Appendix E

Ecological Assessment Report (MID)

Powerlink Queensland

November 2025

Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Terrestrial Ecological Assessment Report – Ministerial Infrastructure Designation



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Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project
Terrestrial Ecological Assessment Report – Ministerial Infrastructure Designation

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We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples as the first scientists and engineers and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

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Abbreviations

AHD	Australian Height Datum
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
Animals Regulation	Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Queensland)
BESS	Battery energy storage system
Biosecurity Act	*Biosecurity Act 2014* (Queensland)
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
DEHP	Former Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (Queensland) (now DESTI)
DESTI	Department of Environment, Science, Tourism and Innovation (Queensland)
DNRMMRRD	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (Queensland)
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EO Act	*Environmental Offset Act 2014* (Queensland)
EOP	EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy 2012
EO Regulation	Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014 (Queensland)
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth)
EWP	Environmental Work Plan
Fisheries Act	*Fisheries Act 1994* (Queensland)
ha	hectares
HVR	high value regrowth
KHA	Koala Habitat Areas
km	kilometres
KPA	Koala Priority Areas
kV	kilovolt
MID	Ministerial Infrastructure Designation
MLES	Matters of Local Environmental Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
MW	megawatt
NC Act	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Queensland)

Planning Act	*Planning Act 2016* (Queensland)
Powerlink	Powerlink Queensland
QEOP	Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy
RE	regional ecosystem
RWE	RWE Renewables Australia
SIA	Significant impact assessment
SMP	Species management program
SRIA	Significant residual impact assessment
TEC	threatened ecological community
VM Act	*Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Queensland)
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

Executive summary

Project overview

Powerlink Queensland (Powerlink) is proposing to construct a new 275 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission line to connect the proposed RWE Renewables Australia (RWE) Theodore Wind Farm to the Queensland power transmission network. This connection will link a proposed substation (Castle Creek), situated at the Theodore Wind Farm, to the proposed Mt Benn Substation. The Mt Benn Substation is currently under investigation by Powerlink as part of the Banana Range Wind Farm Connection Project and does not form part of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the Project). In addition to the transmission line and substation, other ancillary infrastructure required to construct and maintain the Project includes:

- access tracks with a maximum clearing width of 14 metres (m)
- a 300 m by 250 m laydown area
- brake and winch sites (60 m by 50 m).

Based on these components, the following definitions are applicable to this terrestrial ecological assessment:

- Study area (approximately 5,866.8 hectares (ha)): the 1 kilometre (km) wide final corridor that encompasses the transmission line, as presented in the Final Corridor Selection Report (CSR) (Powerlink 2025). The corridor is approximately 56.8 km long and 1 km wide. It also includes a 25 m buffer (either side) of the off-easement access tracks that are located outside the final corridor. The Castle Creek Substation site (12 ha) is within the Study area.
- Project area (approximately 401.7 ha): nested within the Study area, the Project area is the area where the permanent and temporary infrastructure required for the Project will be sited. It consists of:
  - the 60 m wide transmission line easement between the proposed Castle Creek Substation and proposed Mt Benn Substation (55.4 km long by 60 m wide)
  - the Castle Creek Substation site covering 12 ha (445 m x 270 m)
  - off-easement ancillary infrastructure (including access tracks, laydown area, brake and winch sites).
- Disturbance footprint (approximately 167.4 ha): nested within the Project area, the Disturbance footprint is the area where permanent and temporary ground disturbance associated with the construction and operation of the Project will occur.

Potential direct Project-related impacts in this terrestrial ecological assessment are based upon this Disturbance footprint.

An ecological assessment of the Project has been undertaken, with the desktop assessment completed in December 2024 to inform the requirements for the field survey effort. Field verification surveys and targeted flora and fauna surveys were conducted over the wet season in February 2025, and during the dry season in May 2025. Reporting in this report focuses on the assessment of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) listed under the *Environmental Offset Act 2014* (EO Act).

Vegetation and flora

Field verification surveys confirmed the presence of 10 remnant regional ecosystems and four high value regrowth regional ecosystems across the Study area. Six of these would be subject to vegetation clearing activities as a result of the Project. Most of the Study area (5,232 ha (89.2 per cent)) has been previously cleared for agriculture and grazing leaving a landscape dominated by pasture grasslands with scattered native trees and regrowth present as small, isolated pockets of vegetation. A total of 192 flora species were recorded during the field surveys, including six special least concern, 150 least concern and 36 introduced species. No threatened flora species listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) or EPBC Act were recorded.

Fauna and habitat

Field verification surveys confirmed nine different habitat types across the Study area. A total of 81 fauna species were recorded in the Study area, including eight amphibians, 42 birds, 22 mammals (including 13 species of microbat identified from microbat call analysis), one fish and eight reptiles. The Squatter Pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) (Vulnerable under the NC Act and EPBC Act) was recorded adjacent to the Study area and personal communications with local landholders indicates they are a common occurrence in the area. The Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) (Special least concern under the NC Act) was also recorded during the field surveys. An additional eight threatened and/or migratory fauna species listed under the NC Act (and/or EPBC Act) have been assessed as having a moderate to high likelihood of occurrence within the Study area, despite not having been recorded.

Direct Project-related impacts

Development of the Project has followed Powerlink's hierarchy of management principles for impact mitigation of avoid, minimise, mitigate/manage, rehabilitate and offset (where required). Determination of the Disturbance footprint has avoided impacting remnant vegetation and habitats to the greatest extent possible by incorporating design measures such as miro-siting of infrastructure (i.e. locating structures outside of remnant vegetation and habitat areas) and scalloping or spanning over sensitive vegetation and habitats. This extensive design mitigation process has reduced direct Project-related impacts by 234.3 ha (27.7 ha to field verified regulated vegetation (remnant and regrowth regional ecosystems) and 206.6 ha to non-remnant areas). The reduction in direct Project-related impacts from avoidance and minimisation measures is summarised in Table ES.1.

Table ES.1 Reduction in direct Project-related impacts from design avoidance and minimisation measures

	Initial impact (Project area) (ha)	Current impact (Disturbance footprint) (ha)	Impact reduction (ha)
Remnant and high value regrowth vegetation	35.4	7.7	27.7
Non-remnant area	366.3	159.7	206.6
Total	**401.7**	**167.4**	**234.3**

Where remnant and high value regrowth vegetation is located under the transmission lines and requires clearing due to encroachment into the transmission line exclusion zone (i.e. tall trees), consideration has also been given to adopting selective clearing techniques. This includes removing only large trees and species with an expected maximum height which encroaches into the exclusion zone, and retaining smaller tree species, shrubs, and groundcovers.

Where vegetation clearing is unavoidable, clearing activities will be managed in accordance with the measures outlined in the Project Environmental Management Plan (EMP)). These include delineating the extent of vegetation clearing areas on Environmental Work Plans (EWPs) and on site. The EWPs will nominate any areas that have specific management requirements (e.g. no-go zones, vegetation to be retained). Vegetation clearing will be conducted in a staged approach (i.e. vegetation assessment; fauna assessment and/or removal or relocation; vegetation removal; soil surface stabilisation; revegetation) so the minimum area of ground is exposed at any one time.

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) of relevance to the Project are:

- listed threatened species and communities
- listed migratory species, protected under international agreements
- threatened ecological communities (TECs).

Threatened ecological communities

The Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant or co-dominant) threatened ecological community (TEC), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act, was field verified within five separate patches within the Study area, comprising regional ecosystems RE 11.3.1 (*Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* open forest on alluvial plains) and RE 11.12.21 (*Acacia harpophylla* open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes).

A total of 43.3 ha of Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant or co-dominant) TEC is present within the Study area. The Disturbance footprint avoids all patches (i.e. vegetation can be spanned without clearing) and as such the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant or co-dominant) TEC will not be directly impacted by the Project.

General measures to protect TECs from direct and indirect impacts during construction are outlined in the EMP. A project-specific environmental annexure to the EMP will be developed and will include the following measures:

- Clearing will be restricted to the Disturbance footprint. Any TEC patches in proximity to the Disturbance footprint will be marked during the pre-clearing surveys and protected by exclusion fencing or flagging.
- Dust suppression measures will be implemented as required (i.e. on high windy days during extended dry periods) to minimise the impact of dust generation on flora.
- The condition of TEC areas will be maintained through the implementation of weed and pest management strategies to control the spread of weeds and pests.
- Information on avoidance and management of the TEC will be included on EWP's and communicated at site inductions.

Threatened species

The MNES threatened species assessed as being at risk of Project-related impacts and requiring significant impact assessments in accordance with the Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (Significant Impact Guidelines) (DoE 2013) were:

- Koala (combined Queensland, NSW, ACT) (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (Endangered)
- Greater Glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) (Endangered)
- Squatter Pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) (Vulnerable)
- Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) (Vulnerable)
- Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) (Vulnerable).

The extent of Project-related impacts to these species is summarised in Table ES.2.

Table ES.2 Extent of Project-related impacts to MNES threatened species

Species	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat utilisation	Habitat within Disturbance footprint (ha)	Significant impact
Squatter Pigeon (southern subspecies) (Vulnerable)	Recorded	Breeding	0.3	No
		Forging and roosting	0.1	
		Dispersal	167.1	
Corben's Long-eared Bat (Vulnerable)	Moderate	Roosting and foraging	2.3	No
Greater Glider (Endangered)	Moderate	Denning and foraging	0.3	No
		Potential future denning, foraging and dispersal	0.03	
Yellow-bellied Glider (Vulnerable)	Moderate	Denning and foraging	0.3	No
		Dispersal	0.03	
Koala (Endangered)	Moderate	Breeding and foraging	7.2	No
		Climate refugia	0.5	
		Dispersal	159.8	

The significant impact assessments determined that the Project will not result in a significant impact to the Squatter Pigeon, Corben's Long-eared Bat, Greater Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider or Koala, within the meaning of the Significant Impact Guidelines (refer Attachment G).

While the Project would result in the removal of 7.6 ha[1] of Koala habitat suitable for breeding, foraging and climate refugia, that meets the criteria of habitat critical to the survival of the Koala, it was determined that this will not result in a significant impact to the Koala on the basis that:

- The vegetation removal is not significant when considering the small scale (7.6 ha) and low impact nature (linear transmission line) of the proposed action. The Project will not result in broad scale clearing of entire habitat patches but rather removes small sections of vegetation from the edges habitat that is highly disturbed with a patchy distribution.
- No Koalas or evidence of Koalas were recorded within the Study area during targeted surveys, and the Disturbance footprint is likely to only occasionally support individuals at low densities and not a local population of the species. This habitat utilisation level is consistent with the finding from three other local Koala assessments prepared for the Theodore Wind Farm (ERM 2024), Dawson Wind Farm (GreenTape 2025), and Banana Range Wind Farm (NGH 2019).
- The nature of the proposed action is linear, associated with overhead transmission lines. As such, it does not create movement barriers for the Koala or fragmentation of habitat and will not prevent species dispersal through the landscape. No additional impacts are likely to result from the operational phase of the Project once the construction phase is complete.
- The scale and circumstantial nature of the impact is minor (7.6 ha) within the context of the wider regional habitat availability, with the Disturbance footprint connected to >800 square kilometres (km^2) of higher quality habitat within the region.

[1] The non-rounded Disturbance footprint area is 7.17 ha breeding and foraging, and 0.47 ha climate refugia, totalling 7.6 ha for these two habitat types. However once both numbers are rounded up, a rounding error occurs. This report assesses the impact to the more accurate non-rounded numbers, being a total of 7.6 ha for these two combined habitat types.

Although it was determined that no significant Project-related impacts were likely, these five MNES are currently included in EPBC Act Referrals for significant infrastructure projects within the immediate Locality.

Matters of State Environmental Significance

Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) of relevance to the Project are:

- regulated vegetation:
  - Category B – Endangered or Of Concern remnant regional ecosystems
  - Category C – Endangered or Of Concern regrowth regional ecosystems
  - Category R – Great Barrier Reef (GBR) riverine regrowth
  - defined watercourse
- listed threatened species.

Regulated vegetation

The Disturbance footprint covers an area of approximately 167.4 ha of which approximately 7.7 ha consists of field verified regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) and associated habitats. The removal of these vegetation communities and associated habitats may result in permanent residual impacts.

The extent of regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) and non-remnant area within the Disturbance footprint is presented in Table ES.3. All of the impacted remnant and regrowth regional ecosystems are classified as Least Concern under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) and are therefore not MSES. No Endangered or Of Concern remnant or high value regrowth regional ecosystems are located within the Disturbance footprint.

Table ES.3 Extent of direct Project-related impacts to field verified regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems)

Regional ecosystems	VM Act status	Disturbance footprint (ha)
11.3.6 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains	Least concern	0.1
11.3.25 – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca* spp. on fringing banks	Least concern	0.3
11.3.25d – *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees	Least concern	0.1
11.12.1 – *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with Corymbia erythrophloia on igneous hills	Least concern	6.1
High value regrowth (HVR) 11.12.1 – Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills	Least concern	1.0
HVR 11.12.2 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills	Least concern	0.1
Total		**7.7**

The Disturbance footprint impacts 0.1 ha of mapped Category R – Great Barrier Reef (GBR) riverine regrowth regulated vegetation adjacent to Castle Creek. Clearing of this vegetation will comply with the Managing Category R regrowth vegetation: A self-assessable vegetation clearing code (Department of Natural Resources and Mines 2013). No other areas (Category A, B, C or R) within a defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse identified on the vegetation management and drainage feature map are located within the Disturbance footprint.

Threatened species

The MSES threatened species with a moderate or higher likelihood of occurring in Disturbance footprint, that are not also MNES, are summarised in Table ES.4.

Table ES.4 Extent of Project-related impacts to MSES threatened species

Species	Likelihood of occurrence	Habitat utilisation	Habitat within Disturbance footprint (ha)[1]	Significant impact
Short-beaked Echidna	Recorded	Breeding, foraging and dispersal	11.2	No
Common Death Adder	Moderate	Breeding, foraging and dispersal	0.1	No
Golden-tailed Gecko	High	Breeding, foraging and dispersal	7.2	No

The Project will be subject to a Ministerial Infrastructure Designation and therefore not a prescribed activity listed under Schedule 1 of the EO Regulation. As such, Significant Residual Impact Assessments under the EO Act are not required.

High- and low- risk species management programs will also be developed for the Project. Prior to construction commencing, Powerlink will need to prepare and gain Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) approval for these species management programs which include:

- a generic species management program for tampering with animal breeding places – low risk of impacts, relating to the tampering of breeding places for least concern fauna species
- a species management program for tampering with animal breeding places – high risk of impacts for the following species listed as Endangered or Vulnerable under the NC Act and EPBC Act:
  - Short-beaked Echidna
  - Squatter Pigeon
  - Corben's Long-eared Bat
  - Greater Glider
  - Yellow-bellied Glider
  - Common Death Adder
  - Golden-tailed Gecko
  - Least concern (colonial breeder) microbats.

Although the Disturbance footprint contains Koala habitat, a High-risk SMP is not required for this species, as they do not have a 'habitual breeding place' (e.g. hollow or nest). As such, Koalas are managed under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan, 2017* (Koala Plan).

The requirements outlined in the High-risk SMP will be implemented during the Project pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. In line with the EMP, these requirements will include that a suitably qualified (holding a DETSI approved Rehabilitation Permit) and experienced fauna spotter-catcher or ecologist be employed for the construction phase of the Project to implement a protocol of best management practices. A fauna spotter-catcher experienced in Koala surveys and management and/or Koala spotting will be required in areas containing Koala habitat, in accordance with the Koala Plan.

Biosecurity

Field surveys identified seven invasive flora species, five of which are also Weeds of National Significance (WoNS), and five introduced fauna species from within the Study area.

Potential biosecurity impacts from the Project include the introduction of weeds, edge effects and habitat degradation. Biosecurity will be managed in accordance with the EMP which outlines standard mitigation measures supported by project management plans. In instances where species specific or location specific measures are required beyond those outlined in the EMP, additional measures will be developed to manage the risk appropriately. With the implementation of these management strategies, the overall risk of habitat modification due to weed invasion is expected to remain low. Similarly, the likelihood of the Project contributing to the establishment of pest animal species in previously unaffected areas is also considered low.

1 Introduction

RWE Renewables Australia (RWE) are seeking to construct a 1100-megawatt (MW) Wind Farm (Theodore Wind Farm) and 200 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) approximately 65 kilometres (km) south-west of Powerlink Queensland's (Powerlink) H024 Calvale Substation.

A new 275-kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission line is required to connect the Theodore Wind Farm to the Queensland power transmission network. This connection will link a proposed substation (Castle Creek), situated at the Theodore Wind Farm, to the proposed Mt Benn Substation. The Mt Benn Substation is currently under investigation by Powerlink as part of the Banana Range Wind Farm Connection Project and does not form part of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the Project).

RWE has requested Powerlink carry out all works associated within the easement corridor acquisition and approval processes for Powerlink connection assets. Specifically, the proposed 55.4 km 275kV double circuit high voltage transmission line (and the associated Castle Creek Substation) from the proposed Theodore Wind Farm to the Mt Benn Substation.

To support Project approvals, Powerlink has requested an ecological assessment of the transmission line corridor and substation site to identify Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) which may be found within the Study area. Powerlink will be seeking a Ministerial Infrastructure Designation (MID) under the *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) for the proposed transmission line and Castle Creek Substation. An ecological assessment is required to support this process and will identify the required Project approvals for the proposed transmission line. The Project was also referred under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) in October 2025 and deemed a non-controlled action on 4 December 2025.

1.1 Proposed development and areas of investigation

The proposed development involves the construction of a 275kV transmission line approximately 55.4 km in length within a 60 m wide easement and the proposed substation (Castle Creek), located at Theodore Wind Farm, approximately 22 km east of the Theodore township. In addition to the transmission line and substation, other ancillary infrastructure required to construct and maintain the proposed development includes:

- access tracks with a maximum clearing width of 14 metres (m)
- a 300 m by 250 m laydown area
- brake and winch sites (60 m by 50 m).

The areas of investigation and assessment discussed within this report are described below:

- *Study area* – the 1 km-wide final corridor that encompasses the transmission line, as presented in the Final Corridor Selection Report (CSR) (Powerlink 2025). The transmission line corridor is approximately 56.8 km, between the proposed Castle Creek Substation in the south and the proposed Mt Benn Substation in the north. At the southern end the Study area was extended slightly to include the entire 12 ha site of the Castle Creek Substation. The Study area also includes a 25 m buffer (either side) of the off-easement access tracks that are located outside the 1 km wide corridor. The Study area covers an area of approximately 5,866.8 ha. The Study area is shown on Figure 1.1.
- *Project area* – Nested within the Study area, the Project area is the area where the permanent and temporary infrastructure required for the Project will be sited (refer Figure 1.2). It covers an area of approximately 401.7 ha and consists of:
  - the 60 m wide transmission line easement between the proposed Castle Creek Substation and proposed Mt Benn Substation (55.4 km long by 60 m wide)
  - the Castle Creek Substation site, which is approximately 12 ha (445 m x 270 m)
  - off-easement ancillary infrastructure (including access tracks, laydown area, and brake and winch sites).

- *Disturbance footprint* – Nested within the Project area, the Disturbance footprint is the area where permanent and temporary ground disturbance associated with the construction and operation of the Project will occur (refer Figure 1.2). The Disturbance footprint covers an area of approximately 167.4 ha and includes:
  - the Castle Creek Substation site
  - tower pads sites
  - access tracks (on easement and off easement)
  - laydown area
  - brake and winch sites
  - areas of proposed clearing and ground disturbance within the 60 m wide easements.

  The discussion of potential direct Project-related impacts in this terrestrial ecological assessment is based upon the Disturbance footprint.
- *Locality* – Locality as used throughout this report refers to a 10 km radius of the Study area encompassing the extent of database searches.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this ecological assessment is to confirm the presence or likely absence of MNES listed under the EPBC Act and/or MSES listed under the *Environmental Offset Act 2014* (EO Act), which have been identified by a desktop assessment and then field verified during seasonal flora and fauna surveys.

It evaluates the significance of potential impacts upon the relevant MNES and/or MSES, in reference to perceivable significant Project-related impacts. It also presents proposed mitigation measures to avoid and minimise such impacts, as well as initial advice on any subsequent environmental offset requirements for MNES and/or MSES potentially resulting from the Project's residual impacts. The assessment provides the ecological assessment information used to support the MID application under the Planning Act.

1.3 Study limitations

The ecological assessment presented herein has involved a combination of desktop assessment and ecological field survey results. It has relied on publicly available information and data. The likelihood of occurrence assessment (Section 4.1.3, Section 6.8 and Attachment C) has relied on database searches and publicly available information that relates to the Study area and is further supported by the findings of field surveys conducted across the Study area.

The discussion of potential Project-related impacts in this ecological assessment is based upon the Disturbance footprint. Reference is also made to the Project area, which includes the entire proposed 60 m wide transmission line easement plus the proposed Castle Creek Substation and ancillary infrastructure. Quantification (in hectares) of potential Project-related impacts have been-calculated based on the current Disturbance footprint design.

The species habitat modelling for MNES listed fauna species and resultant habitat mapping was completed following habitat modelling criteria prepared by WSP and refined by Powerlink. The field verified likelihood of occurrence assessment and risk of impact assessment for MNES listed threatened species was prepared by WSP as part of this ecological assessment, combined with habitat modelling criteria developed specifically for this Project.

Field verification vegetation surveys were restricted to the substation site and 1 km wide transmission line corridor. Vegetation along off-easement access tracks outside of this 1 km corridor was not field verified. Although no quaternary data were taken along the off-easement access tracks outside the 1 km transmission line corridor a regional ecosystem was assigned based on desktop extrapolation of the adjacent field verified regional ecosystems within the 1 km transmission line corridor. Being desktop extrapolations, they may have a small level of inaccuracy to what is actually present on the ground.

1.4 Nomenclature

This section describes the nomenclature used for this terrestrial ecological assessment.

1.4.1 Ecological communities

Under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), ecological community means the extent in nature in the Australian jurisdiction of an assemblage of native species that:

- inhabits a particular area in nature
- meets the additional criteria specified in the regulations (if any) made for the purposes of this definition.

Ecological communities consist of various types and abundance of plant, animal and other species that co-occur and may interact in various ways but are often defined by the dominant plant species (or other biological characteristics) and their structure. Ecological communities may also be defined by their physical characteristics (e.g. occurrence on a particular soil/substrate type, in association with particular environments). Ecological communities are inherently complex and variable in their natural state and some systems may be far removed from the pre-European condition, resulting in often unclear demarcation between communities (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2017).

1.4.2 Regional ecosystems

A regional ecosystem is defined as a vegetation community, within a bioregion, that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil (Sattler & Williams 1999). The Regional Ecosystem Description Database (Queensland Herbarium 2024) is maintained by Queensland Herbarium and contains the current descriptions of regional ecosystems.

Regional ecosystems are classified under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) as Endangered, Of Concern or Least Concern. To be classified as part of a regional ecosystem, vegetation must be 'remnant'. Remnant vegetation is defined as vegetation mapped as remnant on a regional ecosystem or remnant vegetation map. For woody vegetation to be mapped as remnant the dominant canopy must have >70 percent of the height and >50 percent of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and is dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed canopy (Neldner et al. 2025).

