of least concern

hvr_oc is vegetation category C or R with a VMA status of concern

hvr_end is vegetation category C or R with a VMA status of endangered

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exemptions
- performance outcomes in State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP)
- self-assessable codes.

Some clearing purposes are limited to a particular group of regional ecosystems (e.g. encroachment) and some self-assessable codes allow clearing only in certain regional ecosystems.

3.4 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 5.2.

3.5 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.6 Essential habitat

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 5.2.

Essential habitat identifies areas in which species of wildlife that are endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* have been known to occur. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

If essential habitat is identified on this property, the information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below (if no table is displayed below, there has not been any essential habitat identified on this property). The species label is shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 5.2. The essential habitat factors are stated in the columns marked with an asterisk.

Table 6: Endangered, vulnerable, or near threatened wildlife species identified within the property (if no table is shown below, there is no essential habitat identified on the property)

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	*Vegetation Community	*Altitude
29186	Phascolarctos cinereus (southeast Queensland bioregion)	Koala	V	Open eucalypt forest and woodland that has: a) multiple strata layers containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Angophora, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees that—at 1.3 metres above the ground—have a diameter both greater and less than 30 centimetres; and b) at least 1 of the following species: Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. fibrosa, E. propinqua, E. umbra, E. grandis, E. microcorys, E. tindaliae, E. resinifera, E. populnea, E. robusta, E. nigra, E. necemosa, E. crebra, E. exserta, E. seeana, Lophostemon confertus, L. suaveolens, Melaleuca quinquenervia.	Sea level to 1000m.

Additional essential habitat information

Label	*Regional Ecosystem (mandatory)
29186	12.3.3, 12.3.4, 12.3.6, 12.3.7, 12.3.10, 12.3.11, 12.5.2, 12.5.3, 12.8.14, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.17, 12.11.5, 12.11.18, 12.12.12

3.7 Land suitability

Land suitability mapping and information is required if you are applying to clear vegetation for high value or irrigated high value agriculture. Land suitability assessment addresses the capacity of land to sustain specific land uses such as cropping, irrigated agriculture and forestry.

A land suitability map for this property is provided in section 5.3. The map provides detailed land suitability, agricultural land classification, or soil and land resource mapping data where it is available.

The land suitability project that applies to this property is shown in Table 7 and Table 8.

Table 7: Land suitability project details for this property

Project name	Project code	Start date	Scale
Soil Landscapes of Brisbane and South East Environs (ZAA)	ZAA	1987-01-01 00:00:00	100000

Table 8: Available land suitability project reports for this property

Project name	Availability of report
Soil Landscapes of Brisbane and South East Environs (ZAA)	CSIRO report. Available at www.publications.qld.gov.au

3.8 Protected plants

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The Act endeavours to ensure that protected plants (whole plants or protected plant parts) are not illegally removed from the wild or illegally traded.

Prior to clearing, you must check the flora survey trigger map to determine if the clearing is within a high risk area. The trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.4.

If your property is in a high risk area, a flora survey must be undertaken and a clearing permit may be required for clearing endangered, vulnerable and near threatened plants (EVNT plants) and their supporting habitat.

If a flora survey identifies that EVNT plants are not present or can be avoided by 100m, the clearing activity may be exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form is required. This form can be downloaded at <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/protected-plants/>

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that EVNT plants are present.

Clearing of least concern plants is exempt from requiring a clearing permit within a low risk area.

To be eligible for certain clearing exemptions you need to keep a copy of the map for the area subject to clearing. Protected plants flora survey trigger maps are valid for a period of 12 months from the date of request. After 12 months you will need to obtain a new protected plants flora survey trigger map to determine clearing requirements for your area of interest. This can be accessed online at <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/protected-plants/map-request.php>

For further information or assistance on the protected plants flora survey trigger map for this property, please contact the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection at palm@ehp.qld.gov.au

3.9 Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF)

The ERF is an Australian Government scheme which offers incentives for businesses and communities across the economy to reduce emissions.

Under the ERF, farmers can earn money from activities such as planting (and keeping) trees, managing regrowth vegetation and adopting more sustainable agricultural practices.

The purpose of a project is to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. Each project will provide new economic opportunities for farmers, forest growers and land managers.

Further information on ERF is available at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/state/use/carbon-rights/>

4. Contacts for further information

For further information on vegetation management:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@dnrm.qld.gov.au

Visit www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/our-department/contact-us/vegetation-contacts to submit an online enquiry.

5. Maps

The maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:

<https://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/qld/environment/land/vegetation/vegetation-map-request-form>

and

<http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/protected-plants/map-request.php>

