



# APPENDIX

# C

## LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ASSESSMENT



# **THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES**

## Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment



**Likelihood of Occurrence**

**Rationale**

**Corresponding REs<sup>2</sup>**

**Status<sup>1</sup> Habitat Description**

**Name**

|  |    |  |   |                   |   |
|--|----|--|---|-------------------|---|
| Brigalow ( <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) TEC                                   | EN | This listed ecological community is characterised by the presence of Brigalow ( <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> ) as one of the three most abundant tree species (Butler, 2007). Brigalow is usually either dominant in the tree layer or co-dominant with other species such as <i>Casuarina cristata</i> (Belah), other species of <i>Acacia</i> , or species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> . The structure of the vegetation ranges from open forest to open woodland. The height of the tree layer varies from about 9m in low rainfall areas (averaging around 500mm per annum) to around 25m in higher rainfall areas (averaging around 750mm per annum; (Butler, 2007). A prominent shrub layer is usually present. The minimum patch size for the TEC is 0.5 ha (TSSC, 2013a).  | RE11.3.1, 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.5.16, 11.9.1, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.11.14 and 11.12.21 | Unlikely to occur | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |
| Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions | EN | The Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions ecological community (hereafter, Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands) is associated with the floodplains and drainage areas of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South IBRA bioregions. This ecological community represents occurrences of one type of eucalypt woodland where <i>Eucalyptus coolabah subsp. coolabah</i> (Coolibah, Coolabah) and/or <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> (Black Box) are the dominant canopy species and where the understorey tends to be grassy. The minimum patch size for the TEC is 5 ha (DSEWPaC, 2011b).   | 11.3.3, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.28 and 11.3.37   | Unlikely to occur | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |
| Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia  | CE | The Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia ecological community primarily occurs from Maryborough in Queensland to the Clarence River (near Grafton) in NSW. The ecological community occurs on basalt and alluvial soils, including sand and old/elevated alluvial soils as well as floodplain alluvia. Lowland Rainforest mostly occurs in areas <300 m above sea level. The ecological community is generally a moderately tall (≥20 m) to tall (≥30 m) closed forest (canopy cover ≥70%). Tree species with compound leaves are common and leaves are relatively large (notophyll to mesophyll). Typically, there is a relatively low abundance of species from the genera <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Metaleuca</i> and <i>Casuarina</i> . Buttresses are common as is an abundance and diversity of vines (DSEWPaC, 2011a). The minimum patch size for the TEC is 0.1 ha (TSSC, 2011). | 12.3.1, 12.5.13, 12.8.3, 12.8.4, 12.8.13, 12.11.1, 12.11.10, 12.12.1 and 12.12.16                         | Unlikely to occur | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |
| Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC  | EN | This ecological community is typically a grassy woodland with a canopy dominated by <i>Eucalyptus populinea</i> (Poplar Box) and understorey mostly of grasses and other herbs. The ecological community mostly occurs in gently undulating to flat landscapes and occasionally on gentle slopes on a wide range of soil types of alluvial and depositional origin (Webb et al., 1980). The ecological community is located west of the Great Dividing Range, typically at less than 300m above sea level (ASL) and between latitudes 20°S to 34°S. The minimum patch size for the TEC is 1 ha.  | RE11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12, and 12.3.10   | Unlikely to occur | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |



| Name  | Status <sup>1</sup> | Habitat Description   | Corresponding REs <sup>2</sup>  | Likelihood of Occurrence | Rationale   |
|---|---------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions                                 | EN                  | <p>This ecological community is an extreme form of dry seasonal subtropical rainforest occurring in the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar regions of Queensland and New South Wales (NSW). In Queensland, the ecological community is most common on undulating plains on fine grained sedimentary rocks (frequently shale) and on basalt hills and plains, though also occurring less frequently on coastal dunes, Quaternary alluvium, Tertiary clay plains, old loamy and sandy plains, or hills and lowlands on metamorphic rocks (McDonald, 2010).</p> <p>It occurs in areas with a subtropical, seasonally dry climate on soils of high to medium fertility. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 500–900 mm in the northern parts of the ecological community's distribution (DoEE, 2018).</p> <p>Semi-evergreen Vine Thickets are generally characterised by the prominence of trees with microphyll sized leaves (2.5–7.5 cm long) and the frequent presence of swollen-stemmed <i>Brachychiton</i> spp. (bottle trees) as emergents from the vegetation in Queensland. The thickets typically have an uneven canopy 4–9 m high with mixed evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous emergent tree species 9–18 m high and vines, twining or scrambling plants prominent (McDonald, 2010).</p>  | 11.2.3, 11.3.11, 11.4.1, 11.5.15, 11.8.3, 11.8.6, 11.8.13, 11.9.4, 11.9.8 and 11.11.18  | Unlikely to occur        | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |
| Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions | EN                  | <p>The Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the NSW North Coast and SEQ bioregions occurs in the NSW North Coast (NNC) and SEQ IBRA bioregions and on Curtis Island in the Brigalow Belt North (BBN) IBRA Bioregion (DoE, 2013). This encompasses an area from just north of Newcastle, NSE in the south, to just north of Gladstone in Queensland.</p> <p>The ecological community is found on alluvial landforms, including floodplains, the riparian zones of parent rivers and other order tributaries, and periodically flooded depressions. It generally occurs below 50 m above sea-level (ASL), although it can occur up to 250 m ASL.</p> <p>The tree canopy is dominated by eucalypts and/or other myrtaceous trees (specifically from the Angophora, Corymbia, Lophostemon and Syncarpia genera), often as a mixture of species. A mid-layer or sub-canopy of small trees may be present with scattered to dense shrubs of Melaleuca, Leptospermum and related genera, which may form dense thickets beneath the main canopy, or in gaps between canopy trees. The ecological community generally has a more diverse and abundant groundcover than ecological communities on locally adjoining slopes. Its groundcover typically includes grasses, forbs, ferns, sedges and scramblers. The intact ecological community may have high litter cover and fallen logs.</p> <p>The minimum patch size for the TEC is 0.5ha (DCEEW, 2022a).</p> | 12.3.2, 12.3.2a, 12.3.3, 12.3.3a, 12.3.3b, 12.3.3d, 12.3.4a, 12.3.7, 12.3.7c, 12.3.7d, 12.3.10, 12.3.11, 12.3.11a, 12.3.11b, 12.3.12, 12.3.14a, 12.3.15, 12.3.18, 12.3.19 and 12.3.20 | Unlikely to occur        | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |
| Weeping Myall Woodlands   | EN                  | <p>The Weeping Myall Woodlands occur in a range from open woodlands to woodlands, generally 4–12 m high, in which <i>Acacia pendula</i> (Weeping Myall) trees are the sole or dominant overstorey species. Other common names for Weeping Myall include Myall, Boree, Balaar, Nilyah, Bastard Gidgee, and Silver Leaf Boree.</p>  | 11.3.2 and 11.3.28  | Unlikely to occur        | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |



| Name | Status <sup>1</sup> | Habitat Description | Corresponding REs <sup>2</sup> | Likelihood of Occurrence | Rationale |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
|------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|

Weeping Myall trees often occur in monotypic stands, however other vegetation may also occur in the ecological community, though not as dominant species. These include: *Alectryon oleifolius* subsp. *Elongatus* (Western Rosewood); *Eucalyptus populnea* (Poplar Box); or *Eucalyptus largiflorens* (Black Box). The understorey of Weeping Myall Woodlands often includes an open layer of shrubs above an open ground layer of grasses and herbs, though the ecological community can exist naturally either as a shrubby or a grassy woodland (Keith, 2004).

The minimum patch size for the TEC is 0.5 ha.

|   |    |  |   |                   |   |
|---|----|--|---|-------------------|---|
| White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland | CE | The White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland is dominated (or was formerly dominated) by a range of eucalypts, most commonly including <i>Eucalyptus albens</i> (White Box), <i>E. melliodora</i> (Yellow Box) and/or <i>E. blakelyi</i> (Blakely's Red Gum), and in some areas the grey box species <i>E. microcarpa</i> and/or <i>E. moluccana</i> ; and also includes 'derived grasslands' that have resulted from the loss of the characteristic tree layer but retain an intact ground layer. | 11.3.23, 11.3.26, 11.5.20, 11.8.2, 11.8.2a, 11.8.8, 11.9.9a, 11.9.13, 12.8.16, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.9.2, 13.11.2, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.11.8a, 13.12.8, 13.12.9 | Unlikely to occur | No corresponding REs identified within the Project area (see Map 2, Appendix B) |
|---|----|--|---|-------------------|---|

The ecological community is broadly distributed in an arc along the western slopes and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range from Southern Queensland through NSW and Victoria.

The minimum patch size for the TEC is 0.1 ha (DCCEEW, 2023).

<sup>1</sup> Commonwealth Status (EPBC Act): CE = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding REs from the relevant Listing of Conservation Advice for the TEC. Note, patches of vegetation characterised by these REs are only considered the TEC if they meet the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds within the relevant Conservation or Listing Advice.



# THREATENED FLORA

## Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment



| Family       | Scientific Name            | Common Name           | QLD | CTH | Habitat Description  | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale  |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
|              |                            |                       |     |     |  | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |  |
| Asteraceae   | <i>Leuzea australis</i>    | Austral Cornflower    | VU  | VU  | The current distribution of the Austral Cornflower extends from Allora (north of Warwick) to Callide (north-west of Biloela), Queensland (DCCEEW, 2000). It is often found in woodland and grassland and in association with <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), <i>E. orgadophila</i> (Mountain Coolibah), <i>E. populnea</i> (Poplar Box), <i>E. tereticornis</i> (Forest Red Gum), <i>E. melanophloia</i> (Silver-leaved Ironbark), <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> (Broad-leaved Apple), <i>A. floribunda</i> (Rough-barked Apple), <i>Crisium vulgare</i> (Spear Thistle - introduced species), <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> (Queensland Bluegrass) and <i>Themeda triandra</i> (Kangaroo Grass) (DCCEEW, 2000). | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While suitable habitat for the species occurs, it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area and as such was considered unlikely to occur.  |
| Asteraceae   | <i>Picris evae</i>         | Hawkweed              | VU  | VU  | This species has been recorded at 30 project areas in the Darling Downs and Moreton pastoral districts in south-east Queensland (Bostock & Holland, 2007). Hawkweed is known to occur in Eucalyptus open woodland with a grassy understorey composed of <i>Dichanthium spp.</i>  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While suitable habitat for the species occurs, it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area and as such was considered unlikely to occur.  |
| Celastraceae | <i>Denhamia parvifolia</i> | Small-leaved Denhamia | VU  | VU  | Endemic to south-east Queensland, the Small-leaved Denhamia has been recorded from the Eidsvold area, south to Chinchilla, and east to near Kingaroy (Forster et al., 1994; Jessup, 1984; A. Pollock, 1997; Smith, 1956).<br>The species is restricted to semi-evergreen vine thickets and <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (Brigalow) communities at elevations of 160–560 m ASL (Jessup, 1984; A. B. Pollock, 1997).  | 2009                 | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While a number of records have occurred south of Wondai, there was no vine thicket or Brigalow habitat verified the project area for the species to occur. Hence, it was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Fabaceae     | <i>Sophora fraseri</i>     | -                     | VU  | VU  | This species occurs in south-east Queensland, where it is widespread but not common. It grows in moist habitats, often in hilly terrain at altitudes from 60–660 m, on shallow soils along rainforest margins in eucalypt forests or in large canopy gaps in closed forest communities (Queensland CRA/RFA Steering Committee, 1998).  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | Marginally suitable habitat occurs, however the species has not been recorded within 20km and as such was considered unlikely to occur.  |