1.4.3 Flora

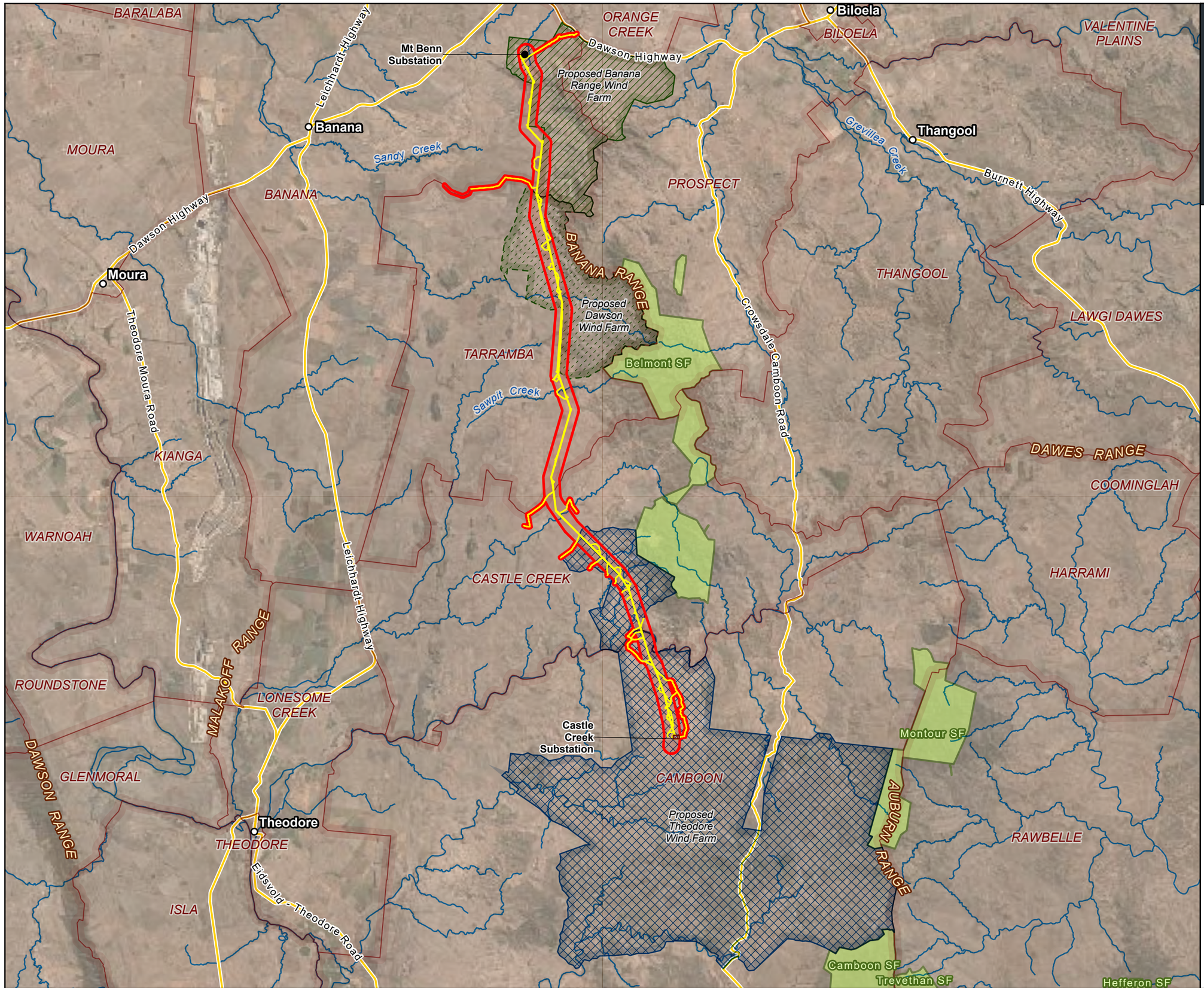
Nomenclature for vascular plants follows the Census of the Queensland Flora and Fungi 2024 (Queensland Government, 2025a). Scientific names are used in this report for species of plant. Common names of plants have been provided for threatened species of plant (where available), or for plant names used in names of fauna habitat types. Exotic species have been denoted in the text with an asterisk (e.g. *Lantana camara**).

1.4.4 Fauna

Names of vertebrates follow the Australian Faunal Directory maintained by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (DCCEEW 2025). Common names, or scientific names where required for clarification, are used in this report for species of animal.

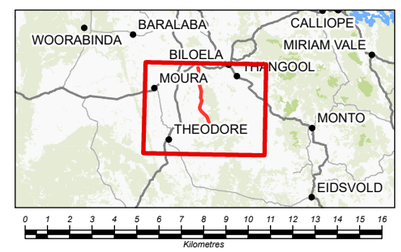
PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.1
Areas of Investigation



Legend

- Watercourses
- Highway and main roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Castle Creek Substation
- Proposed Banana Range Wind Farm
- Proposed Dawson Wind Farm
- Proposed Theodore Wind Farm
- Locality boundary
- State Forests



Coordinate system: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Scale ratio correct when printed at A3

1:275,000 Date: 1/10/2025

GDA 2020

Data sources: DELWP, Geoscience Australia, Queensland Government, WSP

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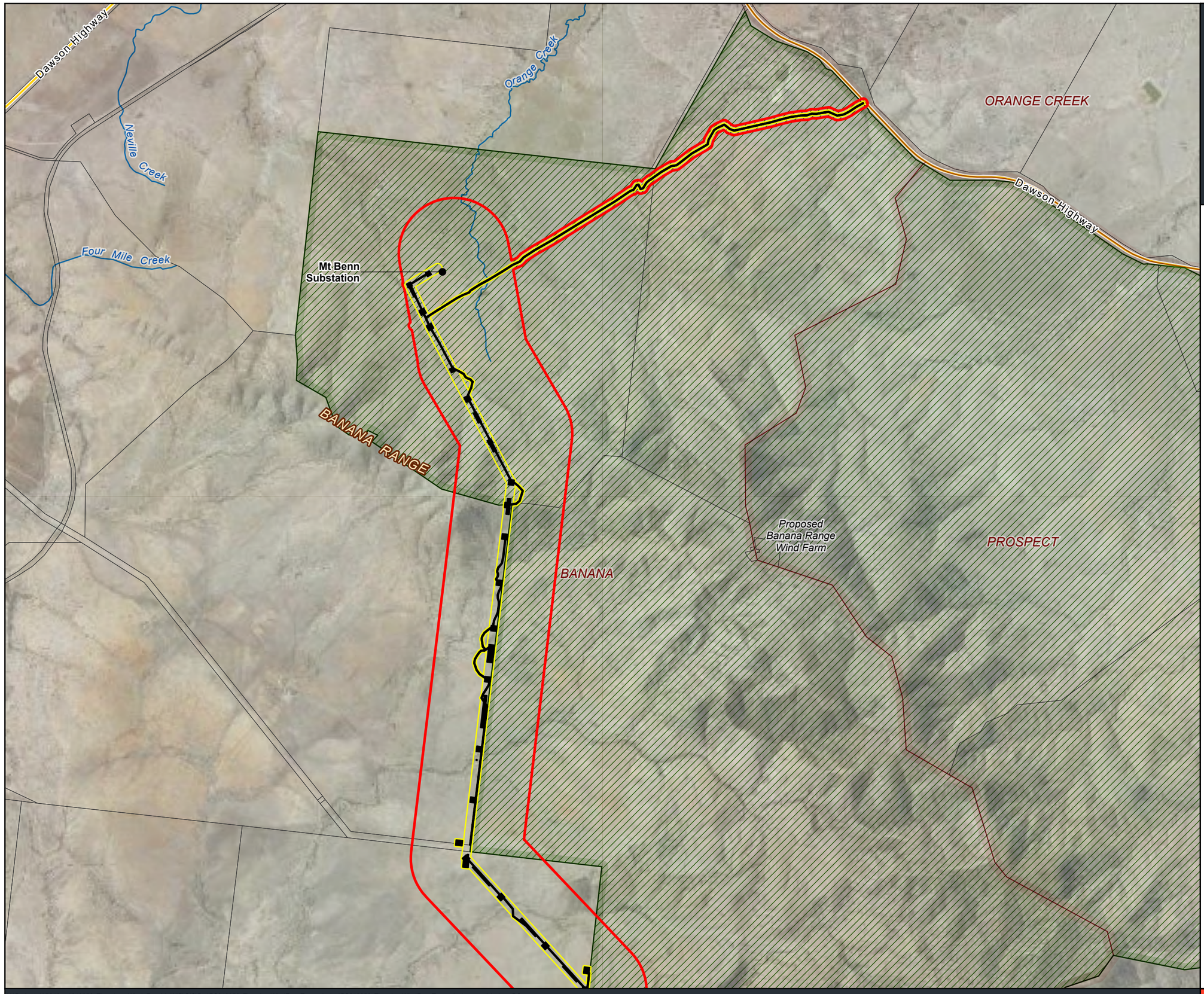
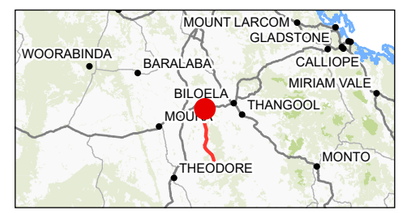


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.2
Project area and project disturbance footprint

Legend

- Watercourses
- Highway and main roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Proposed Banana Range Wind Farm
- Locality boundary
- Cadastre



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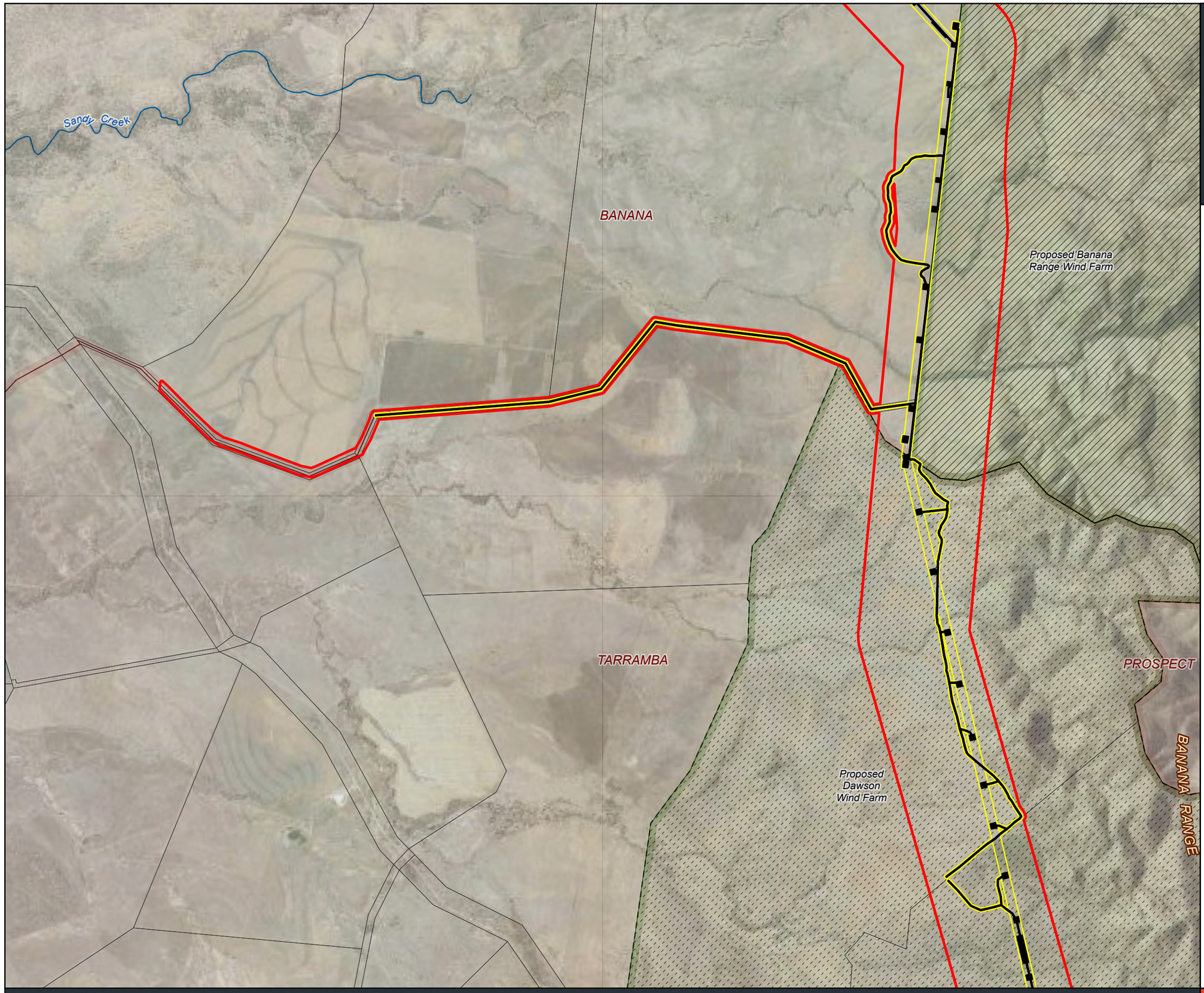
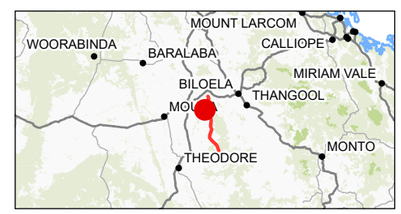


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.2
Project area and project disturbance footprint

Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Proposed Banana Range Wind Farm
- Proposed Dawson Wind Farm
- Locality boundary
- Cadastre



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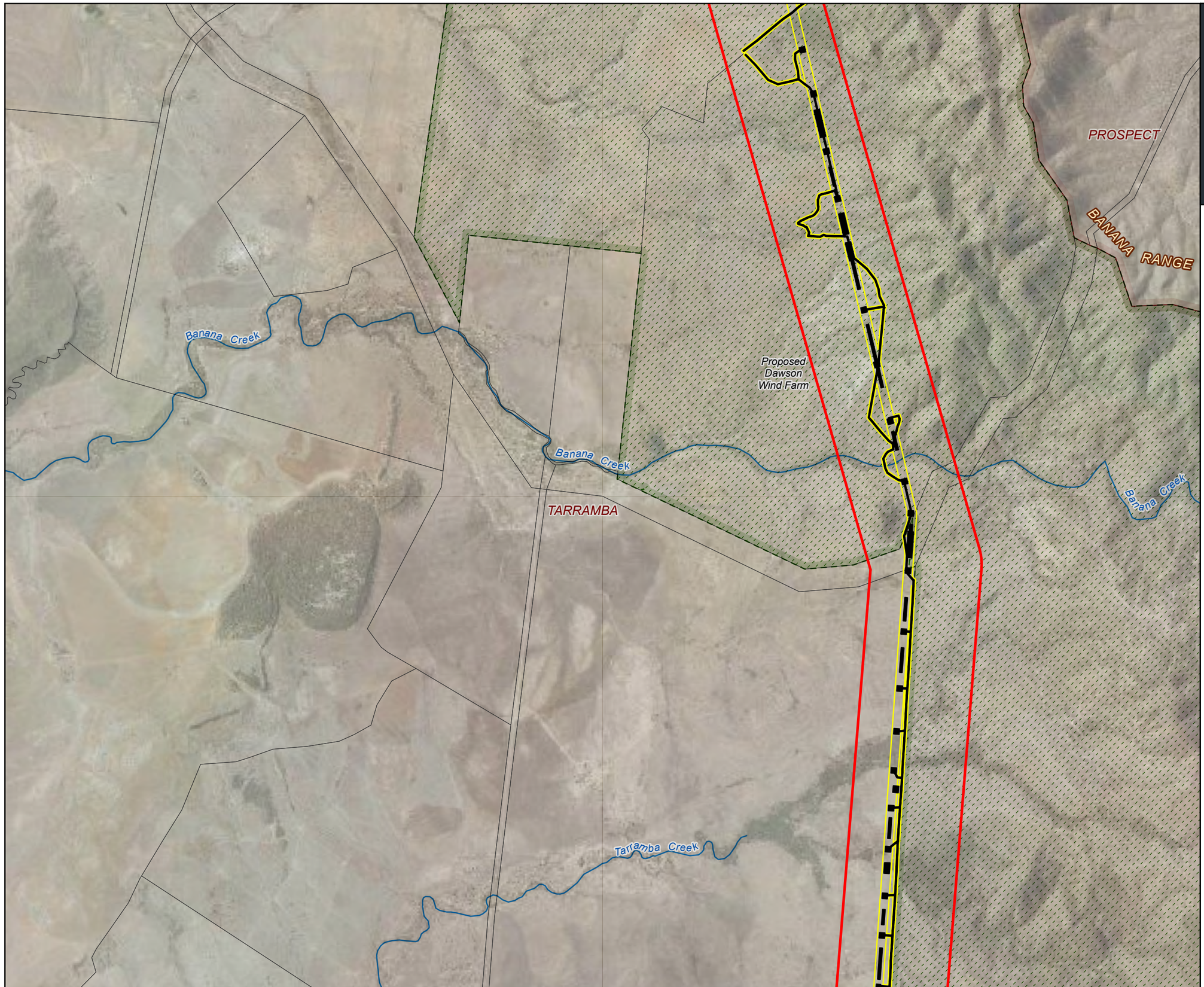
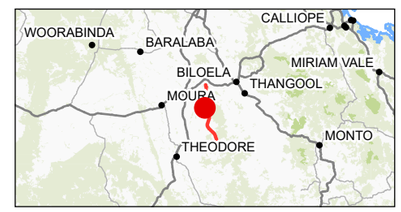
PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.2
Project area and project disturbance footprint



Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Proposed Dawson Wind Farm
- Locality boundary
- Cadastre



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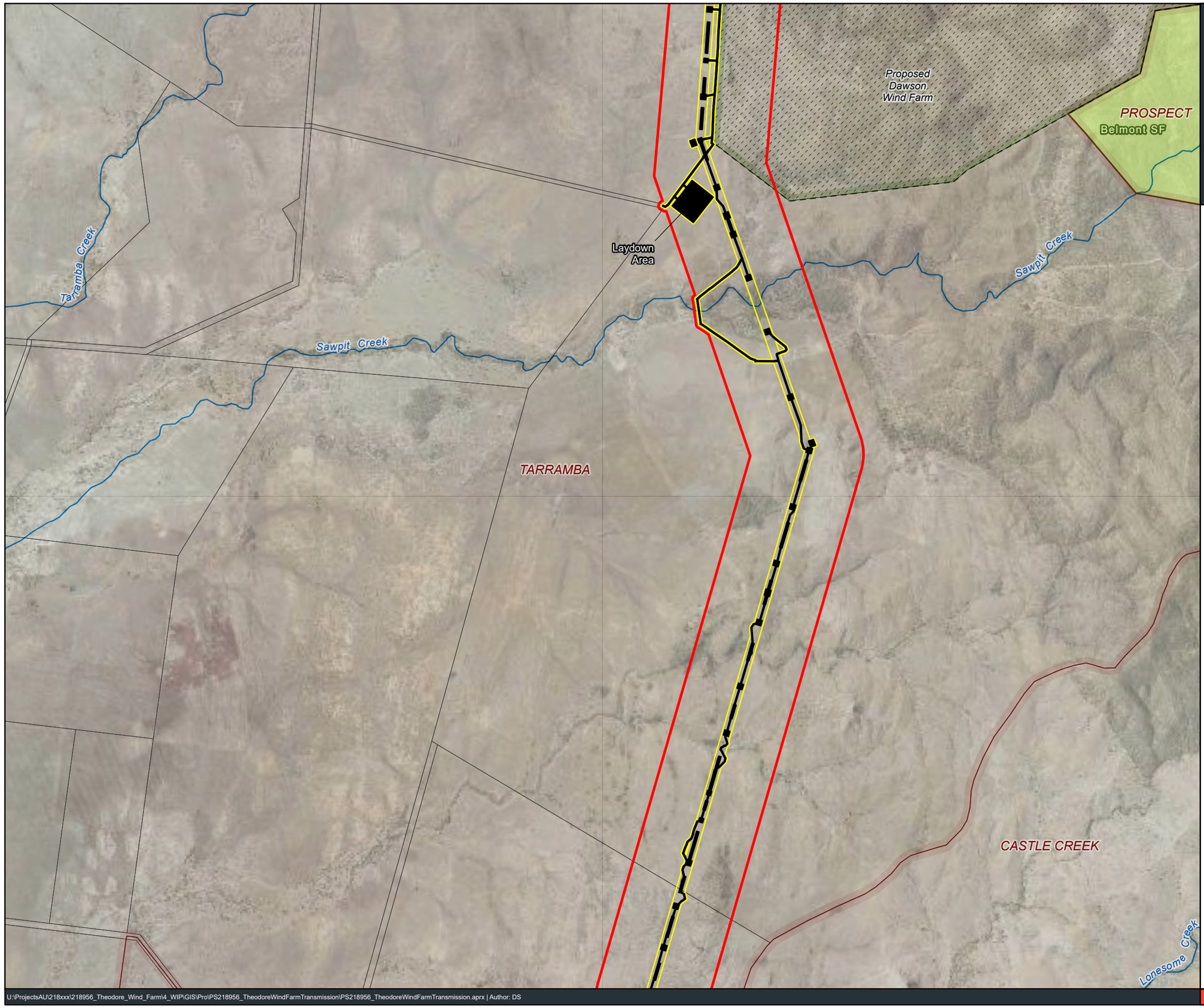
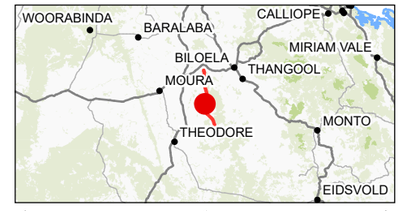


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.2
Project area and project disturbance footprint

Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Proposed Dawson Wind Farm
- Locality boundary
- State Forests
- Cadastre



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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.2
Project area and project disturbance footprint

TARRAMBA

CASTLE CREEK

Belmont SF

Proposed Theodore Wind Farm

Lonesome Creek

Lonesome Creek

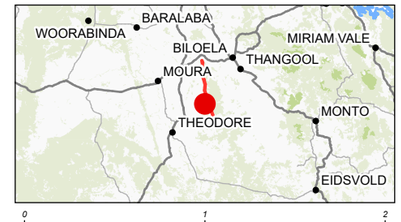
Lonesome Creek

Nine Mile Creek

Camp Oven Creek

Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Proposed Theodore Wind Farm
- Locality boundary
- State Forests
- Cadastre



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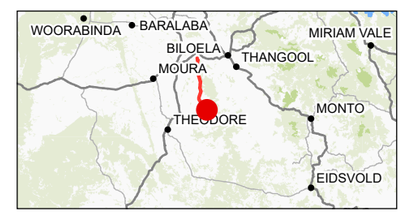
PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.2
Project area and project disturbance footprint

Nine Mile Creek
Camp Oven Creek
Axehead Gully
Belmont SF
Purgatory Creek
Proposed Theodore Wind Farm
Ten Mile Creek
Teatree Gully
CASTLE CREEK
Nine Mile Creek
Camp Oven Creek
Ten Mile Creek
Castle Creek
Seven Mile Gully
Castle Creek
Seven Mile Creek
Castle Creek
CAMBOON

Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Proposed Theodore Wind Farm
- Locality boundary
- State Forests
- Cadastre



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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 1.2
Project area and project disturbance footprint

CASTLE CREEK

Castle Creek

Castle Creek

CAMBOON

Proposed Theodore Wind Farm

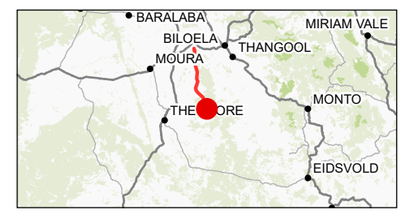
Castle Creek Substation

Seven Mile Creek

Sandfly Creek

Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Proposed Theodore Wind Farm
- Castle Creek Substation
- Locality boundary
- Cadastre



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2 Project description

2.1 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project overview

RWE Renewables Australia (RWE) are seeking to establish the Theodore Wind Farm, a renewable energy facility located approximately 22 km east of Theodore, 50 km south-west of Biloela, and 150 km south-west of Gladstone.