Regulated vegetation management map

The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation

Vegetation management supporting map

The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Land suitability map

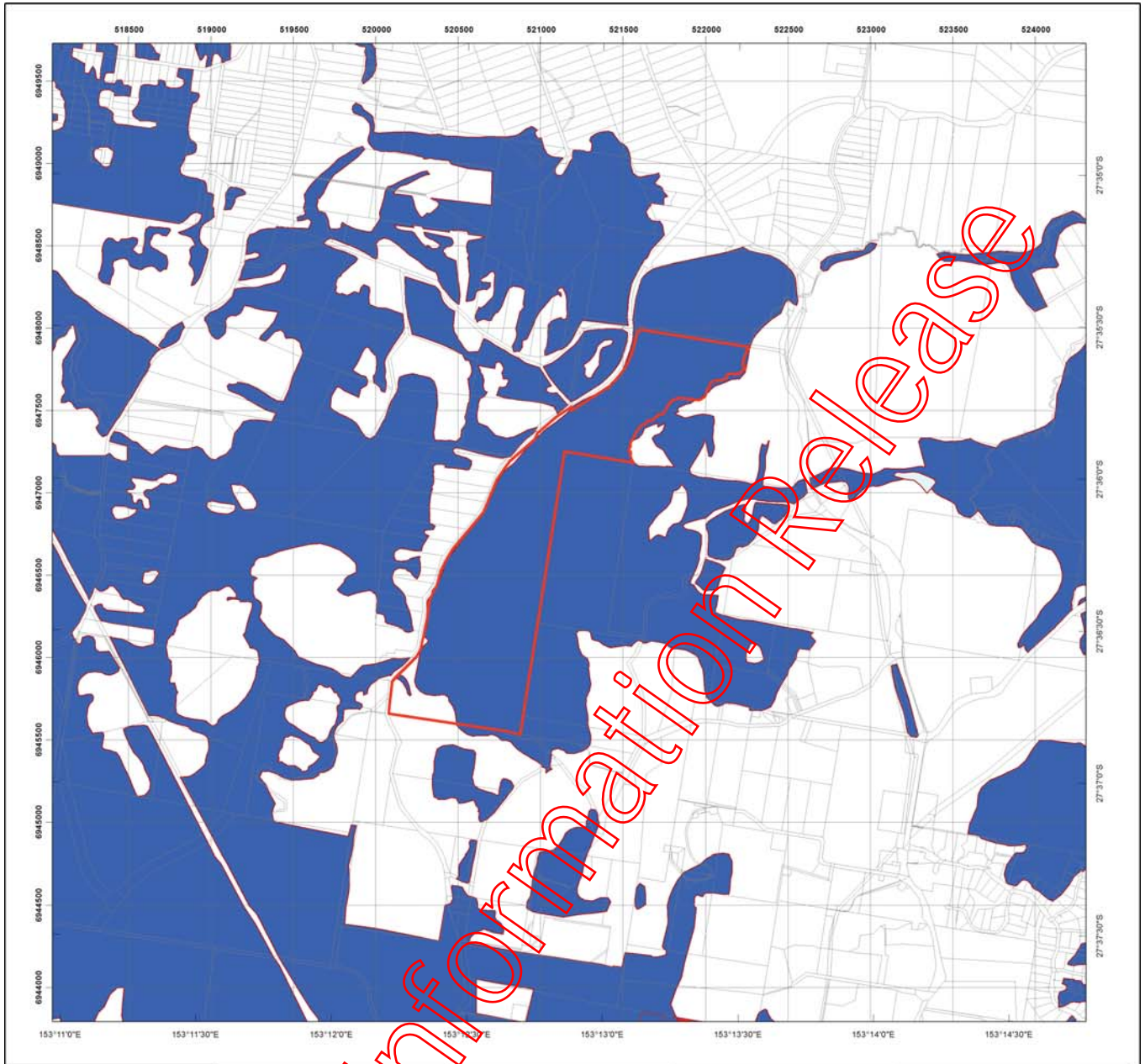
The land suitability map assists with identifying the land suitability category under the high value and irrigated high value agriculture vegetation clearing purpose.

Protected plants map

The protected plants map shows areas where particular provisions of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* apply to the clearing of protected plants.

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5.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Legend

- Lot and Plan
- Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
- Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
- Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
- Category R area (Riparian regrowth watercourse vegetation)
- Category X area (Exempt on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
- Water
- Area not categorised
- Cadastral line
- Property boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only



This product is projected into:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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

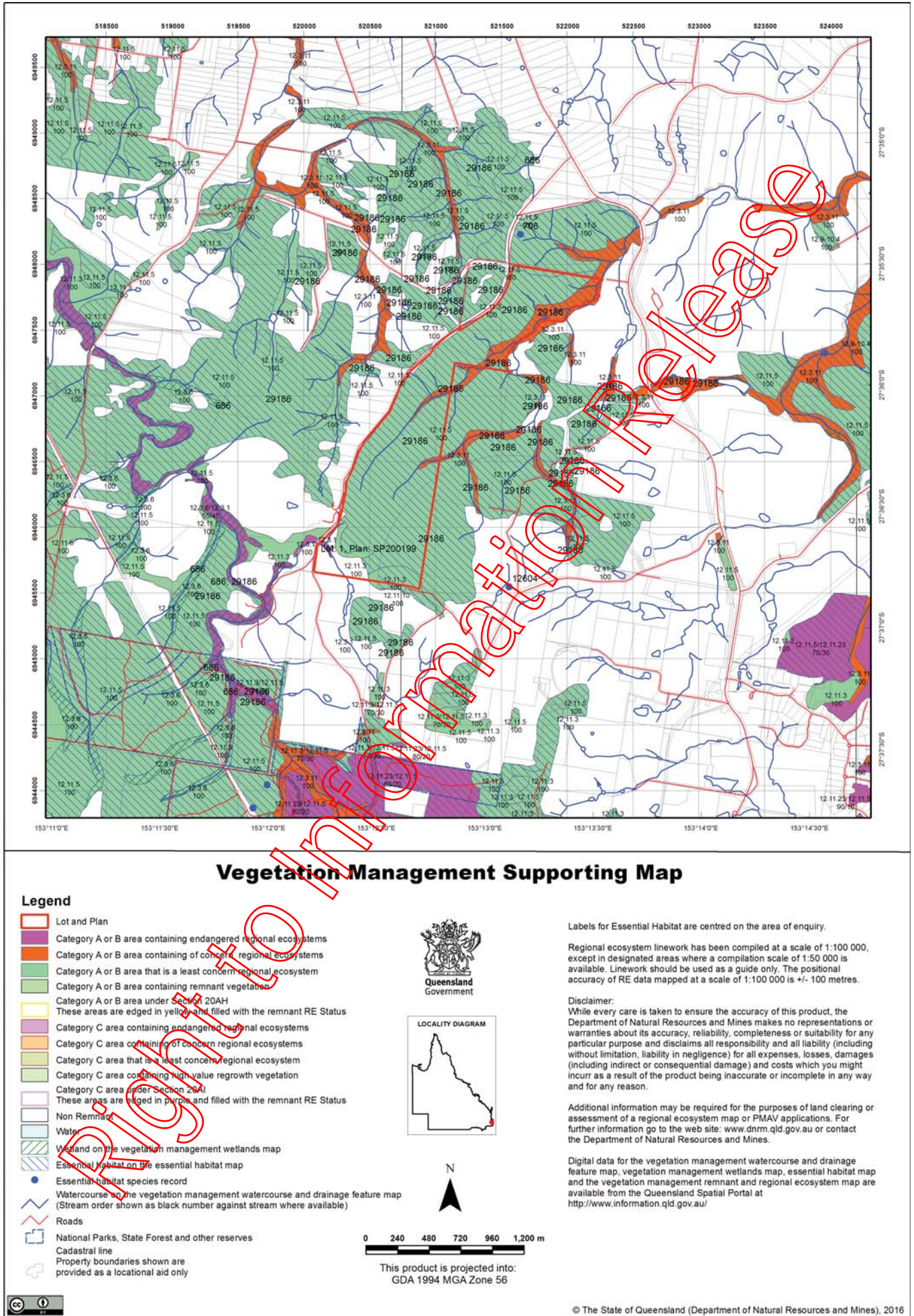
Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.dnrm.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at <http://www.information.qld.gov.au/>