| Family       | Scientific Name                               | Common Name           | Status <sup>1</sup> |     | Habitat Description  | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale  |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
|              |   |                       | QLD                 | CTH |  | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |  |
| Haloragaceae | <i>Haloragis exalata</i> ssp. <i>velutina</i> | Tall velvet Sea-berry | VU                  | VU  | <i>Haloragis exalata</i> ssp. <i>velutina</i> occurs on the north coast of NSW and in south-east Queensland. It occurs from near Kempsey, north to Carnarvon National Park, inland of Bundaberg.<br>In Queensland, the species occurs in rainforest and rainforest margins and adjacent grassland and open grassy woodland above 500 m ASL (Department of the Environment, 2008).  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area is outside the species typical altitude and does not contain suitable habitat for the species. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur.       |
| Lamiaceae    | <i>Coleus omissus</i>                         | -                     | EN                  | EN  | <i>Coleus omissus</i> is known from only four project areas between Gympie and Gayndah, Queensland.<br>The species has been recorded on steep rocky outcrops approximately 300-400 m ASL on the margin of vine forest or sclerophyll forests (Halford 1998).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.                             |
| Leguminosae  | <i>Acacia grandifolia</i>                     | -                     | NT                  | VU  | <i>Acacia grandifolia</i> is endemic to south-east Queensland and is restricted to a small area around Gayndah, Mundubbera, Coulston Lakes and Proston in the Burnett District (QDNR, 2000; Queensland CRA/RFA Steering Committee, 1998).<br>It grows in hilly terrain on hillslopes of varying aspects and slope, in shallow, well drained soils. Altitudes are predominantly between 200 and 370 m ASL. The vegetation is tall woodland or open-forest with a range of floristic associations. The most frequently recorded tree species are <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>C. trachyphloia</i> , <i>E. maculata</i> and <i>E. exserta</i> (QCRA/FRA, 1998; Queensland Herbarium, 2011). | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While suitable habitat for the species occurs, it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area and as such was considered unlikely to occur.                          |
| Leguminosae  | <i>Acacia tingoorensis</i>                    | -                     | VU                  | -   | <i>Acacia tingoorensis</i> is endemic to a small area in the South Burnett Region around Kingaroy in south-east Queensland where it is found along roadsides often in dense stands and growing in deep red loam or sandy soils as a part of Eucalyptus woodland communities.   | 2015                 | No        | May occur                       | A number of records have occurred west of Wondai, and marginally suitable habitat occurs within the project area for the species to occur. Hence, it was considered may occur. |



| Family      | Scientific Name               | Common Name            | Status <sup>1</sup> |     |    | Habitat Description  | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale   |
|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----|----|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
|             |                               |                        | QLD                 | CTH | EN |  | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |   |
| Myrtaceae   | <i>Eucalyptus taurina</i>     | Helidon Ironbark       | EN                  | EN  | EN | <i>Eucalyptus taurina</i> is currently known from a narrow range at three disjunct locations in the Helidon, Crows Nest and Mundubbera regions within the south-east Queensland bioregion (DoEE, 2012). It occurs on sandy soils derived from granite and sandstone in open woodland at 420 to 450 m above sea level (Bean & Brooker, 1994).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however it occurs outside the species typical altitude range. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur.           |
| Myrtaceae   | <i>Rhodamnia dumicola</i>     | Rib-fruited Malloewood | EN                  | -   | -  | This species occurs from Gladstone, Queensland to Lismore in NSW, where it grows in microphyll vine forest.  | 2016                 | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While a number of records have occurred outside of Wondai, there was no vine forest habitat verified the project area for the species to occur. Hence, it was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Myrtaceae   | <i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> | Native Guava           | CR                  | CE  | CE | This species occurs from coastal districts of NSW north from Gosford to Maryborough, Queensland. This species is restricted to coastal to sub-coastal areas of low elevation, in rainforest and adjoining margins of wet sclerophyll forest often near creeks (TSSC, 2020a).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.  |
| Orchidaceae | <i>Sarcochilus weinthalii</i> | Blotched Sarcochilus   | EN                  | VU  | VU | The Blotched Sarcochilus occurs in northern NSW and south-east Queensland where it occurs north to the Bunya Mountains and the Gallangowan area (Atlas of Living Australia (ALA), 2013). The specie grows in microphyll and notophyll rainforest (Queensland CRA/RFA Steering Committee, 1998) and also occurs in patches of isolated scrub (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 2013; Barker & Borsboom, 1997, cited in DEHP, 2013). | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.  |
| Poaceae     | <i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>     | Hairy-joint Grass      | VU                  | VU  | VU | In NSW and Queensland, <i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> is recorded from scattered locations from Port Douglas in the north, down through NSW (Harden, 1992). It is found on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, often near creeks or swamps, as well as woodland (Harden, 1992).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.  |