A development application for the wind farm was submitted to the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) in late September 2024 and approved, subject to conditions, on 20 June 2025. The wind farm is intended to generate approximately 1,100 MW of electricity and will comprise 170 turbines, a battery storage facility, ancillary buildings and infrastructure. Powerlink has been engaged by RWE to connect the Theodore Wind Farm to the transmission network.

The Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the Project) includes development of a new Castle Creek Substation at the Theodore Wind Farm along with a double circuit 275kV transmission line extending approximately 55.4 km north of the wind farm to a new substation to be constructed at Mt Benn. The Mt Benn Substation forms part of the Banana Range Wind Farm Connection Project (currently in the planning and approvals phase) and does not form part of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project.

In summary, the Project comprises the following components:

- A 275kV substation proposed in the locality of Castle Creek, Queensland (the Castle Creek Substation). The substation footprint encompassing an area of 445 m x 270 m (12 ha).
- A 55.4 km 275kV transmission line between Castle Creek Substation and Mt Benn Substation (the transmission line). The transmission line will be a double circuit configuration on self-supporting structures (steel lattice towers and/or poles) and located within a 60 m wide easement.

2.2 Project program

Approvals for the Project are expected to be completed by Q2 2026. Subject to approvals, construction is expected to commence in Q3 2026 and be completed in 2028.

Transmission lines are designed for a 50-year in-service life and substation equipment for a service life more than 40 years with refurbishment scheduled every 15 years. The service life of both transmission lines and substation is very reliable under most conditions.

2.3 Study area description

The Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project is located in the Banana Shire Council local government area, approximately 22 km east of Theodore and 50 km south-west of Biloela. The proposed easement alignment for the transmission line is 60 m wide and approximately 55.4 km long travelling in a northerly direction from the Theodore Wind Farm connecting to the proposed Mt Benn Substation, approximately 17.5 km north-east of Banana township.

The transmission line easement traverses the western foothills of the Banana Range crossing a number of watercourses including Castle Creek, Lonesome Creek, Sawpit Creek, and Banana Creek. The Belmont State Forest is located immediately to the east of the Project.

All land parcels traversed by the proposed easement alignment are freehold tenure, apart from:

- Lot 1 RL3869, which is Lands Lease and subject to a Road Licence
- Lot 12 FN294, in the vicinity of Banana Creek, which is freehold but also profit à prendre tenure belonging to Banana Range Wind Farm
- Lot 12 FN321, which is freehold but also lands lease tenure associated with Strata Parcel 1 RL3869
- Lot 8 DW2 south of Castle Creek, which is freehold but also subject to a Grazing Homestead Perpetual Lease.

Named roads traversed by the Project are Banana Range Holdings/Coates Road to the west of the Banana Range Wind Farm, Coates Road to the north of Castle Creek, and Shawlands Road south of Lonesome Creek. Two unnamed roads are also traversed by the Project, as well as a public track to the south of Castle Creek. Numerous property access tracks are also present throughout the Study area and will be used for the Project where possible.

2.3.1 Bioregion and subregion

The Study area is in the Banana–Auburn Ranges subregion of the Brigalow Belt bioregion in Queensland (Bioregion 11). The Banana–Auburn Ranges subregion is comprised of steep to low undulating Palaeozoic volcanic hills, which make up the Banana Range (Muller 2008). Volcanic Torsdale beds and Camboon andesites make up the Auburn Arch, which have been intruded by granites of the Glandore granodiorites (Muller 2008).

2.3.2 Climate

The climate is semi-arid with most of the rain falling in short, intense events through the wet season (summer), with scarce, if any rainfall during the dry season (winter). Meteorological data is available from the Thangool Airport weather station (039006), which is approximately 70 km north-east of the Project area (BoM 2025). Total annual rainfall ranged from 507 millimetres (mm) in 2022 to 533 mm in 2024.

The wet season surveys were undertaken in February 2024 in warm wet conditions, following a period of high rainfall for the Locality. The Theodore region experienced 0.4 mm of rain in the week preceding the first survey (3–6 February 2025), with 15.4 mm of rain falling on the last day of the survey period. There was 10.6 mm of rain in the week preceding the second survey (18–21 February 2025) with 45.2 mm of rainfall occurring during the survey period (BoM 2025).

Dry season survey was undertaken in May 2024 in warm, dry conditions, following a period of low rainfall with only 62 mm recorded for earlier in May. Weather conditions for the wet and dry surveys including temperature are rainfall are presented in Table 4.5.

2.3.3 Geology and landform

Geological features of the Study area are described using the current detailed surface geology online mapping resource from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development accessed via Queensland Globe (Queensland Government 2025b).

The Study area varies in elevation from approximately 230 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) on the alluvial plain to approximately 450 m AHD on the volcanic ridgetops. The landforms are predominantly flat to undulating, with some steeper slopes rising to the east of the Study area.

There are four intrusive and volcanic surface geology units mapped within the Study area aligning to Land Zone 12, that intersect Quaternary alluvial deposits associated with drainage lines aligning to Land Zone 3:

- Torsdale Volcanics of which the dominant rock type is felsite lavas, clastics and high level intrusives from the Late Carboniferous to Early Permian
- Camboon Volcanics of which the dominant rock type is mafite lavas, clastics and high level intrusives of the Late Carboniferous to Early Permian
- Woolton Granite Complex at the southern end of the Study area of which the dominant rock type is granitoids (medium-grained hornblende-biotite granite and hornblende-biotite granodiorite) from the Carboniferous to Early Permian
- Glenleigh Granite of which the dominant rock type is granitoids of the Late Carboniferous to Early Permian.

There are also Tertiary age ferruginous duricrusts that form a resistant capping to some of the ridges in the southern part of the Study area of which the dominant rock type is ferricrete.

2.3.4 Waterways and wetlands

Watercourse features of the Study area are described using the current Watercourse Identification online mapping resource (Queensland Government 2025b).

The Study area lies within the Dawson River drainage sub basin and intersects several major waterways (Castle Creek, Lonesome Creek, Tarramba Creek, and Banana Creek) and higher order tributaries as well as minor waterways (Nine Mile Creek, Orange Creek, Neville Creek, and Sawpit Creek). The waterways generally flow from east to west until they converge with the Dawson River. Fringing vegetation along these waterways occurs but has been considerably impacted by grazing pressure. No State-mapped wetlands are present within the Study area.

2.3.5 Connectivity

Connectivity has been assessed using the Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Planning Assessment and Statewide Vegetation Corridors online mapping resources (Queensland Government 2018).

There is a mapped remnant regional corridor near the Study area that connects State Core remnant areas of Camboon, Trevethan, Borania, and Calrossie state forests in the south with Belmont State Forest in the north. The northern end of the Study area and Disturbance footprint traverse this regional corridor for approximately 5 km. Parts of the northern end of the Disturbance footprint and Study area also traverse areas mapped as State and Regional Biodiversity Significance. The southern part the Study area avoids mapped state and regional vegetation corridors and remnant Brigalow Belt corridors.

2.3.6 Land use

Land use within the Locality is described using the Australian Land Use and Management Classification and current online mapping resource (Queensland Government 2025b). Most of the Study area is classified as ‘Grazing native vegetation’ (i.e. used for livestock grazing on native grasses). As such it is relatively free of woody vegetation. Some of the more vegetated areas fall within the ‘Production native vegetation’ land use category (e.g. Belmont State Forest) and are used for wood production or other forestry production.

Under the Banana Shire Council Planning Scheme 2021 (Banana Shire Council 2021) most of the area is zoned as ‘rural’, supporting a range of land uses such as grazing and agriculture, while protecting the rural character and providing opportunities for compatible non-rural uses. The primary land use is grazing, with broadacre cropping along the western boundary. There are no strategic environmental areas in proximity to the Project area. Residential properties are sparsely dispersed throughout the landscape.

Large areas of strategic cropping land are located to the west of the Project area. This area roughly corresponds to land identified as Class A under the agricultural land classification scheme (Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland (DSITI & DNRM 2018)) and is defined as land that is suitable for a wide range of current and potential crops with nil to moderate limitations to production.

3 Legislative context

The Project is relevant to several Commonwealth and State legislative acts and planning policies. The following sections set the legislative context for the Project.

3.1 Commonwealth legislation and policy

3.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act is designed to protect the environment and conserve biodiversity at a national level and establishes a requirement for Commonwealth environmental assessment and approval for actions that are likely to have a significant impact on any MNES protected under the EPBC Act, including:

- world heritage properties
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar convention)
- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- migratory species protected under international agreements
- Commonwealth marine areas
- the Great Barrier Reef marine park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mines), and
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

Other matters protected under the EPBC Act, include:

- the environment, where actions proposed are on, or will affect, Commonwealth land, and the environment
- the environment, where Commonwealth agencies are proposing to take an action.

When a proponent proposes to undertake an action that they believe may have a significant impact to MNES, they must refer the proposed action to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (the Minister). The purpose of the referral is to enable the DCCEEW to determine whether the proposed action is likely to have a significant impact to MNES, requiring approval under the Act. If the Minister determines that a proposed action will have a significant impact (a controlled action), it will then proceed through the Commonwealth assessment and approval processes. The Project was referred to DCCEEW in October 2025 and deemed a non-controlled action on 4 December 2025.

3.1.2 EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy

The EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (2012) (EOP) outlines the Commonwealth Government's approach to the use of environmental offsets under the EPBC Act. The EOP applies to both project-by-project assessments and approvals under Parts 8 and 9 of the EPBC Act. It provides detail on the use of environmental offsets under the EPBC Act including when offsets are required, how offsets can be delivered, and the framework under which they operate.

3.2 State legislation and policy

3.2.1 Environmental Protection Act 1994

The objective of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) is:

"to protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends".

The EP Act is administered by the DETSI. Section 319 establishes the general environmental duty of care which is applicable to the Project.

3.2.2 *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act), current as of 1 September 2024, provides the framework for conserving Queensland's biodiversity, focusing on the protection of native plants, animals, and ecosystems. It establishes classes of protected areas, such as national parks and nature refuges, and regulates activities within these areas to ensure long-term conservation.

3.2.2.1 Wetlands

Wetlands are designated as important ecological areas that provide critical habitats for native wildlife, including birds, fish, and other aquatic species. Wetlands support biodiversity, help filter water, and regulate water flow. The NC Act provides protection to wetlands, especially those that are considered significant for conservation due to their environmental value. The Act aims to protect and manage wetlands through the dedication, declaration, and management of protected areas, ensuring that their natural and cultural values are preserved.

3.2.2.2 Protected plants

The operation of the NC Act is supported by the subordinate Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020, which restricts the taking of protected plants and imposes certain requirements where clearing of native plants *'in the wild'* is required. Section 89 of the NC Act restricts the taking of particular protected plants.

Where an area is mapped as high-risk of protected plants and a flora survey has been undertaken in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines in a high-risk trigger map area the following applies:

- Where threatened plants are present in the Disturbance footprint, or within a 100 m buffer zone around the Disturbance footprint (i.e. the 'clearing impact area'), a clearing permit application accompanied by a Flora Survey Report and species-specific Impact Management Plan/s must be submitted.
- Where threatened plants are not recorded during the flora survey, clearing of that area will not require a permit, and instead, an exempt clearing notification form must be submitted along with the accompanying Flora Survey Report.

3.2.2.3 Protected wildlife habitat

Protected wildlife habitat refers to areas where native wildlife, including threatened species, are known to live. It covers regions such as national parks or nature reserves that are set aside for the conservation of biodiversity. These areas are legally protected, and certain activities may be restricted or prohibited to maintain the integrity of the habitat.

3.2.2.4 Animal breeding places

Section 332 of the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Animals Regulation) requires that "*a person must not, without a reasonable excuse, tamper with an animal breeding place that is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring*", unless the removal or tampering is part of an approved species management program (SMP) for animals of the same species; or the person holds a damage mitigation permit for the animal and the permit authorises the removal or tampering.

Two SMP templates are available under the NC Act, depending on the conservation listing of the identified protected animals. The SMP "low risk of impacts" (low-risk SMP) relate to protected animals classed as least concern where the impacts are unlikely to affect a broader population. The SMP "high risk of impacts" (high-risk SMP) relate to protected animals identified by the Animal Regulation or breeding type, where the broader population is at a greater risk from impacts and include least concern wildlife that are colonial breeders and wildlife prescribed as extinct in the wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened, Special Least Concern or Least Concern (colonial breeder) under the Animals Regulation.

3.2.2.5 Nature Conservation (Koala Conservation Plan 2017)

The Koala Conservation Plan 2017 aims to protect and conserve koala populations in Queensland by identifying key koala habitats and managing threats to their survival. Central to the plan are Koala Habitat Areas (KHA), Koala Priority Areas (KPA), and the division of the state into Koala Districts to better focus conservation efforts and land management practices:

- Koala Habitat Areas (KHA): These are regions identified as essential for koala populations due to their critical habitat resources such as food and shelter. They are key to maintaining viable koala populations and are subject to land-use restrictions to prevent further habitat degradation.
- Koala Priority Areas (KPA): These areas are of particular importance for koalas due to higher koala densities or the presence of critical habitat. In KPAs, stricter conservation measures are implemented to protect koalas and their habitats from activities such as land clearing and development.
- Koala Districts: Queensland is divided into several koala districts, each with tailored strategies to address local conservation needs. These districts help prioritize conservation actions, coordinate management efforts, and assess the effectiveness of strategies in protecting koalas across different regions of the state.

The plan integrates these areas and districts to ensure a strategic approach to koala conservation, with a focus on habitat protection, managing human impacts, and supporting population recovery across Queensland.

The Nature Conservation and Other Legislation (Koala Protection) Amendment Regulation 2020 was passed on 7 February 2020 and amends the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014, Planning Regulation 2017, Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, and Vegetation Management Regulation 2012 to provide increased protection to koala habitat areas in South East Queensland.

The site is within Koala District C under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017. Any required clearing of koala habitat trees that have a diameter of more than 10 centimetres (cm) at 1.3 m above ground must be carried out in the presence of a koala spotter, as defined in in Part 3, S(11) of the Plan.

3.2.3 Vegetation Management Act 1999

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) and its subordinate regulation (Vegetation Management Regulation 2000) seek to regulate the clearing of native vegetation to achieve sustainable land use while conserving the natural environment. Its primary goals include preserving biodiversity, preventing land degradation, maintaining water quality, and mitigating climate change by protecting vegetation that stores carbon. The Act also safeguards critical habitats and ecosystems, particularly those that are Endangered or Of Concern.

To achieve these goals, the Act establishes a framework for managing vegetation through a system of regulated categories. These include Endangered ecosystems, riparian zones, high-value regrowth vegetation, and wetlands, where clearing is either restricted or requires approval. The Act allows clearing for specific purposes, such as public safety, infrastructure development, or certain agricultural activities, but these often require permits or adherence to self-assessable codes.

3.2.3.1 Essential habitat

Essential habitat refers to areas that are crucial for the survival of protected wildlife. These areas provide critical resources such as food, shelter, or breeding sites that are necessary for the species' long-term survival and recovery. Essential habitat is identified and mapped, and activities that may harm or destroy these areas are regulated or prohibited to ensure the protection of these species.

3.2.4 *Water Act 2000*

The *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) provides the legislative framework for the sustainable use, allocation, and management of water resources in Queensland. It is jointly administered by the Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers and DETSI and regulates activities occurring within designated watercourses under the Water Act. The Watercourse Identification Map categorises water features as either a designated watercourse, drainage feature, downstream limit of a watercourse or lake, and is used to determine the assessment requirements for undertaking activities within a watercourse.

Activities including excavating, filling or destroying native vegetation within a watercourse may require approval under the Water Act in the form of a riverine protection permit. Powerlink is an approved entity is exempt from requiring a permit if the self-assessment guidelines 'Riverine protection permit exemption requirements' are followed.

3.2.5 *Fisheries Act 1994*

The *Fisheries Act 1994* (Fisheries Act) provides for the use, conservation and enhancement of Queensland's fisheries resources and fish habitats. Waterway barrier works are regulated under the Fisheries Act and Planning Act when barriers to fish movement, including partial barriers, are installed across waterways. Any waterway barrier works within a mapped waterway defined under the Fisheries Act as shown on the Queensland Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works Map will require either a development application under the Planning Act or must achieve compliance with the Accepted development requirements for operational works that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works. Barrier works include construction, raising, replacement and some maintenance works on structures such as culvert crossings, bed level and low-level crossings, weirs and dams, both permanent and temporary.

3.2.6 *Biosecurity Act 2014*

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) is a comprehensive framework designed to manage biosecurity risks in Queensland, protecting the state's environment, economy, and public health. It covers risks posed by invasive pests, diseases, and pathogens that threaten agriculture, native species, and human well-being. The Act aims to safeguard Queensland's unique biodiversity and agricultural productivity while ensuring a coordinated and practical approach to biosecurity.

Under the Biosecurity Act, all individuals and organisations to take reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise biosecurity risks within their control. This is called a general biosecurity obligation.

Additionally, a list of 32 exotic plants that are Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) are listed under the Commonwealth Australia Weeds Strategy 2017–2027. Invasive plants listed as WoNS are also relevant to the Project.

3.2.7 *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* (EO Act)

The EO Act coordinates the delivery of environmental offsets across jurisdictions and provides a single point-of-truth for environmental offsets in Queensland.

Section 3 of the General guide for Queensland Environmental Offsets Framework (State of Queensland 2014) sets out when an offset may be required under the Queensland Offset Framework. There are four triggers, all of which must be satisfied as per below:

- an activity has been identified as a 'prescribed activity'
- the prescribed activity will have an impact on a 'prescribed environmental matter'
- despite undertaking all reasonable avoidance and mitigation measures, that activity will have a 'significant residual impact' on the prescribed environmental matter
- an environmental offset is a suitable outcome.

The Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014 (EO Regulation.), current as of 1 September 2024, which sits under the EO Act, provides details of the prescribed activities regulated under existing legislation and prescribed environmental matters to which the EO Act applies (that is, an offset condition can be imposed).

In accordance with the current Queensland environmental offsets framework, environmental offsets for significant residual impacts upon prescribed environmental matters must be delivered in accordance with the EO Act, EO Regulation, and the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy Version 1.17 2025. Prescribed environmental matters are:

- MSES listed in Schedule 2 of the EO Regulations
- MNES should the Queensland Government receive accreditation in relation to environmental offsets required under the EPBC Act
- Matter of Local Environmental Significance (MLES), as described in Section 10(1)(c) of the EO Act.

In consideration of the above listed prescribed environmental matters, the focus of most infrastructure projects is on MSES and MNES, as they are the main prescribed environmental matters requiring offsets.

Environmental offsets for MLES are likely to be less frequently required by a proponent. A MLES is a prescribed environmental matter if an environmental offset for the matter is required under a local planning instrument and the matter is not the same or substantially the same as an MNES or MSES.

It is important to note that a state or local government cannot impose an offset condition for a prescribed activity that has the same, or substantially the same impact on the same, or substantially the same prescribed environmental matter as an MNES, if it has been assessed as a 'controlled action' under the EPBC Act.

Prescribed environmental matters are mapped as present within the Disturbance footprint, however the MID approval process is not a prescribed activity listed under Schedule 1 of EO Regulation. Therefore, offsets under the EO Act do not apply to the Project and significant residual impact (SRI) assessment on a prescribed matters are not required. While a different set of triggers for providing offsets for impacts to Koala habitat are established under the State Government Supported Infrastructure Koala Conservation Policy (State of Queensland 2023), government supported infrastructure is exempt from the self-assessment criteria if assessed under Commonwealth EPBC Act obligations.

4 Assessment methodology

4.1 Desktop assessment

4.1.1 Literature review

Previous ecological studies within the Locality of the Study area have been undertaken for the Theodore Wind Farm Project and Banana Range Wind Farm Project. These were reviewed to identify potential MNES, MSES, and other ecological values that would require further field investigation and support the desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment. These reports include:

- Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report (ERM 2024)
- Dawson Wind Farm Significant Impact Assessment Report (GreenTape 2025)
- Banana Range Wind Farm Ecological Assessment (NGH Environmental 2019).

4.1.2 Database searches

Searches and review of the following databases and web-based information sources were performed and, where relevant, a 10 km search area of the Study area was applied, including:

Commonwealth

- EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (DCCEEW 2024; Attachment A), which includes MNES:
  - threatened ecological communities
  - threatened species
  - migratory species
  - other matters protected by the EPBC Act.
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) online spatial portal (Atlas of Living Australia 2024), to identify where threatened species have been previously recorded in the Locality.

State

- Wildnet Report (Queensland Government 2024a; Attachment A).
- Spatial layers (DNRMMRRD 2024)
  - Surface geology
  - Land use
- Vegetation Management Property Report (DNRMMRRD 2024), which includes:
  - regulated vegetation management map
  - vegetation management supporting map
  - essential habitat table and map
  - protected plants flora survey trigger map.
- Matters of State Environmental Significance report (DNRMMRRD 2024), which includes:
  - conservation areas
  - wetlands and waterways
  - conservation significant species
  - regulated vegetation
  - offsets.
- Queensland Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works
- Statewide biodiversity corridors.

4.1.3 Likelihood of occurrence assessment

A likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken for all conservation significant species identified in the desktop assessment. This assessment considered information relating to species habitat preferences, known or suspected distribution, database records from the region, the occurrence of suitable habitat based on desktop information, or confirmed presence of species within the Study area (i.e. known records).

The likelihood of threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities occurring in the Study area has been assessed against the criteria outlined in Table 4.1. For data validity, records have been curtailed to the past 20 years at the time of the desktop assessment (i.e. 2005).

The desktop-based likelihood of occurrence assessment for each potential threatened ecological community (TEC) within the Study area was undertaken by identifying the State Government regional ecosystems mapped within the Study area, which may potentially constitute the definition of each respective TEC as per the listing advice.