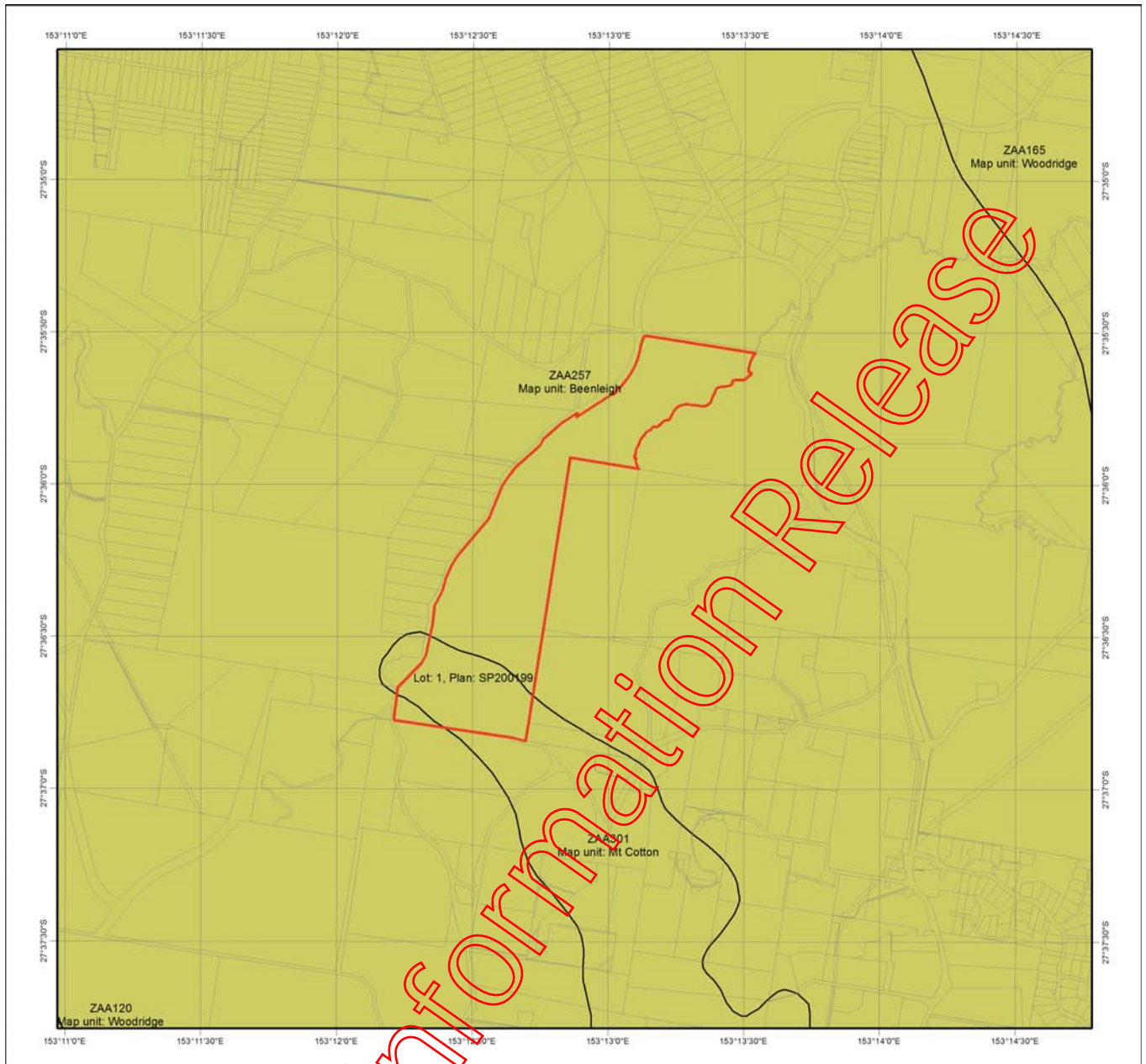
This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.



5.2 Vegetation management supporting map








5.3 Land suitability map



Land Suitability Overview Map

Legend

-  Lot and Plan
-  Cadastral Boundaries
-  Land suitability mapping 1:100,000 scale or better (Category 2 or 3*)
-  Land suitability mapping greater than 1:100,000 scale (Category 4)
-  No mapping available (Category 4)

* Category 3 applies to applications where there is some land resource mapping or information available however it either does not cover the entire area, or the land suitability mapping and information does not identify the land as suitable for the proposed crop and management systems.