| Family     | Scientific Name                     | Common Name     | Status <sup>1</sup> |     | Habitat Description  | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale  |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
|            |                                     |                 | QLD                 | CTH |  | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |  |
| Poaceae    | <i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>   | King Blue-grass | VU                  | EN  | <i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i> is endemic to central and southern Queensland. It is found on black cracking clay in tussock grasslands, mainly in conjunction with other species of blue grasses (Fletcher, 2001).  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Poaceae    | <i>Dichanthium setosum</i>          | Bluegrass       | LC                  | VU  | <i>Dichanthium setosum</i> occurs from Toowoomba in the south to the Lynd Junction in the north. It is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. <i>Dichanthium setosum</i> is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, and highly disturbed pasture (Ayers et al, 1996). | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Poaceae    | <i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i> | -               | VU                  | VU  | <i>Paspalidium grandispiculatum</i> occurs in south-east Queensland in a band from Canungra to Kingaroy, over a range of approximately 100 km. It occurs in mixed Eucalyptus forest, mixed open forest, and native pasture occurring as a result of land clearing for agriculture (Boyes, 2004; Halford, 1998; Queensland Herbarium, 2009).                            | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however no records for the species has occurred within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Proteaceae | <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>       | Macadamia Nut   | VU                  | VU  | This species occurs in south-east Queensland (TSSC, 2008c) and grows in rainforests (Ryan, 2006)   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Rhamnaceae | <i>Polianthion minutiflorum</i>     | -               | VU                  | VU  | <i>Polianthion minutiflorum</i> is known from west of Mackay, south to Kingaroy in Queensland. The species grows in forest and woodland on sandstone slopes and gullies with skeletal soil, or deeper soils adjacent to deeply weathered laterite (Queensland Herbarium, 2012).  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.   |



| Family      | Scientific Name           | Common Name           | Status <sup>1</sup> |     | Habitat Description   | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale   |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|---|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
|             |                           |                       | QLD                 | CTH |   | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |   |
| Rutaceae    | <i>Phebalium distans</i>  | Mt Berryman Phebalium | EN                  | EN  | The Mt Berryman Phebalium is found in south-east Queensland. Populations are known from near Mt Berryman, Kingaroy (Mt Jones Plateau and surrounds) and Mt Walla (Coalston Lakes) (TSSC 2008).<br>The species is found in semi-evergreen vine thicket on red volcanic soils, or in communities adjacent to this vegetation type   | 2009                 | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While a number of records have occurred south of Wondai, there was no vine forest habitat verified the project area for the species to occur. Hence, it was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Rutaceae    | <i>Zieria inexpectata</i> | -                     | EN                  | -   | <i>Zieria inexpectata</i> grows in sandy soil in woodland in south-east Queensland, including the central Burnett district, and near Proston and Wondai, where it has been recorded in open forest of <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>E. major</i> . Shallow sandy soil.  | 1996                 | No        | May occur                       | Two records have occurred east of Wondai, and suitable woodland habitat occurs within the project area for the species to occur. Hence, it was considered may occur.                      |
| Santalaceae | <i>Thesium australe</i>   | Austral Toadflax      | VU                  | VU  | <i>Thesium australe</i> 's distribution is sporadic but widespread, occurring between the Bunya Mountains in south-east Queensland to north-east Victoria and as far inland as the southern, central and northern tablelands in NSW and the Toowoomba region.<br>The species was considered extinct in Queensland prior to the mid-1980s. Collections have been made from Kumbia, Glen Rock Regional Park, Carnarvon National Park, Crows Nest, Clifton, Warwick, Greenmount, Cambooya, Dalby, the Bunya Mountains, Blackbutt and Imbil.<br>The species is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, notably <i>Themeda triandra</i> (Kangaroo Grass). It occurs in shrubland, grassland or woodland, often on damp project areas (Harden, 1992). Vegetation types include open grassy heath dominated by <i>Leptospermum myrtifolium</i> (Swamp Myrtle), <i>Hakea microcarpa</i> (Small-fruit Hakea), <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> (Alpine Bottlebrush), <i>Grevillea lanigera</i> (Woolly Grevillea), <i>Epacris microphylla</i> (Coral Heath) and <i>Poa</i> spp.; Kangaroo Grass grassland surrounded by Eucalyptus woodland; and grassland dominated by <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> (Barbed-wire Grass) (Leigh et al., 1984). | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |



| Family        | Scientific Name                 | Common Name          | QLD | CTH | Habitat Description  | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale   |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
|               |                                 |                      |     |     |  | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |   |
| Sapindaceae   | <i>Cossinia australiana</i>     | Cossinia             | EN  | EN  | This species occurs from Rockhampton to Kingaroy in Queensland in fragmented relict patches of Araucarian vine forests or vine thickets on fertile soils in southern and central Queensland (TSSC, 2008b).   | 2002                 | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While few records have occurred south of Wondai, however there was no vine forest or thicket habitat verified the project area for the species to occur. Hence, it was considered unlikely to occur.            |
| Simaroubaceae | <i>Samadera bidwillii</i>       | Quassia              | VU  | VU  | The Quassia occurs from Mackay to Gympie in Queensland (TSSC, 2008d). Its original distribution was much larger from Cape York to northern NSW however it is now thought that the plants recorded from these outer regions were wrongly identified. This species occurs in in lowland rainforest or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in open forest and woodland (QDNR, 2001).  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains marginally suitable habitat for the species however no records for the species has occurred within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Sterculiaceae | <i>Lasiopetalum sp. Proston</i> | Proston Lasiopetalum | EN  | CE  | The Proston Lasiopetalum is only known from two discrete patches of one population, about 6.5 km north-east of Proston in south-east Queensland. The species is associated with species such as <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> (Red Ironbark), <i>E. melanoleuca</i> (Yarraman Ironbark), <i>E. apothalassica</i> (Western Yellow Stringybark), <i>Corymbia citriodora subsp. Variegata</i> and <i>Melaleuca groveana</i> (Grove's Paperbark; Halford, 1998). | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.  |
| Surianaceae   | <i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>     | Ooline               | VU  | VU  | <i>Cadellia pentastylis</i> is restricted to Duaringa, west of Rockhampton in Queensland, to the NSW border. This species grows in semi-evergreen vine thickets and sclerophyll vegetation on undulating terrain of various geology, including sandstone, conglomerate, and claystone. Soils generally have low to medium nutrient content and are normally associated with upper and mid-slopes in the landscape (DAWE, 2021).                          | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable habitat for the species occurs and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. As such was considered unlikely to occur.  |

<sup>1</sup> QLD status (Nature Conservation Act 1992, Qld; IMA status): EX = Extinct, EW = Extinct in the Wild, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, SL = Special concern

Commonwealth (CTH) Status (EPBC Act; Cth): EX = Extinct, EW = Extinct in the Wild, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, M = Marine, Mi = Migratory

<sup>2</sup> Records - Latest record within 2km of the project area, and on Magnetic Island (Atlas of Living Australia); Confirmed means confirmed on the project area during field surveys undertaken by Trend Environmental.