Table 4.1 Likelihood of occurrence assessment criteria

Likelihood of occurrence	Assessment criteria
Low	No previous records of the species within the Locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: — not previously recorded in the Study area and surrounds and the Study area is beyond the current known geographic range — dependent on specific habitat types or resources that are not present in the Study area — considered extinct in the wild.
Moderate	Species previously recorded within the Locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: — previously recorded in proximity to the Study area (i.e. vagrant individuals) — potential habitat resources are present in the Study area.
High	Species previously recorded within the Locality and one or more of the following criteria is met: — dependent on habitats or habitat resources that are available in the Study area — suitable habitats are available in the Study area capable of supporting a resident population or individuals of the species.
Recorded or known	Flora species or ecological community positively recorded during field surveys within the Study area or a known record from previous ecological assessments within the Study area. Fauna species positively recorded during field surveys within Study area or adjacent habitat, or a known record from previous ecological assessments within the Study area.

4.2 Field survey

Field surveys were conducted across the Study area to field verify findings of the desktop assessment and confirm the presence/absence of MNES and/or MSES, and to identify those at risk of potential Project-related impacts. Field surveys broadly encompassed the following:

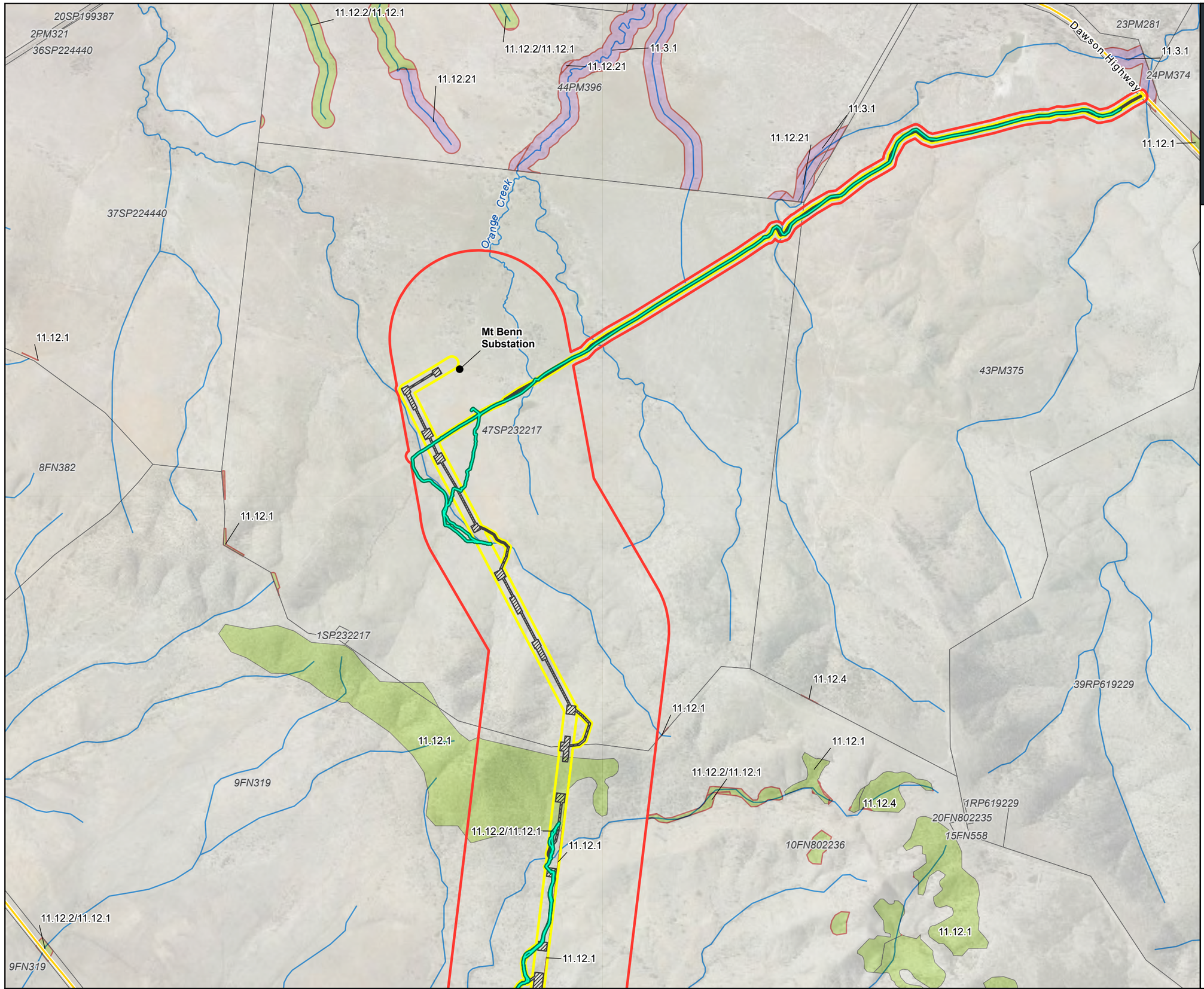
- verification of the remnant status of vegetation communities and regional ecosystems
- verification of analogous regional ecosystem type of any high value regrowth (HVR) or other regrowth (non-remnant vegetation)
- identification of nationally threatened ecological communities (TECs) listed under the EPBC Act
- identification of threatened species and/or likely extent of their habitat in the Study area
- identification of terrestrial flora species
- identification of terrestrial fauna species
- identification of biosecurity matters.

Field surveys were completed between 3 February and 29 May 2025, across three field trips, as detailed in Table 4.2. The survey effort is illustrated on Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2.

Table 4.2 Summary of survey effort

Survey event	Survey season	Survey personnel	Survey dates	Survey effort
Baseline flora and fauna surveys	Summer/ wet season	Associate Botanist, Senior Botanist, Associate Zoologist, and Zoologist.	3–6 February 2025 18–21 February 2025	4 days/3 nights 4 days/3 nights
Fauna surveys/thermal drone surveys and further TEC assessments	Autumn/ early dry season	Associate Zoologist and Associate Scientist.	26–29 May 2025	3 days/4 nights

The methodologies and survey effort for the field investigations are presented from Section 4.2.1 to Section 4.2.12.



PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

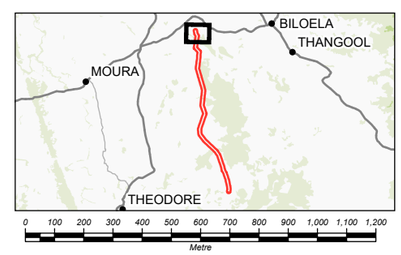
Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

Legend

- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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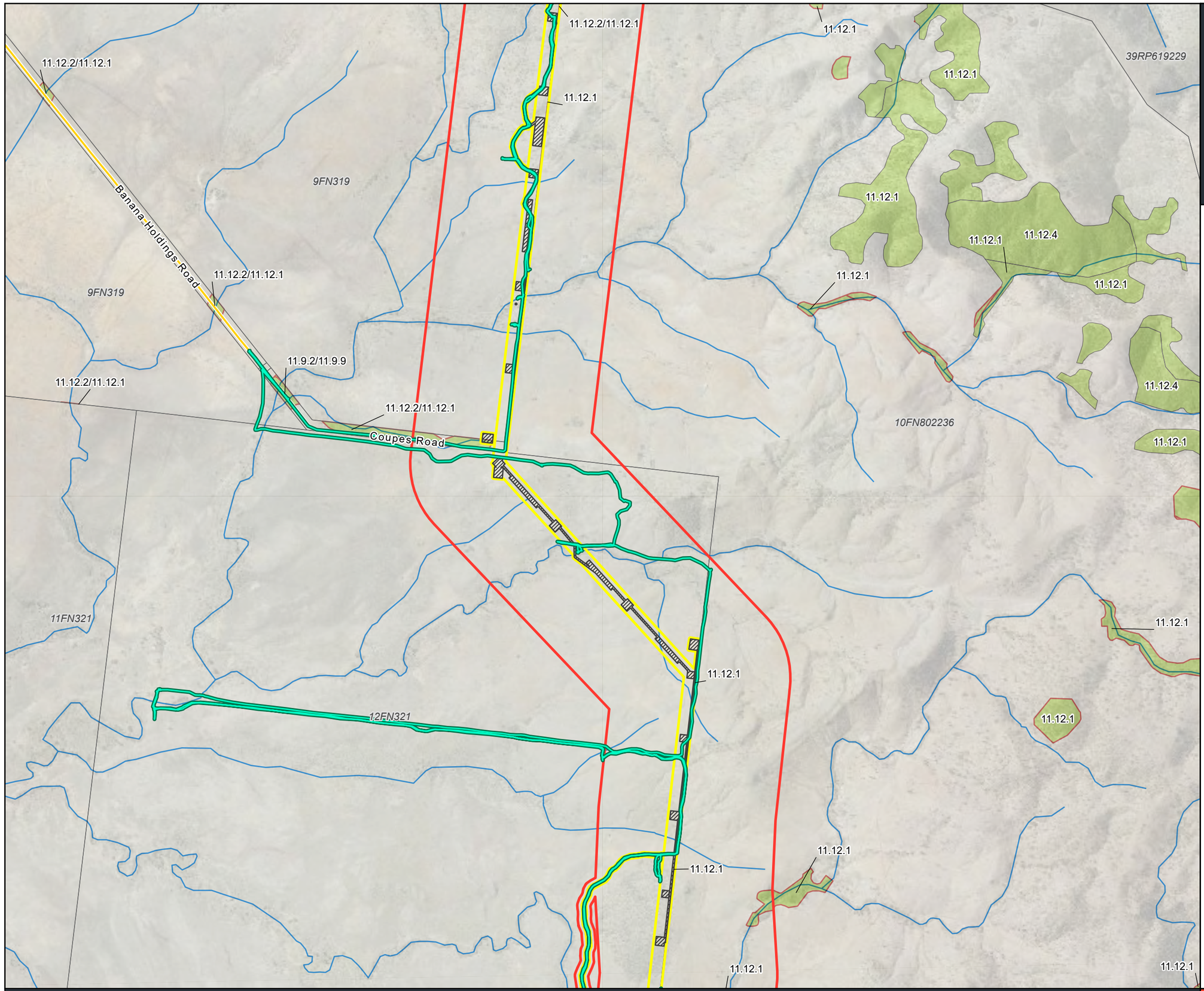

PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

Legend

- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
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- Project area
- Study area
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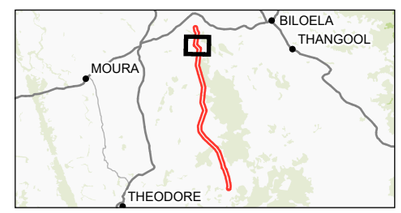
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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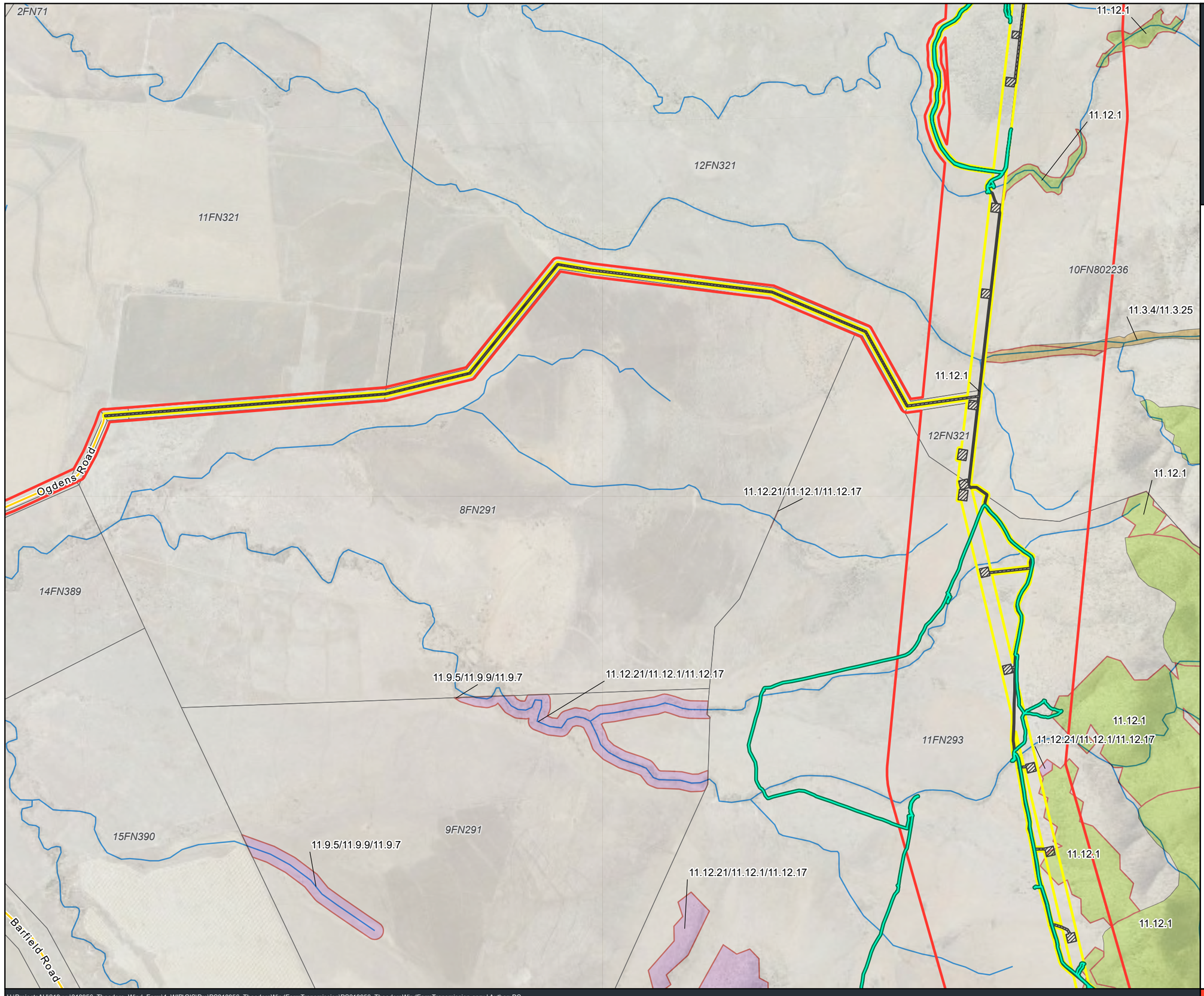
PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

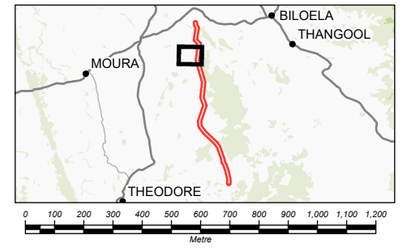


Legend

- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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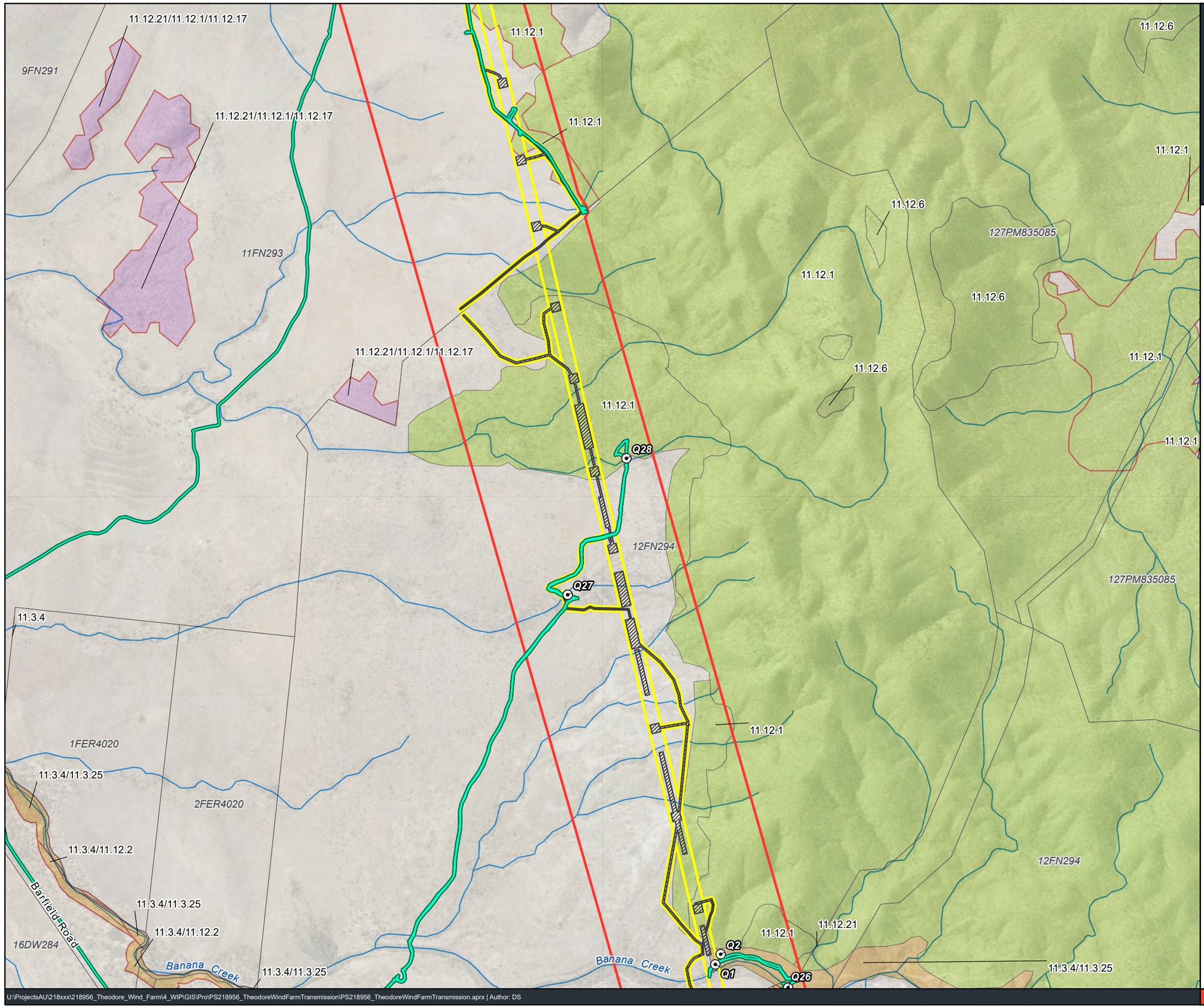


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

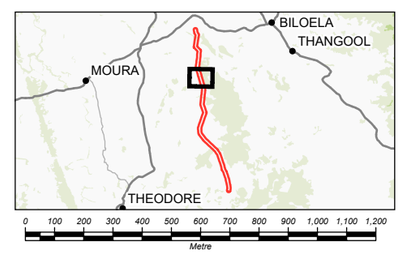
Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

Legend

- Quaternary
- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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GDA 2020

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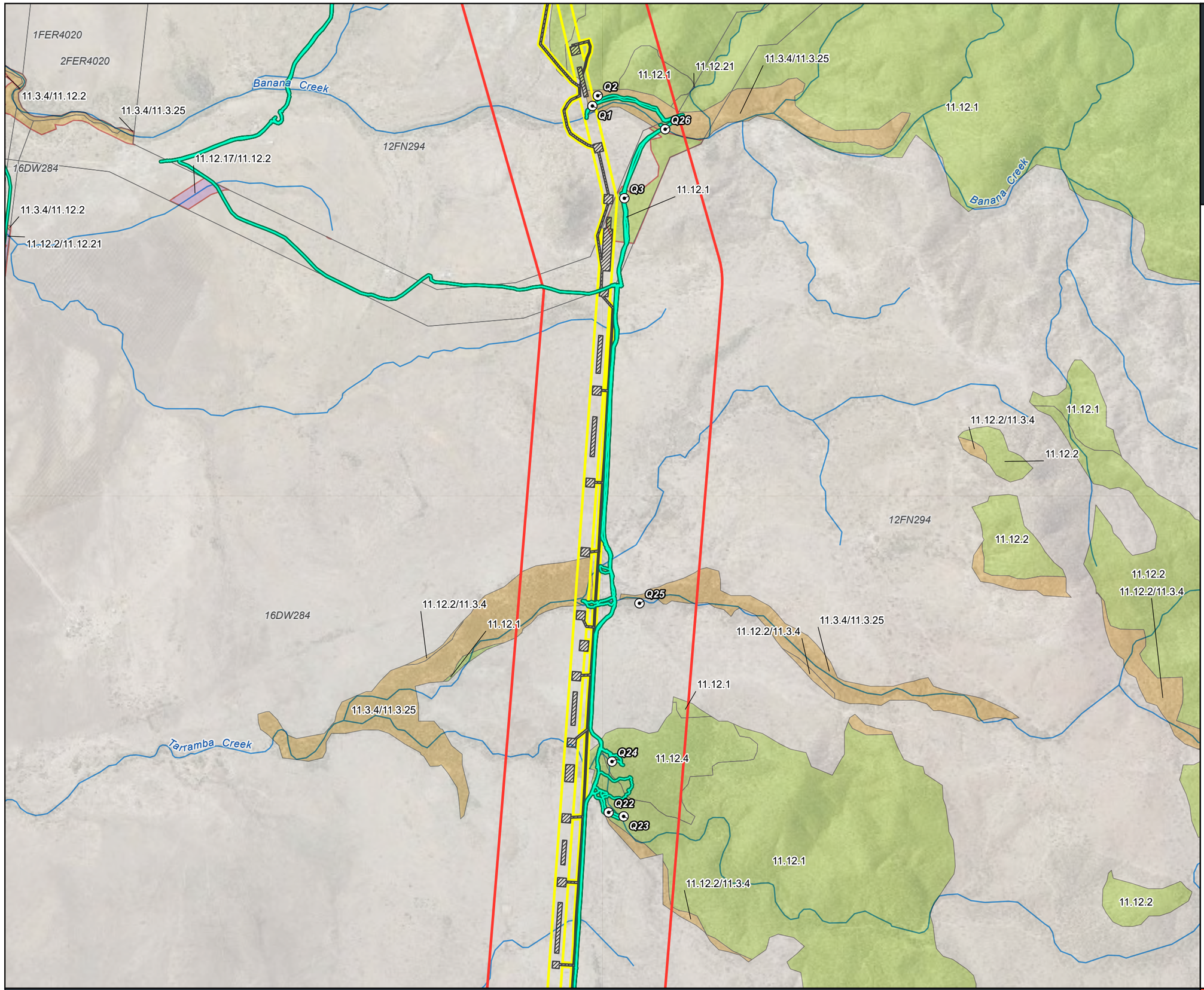


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

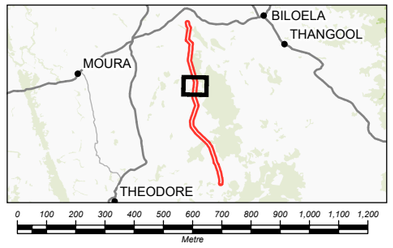
Page 5 of 11

Legend

- Quaternary
- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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Scale ratio correct when printed at A3