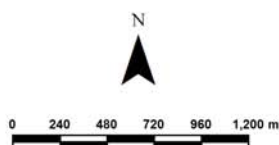
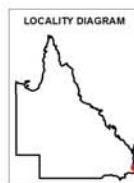
Disclaimer

All persons and organisations by using this map take all responsibility for assessing the relevance and accuracy of the map contents for their purpose and accept all risks associated with its use. The State of Queensland (as represented by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines) makes no representations or warranties in relation to the map contents, and, to the extent permitted by law, excludes or limits all warranties relating to correctness, accuracy, reliability, completeness or currency and all disclaims all liability for any direct, indirect and consequential costs, losses, damages and expenses incurred in any way (including but not limited to that arising from negligence) in connection with any use of or reliance on the map contents.

Important information

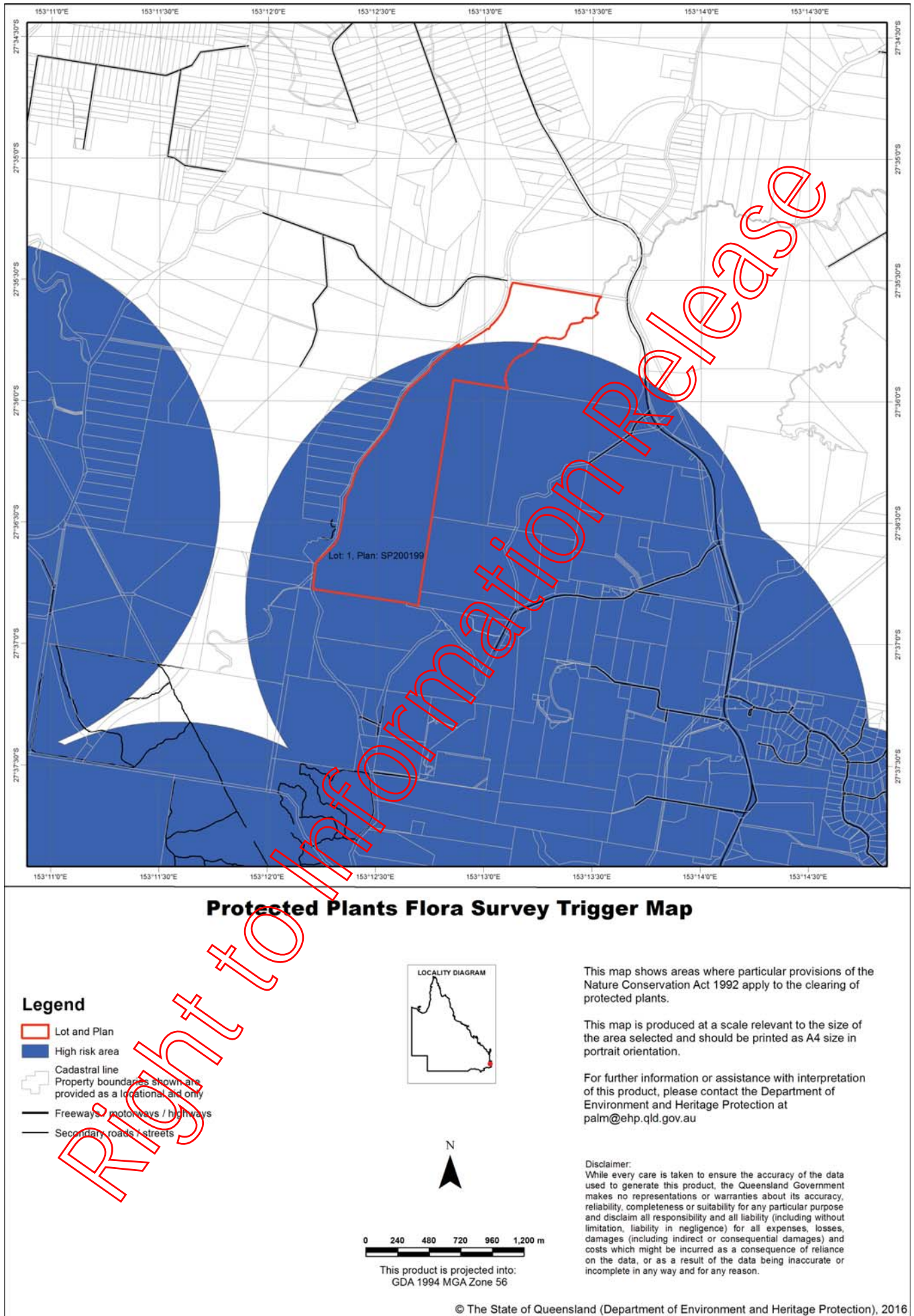
The Land Suitability Overview Map assists with identifying the Land Suitability category under the high value and irrigated high value agriculture vegetation clearing purpose. This map provides detailed land suitability, agricultural land classification, or soil and land resource mapping data where it is available on the selected lots. Where no data is available, the maps will be blank, with no mapping visible.

Further information on these categories is available in the Guideline for applying to clear for high-value or irrigated high-value agriculture (www.dnrm.qld.gov.au).



This product is projected into:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

5.4 Protected plants map



Right to Information Release

APPENDIX 3

Assessment of Likelihood of Occurrence for Conservation Significant Flora and Fauna Species

Conservation significant terrestrial flora and fauna species recorded or predicted to occur within a 5 km radius of the subject site and their likelihood of occurrence (known, likely, potential, unlikely) within or immediately adjoining the subject site.

Abbreviations: EPBC = status under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth); NCA = status under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Queensland); PM = EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool database search within a 10 km radius of the study area; WN = Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection WildNet database search within a 5 km radius of the study area; ALA = Atlas of Living Australia search within a 5 km radius of the study area; E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; M = Migratory; S = Special Least Concern (Migratory or culturally significant); LC = Least Concern; X = species occurrence predicted (PM).