Notes: Greyed out species are considered unlikely to occur.

- in common name, means no common name exists for that species or - in last records means no record exists for this species



# THREATENED AND MIGRATORY FAUNA

## Likelihood of Occurrence Assessment





**Status<sup>1</sup>**

| Family        | Scientific Name                          | Common Name                       | QLD | CTH | Habitat Description  | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale   |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
|               |  |                                   |     |     |  | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |   |
| Cacatuidae    | <i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii lathamii</i> | Glossy Black Cockatoo             | VU  | VU  | This species is uncommon but widespread. They can be found from Mitchell, Queensland, through eastern New South Wales to East Gippsland, Victoria. They feed exclusively on the seeds of Sheoaks and rely on large hollows for nesting (Higgins, 1999)   | 1987                 | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area is at the very northern extent of the species distribution with only historical records from within the Wondai State Forest. There are limited Sheoaks within the project, hence the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Climacteridae | <i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>    | Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) | VU  | VU  | Brown Treecreepers (south-eastern) are endemic to south-eastern Australia from the Grampians in western Victoria, through central NSW to the Bunya Mountains in Queensland (Schodde & Mason, 1999), and from the coast to the inland slopes of Great Dividing Range. They occupy dry open eucalypt forests and woodlands, dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species.  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Falconidae    | <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>                  | Grey Falcon                       | VU  | VU  | The Grey Falcon has a large distribution occurs over much of inland arid Australia but absent from coastal areas. This medium sized raptor is observed in timbered lowland plains, particularly acacia shrublands near vegetated watercourses (TSSC, 2020b).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | While the project area is located within its known distribution and contains marginal suitable habitat albeit fragmented, there have been no records for this species within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely this species occurs.  |
| Meliphagidae  | <i>Grantiella picta</i>                  | Painted Honeyeater                | VU  | VU  | The species is sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and eastern Northern Territory. The greatest concentrations and almost all records of breeding come from south of 26°S, on inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range between the Grampians, Victoria and Roma, Queensland (Higgins et al., 2001). The species inhabits mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia-dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur.   |



**Status<sup>1</sup>**

**Records<sup>2</sup>**

**Likelihood of habitat occurring**

**Within 20km**

**Confirmed**

**Rationale**

| Family        | Scientific Name                       | Common Name              | QLD | CTH | Habitat Description   | Within 20km | Confirmed | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|---|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
| Meliphagidae  | <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>            | Regent Honeyeater        | CR  | CE  | The Regent Honeyeater has a patchy distribution from southeast Queensland through NSW, ACT to central Victoria. The species inhabits eucalypt woodland and riparian vegetation on inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, in areas with low relief and moist fertile soils (Higgins et al., 2001).   | -           | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Passeridae    | <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>          | Diamond Firetail         | VU  | VU  | Diamond firetails occur on the south-east mainland of Australia from south-east Queensland to Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and about 300 km inland (Higgins et al., 2007). They occur in eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats, including farmland and grassland with scattered trees (Higgins et al. 2007).  | -           | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Psittaculidae | <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> | Coxen's Fig-Parrot       | CR  | CE  | The Coxen's Fig-Parrot's distribution is poorly known and severely fragmented. Accepted records are from near Imbil, Kin Kin Creek, Upper Pinbarren Creek, Montville, the Maleny area, Mount Glorious, Main Range and Lamington National Parks (Gynther 2006, pers. comm.). The species occupies lowland rainforest, riparian corridors in woodland, open woodland and at times in cleared areas (Coxen's Fig-Parrot Recovery Team, 2001).                                  | -           | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Psittacidae   | <i>Lathamus discolor</i>              | Swift Parrot             | EN  | CE  | The Swift Parrot breeds exclusively in Tasmania in September – December. The entire population then migrates to south-eastern mainland Australia for the winter. Their habitat is dry sclerophyll eucalypt forests and woodlands, parks and gardens and relies on the Tasmanian Blue Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ) for food, shelter and nesting project areas (Adams, 2018). Swift parrots breed in tree-hollows in old-growth or other forest with suitable hollows. | -           | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Rostratulidae | <i>Rostratula australis</i>           | Australian Painted Snipe | EN  | EN  | A wading bird that inhabits shallow freshwater wetlands. It is most common throughout eastern Australia. The wetlands are typically associated with a good cover of grasses, rushes, and reeds, with low scrub or open timber forest (TSSC, 2013b).   | -           | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable wetland habitat occurs on the project area or in close proximity for this species, making it unlikely to occur.   |