1:21,000 Date: 1/10/2025

GDA 2020

Data sources: DELWP, Geoscience Australia, Queensland Government, WSP

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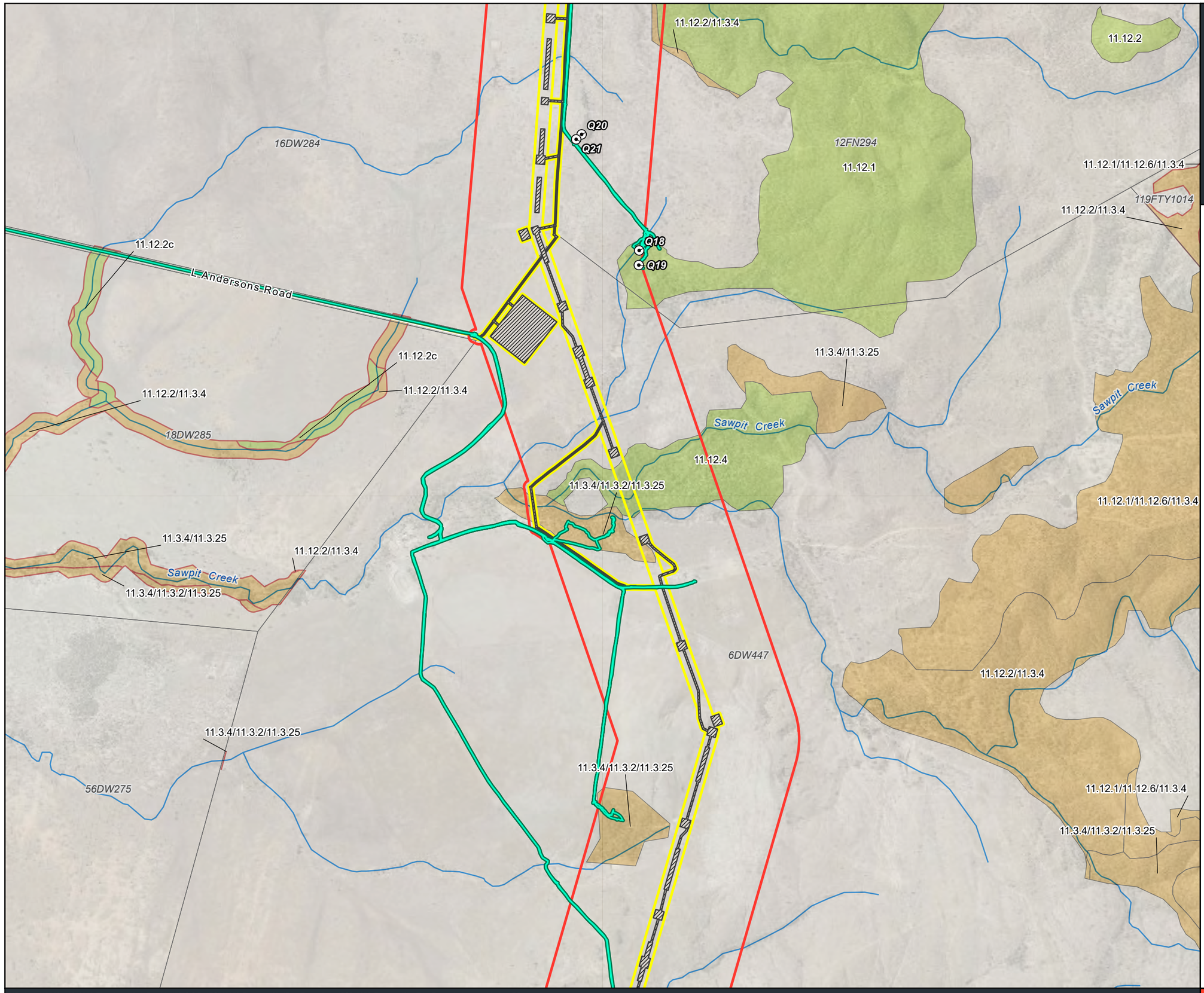


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

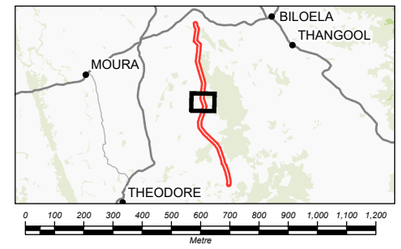
Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

Legend

- Quaternary
- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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GDA 2020

Data sources: DELWP, Geoscience Australia, Queensland Government, WSP

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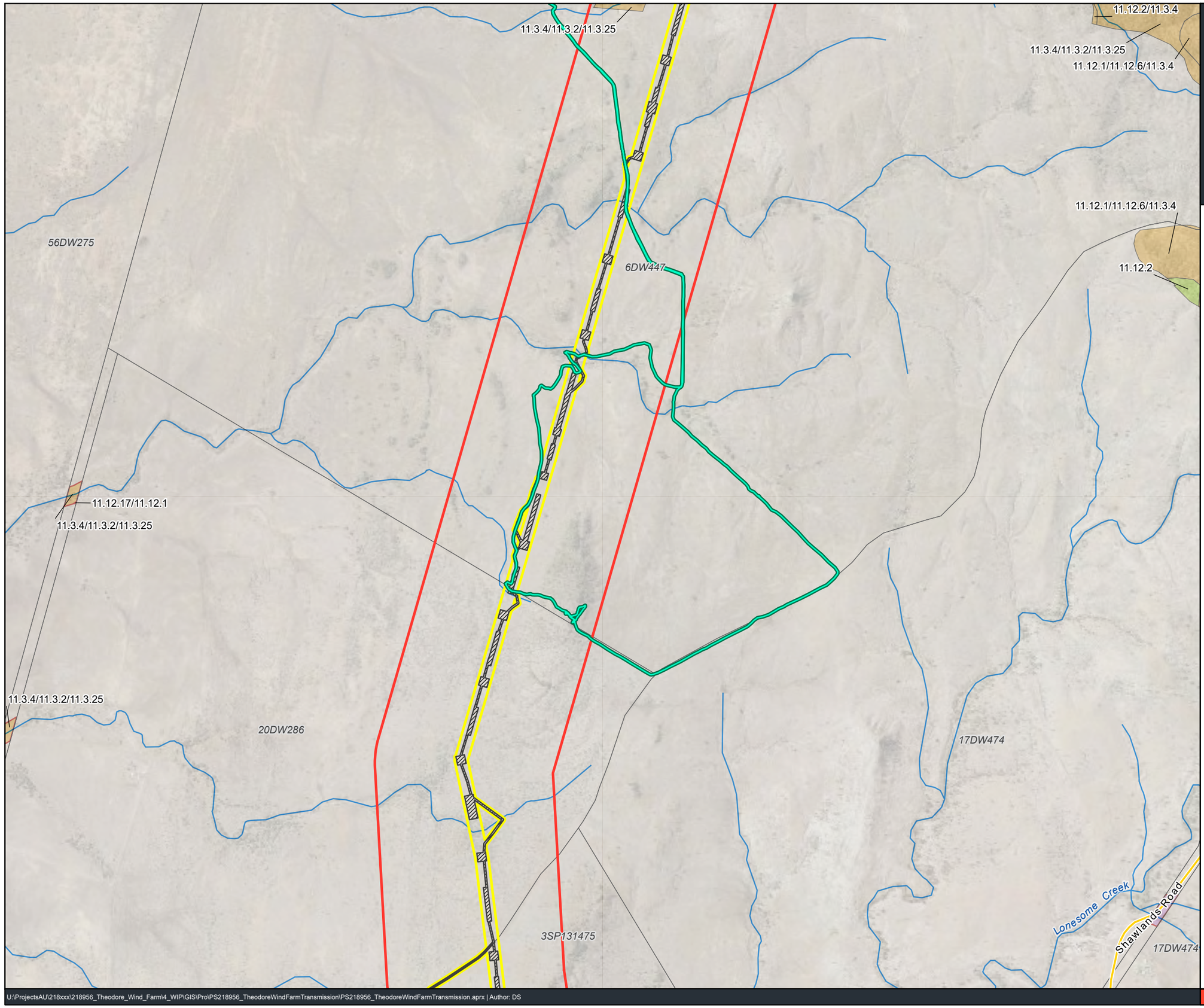


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

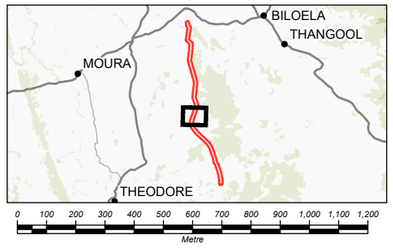
Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

Legend

- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Non-remnant



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GDA 2020

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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

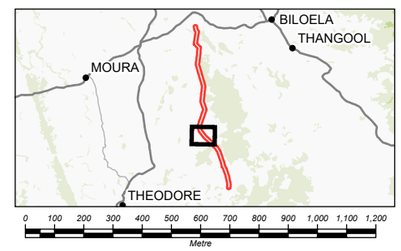
Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

Legend

- Quaternary
- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Non-remnant



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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

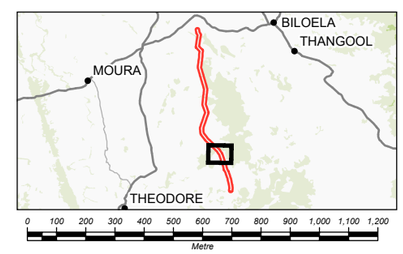
28DW557
4SP131475
4SP131475
12SP322234
5SP131475
1RP617748
2RP617749
3RP617750
119FTY1014
Nine Mile Creek
Camp Oven Creek
Axehead Gully
Coates Road
Ten Mile Creek
Nine Mile Creek
Camp Oven Creek
Q11
Q12
Q13
11.12.2
11.12.1/11.12.6/11.3.4
11.12.2/11.12.17/11.12.6/11.9.9
11.3.4/11.3.25
11.12.2/11.12.17/11.12.6/11.9.9

Legend

- Quaternary
- Flora Survey Tracks
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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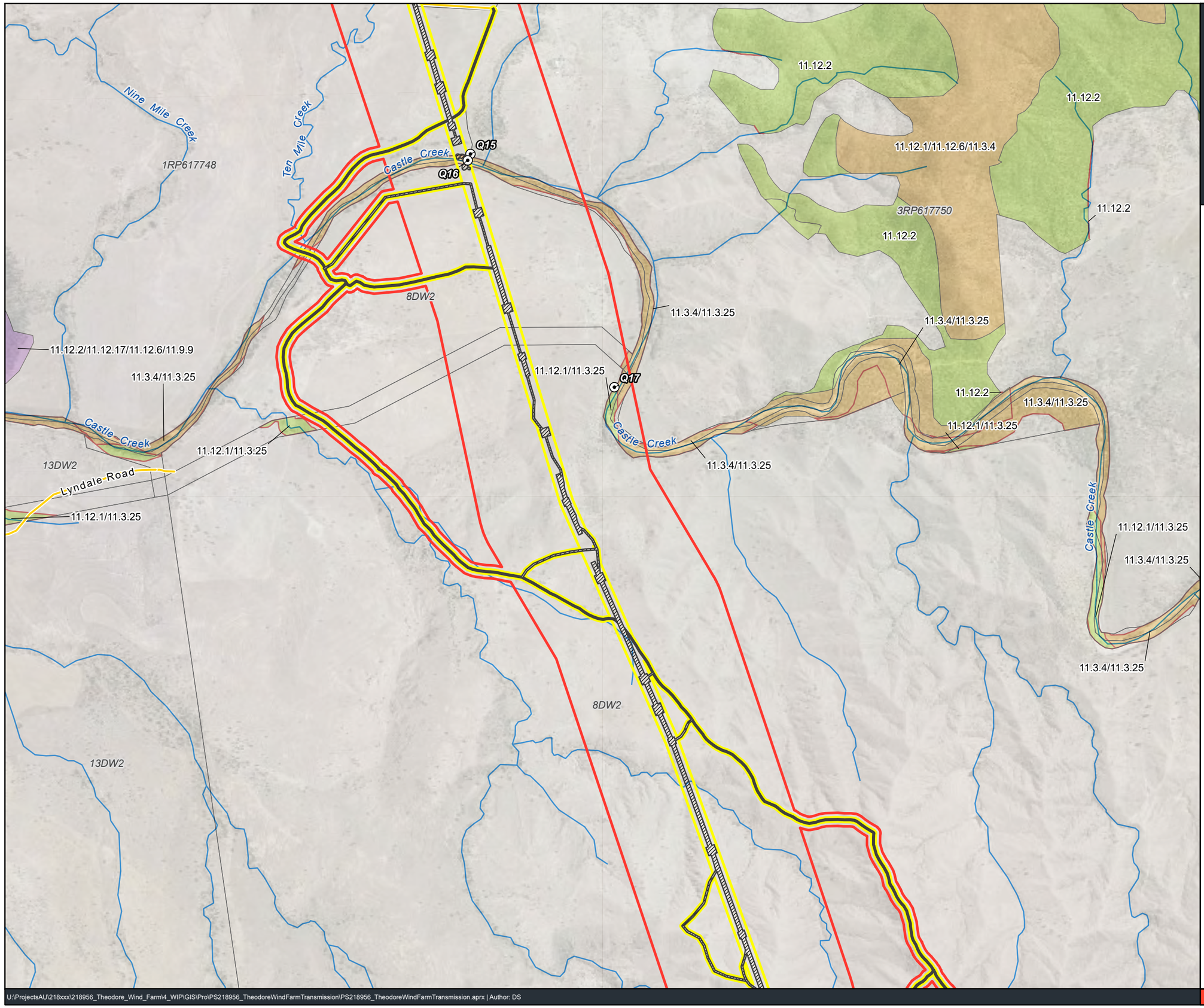
PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

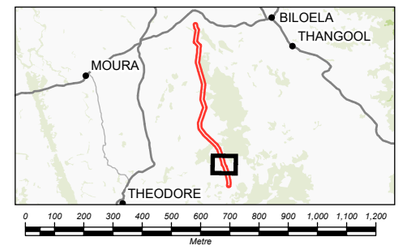


Legend

- Quaternary
- Watercourses
- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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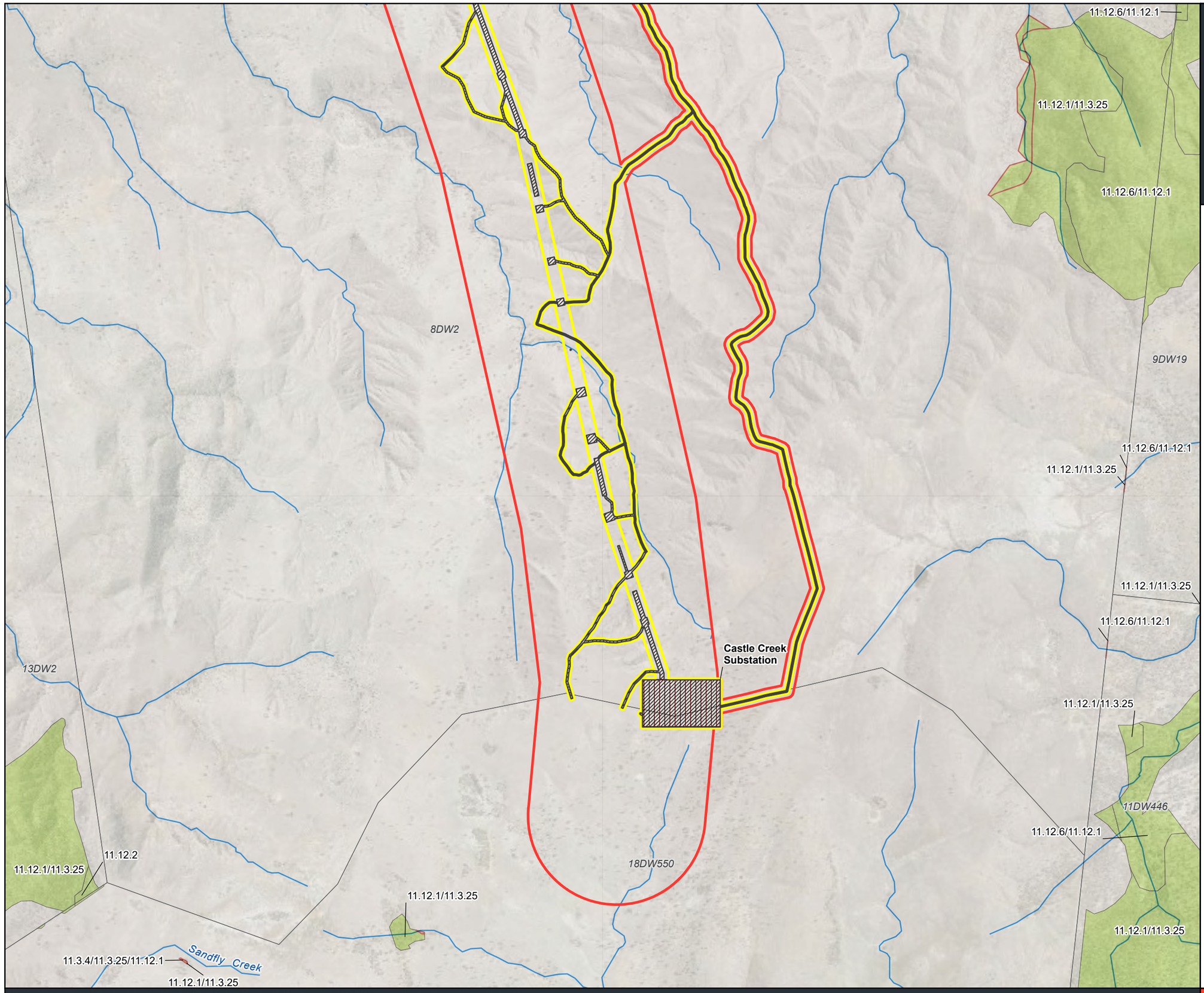
PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.1
Flora Survey Effort

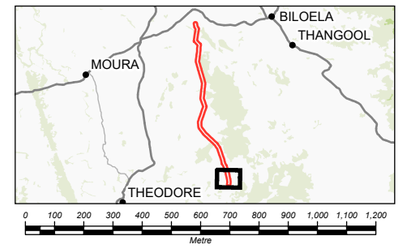


Legend

- Watercourses
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Castle Creek Substation
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

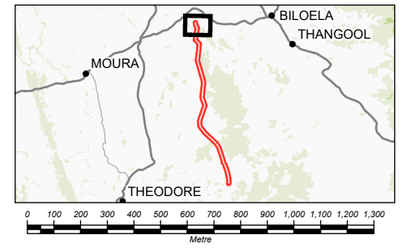
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Bird Survey
- Spotlighting Survey
- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Drone Flight Paths
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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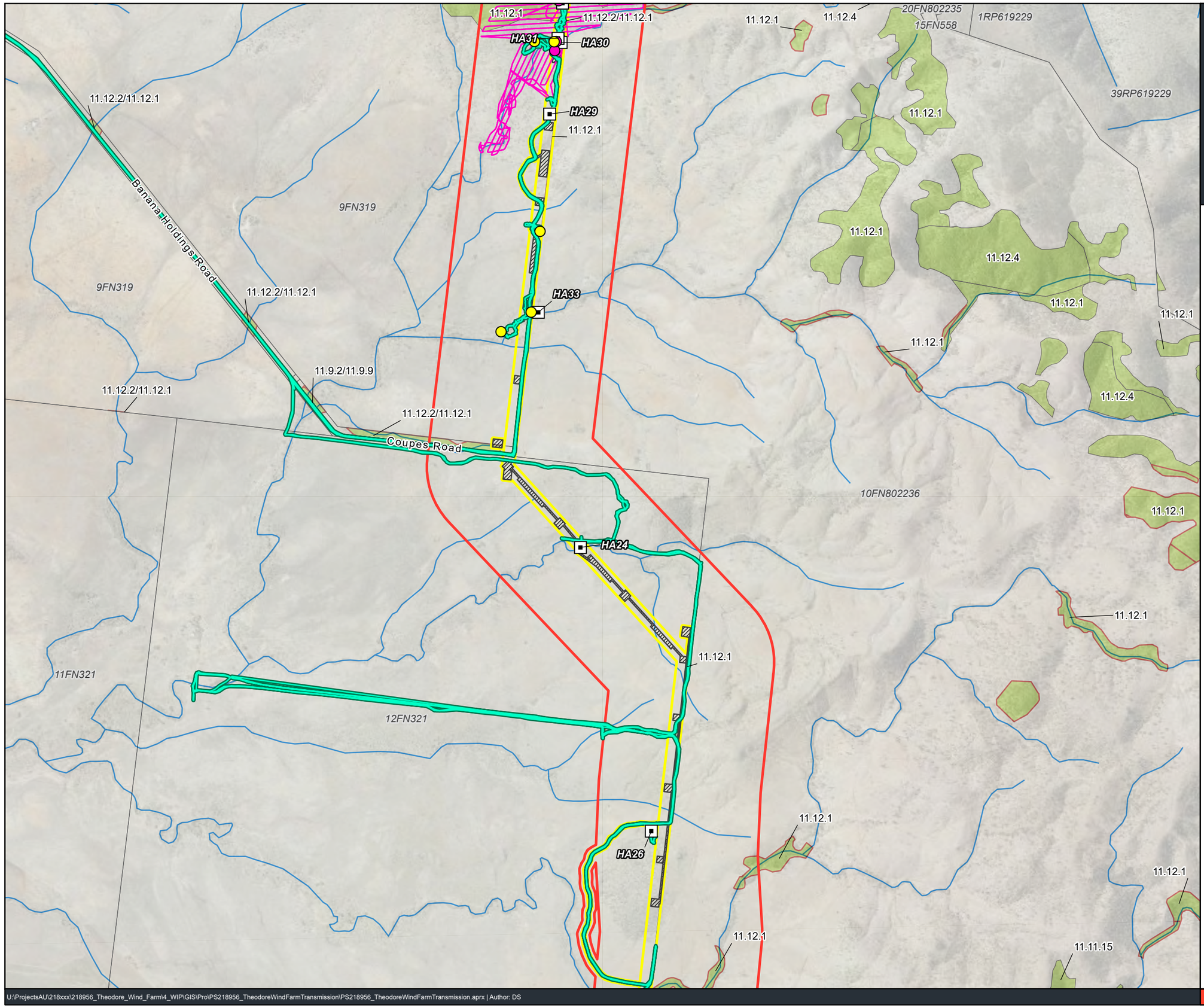