Likelihood of occurrence categories: **Known** - from other surveys (BAAM, other consultancies, databases), species recorded onsite; **Likely to occur** – species not known to occur onsite but the site is within the known range of the species, potentially suitable habitat is present and there are either database records for the local region or knowledge of the species occurrence suggests it may occur as a resident or visitor; means 'high potential' or good habitat is present but no species were observed onsite; **Potential to occur** – the site is within the known range of the species and potentially suitable habitat is present but there are no database records for the local region and/or it is a rare, erratic or poorly known species; means 'low potential' or habitat for species is not definitive; **Unlikely to occur** – no suitable habitat present and/or the site is outside of the known range of the species.

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
FLORA							
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Hairy -Joint Grass	V	NT	X	-	Wetlands and moist grasslands between Northern NSW and SE Asia typically associated with basalt.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Baloghia marmorata</i>	Jointed Baloghia	V	V	X	-	Subtropical rainforest/notophyll vine forest and wet sclerophyll forest (brush box woodland) with rainforest understorey between 150 and 550 m above sea level. Soils are rich black or dark brown clay and loam derived from basalt (DotE 2015a).	Potential: Suitable habitat for this species may be present; however there are no records in the broader landscape.
<i>Bosistoa transversa</i> (includes <i>B. selwynii</i>)	Three Leaved Bosistoa, Heart-leaved Bosistoa	V	V	X	-	Rainforests from Mullumbimby NSW to Mt Larcom near Gladstone.	Potential: Suitable habitat for this species may be present; however there are no records in the broader landscape.
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	Native Jute	E	E	X	X	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. Often occurs on hill crests, exposed slopes, ridges or upper slopes of hilly terrain on south or south-east aspect. It also occurs on sheltered slopes, gullies and on lower slopes, depending on the topographic position of the sclerophyll-rainforest margin (DotE, 2015).	Likely: According to the Land Management Plan (RSC 2007), this species is known to occur adjacent to the study area. It is most likely to be found at the intersection of areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High and Medium Ecological Constraint .

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Cryptocarya foetida</i>	Stinking Cryptocarya	V	V	X		Littoral and Coastal Rainforests between Cooloola QLD and Iluka NSW. Favours littoral rainforests on sand or basaltic soils within 2km of coast.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia Nut	V	V	X	X	Grows in subtropical rainforest, preferring well-drained sites on hill crests, hill slopes, scree slopes, foot slopes and along the edges of hoop pine <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> scrubs and creek beds (SCC 2006)	Known: The Land Management Plan (RSC 2007) indicates that this species is known to occur in the study area. Populations of this species are also known in adjacent conservation areas. It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High Ecological Constraint .
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough-shelled Bush Nut	V	V	X	X	Generally occurs in subtropical rainforest and complex notophyll vineforest, at the margins of these forests and in mixed sclerophyll forest. It occurs in restricted habitat, growing on moderate to steep hillslopes on alluvial soils at well-drained sites (DotE 2015).	Potential: There is a single record of this species to the south of the study area and it could potentially occur in the site, including through complex hybrid interaction with <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> .
<i>Mardenia coronata</i>	Slender Milkvine	-	V	-	X	Commonly found in open eucalypt forest and woodland communities on hillslopes and ridge tops at altitudes of 40–780 m above sea level. Also known from rocky outcrops along clifflines. Most commonly recorded with <i>Lophostemon confertus</i> and eucalypts, including <i>E. carnea</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>C. henryi</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> and <i>E. propinqua</i> .	Likely: There are records in the local landscape and suitable habitat for this species is mapped within the study area. It may be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High or Medium Ecological Constraint .
<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i>	Clear Milkvine	V	V	-	X	This inconspicuous vine is associated with wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest.	Likely: There are records in the local landscape and suitable habitat for this species is mapped within the study area. It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High Ecological Constraint .
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	Richmond Birdwing Vine	-	NT	-	-	Grows in lowland rain forest, mainly on basaltic and metamorphic rocks (CSIRO 2010).	Known: The vine is known to be present along gullies within the study area (RSC 2007). It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High Ecological Constraint .
<i>Phaius australis</i>	Swamp Orchid	E	E	X	-	Swamp sclerophyll forest and swampy heathland.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Samadera bigwiltii</i>	Quassia	V	V	X	-	Rainforest and open forest in northern, central and south-eastern Queensland south to the Sunshine Coast.	Potential: Suitable habitat for this species is likely to be present; however there are no records in the broader landscape.
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Australian Toadflax	V	V	X	-	Forest and woodland areas on clay loams and duplex soils where it typically is found in associated with host grasses, especially <i>Themeda triandra</i> (DotE 2016).	Potential: Suitable habitat for this species may be present; however there are no records in the broader landscape.

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
FAUNA							
Amphibians							
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked Frog	-	V	-	X	Inhabits a variety of habitats including rainforest, wet sclerophyll, dry sclerophyll, woodland and vine forest, and can even be found in low numbers in open grazing country (Eyre <i>et al.</i> 1997) and ponds in urban areas (Curtis <i>et al.</i> 2012).	Likely: There are several database records in the broader landscape and this species is likely to occur in association with riparian communities with flowing water. It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High Ecological Constraint , but could also occur in riparian areas mapped as Medium or Low Ecological Constraint .
<i>Crinia tinnula</i>	Wallum Froglet	-	V	-	X	Associated with wallum habitats (Vanderduys 2012).	Unlikely: There is a single database record in the broader landscape; however, habitats in the subject site are considered unlikely to support this species, as it is exclusively associated with coastal wallum habitats.
Mammals							
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus	-	S	-	X	Inhabit fresh water streams, rivers, lakes and dams, and are tolerant of a wide range of conditions, but have a preference for steep, well vegetated banks for burrowing (Low 1995; Menkhorst and Knight 2004).	Unlikely: There is a single record of a Platypus in the broader landscape; however the study area is considered to be positioned too high in the Hilliards Creek catchment to support this species.
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	-	S	-	X	Associated with most woody terrestrial habitats.	Known: The Land Management Plan (RSC 2007) indicates that this species is known to occur in the study area. It may be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High or Medium Ecological Constraint .
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V	V	X	X	Koala are associated with Eucalypt dominated forest and woodland habitats. They use a variety of trees, including non-eucalypts for feeding and resting.	Known: The Land Management Plan (RSC 2007) indicates that this species is known to occur in the study area and there are records of Koala in the EHP database within 2km of the study area from as recent as 2014. There are ample resources for this species in the study area and it is expected to utilise the study area on regular occasions. It is likely to be found in any areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High, Medium or Low Ecological Constraint .
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	C	X	-	The species is a canopy-feeding frugivore and nectarivore, that utilise vegetation including rainforests, open eucalypt forests, woodlands,	Likely: While there is only a single database record in the surrounding landscape, this species is likely to visit the subject site in response to