| Family       | Scientific Name             | Common Name                 | QLD | CTH    | Habitat Description  | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale   |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------|--|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
|              |                             |                             |     |        |  | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |   |
| Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris acuminata</i>   | Sharp-tailed Sandpiper      | SLC | VU, Mi | The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper breeds in northern Siberia and spends the non-breeding season in Australia. The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation (Higgins & Davies, 1996).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable wetland habitat occurs on the project area or in close proximity for this species, making it unlikely to occur.   |
| Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>  | Curllew Sandpiper           | CR  | CE, Mi | The Curllew Sandpiper is a migratory shorebird from Siberia, that spends the non-breeding season in Australia (during summer). This species occurs around the coast but has occasionally been observed inland. On the coast, this species inhabits intertidal mudflats, estuaries, bays, inlets, and non-tidal swamps. When recorded inland, they have been observed around ephemeral and permanent lakes, dams, waterholes (TSSC, 2015a). | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable wetland or lake habitat occurs on the project area or in close proximity for this species, making it unlikely to occur.   |
| Scolopacidae | <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> | Latham's Snipe              | SLC | VU, Mi | Latham's Snipe is migratory bird that does not breed in Australia. In the non-breeding season, it occurs throughout the eastern states of Australia (Higgins & Davies, 1996). In Australia, Latham's Snipe occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m ASL.  | 2014                 | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable wetland habitat occurs on the project area or in close proximity for this species, making it unlikely to occur despite a number of records within 20km of the project area.   |
| Strigidae    | <i>Ninox strenua</i>        | Powerful Owl                | VU  | VU     | The Powerful Owl is endemic to eastern and south-eastern Australia, mainly on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range, from south-eastern Queensland to Victoria. It is found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understorey, especially along watercourses (Birdlife Australia, 2025).  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | The project area contains suitable habitat for the species however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Turnicidae   | <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>  | Black-breasted Button-Quail | VU  | VU     | This species is endemic to Australia, restricted to coastal south-east Queensland and north-eastern NSW (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The species occurs in rainforests and forests, preferring semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest and Araucarian notophyll vine forest (Milledge & McKinley, 1998).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | No suitable vine thick or Araucarian microphyll or notophyll vine forest for the species to occur and no records within 20km of the project area making the species unlikely to occur.    |



**Status<sup>1</sup>**

**Records<sup>2</sup>**  
**Within**  
**20km** **Confirmed**  
**Likelihood**  
**of habitat**  
**occurring**  
**Rationale**

**Family** **Scientific Name** **Common Name** **QLD** **CTH** **Habitat Description**

**FISH**

One threatened fish species was identified in the PMST as occurring within 20km of the project area, the Australian Lungfish (*Meoceratodus forsteri*). The Australian Lungfish is endemic to Australia and restricted to south-eastern Queensland (Wager & Jackson, 1993). The species' natural distribution is the Mary, Burnett and Brisbane River systems and (possibly) the Pine River system. The species is restricted to areas of permanent water and is therefore unlikely to occur within the project area.

**MAMMALS**

|                 |                                     |   |    |    |   |      |    |                   |   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|----|----|---|------|----|-------------------|---|
| Dasyuridae      | <i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>          | Northern Quoll                              | -  | EN | The Northern Quoll occurs from Rockhampton to Weipa, north Queensland (McGoldrick, 2013). It occupies a range of habitats that include rocky areas, and requires intact, structurally diverse eucalypt forest, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, grasslands, and desert (TSSC, 2005).                            | -    | No | Unlikely to occur | Project area contains marginally suitable habitat, albeit fragmented, however there are no records within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely to occur.  |
| Dasyuridae      | <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> | Spotted-tailed Quoll                        | -  | EN | The Spot-tailed Quoll was previously widely distributed from south-east Queensland, eastern NSW, Victoria, south-east South Australia and Tasmania (Jones et al., 2001). The species prefers mature wet forest habitat (Belcher & Darrant, 2004), especially in areas with rainfall 600 mm/year (Edgar & Belcher, 2008) | 1987 | No | Unlikely to occur | No suitable habitat present within the project area. Only one individual record from the 1980s within 20km. Species considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Muridae         | <i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>    | New Holland Mouse                           | VU | VU | The New Holland Mouse has a fragmented distribution across Tasmania, Victoria, NSW and Queensland. The species is now largely restricted to the coast of central and northern NSW, where it occurs in open heathland, open woodlands with a heathy understorey and vegetated sand dunes. (DCCEEW, 2025b).               | -    | No | Unlikely to occur | No suitable habitat and no records within 20km of the project area, hence considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Petauridae      | <i>Petaurus australis australis</i> | Yellow-bellied Glider (southern subspecies) | VU | VU | The Yellow-bellied Glider (southeastern) has a patchy distribution from southeastern Queensland to SA. This species has been recorded at elevations up to 1400m, in floristically diverse eucalypt forests and woodlands (Rees et al., 2007).   | 1997 | No | May occur         | Project area contains marginally suitable habitat, albeit fragmented. The species has been recorded on numerous occasions in Wondai State Forest; however, these records were from 1997. Given the records in close proximity and marginally suitable habitat the species was considered may occur. |
| Phascolarctidae | <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>       | Koala                                       | EN | EN | Koalas occur from Cairns, in north Queensland through NSW. Koalas typically inhabit forests and semi-arid vegetation communities dominated by Eucalyptus species (Martin & Handasyde, 1999).  | 2025 | No | Likely to occur   | This species has been recorded on numerous occasion within 20km and has been recorded recently. The project area contains suitable breeding and foraging habitat despite limitations with connectivity with other suitable habitat. Hence, the species was considered likely to occur.              |