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

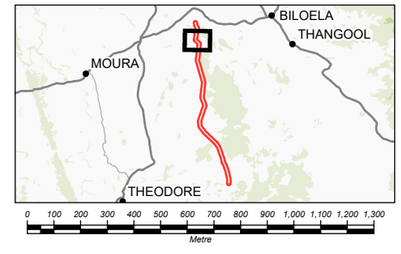
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Bird Survey
- Spotlighting Survey
- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Drone Flight Paths
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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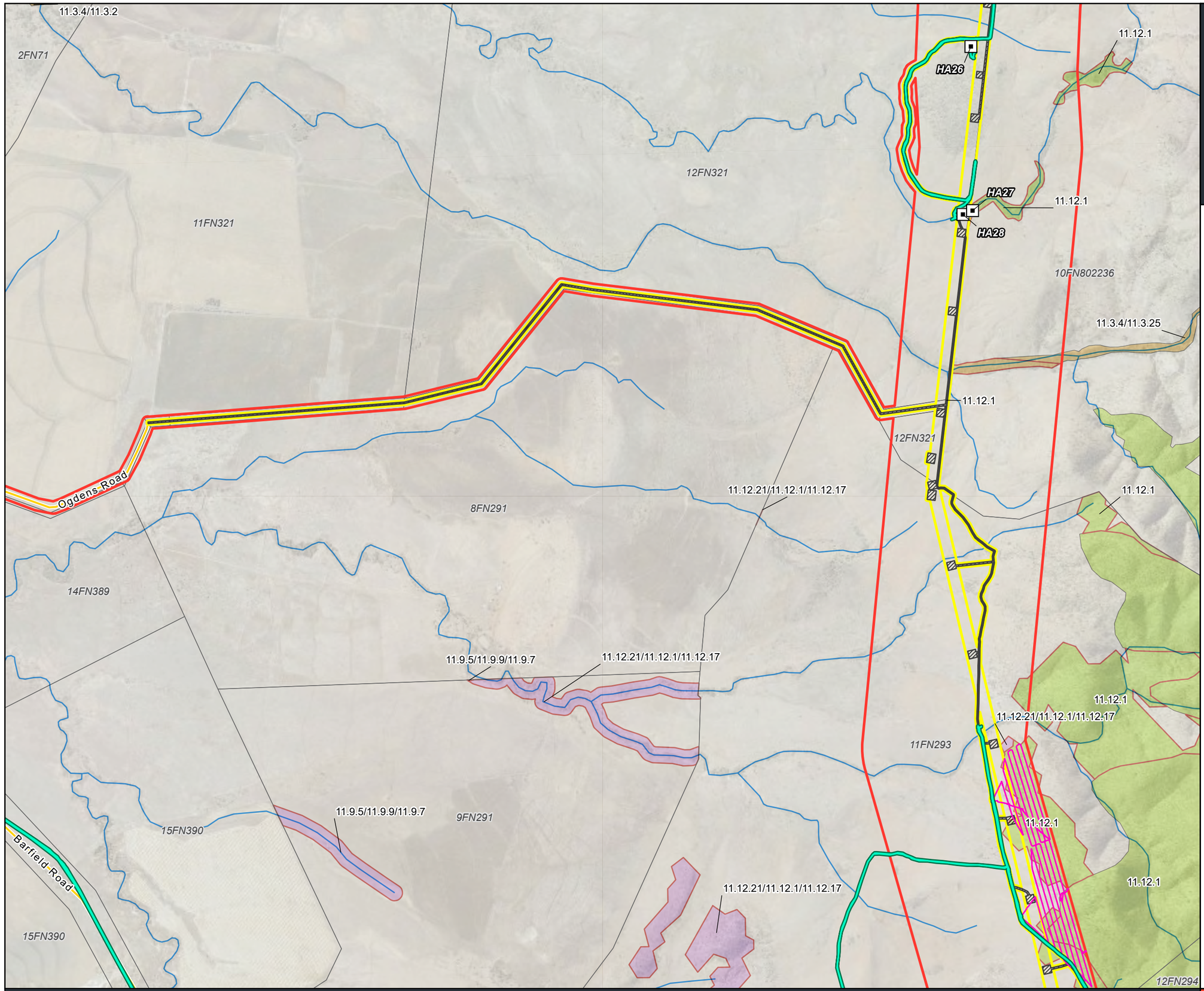


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

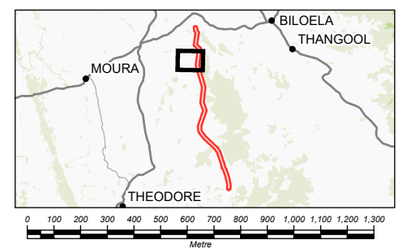
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Drone Flight Paths
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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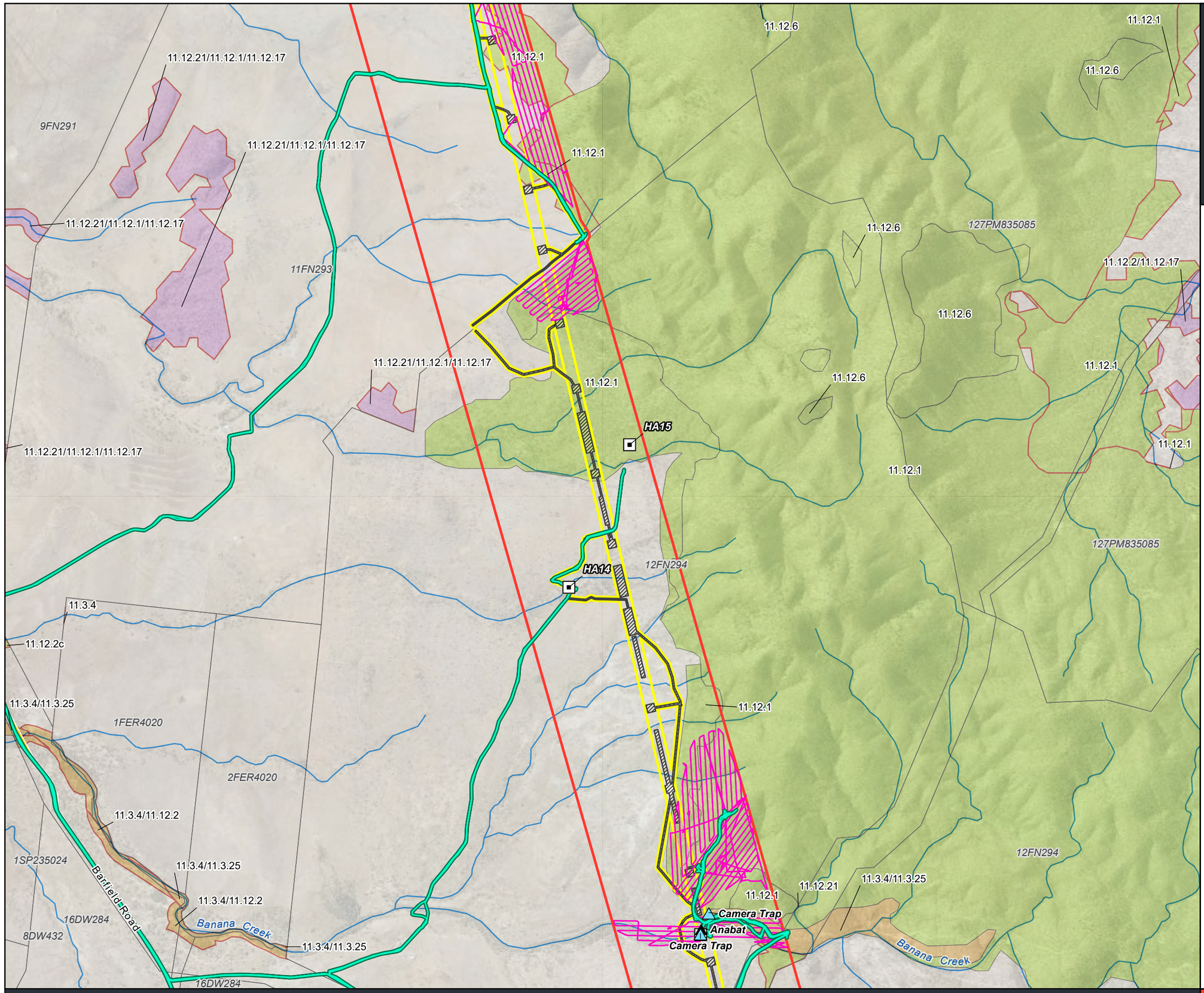


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

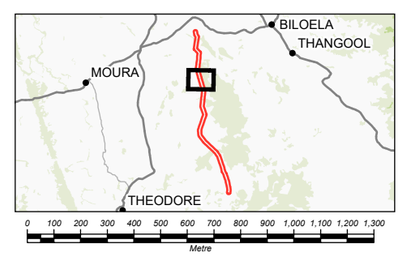
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Anabat
- Camera Trap
- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Drone Flight Paths
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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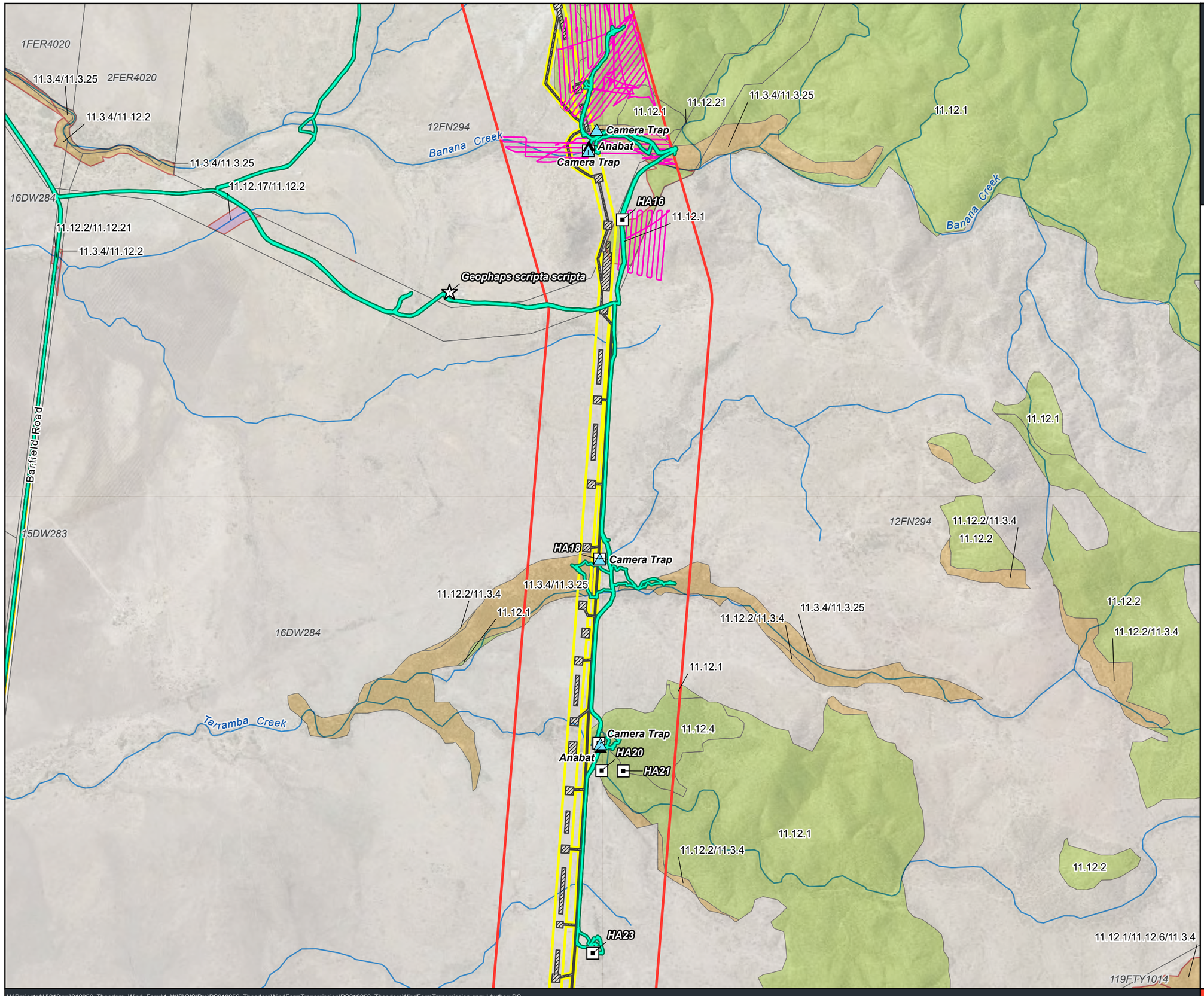
PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

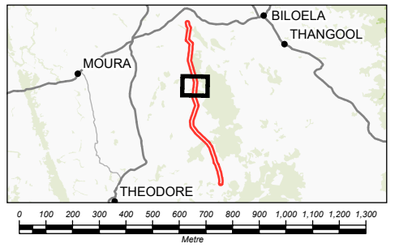


Legend

- Geophaps scripta scripta
- Anabat
- Camera Trap
- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Drone Flight Paths
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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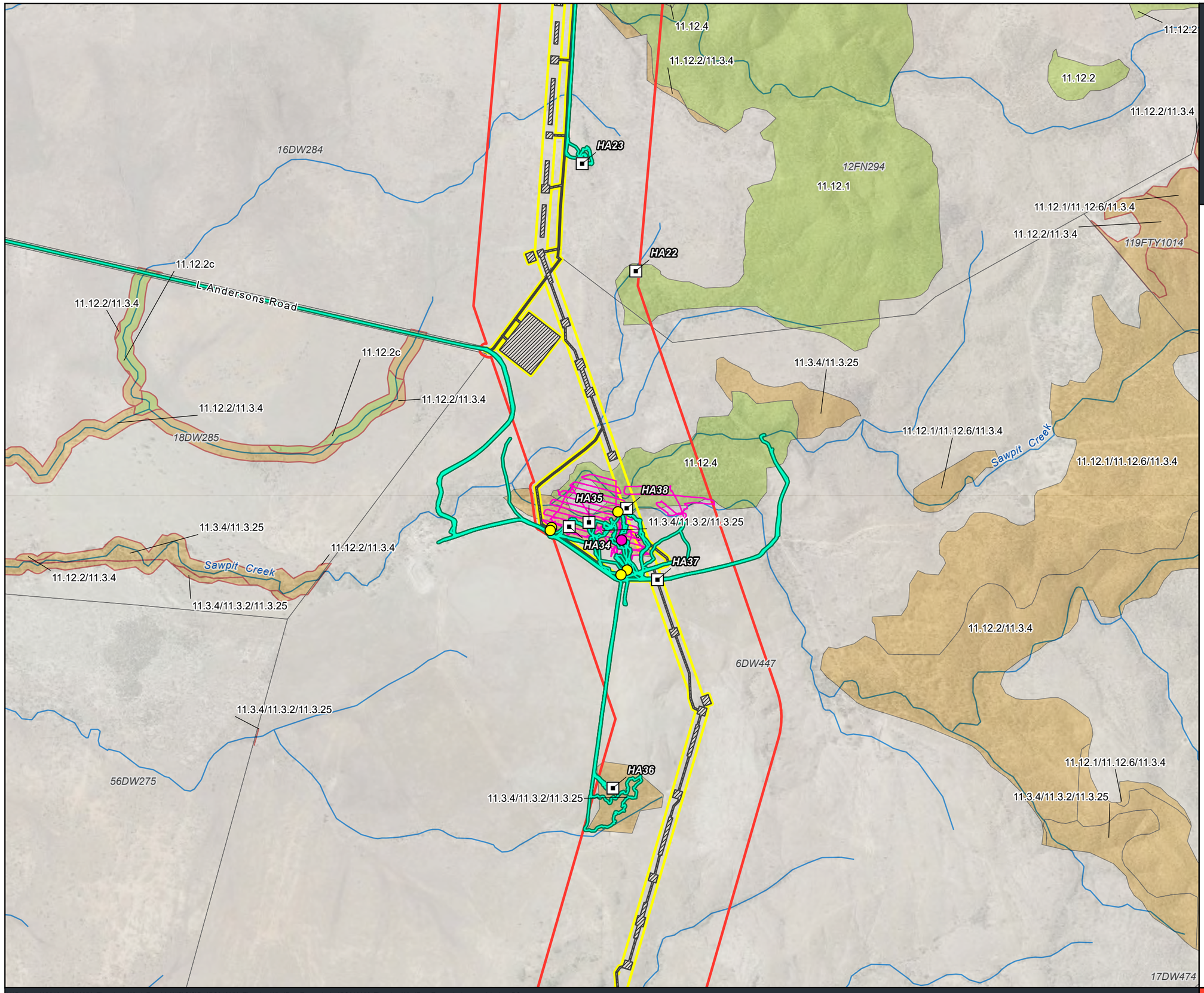


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

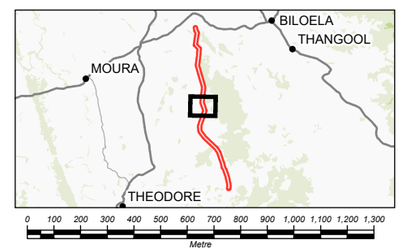
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Bird Survey
- Spotlighting Survey
- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Drone Flight Paths
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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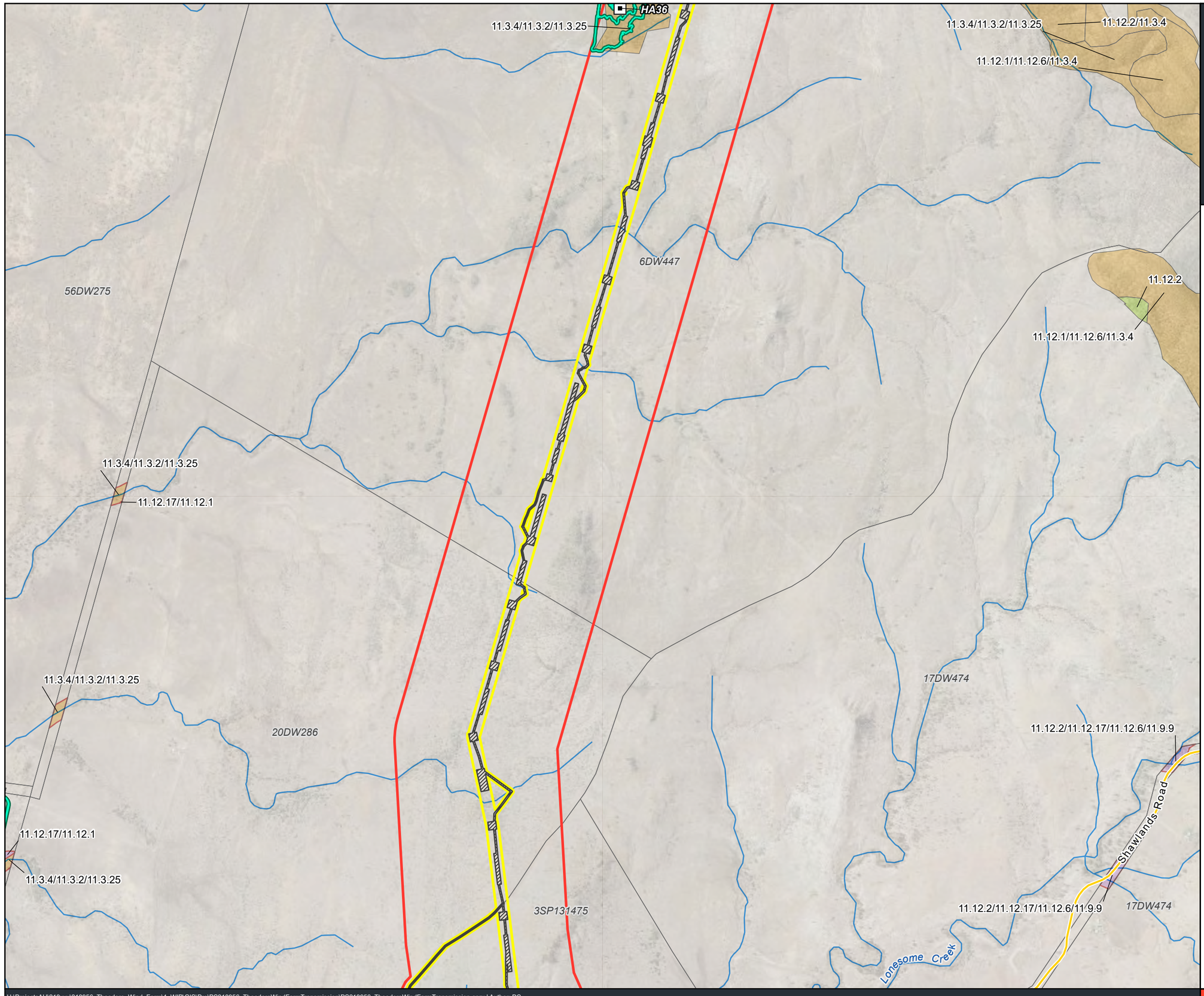


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

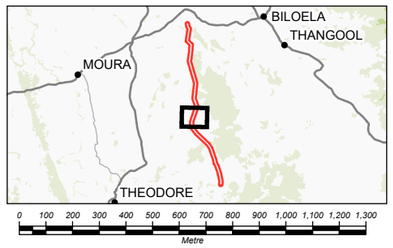
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Non-remnant



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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

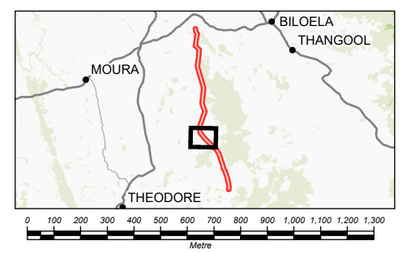
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Bird Survey
- Spotlighting Survey
- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Non-remnant



Coordinate system: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Scale ratio correct when printed at A3

1:23,000 Date: 1/10/2025

GDA 2020

Data sources: DELWP, Geoscience Australia, Queensland Government, WSP

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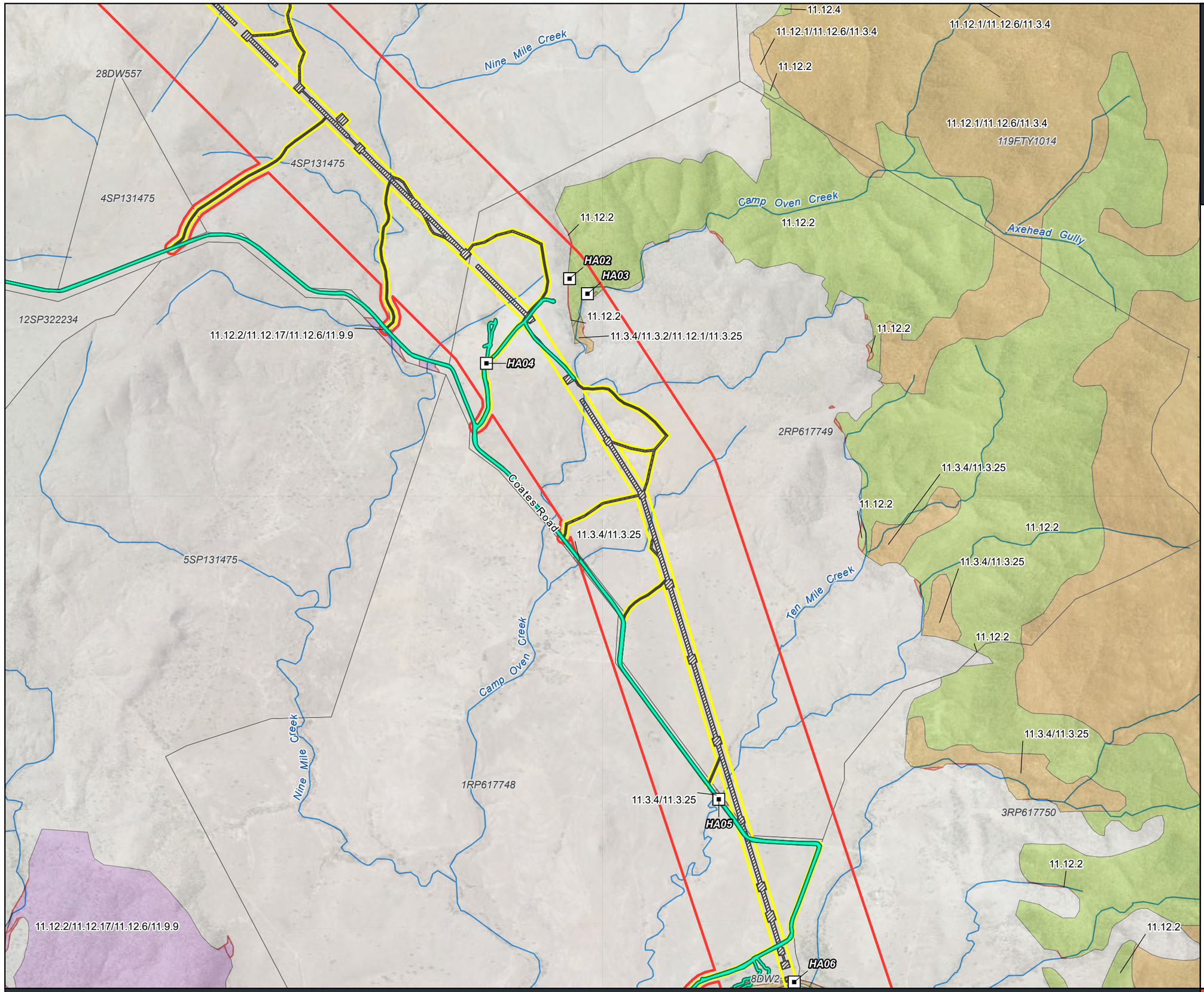

PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing endangered
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant

Coordinate system: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
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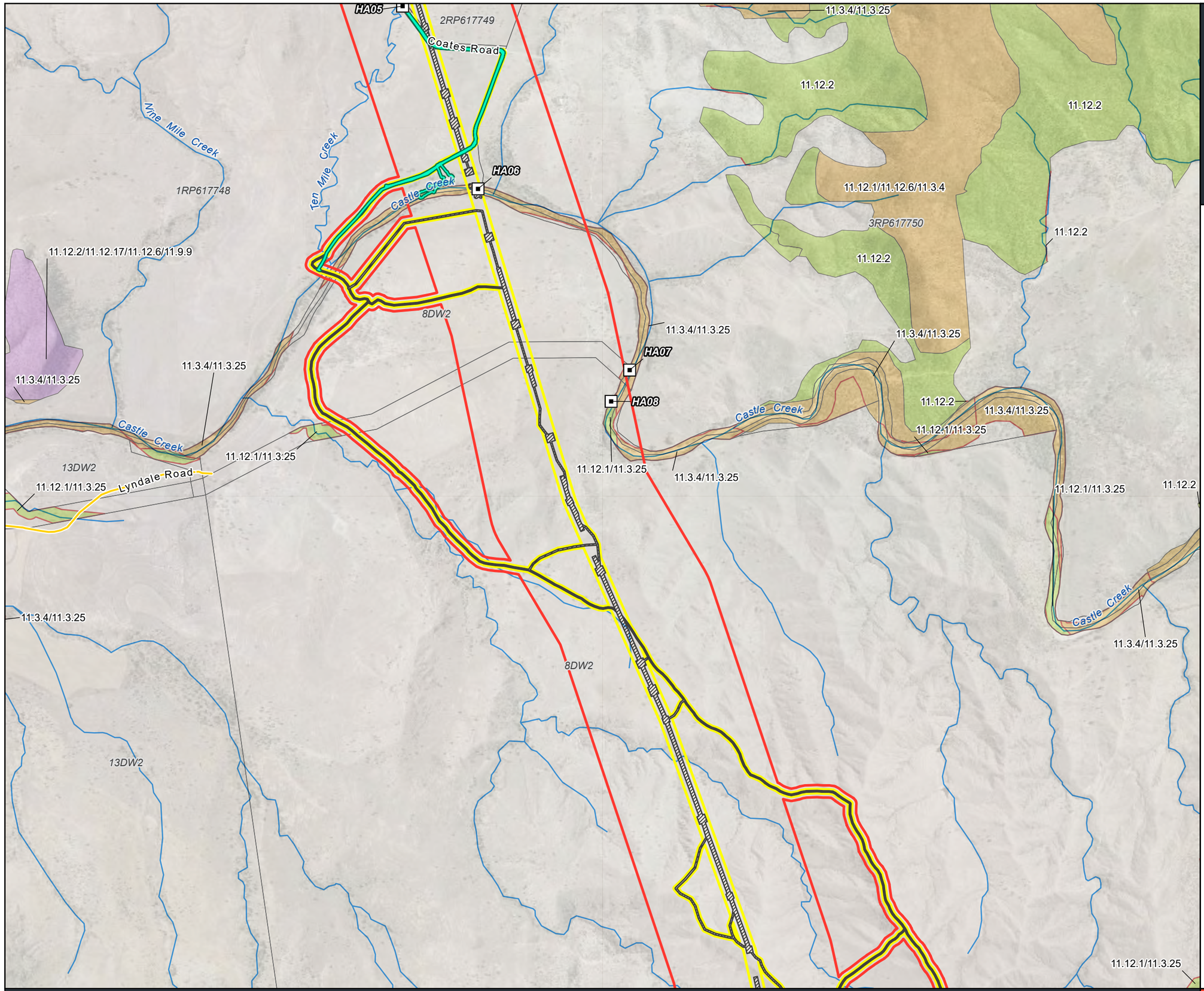


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

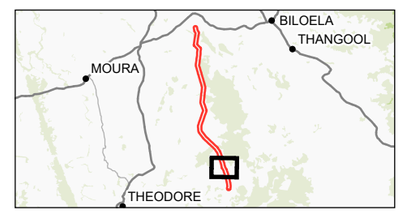
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Habitat Assessment Points
- Fauna Survey Tracks
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area containing of concern
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

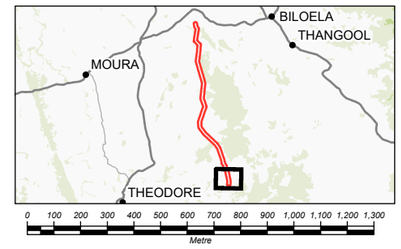
Figure 4.2
Fauna Survey Effort

Legend

- Watercourses
- Castle Creek Substation
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

State Mapped Regional Ecosystems

- Category A or B area containing endangered
- Category A or B area that is least concern
- Category C or R area containing of concern
- Category C or R area that is of least concern
- Non-remnant



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4.2.1 Permits

Where required, fieldwork was carried out under the permits listed in Table 4.3. All permits were valid at the time fieldwork was undertaken.

Table 4.3 Permits and approvals – field survey

Department	Permit	Permit number	Valid until
Former DAF (now DPI)	Animal Ethics Approval	CA 2024/03/1835	12 March 2028
Former DES (now DETSI)	Scientific Purposes Permit under NC (Administration) Regulation 2017	WA0024834	26 June 2025
Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)	RPA Operators Certificate (ReOC) Remote Pilot Licence (RePL)	CASA.ReOC.8481 Lachlan Robertson: 1104222	–

4.2.2 Project team and qualifications

Table 4.4 provides a list of the WSP personnel involved in the field surveys and their relevant qualifications and experience.

Table 4.4 Key personnel

Name	Position and role	Qualifications	Years of experience	Survey events 2025	
				February wet season	May early dry season
Rob Harrison	Technical executive/Ecologist – Technical review	MEnvMgt, BEcoAg	20	–	–
Carla Meers	Associate Ecologist | Ecology Team Lead, Qld – Fauna survey & reporting	BMarSt (Hons)	10	✓	✓
Vanessa Moscato	Associate Ecologist – Flora survey & reporting	BSc (Hons)	25	✓	–
Lachlan Robertson	Associate Ecologist | Drone Pilot	PhD, BAgSc (Hons)	13	–	✓
Bastian Steinrucken	Associate Ecologist – Fauna survey and reporting	MSc, BSc	12	✓	–
Melanie Ashmore	Senior Ecologist – Flora survey and reporting	BSc	9	✓	–
Matt Best	Ecologist – Fauna survey	BSc	4	✓	–

4.2.3 Weather conditions

Prevailing weather conditions for the seasonal winter and autumn flora and fauna surveys is presented in Table 4.5. These data were accessed from the following BoM weather stations:

- Rainfall data: Theodore (station no. 039158), located approximately 30 km west of the Study area
- Temperature and relative humidity: Thangool Aerodrome (station no. 039089) located approximately 70 km east of the Study area.

Table 4.5 Weather conditions during survey events

Survey event	Survey timing	Monthly rainfall (mm)	Rainfall month prior (mm)	Daily average temperature (°C)	Daily average relative humidity (%)
Baseline flora and fauna surveys	February 2025	73.0	81.6	33.7	41–60
Fauna surveys/thermal drone surveys and further TEC assessments	May 2025	44.8	117.2	26.6	47–69

4.2.4 Field verification of vegetation communities and regulated vegetation

The initial field verification of vegetation communities and regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) were undertaken during the February 2025 surveys, with these data further refined during the most recent May 2025 survey. Across both surveys, this involved 55 quaternary surveys in accordance with the Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland (Neldner *et. al* 2023).

The field verified vegetation communities and regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) were mapped, using ArcGIS Pro Version 3.6 software, at a scale of 1:5,000. The combination of these products was used to trace polygons derived from geological mapping and vegetation extents in accordance with the Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland (Neldner *et. al* 2023).

4.2.5 Field verified wildlife habitat mapping for MNES

Field verified habitat mapping was produced post field surveys, for fauna species listed as threatened and/or migratory under the EPBC Act assessed as having a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence within the Study area. Mapping was prepared following the field assessments and are specific to the ecology of threatened species, and further categorised into the following:

- climate refugia
- breeding
- denning or roosting
- foraging
- dispersal.

Habitat mapping followed the criteria developed and presented in Section 6.6.1, advised by formal species guidelines and literature, such as State and Federal Government survey guidelines, conservation advice, species descriptions, and research papers.

Habitat descriptions and criteria presented in Section 6.6.1 are specific to the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project based on the field verified vegetation communities and habitats. They include reference to vegetation and habitat found within the Study area, and omit features not found within the Study area (for example Callitris woodlands as a habitat type, or preferred feed tree species not recorded within the Study area).

4.2.6 Threatened flora surveys

Opportunistic searches for threatened flora species were undertaken while conducting Quaternary surveys. The searches focused on species identified as having a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence within habitats potentially suitable for relevant threatened flora species.

The Study area is not mapped as a high-risk area for protected plants under the NC Act, which can also include EPBC Act listed flora species. Thus, a protected plants flora survey in accordance with the Flora Survey Guidelines – Protected Plants (DES 2020) was not triggered.

4.2.7 Threatened fauna surveys

Targeted fauna surveys were conducted in habitats typically known to support the threatened and/or migratory fauna species assessed as having a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence within the Study area. The fauna survey methods and survey effort are presented in Figure 4.2 and Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Summary of fauna survey methods and effort

Methods	Survey event	Survey effort
Spotlighting	Wet season and dry season	Seven nights of spotlighting surveys by two ecologists (total of 15.8 person hours)
Thermal drone surveys	Dry season	Three nights of thermal drone surveys (total of 6.6 hours over 216 ha)
Diurnal searches	Wet season and dry season	Surveys for birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians in suitable habitats and investigation of microhabitats
Bird surveys	Wet season	Dusk bird surveys were undertaken by two ecologists (total of five person hours)
Camera traps	Wet season	Four baited wildlife camera traps over 15 days (total of 60 camera trap days)
Anabat echolocation recorder	Wet season	Two Anabat detectors for six nights to record microbat echolocation calls (total of 12 Anabat nights)
Habitat assessments	Wet season and dry season	Forty-one habitat assessment surveys.

4.2.8 Habitat assessments

Basic observational habitat assessments were conducted whist traversing the entire Study area during the field investigations. The purpose of which, was to identify the different habitat types occurring within and adjacent to the Study area, and to determine the presence/absence of micro-habitat features within each habitat type, such as:

- hollow bearing trees and stags
- arboreal termitaria
- fallen woody debris and hollow logs
- decorticating bark
- coarse and fine leaf litter
- native grasses
- dense vegetation and thickets
- bare ground
- soil cracks and Gilgai
- surface rock and rocky outcrops.

The habitat assessments also identified any evidence of habitat degradation, such as grazing, weed infestations and soil erosion. These habitat assessments have informed the habitat descriptions presented in Section 6.6.

During the assessment, searches for fauna such as amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals were carried out. This included inspecting microhabitat features by temporarily lifting rocks, logs, and woody debris, as well as examining hollow logs, burrows, and tree crevices with a torch.

4.2.9 Thermal drone surveys

Thermal drone surveys were undertaken to target threatened arboreal mammals. The survey methodology was developed in consideration with Section 4.5 of the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) Biodiversity Assessment Method Survey Guide (DPE 2022). A DJI Mavic 3 Thermal Enterprise Drone was used containing a thermal sensor and spotlight, and the survey was undertaken by two Associate Zoologists, one of which is a qualified and experienced drone pilot holding an RePL (refer Table 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Surveys were undertaken on nights when the daily minimum temperature was forecast to be below 18°C to ensure the ambient temperature was sufficiently low to allow detection of mammals within woody vegetation. Seventeen flight areas were outlined prior to attending site and automated flight paths were pre-programmed. Once in the field, the flight areas were assessed during daytime hours to identify safety risks and to adjust flight paths and determine suitable take-off and landing spots which resulted in nine separate flight areas subjected to drone surveys. Areas containing remnant vegetation with high-value habitat for arboreal mammals were prioritised. In total, 22 flights were undertaken with a total flight time of 6.6 hours, covering 216 ha.

The drone was flown using a combination of automatic flight paths and manual manoeuvring, dependent on the size of the survey area and nature of the terrain. Surveys were undertaken between 7 pm and 1 am, flown at a maximum speed of 8 m per second (m/s), and at a height of 20-40 m above the canopy. Heat signatures detected via the thermal camera were assessed in real time by deviating from the flight path to gain a better view and by utilising the equipped spotlight. The drone survey flight paths are shown in Figure 4.2.

4.2.10 Biosecurity matters

The survey also targeted the detection of restricted and prohibited biosecurity matters (weeds and pest animals) listed under the Biosecurity Act and/or WoNS, within and adjacent to the Study area. Notes were taken during field surveys on all biosecurity matters which were observed within the Study area. Desktop assessments acted as a baseline to facilitate the targeted searches for key biosecurity matters. Direct visual observations and field signs (including tracks and signs) were documented within habitat assessment notes.

4.2.11 Survey effort and adequacy

The seasonal fauna survey methods were developed in reference to the methods prescribed by the following Commonwealth and State fauna survey guidelines for the threatened fauna species of potential relevance to Project:

- Commonwealth EPBC Act:
  - Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened bats (DEWHA 2010)
  - Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds (DEWHA 2010b)
  - Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles (DSEWPaC 2011)
  - Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals (DSEWPaC 2011b)
  - Draft Referral Guideline for 14 Birds Listed as Migratory Species Under the EPBC Act (DoE 2015).
  - A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods (Youngentob et al. 2021).
- Queensland Government's Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland (Eyre *et al*. 2022).
- New South Wales Government Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) Biodiversity Assessment Method Survey Guide (DPE 2022).

Targeted fauna surveys were performed in habitats likely to support the threatened fauna species identified from the initial likelihood of occurrence assessment as having a moderate or high likelihood of occurring within the Study area.

A summary of the targeted survey guidelines and the survey effort undertaken is detailed in Table 4.7. Surveys were conducted by suitably qualified fauna ecologists over three field survey events between 3 February and 29 May 2025, across three field trips, as detailed in Table 4.2. The survey effort is illustrated on Figure 4.2.

Table 4.7 Summary of the targeted survey guidelines and survey effort

Species	Guideline	Guideline methodology	Survey effort undertaken and adequacy
Birds			
Squatter Pigeon (southern) *Geophaps scripta scripta*	Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds (DEWHA 2010)	Area searches/transect surveys in suitable habitat – 15 hours over 3 days (per 50 ha) Flushing surveys – 10 hours over 3 days (per 50 ha)	Area searches were conducted during the habitat assessment surveys over the 8 days of wet season surveys. Squatter Pigeons were recorded within the Study area and the survey effort was therefore adequate.
Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus* White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus*	Draft Referral Guideline for 14 Birds Listed as Migratory Species Under the EPBC Act (DoE 2015)	Swifts should be counted by an experienced person from elevated viewpoints during the Austral summer. White-throated Needletail roost sites are largely unknown. Observations should be made as late for birds coming into roost in tall trees along ridge tops, as late as possible in the evening.	Dusk bird surveys were undertaken (total five person hours), and incidental records taken during the 41 habitat assessments. The survey effort was adequate for this species.
Microbats			
Corben's Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus corbeni*	Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened bats (DEWHA 2010)	Bat detectors can be used to identify areas used by long-eared bats, even if they cannot be identified to species level. Mistnets and harp traps should be placed in woodland, mallee and forest, given that the species forages below the tree canopy. Recommended 20 trap nights over 5 nights per 50 ha. The capture rate is less than one capture in 20 trap nights.	No habitat preferred by the species is present within the Study area, due to a lack of shrubby understorey species in woodlands, with only potential habitat present. Harp trapping was not considered to be required, as the likelihood of this species utilising the roosting and foraging habitat is not high enough to warrant trapping as the likely capture rate would be extremely low. Anabat detectors (over 12 Anabat nights) recorded the calls of the *Nyctophilus* genus. However, calls of *N. corbeni* from other least concern *Nyctophilus* spp. are indistinguishable.

Species	Guideline	Guideline methodology	Survey effort undertaken and adequacy
Arboreal mammals			
Greater Glider (southern and central) *Petauroides volans* Yellow-bellied Glider *Petaurus australis australis* Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	No specific survey effort (specific methods, timeframes or area sizes) is prescribed for Greater Gliders, Yellow-bellied Gliders, or Koalas. The below guidelines were consulted during the survey effort.		.Daytime searches for den sites, as well as brief searches for scratches and scats were undertaken during the 41 habitat assessments. Seven nights of spotlighting surveys by two ecologists undertaken in the above listed suitable habitats (total of 15.8 person hours). Three nights of thermal drone surveys undertaken in suitable habitats (total 6.6 hours over 216 ha). Suitable and preferred habitat was targeted, predominantly riparian areas containing preferred tree species including: — Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands — Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey — Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills.
	Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals (DSEWPaC 2011)	Survey techniques to detect medium-sized arboreal mammals: — daytime searches for den or nest sites, and signs such as scratches and scat — stag watching at dusk — spotlighting, call detection and/or call playback in suitable vegetation at night — arboreal trapping	
	Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) Biodiversity Assessment Method Survey Guide, section 4.5 – Drones (DPE 2022)	Thermal drone surveys recommended to be undertaken: — with a thermal and visual sensor for confirmation — when daily min temp <18°C — up to 200 ha per night — at night between 9 pm & dawn — at a max speed of 8 m/s — at 20–40 m above the canopy — during low wind and humidity, and no rain.	
	A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods (Youngentob *et al.* 2021).	Direct observation during the day or at night (e.g. spotlighting), with or without additional aids (e.g. thermal drones or koala detection dogs). Indirect survey methods such as locating faecal pellets or hearing vocalisations.	

Species	Guideline	Guideline methodology	Survey effort undertaken and adequacy
Terrestrial mammals			
Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*)	Terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey guidelines for Queensland (Eyre *et al*. 2022)	Nocturnal spotlighting search on foot or vehicle. Camera trapping is suitable for medium to large-sized mammals and is preferrable over cage traps as it is more cost efficient.	Seven nights of spotlighting surveys by two ecologists was undertaken across the Study Area. Camera trap monitoring was undertaken by installing four baited wildlife camera traps for over 15 days (total of 60 camera trap days). Although the bait was unlikely to attract Short-beaked Echidnas, it is common for Echidnas to forage on invertebrates that are attracted by the bait (honey, oats and peanut butter). The species was observed during the field surveys and the survey effort is therefore adequate for this species.
Reptiles			
Common Death Adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*)	Terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey guidelines for Queensland (*Eyre et al*. 2022)	Nocturnal spotlighting search on foot or vehicle. Pitfall or funnel trapping are particularly well suited for capturing terrestrial snakes.	Seven nights of spotlighting surveys by two ecologists was undertaken across the Study Area which included suitable habitat for the Golden-tailed Gecko. Additionally, 41 habitat assessments were carried out across the site. During the habitat assessments, microhabitat suitable for Common Death Adders, such as leaf litter, logs and rock shelters were assessed. The survey effort is adequate for this species.

Species	Guideline	Guideline methodology	Survey effort undertaken and adequacy
Ornamental Snake *Denisonia maculata*	Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles (DSEWPaC, 2011)	Searching around suitable Gilgai habitat while frogs are active in the wet season/after rain. Peak activity is likely in the early summer through to the wet season. Other possible methods include diurnal searches under rocks, logs or other large ground shelters, pitfall and funnel trap arrays,	No suitable Gilgai habitat was present within the Study area. Therefore, the Ornamental Snake was targeted in the wet season during nocturnal surveys for three nights in areas where frogs were present around waterways. Seasonal conditions were optimal for the species, with warm nights and periods of high rainfall experienced during the survey, and frog activity was high. Diurnal searches were also undertaken during habitat assessments by flipping rocks and logs in suitable habitats: — Brigalow open forest — Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands — Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey. The survey effort is adequate for this species.
Golden-tailed Gecko (*Strophurus taenicauda*)	Terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey guidelines for Queensland (Eyre *et al*. 2022)	Nocturnal spotlighting search on foot or vehicle. Pitfall or funnel trapping may also be deployed to capture Golden-tailed Geckoes when they disperse along the ground between their usual, arboreal habitat.	Seven nights of spotlighting surveys by two ecologists was undertaken across the Study Area which included suitable habitat for the Golden-tailed Gecko. Additionally, 41 habitat assessments were carried out across the site. During the habitat assessments, microhabitat suitable for Golden-tailed Geckoes, such as small hollows and decorticating bark sheets were assessed in a non-destructive manner. The survey effort is adequate for this species.

4.2.12 Survey limitations

Field surveys focused on verifying the ecological values that have been mapped by the Commonwealth and State government or revealed through database searches. The wet season and dry season flora and fauna surveys were conducted over three survey events, between 3 and 6 February 2025 and 18 and 21 February 2025 in the wet season and 26–29 May 2025 in the dry season.

The two wet season surveys experienced hot weather with intermittent rain following a summer of above average rainfall. A sudden, heavy downpour temporarily halted access to properties within the Study area, causing a break in survey work on 6 February before resuming on 18 February. The 18 February survey period was characterised by hot and mostly dry conditions with no rain recorded by BoM at Theodore during the survey. The dry season survey conducted in May 2025 was conducted in warm dry conditions, with 10 mm of rain recorded on the fourth night of survey.