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
						melaleuca swamps and banksia woodlands.	flowering events. This species could be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High, Medium or Low Ecological Constraint.
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	V	X	-	Little known, but may depend heavily on sandstone outcrops. It has been found roosting in disused mine shafts, caves, overhangs and disused Fairy Martin <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i> nests (Hoye and Schulz 2008). It also possibly roosts in the hollows of trees (Duncan <i>et al.</i> 1999).	Unlikely: There are no database records in the broader landscape and no typical roosting habitat within foraging range of the subject site.
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed Quoll (SE Mainland)	E	V	X	-	Wide variety of habitats including rainforests, wet and dry sclerophyll forests, coastal heath, scrub and sometimes Red Gum forests along inland rivers (Menkhorst and Knight 2004). Shelter in rock caves, boulder piles and hollow logs or trees, with basking sites usually nearby.	Unlikely: Habitats within the study area are considered unlikely to support this species and there are no database records within 5 km of the site.
<i>Petaurus volans</i>	Greater Glider	V	C	X	X	This species is associated with mature eucalypt forest and woodland with hollow trees available for shelter (Menkhorst and Knight 2004).	Known: The Land Management Plan (RSC 2007) indicates that this species is known to occur in the study area. It may be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High or Medium Ecological Constraint.
Reptiles							
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared Delma	V	V	X	-	Open eucalypt forest with a shrub and tussock grass understorey. Soil type is usually shallow and deep-cracking or stony (Ehmann 1992; Wilson and Swan 2008).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present and the species is not known to occur in the broader landscape.
<i>Saiphos reticulatus</i>	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink	V	C	X	-	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 in mountainous areas and sandy coastal plains.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present and the species is not known to occur in the broader landscape.
Insects							
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond Birdwing Butterfly	-	V	-	X	Associated with rainforest on rich basalt soils.	Potential: There is a single database record in the broader landscape and the subject site contains habitat that may support a population of this species.
Birds							
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	E	E	X	-	Box-ironbark eucalypt forests and woodlands on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range,	Unlikely: There is a slight possibility that this species could visit the study area as a vagrant;

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
						preferring the wettest, most fertile sites (Garnett <i>et al</i> 2011).	however habitats within the study area would be expected to provide limited resources for this species. There are no database records for this species within 5 km of the site.
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	M	S	-	X	This is an aerial species, typically occurring over open, inland habitats, but occasionally over coastal areas (Higgins 1999; Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Likely: Expected to occur in the aerial space above the study area on occasions during the warmer months. It could be flying over areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High, Medium or Low Ecological Constraint ; however activities within the study area would be of little consequence to this aerial species.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	E	C	X	-	Prefers permanent shallow vegetated freshwater or brackish swamps, favouring those dominated by tall sedges, rushes and/or reeds (Garnett <i>et al.</i> 2011).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	M	S	-	X	Terrestrial shallow wetlands, both ephemeral and permanent. Usually occurs on open edges of wetlands and on rocky shorelines (Pizzy and Knight 2003).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Calidris accuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	M	S	-	X	Shallow open wetlands, both inland and coastal (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Calidris canutis</i>	Red Knot	E	S	-	X	Coastal intertidal areas, including sandflats and mudflats (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CE, M	S	X	X	Shallow wetlands, including sandflats and mudflats, predominantly coastal (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	M	S	-	X	Shallow open wetlands and wetland margins, both inland and coastal (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	CE	S	-	X	Coastal intertidal areas, including sandflats and mudflats (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo (eastern)	-	V	-	X	Resident in association with localised occurrences of fruiting <i>Allocasuarina</i> (Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Potential: There are several database records in the broader landscape and the study area contains suitable food trees; however the species has become scarce over much of Redland City. The site holds potential breeding habitats. Targeted searches for the species distinctive feeding evidence should be undertaken to ascertain if the species is utilising the extant habitats.

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover	M	S	-	X	Coastal sandflats and mudflats; spends non-breeding winter months in Australia (Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	M	S	X	X	Migrant species that can occur in a variety of habitats including rainforest, open eucalypt forest, leafy trees in paddocks and mangroves.	Potential: There are records in the broader landscape and this species could be an occasional visitor to the area.
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	E	E	X	-	Eastern Bristlebird occurs in wet sclerophyll forest and moist heath habitats (Pizzey & Knight 2003).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	V	E	X	-	Woodlands and forests, ideally with a mosaic of vegetation types and permanent water, particularly riverine forests. The species avoids both very dense and very open habitats (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely: This species is wide ranging and there is a remote possibility it could occur over the study area as a vagrant. However, there are no database records for this species within 5 km of the site.
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	M	S	X	X	Swamp and marsh margins and in wet pasture (Pringle 1987).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	M	S	-	X	Expansive wetland areas, including dams, lakes and coastal areas (Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	V	X	-	Open dry sclerophyll woodland with grassy understorey, nearly always near permanent water. Birds may occasionally feed in sown grasslands and pastures (Crome and Shields 1992; Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present and there are no database records for this species within Redland City.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	M	S	X	X	This is an aerial species, typically occurring over open habitats, including coastal areas (Higgins 1999; Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Likely: The Land Management Plan (RSC 2007) indicates that this species is known to occur in the study area. Expected to occur in the aerial space above the study area on occasions during the warmer months. It could be flying over areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High, Medium or Low Ecological Constraint ; however activities within the study area would be of little consequence to this species.
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	M	S	-	X	Large wetlands, both coastal and inland.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	E	X	-	Mainly dry open eucalypt forest and woodland, including those with Grey Box or River Red Gum, or Spotted Gum closer to the coast (Higgins 1999).	Unlikely: There is a slim possibility of the species visiting the study area during the winter months as a vagrant; however the site lacks the habitat that would typically support an over-wintering population of the species. Furthermore, there are no database records for this species within 5 km of