| Family           | Scientific Name                                   | Common Name                           | QLD | CTH | Habitat Description   | Records <sup>2</sup> |           | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale   |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
|                  |   |                                       |     |     |   | Within 20km          | Confirmed |                                 |   |
| Potoroidae       | <i>Potorous tridactylus</i><br><i>tridactylus</i> | Long-nosed Potoroo                    | VU  | VU  | The Long-nosed Potoroo has scattered populations extending from south-east Queensland to NSW. There is limited information about the species habitat, with no consistent pattern in habitat. It has been found in wet eucalypt forests, coastal heaths and in scrubs. The main factor appears to be access to dense vegetation for shelter (Bennett, 1987) and the presence of fungi for food (Claridge et al., 1992).  | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | Marginally suitable habitat but no records within 20km. Hence, the species was considered unlikely to occur.  |
| Pseudocheiridae  | <i>Petauroides volans</i>                         | Greater Glider (southern and central) | EN  | EN  | The Greater Glider (southern and central population) is restricted to eastern Australia, from the Daintree in north Qld to central Victoria. This species has been recorded at elevations up to 1200m, in eucalypt forests and woodlands and requires large trees with large hollows for denning (TSSC, 2016e).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | Suitable habitat for the species is present in the project area, however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Pteropodidae     | <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>                     | Grey-headed Flying-fox                | -   | VU  | This species occurs in the coastal belt from Rockhampton in Queensland, south to Victoria (Tidemann, 1998). This species forages in a wide range of habitats and roosts in treetops typically located near large water bodies such as lakes and rivers (van der Ree et al., 2005).  | 2021                 | No        | May occur                       | This species was last recorded in 2021 within 20km of the project area but only the occasional record occurs. The project area is located within it's known distribution, and suitable habitat occurs, hence it was considered the species may occur. |
| Vespertilionidae | <i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>                        | Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat  | EN  | EN  | In Queensland, records are known from sandstone escarpments in the Carnarvon, Expedition Ranges and Blackdown Tablelands. The species requires a combination of sandstone cliff/escarpment to provide roosting habitat that is adjacent to higher fertility project areas, particularly box gum woodlands or river/rainforest corridors which are used for foraging (TSSC, 2012).   | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | Habitat is unsuitable for the species and no records have occurred within 20km. Hence, it was considered the species was unlikely to occur.   |
| Vespertilionidae | <i>Myctophilus corbeni</i>                        | Corben's Long-eared Bat               | VU  | VU  | The south-eastern long-eared bat is found in southern central Queensland, central western New South Wales, north-western Victoria and eastern South Australia, where it is patchily distributed, with most of its range in the Murray Darling Basin (Duncan et al., 1999; Turbill C & Ellis M, 2006).<br>In Queensland and NSW, it inhabits a variety of vegetation types but it is distinctly more common in Box / Ironbark / Cypress-Pine vegetation that occurs in | -                    | No        | Unlikely to occur               | Suitable habitat for the species is present in the project area, however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur.   |



**Status<sup>1</sup>**

**Records<sup>2</sup>**  
**Within**  
**20km**  
**Confirmed**

**Likelihood**  
**of habitat**  
**occurring**

**Rationale**

**Habitat Description**

**QLD**  
**CTH**

**Common Name**

**Scientific Name**

**Family**

a north-south belt along the western slopes and plains of NSW and southern Queensland (OEH, 2012).

**REPTILES**

|             |                           |                          |    |    |  |      |    |                   |   |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|--|------|----|-------------------|---|
| Chelidae    | <i>Elseya albagula</i>    | Southern Snapping turtle | CR | CE | The Southern Snapping Turtle has been observed to inhabit both clear and turbid waters, and sections of stream with varying flow rates and depths. It occurs in abundance in the upstream reaches of the Fitzroy River Barrage (Hamann et al., 2007)   | 2008 | No | Unlikely to occur | No suitable flowing watercourse habitat occurs within the project area for the species to occur.  |
| Elapidae    | <i>Furina dunmalli</i>    | Dunmall's Snake          | VU | VU | The Dunmall's Snake is found from central Qld potentially to inland north-eastern NSW (DECC 2009). This species is typically found in open forest, most commonly in <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> (Brigalow) forest and woodland growing on floodplains of deep cracking black clay (Cogger et al., 1993). | -    | No | Unlikely to occur | No suitable habitat and no records within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely to occur.  |
| Elapidae    | <i>Hemiaspis damelii</i>  | Grey Snake               | EN | EN | The Grey Snake occurs in fragmented populations from southeast Queensland to southern NSW. It occurs in Brigalow and Belah woodlands in cracking clay soils (Queensland Government, 2020).   | -    | No | Unlikely to occur | No suitable habitat and no records within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely to occur.  |
| Pygopodidae | <i>Delma torquata</i>     | Collared Delma           | VU | VU | The Collared Delma occurs from SEQ to west of Rockhampton, Qld (Peck and Hobson 2007). This species inhabits Eucalypt dominated woodland and open forest where it is usually found in exposed rocky areas (Peck & Hobson, 2007).   | -    | No | Unlikely to occur | No rocky habitat available within the project area and the species has not been recorded within 20km. Hence, it was considered unlikely to occur.   |
| Scincidae   | <i>Anomalopus mackayi</i> | Five-clawed Worm-skink   | E  | VU | The known distribution of the Five-clawed Worm-skink is patchy in south-eastern Queensland. The Five-clawed Worm-skink is known to occur in both remnant and non-remnant woodlands and grasslands. In areas modified by agriculture and other human activities (Brigalow Belt Reptiles Workshop, 2010) | -    | No | Unlikely to occur | Suitable habitat for the species is present in the project area, however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |



**Status<sup>1</sup>**

**Records<sup>2</sup>  
Within  
20km**

**Likelihood  
of habitat  
occurring**

**Rationale**

Suitable habitat for the species is present in the project area, however and it has not been recorded within 20km of the project area. Therefore, the species was considered unlikely to occur.

Unlikely to occur

No

-

**Habitat Description**  
The known distribution of the Yakka Skink extends from the coast to the hinterland of sub-humid to semi-arid eastern Queensland. The Yakka Skink is known to occur in open dry sclerophyll forest, woodland and scrub (Brigalow Belt Reptiles Workshop, 2010; Cogger, 2000; Wilson & D.G. Knowles, 1988). The core habitat of this species is within the Mulga Lands and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions (Threatened Species Network; Department of the Environment & World Wildlife Foundation, 2008).