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
							the site.
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	M	S	-	X	Coastal intertidal areas, including sandflats and mudflats (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	V, M	S	X	X	Principally associated with shallow coastal wetlands, mudflats, sandflats and estuaries, particularly tidal areas (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	M	S	X	X	This species inhabits vegetated gullies in eucalypt-dominated forests and taller woodlands (Higgins et al. 2006).	Likely: There are records in the broader landscape and the study area contains habitats that would typically support this species. It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High or Medium Ecological Constraint .
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	M	S	X	X	This species inhabits heavily vegetated gullies in eucalypt-dominated forests and taller woodlands.	Potential: There are records in the broader landscape and the species may visit the study area on occasion during migration.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	-	V	-	X	The species occurs in mountain rainforests, gullies and forest margins, sparser hilly woodlands, coastal forests, woodlands, scrubs, exotic pine plantations and large trees in private/public gardens (Pizzey and Knight 2003). Powerful Owl is most likely to be observed at sites with mature dry forest, many live hollow-bearing trees, diverse habitats within two km, and not much pure regrowth within five kilometres (Loyn et al. 2001).	Likely: There are numerous records in the broader landscape and the study area contains habitats that would typically support this species and its preferred prey. The site holds suitable habitats for breeding requirements. It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High or Medium Ecological Constraint .
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CE, M	V	X	X	Shallow wetlands, including sandflats and mudflats in coastal areas (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	M	S	X	X	Shallow wetlands, including sandflats, mudflats and mangroves in coastal areas (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	M	S	X	X	A raptor species associated with coastal, typically intertidal, habitats (Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	M	S	-	X	Shallow, freshwater wetlands, typically with aquatic vegetation (Pizzey and Knight 2003)	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	M	S	X	X	Shallow open wetlands (Marchant and Higgins 1993).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Black-throated Finch (Southern subsp.)	E	E	X		Dry open grassy woodlands and forests with seeding native grasses and free-standing water (Higgins <i>et al.</i> 2006).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present and there are no database records for this species within Redland City.
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	M	S	X	X	This species inhabits vegetated gullies, rainforest and riparian forest (Higgins <i>et al.</i> 2006).	Known: The Land Management Plan (RSC 2007) indicates that this species is known to occur in the study area. It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High Ecological Constraint , but could also occur in riparian areas mapped as Medium or Low Ecological Constraint .
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	V	X	-	Terrestrial shallow wetlands, ephemeral and permanent, usually fresh water but occasionally brackish. They also use inundated grasslands, saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (Higgins and Davies 1996). Most likely in alluvial areas but could also occur in gullied areas.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	M	S	-	X	Found in coastal waters, on beaches and mud flats.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Sternula alibrons</i>	Little Tern	M	S	-	X	Coastal areas, including beaches and estuaries.	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	M	S	X	X	This species inhabits vegetated gullies, rainforest and riparian forest (Higgins <i>et al.</i> 2006).	Likely: There are records in the broader landscape and the study area contains habitats that would typically support this species. It is most likely to be found in areas shown in Figure 4.1 of the main report as High Ecological Constraint , but could also occur in riparian areas mapped as Medium or Low Ecological Constraint .
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	M	S	X	X	Expansive wetlands, with deep water, including dams, lakes and coastal areas (Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	M	S	-	X	Shallow coastal wetlands and estuaries (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	M	S	X	X	Terrestrial shallow wetlands, both ephemeral and permanent (Pizzey and Knight 2003).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.
<i>Tringa stagnatalis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	M	S	-	X	Shallow, mainly intertidal, open wetlands (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	PM	WN/ ALA	Preferred habitat characteristics	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	X	-	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and low microphyll vine forest; also dry rainforest (softwood scrubs) of Brigalow Belt, mature Hoop Pine <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> plantations, and <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Austromyrtus</i> scrubs on sandy coastal soils (Garnett <i>et al.</i> 2011).	Unlikely: Habitats within the study area are considered unlikely to support this species and there are no database records within 5 km of the site.
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	M	S	-	X	Coastal intertidal areas, including sandflats and mudflats (Higgins and Davies 1996).	Unlikely: No suitable habitats present.

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APPENDIX 4

**Mapping of Matters of Local Environmental
Significance**

Property Details

605 - 769 West Mount Cotton Road Mount Cotton

Details

Property Number: 302410
Legal Description: Lot 1 SP 200199

Division Number: 6
Property Name: Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area

Status

Current

Site Area

(Area: 1465550.000000 SQ METRES)

Applications

Application #	Submitted	Description
OFS00010	23/09/2009	DTMR expansion of Cleveland-Redland Bay Road, Mount Cotton

Zoning

- Land Affected: 346085
- CN - Conservation
 - CN - Conservation - SubArea CNZ

Overlays

- Land Affected: 346085
- Bushfire Hazard Overlay
 - Bushland Habitat Overlay
 - Extractive Resources Overlay
 - Flood Storm and Drainage Constrained Land Overlay
 - Landslide Hazard Overlay
 - Protection of Poultry Industry Overlay
 - Road and Rail Noise Impact Overlay
 - Water Supply Catchment Overlay
 - Waterways Wetlands and Moreton Bay Overlay


Precincts

Other Details

Water Meter

Map

State Interest Check

 [Click here to view eDA State Interest.](#)

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Scale 1:19867

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- Parks and Transport
- Surface
- Environmental
- Redlands Planning Scheme V7.1
 - Acid Sulfate Soils Overlay
 - Airspace and Aviation Facilities Overlay
 - Bushfire Hazard Overlay
 - Canal and Lakeside Structures Overlay
 - Electricity Infrastructure Overlay
 - Extractive Resources Overlay
 - Mining Tenement
 - Extractive Resources
 - Flood Plain, Storm Tide and Drainage Constrained Land Overlay
 - Habitat Protection - Bushland Habitat Overlay
 - Heritage Place and Character Precinct Overlay
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 - Drainage Buffers
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Print Preferences Legend

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- Redland City and Surrounds**
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 - Designated Community Infrastructure
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 - Low Density Residential
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 - Point Lookout Residential CENTRE
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 - Neighbourhood Centre
 - Local Centre
 - SIMB Centre
 - Point Lookout Centre
 - Point Lookout Tourist
 - INDUSTRY**
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 - General Industry
 - Island Industry
 - Marine Activity

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APPENDIX 5

Redland City Council Locally Significant Species with Potential to Occur

Table 1. List of Redland City Council locally significant species with potential to occur in Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			RE habitat description	Regional Ecosystems
		EPBC Act	NC Act	Back On Track		
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey/White Goshawk	-	Least Concern	Low	Wooded habitats, sparse in region - concentrated on Mt Cotton - Sheldon	12.11.10,12.11.3,12.3.1,12.11.23,12.5.2,12.2.5,12.11.5k,12.11.5e,12.3.3d,12.2.6,12.9-10.19a,12.11.3,12.11.5j,12.9-10.17d,12.2.8,12.3.11,12.5.3,12.11.3a,12.11.5a,12.11.23,12.9-10.4,12.3.11a,12.5.6c,12.9-10.17c
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked Frog	-	Vulnerable	Medium	Waterways and temporary and permanent pools	12.1.1,12.2.1,12.2.2,12.2.5,12.2.6,12.2.7,12.2.8,12.2.9,12.2.10,12.2.12,12.2.13,12.3.1,12.3.5,12.3.6,12.3.11,12.3.13,12.5.2,12.5.3,12.9-10.4,12.11.3,12.11.10,12.11.23,12.12.14
<i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black Cockatoo	Endangered	Vulnerable	High	<i>Allocasuarina</i> spp. and <i>C. glauca</i>	12.1.1,12.2.5,12.2.6,12.2.7,12.2.8,12.2.10,12.3.1,12.3.5,12.3.6,12.3.11,12.5.2,12.5.3,12.9-10.4,12.11.3,12.11.23,12.12.14
<i>Corchorus cunninghamii</i>	Native jute or Cunninghams jute	Endangered	Endangered	High	Margins of Rainforest and Tall Eucalypt Forest	12.11.10,12.11.3,12.11.5,12.11.2
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	-	Least Concern	Low	Riparian - with cover	12.1.1,12.1.2,12.1.3,12.2.1,12.2.15,12.2.15f,12.2.5,12.2.5a,12.2.7,12.3.11,12.3.13,12.3.5,12.3.6,12.3.8,12.5.9,12.3.1,12.3.11a
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	-	Least Concern	Low	Eucalypt woodland and open forest, rare and breeding in area	12.1.1,12.2.1,12.2.2,12.2.5,12.2.6,12.2.7,12.2.8,12.2.10,12.3.1,12.3.5,12.3.6,12.3.11,12.5.2,12.5.3,12.9-10.4,12.11.3,12.11.10,12.11.23,12.12.14
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium	Dry Rainforests and Riparian Forests	12.3.1,12.11.3,12.11.10
<i>Macadamia tetraphylla</i>	Rough Shelled Macadamia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium	Rainforests and Riparian Forests	12.11.10,12.3.1
<i>Marsdenia coronata</i>	Slender Milk Vine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low	Eucalypt Forests to Woodlands and Rainforest Margins. Particularly associated with <i>Logiostemon confertus</i> in Whipstick Growth Habit	12.3.11,12.11.3,12.11.10,12.11.5e
<i>Marsdenia longiloba</i>	Clear Milk Vine	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low	Moist Tall Open Forest and rainforest margins	12.11.10,12.11.3,12.11.23,12.3.8,12.3.2
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	-	Least Concern	Low	Eucalypt woodland and open forest, occasional visitor	12.2.5,12.2.6,12.2.8,12.3.3d,12.3.11,12.3.11a,12.5.2,12.5.3,12.5.6c,12.9-10.4,12.9-10.17c,12.9-10.17d,12.9-10.19,12.11.3,12.11.5a,12.11.5e,12.11.5h,12.11.5k,12.11.23,12.12.14
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	-	Vulnerable	Medium	Larger bushland areas containing patches of moderately dense cover	12.1.1,12.2.1,12.2.2,12.2.5,12.2.7,12.2.8,12.3.1,12.3.5,12.3.11,12.5.3,12.9-10.4,12.11.3,12.11.10,12.11.23
<i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	Richmond Birdwing Butterfly	-	Vulnerable	High	Rainforest associated with <i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	12.11.10,12.3.1
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Medium	Grasslands Woodlands and Forests associated with <i>Themeda triandra</i> as it parasitises the roots of this grass	12.12.19,12.3.11,12.5.2
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Greater Sooty Owl	-	Least Concern	Low	Closed forests	12.2.1,12.2.2,12.3.1,12.11.10

Table 2. Proposed additional Redland City Council locally significant species (2015) with potential to occur in Eastern Escarpment Conservation Area

Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Status		
		EPBC Act	NC Act	Back On Track
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Low
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	Vulnerable	Least Concern	Low
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider	-	Least Concern	Low
Family Maluridae	wrens	-	Least Concern	Low
Family Estrildidae	finches	-	Least Concern	Low

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