**QLD** VU

**Common Name**  
Yakka Skink

**Scientific Name**  
*Egernia rugosa*

**Family**  
Scincidae

**CTH** VU

**CR**

No suitable habitat and no records within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely to occur.

Unlikely to occur

No

1998

The Nangur Spiny Skink occurs in two locations within southeast Queensland: Oakview State Forest and Nangur Forest Reserve. The Nangur Spiny Skink has been recorded in Hoop Pine plantation and in semi-evergreen vine thicket/forest.

**CR**

**Common Name**  
Nangur Spiny Skink

**Scientific Name**  
*Nangura spinosa*

**Family**  
Scincidae

**CE**

**SLC**

**MIGRATORY SPECIES**

Project area has suitable habitat for the species and recent records within 20km. While this species is almost exclusively aerial it may forage over the project area from time to time. Hence, was considered likely to occur.

Likely to occur

No

2015

The Fork-tailed Swift is almost exclusively aerial. In Australia, they mostly occur over inland plains but sometimes above foothills or in coastal areas. They often occur over cliffs and beaches and over islands and sometimes well out to sea (Higgins, 1999).

**SLC**

**Common Name**  
Fork-tailed Swift

**Scientific Name**  
*Apus pacificus*

**Family**  
Apodidae

**Mi, M**

**SLC**

Marginally suitable habitat but it is fragmented, and no records within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely to occur.

Unlikely to occur

No

-

A migratory terrestrial bird that does not breed in Australia but while in Australia occurs in northern and eastern Australia.

**SLC**

**Common Name**  
Oriental Cuckoo

**Scientific Name**  
*Cuculus optatus*

**Family**  
Cuculidae

**Mi**

**SLC**

The species uses a range of vegetated habitats, such as monsoon rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, open woodlands and appears quite often along edges of forests, or ecotones between forest types. This species feeds arboreally, foraging for invertebrates on loose bark on the trunks and branches of trees, and among the foliage, including in mistletoes. It will forage from the ground but requires shrubs or trees from which it sallies and returns to consume prey items. Caterpillars are a favoured food (Higgins, 1999).

No suitable habitat and no records within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely to occur.

Unlikely to occur

No

-

A migratory, marine shorebird that is a regular visitor around Australia's coastline. Wet ditches and tracks are favoured foraging habitats, and crop fields are utilised for nesting (Gilroy et al., 2010).

**SLC**

**Common Name**  
Yellow Wagtail

**Scientific Name**  
*Motacilla flava*

**Family**  
Motacillidae

**M, Mi**

**SLC**



**Status<sup>1</sup>**

**Records<sup>2</sup>  
Within  
20km**

**Likelihood  
of habitat  
occurring**

**Rationale**

| Family      | Scientific Name          | Common Name | QLD | CTH | Habitat Description  | Within 20km | Confirmed | Likelihood of habitat occurring | Rationale  |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|--|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| Accipitrida | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | Osprey      | SLC | Mi  | Inhabits coastal habitats, wetlands and offshore islands where it can forage for an abundance of fish. The species nests in coastal areas in the tallest tree (Marchant & Higgins, 1993) | 2017        | No        | Unlikely to occur               | This species has recent records near Lake Barambah (Bjelke Peterson Dam) where it likely occurs and forages for fish. It is unlikely the species would utilise the project area for breeding or foraging due to the distance to this large water body. |

|              |                            |                   |     |         |   |      |    |                   |  |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----|---------|---|------|----|-------------------|--|
| Scolopacidae | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>  | Common Sandpiper  | SLC | Mi      | A migratory bird that does not breed in Australia. In the non-breeding season, it can be found along all coastlines and many inland areas. Found in coastal or inland wetlands, both saline and fresh, mainly on muddy edges or rocky shores (Higgins & Davies, 1996) | 2019 | No | Unlikely to occur | This species has a recent records near Lake Barambah (Bjelke Peterson Dam) where it's preferred habitat is. The project area does not contain preferred habitat for the species. Hence, it was considered unlikely to occur. |
| Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | Curllew Sandpiper | SLC | M<br>Mi | In Queensland, scattered records occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria, with widespread records along the coast south of Cairns.<br>Curllew Sandpipers mainly occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons.        | -    | No | Unlikely to occur | No suitable habitat and no records within 20km of the project area, making it unlikely to occur.   |

|              |                           |                    |     |    |  |      |   |                   |  |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|----|--|------|---|-------------------|--|
| Scolopacidae | <i>Calidris melanotos</i> | Pectoral Sandpiper | SLC | Mi | A migratory bird that does not breed in Australia. In the non-breeding season, it can be found all over Australia, in shallow fresh to saline wetlands (Higgins & Davies, 1996). | 2016 | - | Unlikely to occur | No suitable habitat despite a recent record within 20km of the project area. With no suitable habitat available, the species was considered unlikely to occur. |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|----|--|------|---|-------------------|--|

<sup>1</sup> QLD status (Nature Conservation Act 1992; Qld: IMA status): - EX = Extinct, EW = Extinct in the Wild, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, SLC = Special least concern Commonwealth (CTH) Status (EPBC Act; Cth): EX = Extinct, EW = Extinct in Wild, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, M = Marine, Mi = Migratory

<sup>2</sup> Records - Latest record within 2km of the project area, and on Magnetic Island (Atlas of Living Australia); Confirmed means confirmed on the project area during field surveys undertaken by Trend Environmental. Notes: Greyed out species are considered unlikely to occur.

- In common name, means no common name exists for that species or - in last records means no record exists for this species