The seasonal conditions were favourable for the identification of many plant species. Limitations were applicable to certain fauna species being targeted where the field survey and conditions were undertaken within suitable detection periods.

Field surveys focused on habitats potentially supporting threatened flora and fauna species and threatened ecological communities, which have either been previously recorded or predicted to occur in the Locality or assessed as having a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence in the Study area. Fauna surveys were mostly limited to passive methods for detection, such as call recognition, visual identification, and inferential evidence of habitat usage (e.g. scratches, scats, burrows, active nests etc.). Camera traps and Anabat echolocation recorders were deployed in areas identified as being most suitable for the devices during the desktop assessment.

4.3 Significant impact assessment

The ecological assessment identified species and threatened ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act at risk of Project-related impacts.

Species and threatened ecological communities assessed as having a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence within the Study area underwent a risk of impact assessment, to determine whether they were at risk of Project-related impacts (presented in Section 9.1). A significant impact assessment in accordance with the Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 EPBC Act (Significant Impact Guidelines) (DoE 2013) has been undertaken for each of the species and threatened ecological communities (TECs) assessed as being at risk of Project-related impacts. These are outlined in Section 9.1 and presented in Attachment G.

The significant impact assessments for the relevant MNES, were undertaken against the significant impact criteria for their respective conservation status under the EPBC Act. The Significant Impact Guideline provides definitions for the significant impact assessment criteria which are detailed in Attachment G, including:

- population of a species
- important population
- habitat critical to the survival of a species or ecological community
- invasive species.

These definitions are key considerations when conducting a significant impact assessment for threatened and migratory species listed under the EPBC Act. The definition for each is presented in Attachment G.

5 Desktop assessment results

5.1 Literature review

5.1.1 Theodore Wind Farm

In August and September 2024, Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) prepared an Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) and a Planning Report for the proposed Theodore Wind Farm (ERM 2024).

The ecological assessment report outlines the results of previous desktop assessments and findings from eight previous field survey events from October 2022 through to June 2024. The planning report provides a detailed assessment with respect to relevant State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) and other relevant matters of state and local interest.

Regarding the Project, the Theodore Wind Farm is located at the southern extent of the proposed 55.4 km long transmission line corridor which limits the influence of findings within these two reports.

Only the findings from the northern extent of the proposed Theodore Wind Farm study area are deemed relevant to the desktop assessment, as the southern extent is beyond the Locality of the Project.

The following MNES and/or MSES were identified within the northern extent of the Theodore Wind Farm study area and are considered relevant to this ecological assessment:

- potential habitat corresponding to the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and codominant) TEC – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- MNES and/or MSES listed fauna species confirmed as present were:
  - Squatter Pigeon (southern subspecies) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act
  - Greater Glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and NC Act
  - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and NC Act
  - Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) (Special Least Concern under the NC Act).

While the Squatter Pigeon and Greater Glider were confirmed by visual sighting of individuals, the Koala was only confirmed at the southern end of the study area by scat records. It is unclear whether the scat was identified by a Koala scat expert.

5.1.2 Dawson Wind Farm

An EPBC Act Significant Impact Assessment (SIA) Report was prepared in July 2025 by GreenTape Solutions (GreenTape) for EDF Renewables to support the Dawson Wind Farm EPBC Act Referral. The Dawson Wind Farm study area intersects the Study area for the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project, between Ogdens Road and L Anderson Road, Tarramba. Field surveys were undertaken over seven survey events between 2021 and 2025.

The following MNES were recorded or considered likely to occur within the Dawson Wind Farm study area, and are considered relevant to this ecological assessment:

- Semi-evergreen Vine Thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions TEC – listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Squatter Pigeon (southern subspecies) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*)
- Greater Glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans)*
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
- White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*), listed as Vulnerable and Migratory under the EPBC Act
- Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni),* listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

5.1.3 Banana Range Wind Farm

In 2019, NGH Environmental Pty Ltd (NGH) prepared an Ecological Assessment Report (EAR) for the proposed Banana Range Wind Farm (NGH Environmental 2019), with post-wet and dry season surveys conducted in May and November 2018, respectively. The Banana Range Wind Farm study area is located directly adjacent to the northern extent of the Study area for the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project. Although the Banana Range Wind Farm surveys were completed over six years ago, the results of the EAR are highly relevant to the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project area due to the proximity of the two projects to each other.

The following MNES/MSES were identified within the Banana Range Wind Farm Project's study area and are of relevance to this ecological assessment:

- MNES listed fauna species confirmed as present were:
  - Greater Glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans)*
  - White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
- MSES listed fauna species confirmed as present were:
  - Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*).

5.2 State mapped regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems)

The Study area is currently mapped by the State Government as containing regulated vegetation comprising of Endangered, Of Concern and Least Concern regional ecosystems listed under the VM Act, as well as non-remnant vegetation, as listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 State mapped regional ecosystems present within Study area

Regional ecosystem	Description	VM Act status	Potentially corresponding TEC
11.3.2	*Eucalyptus populnea* woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern	— Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains — Weeping Myall Woodlands
11.3.4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* and/or *Eucalyptus spp*. woodland on alluvial plains	Of concern	None
11.3.25	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* or *E. camaldulensis* woodland fringing drainage lines	Least concern	None
11.9.9	*Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Least concern	None
11.12.1	*Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on igneous rocks	Least concern	None
11.12.2	*Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on igneous rocks	Least concern	None
11.12.4	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	Least concern	None
11.12.6	*Corymbia citriodora* open forest on igneous rocks (granite)	Least concern	None
11.12.17	*Eucalyptus populnea* woodland on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes	Endangered	None

Regional ecosystem	Description	VM Act status	Potentially corresponding TEC
11.12.21	*Acacia harpophylla* open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes	Endangered	— Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)
Non-remnant	Non-remnant	N/A	None

5.3 Matters of National Environmental Significance

5.3.1 Protected matters search tool results

The EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) has identified the MNES known or predicted to be present within a 10 km search area of the Project area (refer to Attachment A). The PMST database results are presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Summary of MNES mapped within Study area

MNES in PMST search area (10 km radius)	Presence/absence
World Heritage Properties	None
National Heritage Places	None
Wetlands of International Importance	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	Not present in search area
Commonwealth Marine Area	Not present in search area
Threatened Ecological Communities	
Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)	Community known to occur within Study area
Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Community may occur within Study area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Community likely to occur within Study area
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Community likely to occur within Buffer Area
Weeping Myall Woodlands	Community likely to occur within Study area
Threatened Flora and Fauna Species	
36 species	Refer to Attachment A.
Migratory Fauna Species	
10 species	Refer to Attachment A

5.3.2 *Threatened ecological communities*

The PMST returned the following five TECs, listed under the EPBC Act, as having potential to occur within 10 km of the Project area (refer to Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Desktop likelihood of occurrence assessment for TECs listed under the EPBC Act

Name	Status	Likelihood of occurring in Study area
Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	**High** State mapped regional ecosystems that potentially corresponds to this TEC (RE 11.12.21).
Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Low No state mapped regional ecosystems within Study area that potentially correspond with the listing advice for this TEC.
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	**High** State mapped regional ecosystems that potentially corresponds to this TEC (RE 11.3.2).
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	Low No state mapped regional ecosystems within Study area that could potentially correspond with the listing advice for this TEC.
Weeping Myall Woodlands	Endangered	**High** State mapped regional ecosystems that potentially corresponds to this TEC (RE 11.3.2).

5.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance

The MSES that are mapped within the Study area are presented in Table 5.4 with figures presented in Attachment B.

Table 5.4 Matters of State Environmental Significance mapped within the Study area

MSES	Presence/absence in Study area
State conservation areas	
Estates	Value not mapped within Study area.
Nature refuges	Value not mapped within Study area.
Special wildlife reserves	Value not mapped within Study area.
State Marine Parks (highly protected zone)	Value not mapped within Study area.
Fish habitat areas (A and B areas)	Value not mapped within Study area.

MSES	Presence/absence in Study area
Wetlands and Waterways	
Strategic Environmental Areas (SEA)	Value not mapped within the Study area.
High Ecological Significance (HES) wetlands	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Wetlands in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Waterways in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works (fish passage)	5 major, 7 high, 32 moderate, and 53 low impact waterways for waterway barrier works occur within the Study area.
Protected wildlife habitat	
Endangered or Vulnerable wildlife habitat	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Special Least Concern wildlife habitat	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Koala Habitat Area – SEQ	Value not mapped within the Study area
Protected plants flora survey trigger map	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Threatened species records	Refer to field-verified likelihood of occurrence assessment (Attachment C)
Regulated vegetation and habitat	
Category B – Endangered or Of Concern remnant regional ecosystems	Value mapped within the Study area.
Category C – Endangered or Of Concern regrowth regional ecosystems	Value mapped within the Study area.
Category R – Great Barrier Reef (GBR) riverine regrowth	Value mapped within the Study area.
Regulated vegetation (defined watercourse)	Value mapped within the Study area.
Essential habitat	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Regulated vegetation 100 m from wetland	Value not mapped within the Study area.
Legally secured offset areas	Value not mapped within the Study area.

Regulated vegetation mapping for the Study area is provided in Attachment B.

6 Field survey results

6.1 Vegetation communities and regulated vegetation

Field verification surveys confirmed two distinct land zones mapped by the Queensland Herbarium as present within the Study area:

- Land zone 3: Recent Quaternary alluvial systems, including closed depressions, paleo-estuarine deposits currently under freshwater influence, inland lakes and associated wave-built lunettes.
- Land zone 12: Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks, forming ranges, hills, and lowlands.

Initial field verified vegetation community mapping was undertaken following the March 2025 field survey and updated and refined following the May 2025 dry season survey, reflecting additional data points. These changes include refined vegetation polygons and updates to regional ecosystem allocations.

Within these two land zones, there were 10 remnant regional ecosystems represented across the Study area, four of which also occurred as younger high value regrowth ecosystems (refer to Table 6.1). Some areas mapped as remnant according to the Queensland Herbarium mapping were field verified as non-remnant due to the vegetation being dominated by non-native plants or not conforming to a particular regional ecosystem description.

Most of the Study area (5,232 ha comprising 89.2 percent) has been previously cleared for agriculture and grazing leaving a landscape dominated by pasture grasslands with scattered native trees and regrowth present as small, isolated pockets of vegetation.

Within the regrowth and remnant vegetation communities, grassy open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark) and *E. melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark) (RE 11.12.1 and RE 11.12.2) are the dominant vegetation communities and are common on the igneous hillslopes. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) and *Melaleuca bracteata* (Black Tea-tree) woodlands were associated with the alluvial terraces and ephemeral watercourses. Small patches of Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla)* open forest and Semi-evergreen vine thicket were also scattered throughout the Study area, present mainly as isolated patches.

Field verified vegetation communities varied significantly to Queensland Herbarium mapped ecosystems, partially due to the finer scale of the field verified mapping (1:5,000), with a resulting 10 m minimum polygon width. The variation also came from a more thorough assessment of the age, canopy height and cover of vegetation communities within the Study area.

The Queensland Herbarium mapping and property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV) presented much of the pastureland as non-remnant (Category X), but field verified mapping found that some areas within this land met the required age to be considered high value regrowth (Category C) vegetation (over 15 years). These areas were mapped as remnant where they had reached more than 50 percent of the undisturbed predominant canopy and more than 70 percent of the regional ecosystem's undisturbed height as per the definition of remnant under the VM Act.

It should be noted that areas outside of the Study area were not field verified. Where additional access tracks were required to be included in the Disturbance footprint, the impact areas were assigned a regional ecosystem based on desktop extrapolation of the field verified regional ecosystems within the Study area directly adjacent. Being desktop extrapolations, they may have some level of inaccuracy to what is actually present on the ground.

A detailed description of each vegetation community or regional ecosystem is presented in Table 6.2 to Table 6.19. The TECs listed under the EPBC Act are discussed in Section 6.3. The field verified regional ecosystem, vegetation communities, and threatened ecological communities are presented as a series of maps in on Figure 6.1. The supporting data from Quaternary surveys is provided in Attachment D.

Table 6.1 Field-verified vegetation communities and regional ecosystems in the Study area

Vegetation community	Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem short description	VM Act status	Potentially corresponding TEC	Total in Study area (ha)	Total in Project area (ha)
Acacia harpophylla open forest on alluvial plains	11.3.1	*Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* open forest on alluvial plains	Endangered	Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)	21.5	1.4
Eucalyptus camaldulensis open woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* and/or *Eucalyptus* spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Of Concern	–	2.6	0
Blakella tessellaris (prev. *Corymbia tessellaris*) woodland on alluvial terraces	11.3.4a	*Corymbia tessellaris* woodland on alluvial terraces and sand ridges. adjacent to larger stream channels which are irregularly flooded or possibly relict.	Of Concern	–	0.2	0
Eucalyptus melanophloia woodland on alluvial plains	11.3.6	*Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains	Least Concern	–	9.7	1.1
Eucalyptus camaldulensis woodland with *Melaleuca spp*. on fringing banks	11.3.25	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* or *E. camaldulensis* woodland fringing drainage lines	Least Concern	–	41.7	2.6
High value regrowth *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains	HVR 11.3.25	HVR *Eucalyptus tereticornis* or *E. camaldulensis* woodland fringing drainage lines	Least Concern	–	0.1	0
Melaleuca bracteata open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees	11.3.25d	*Melaleuca bracteata* woodland to open forest on fringing alluvial soils or near-channel levees on heavy wet clays.	Least Concern	–	62.0	2.8
Eucalyptus crebra woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills	11.12.1	*Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on igneous rocks	Least Concern	–	357.4	22.5
Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills	HVR 11.12.1	HVR *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on igneous rocks	Least Concern	–	91.7	4.8

Vegetation community	Regional ecosystem	Regional ecosystem short description	VM Act status	Potentially corresponding TEC	Total in Study area (ha)	Total in Project area (ha)
Eucalyptus melanophloia low open woodland on undulating igneous hills	11.12.2	*Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on igneous rocks	Least Concern	–	7.6	0
Eucalyptus melanophloia low open woodland on undulating igneous hills	HVR 11.12.2	HVR *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on igneous rocks	Least Concern	–	10.6	0.2
Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes	11.12.4	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	Least Concern	–	4.4	0
Low semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous hill crests	HVR 11.12.4	HVR Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	Least Concern	–	3.5	0
Acacia harpophylla open forest on undulating igneous lower slopes	11.12.21	*Acacia harpophylla* open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes	Endangered	Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)	21.8	0
Degraded alluvial woodland	Non-remnant	–	–	–	121.9	5.2
Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions	Non-remnant	–	–	–	11.0	0.4
Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth	Non-remnant	–	–	–	147.2	8.9
Mixed woody grassland	Non-remnant	–	–	–	4,943.0	351.0
Cleared hardstand and roads	Non-remnant	–	–	–	1.7	0.1
Farm dams	Non-remnant	–	–	–	7.3	0.7
Total (rounded)					**5,866.8**	**401.7**

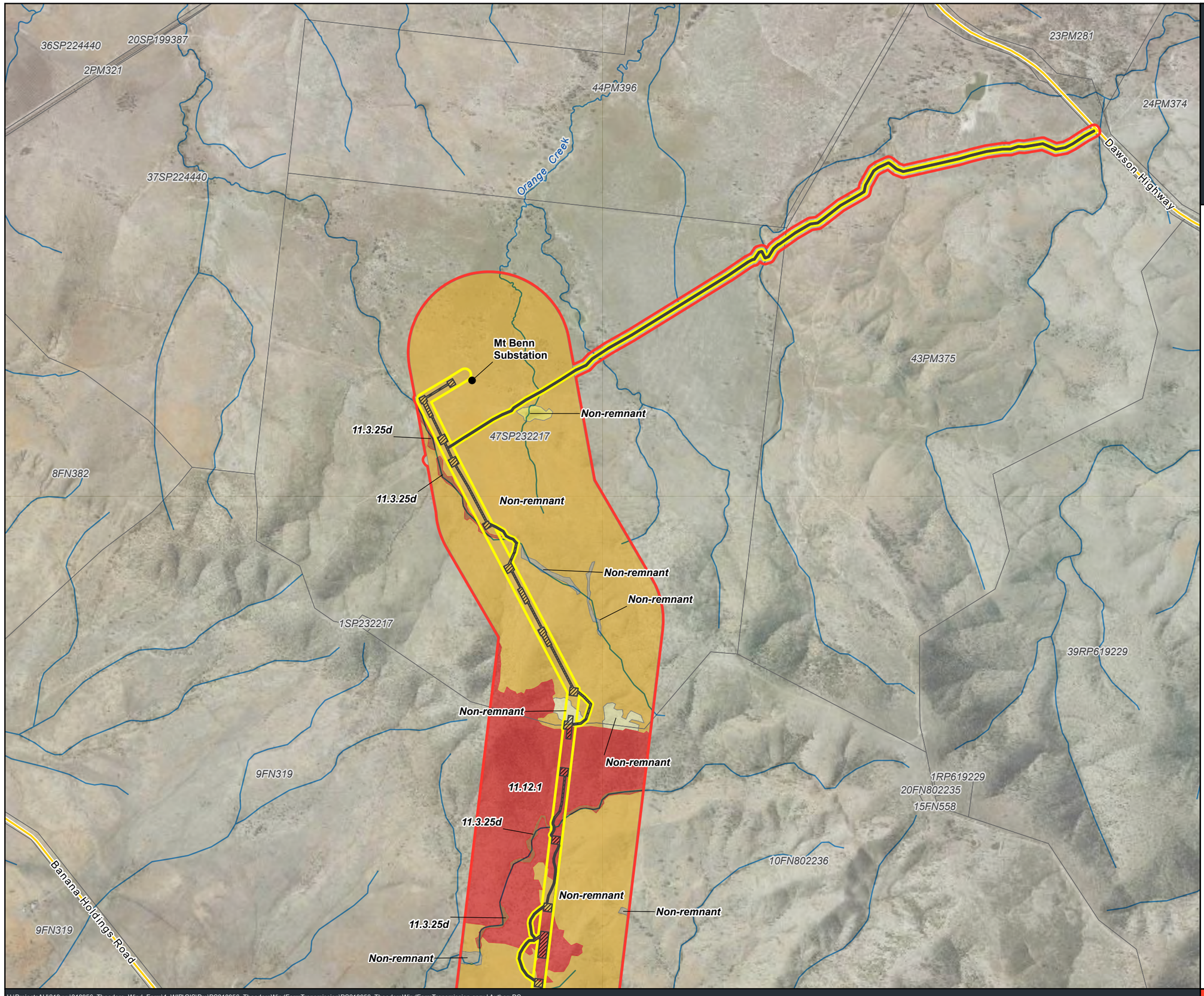

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Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

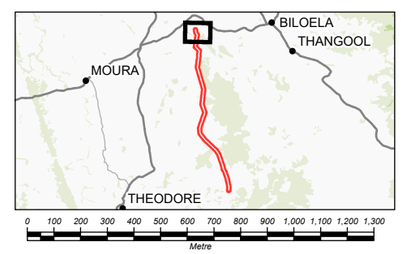
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Farm dam [Non-remnant]
- Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]



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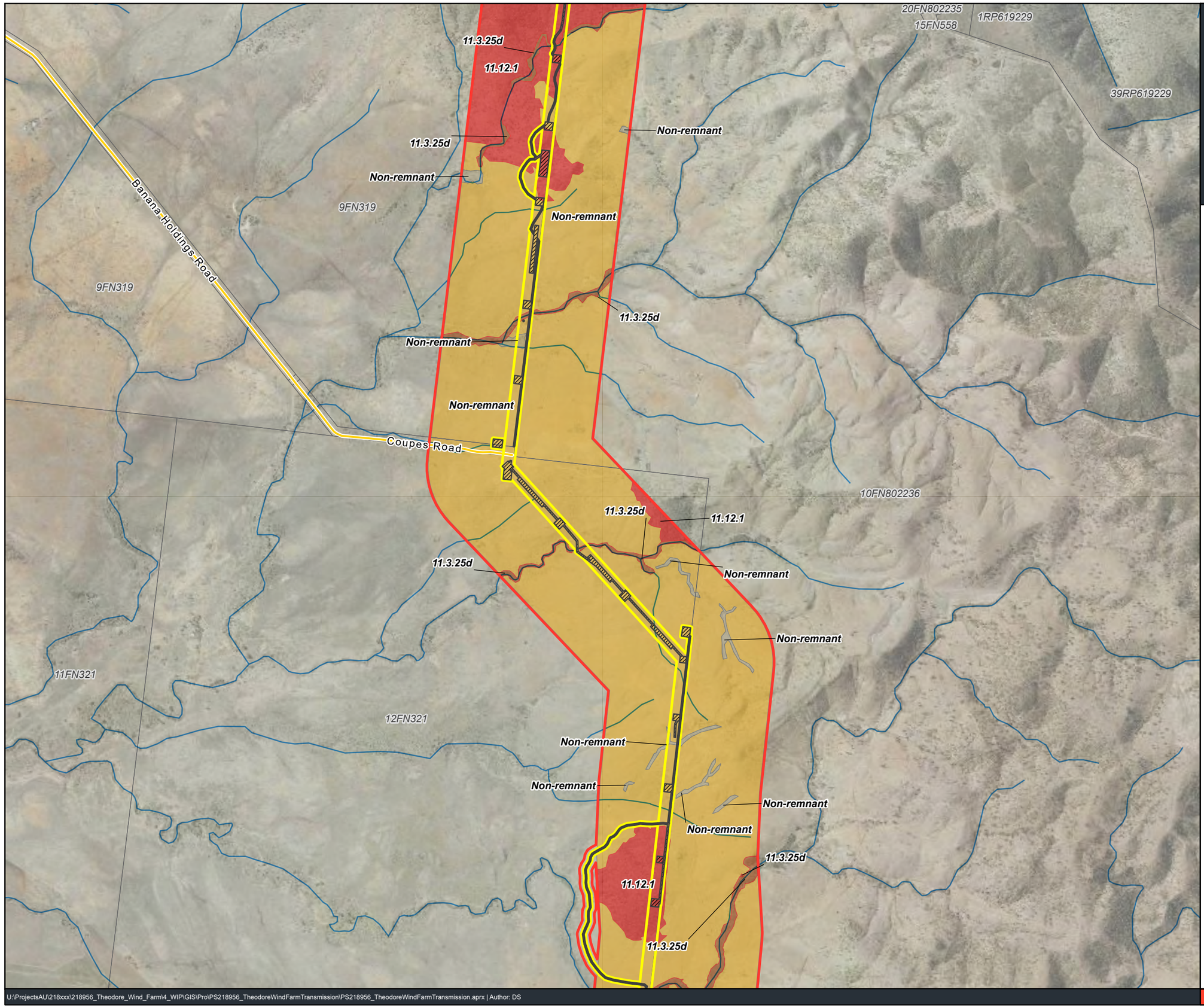

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Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
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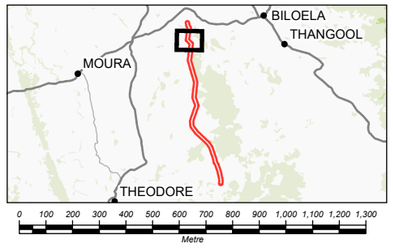
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]
- Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions [Non-remnant]



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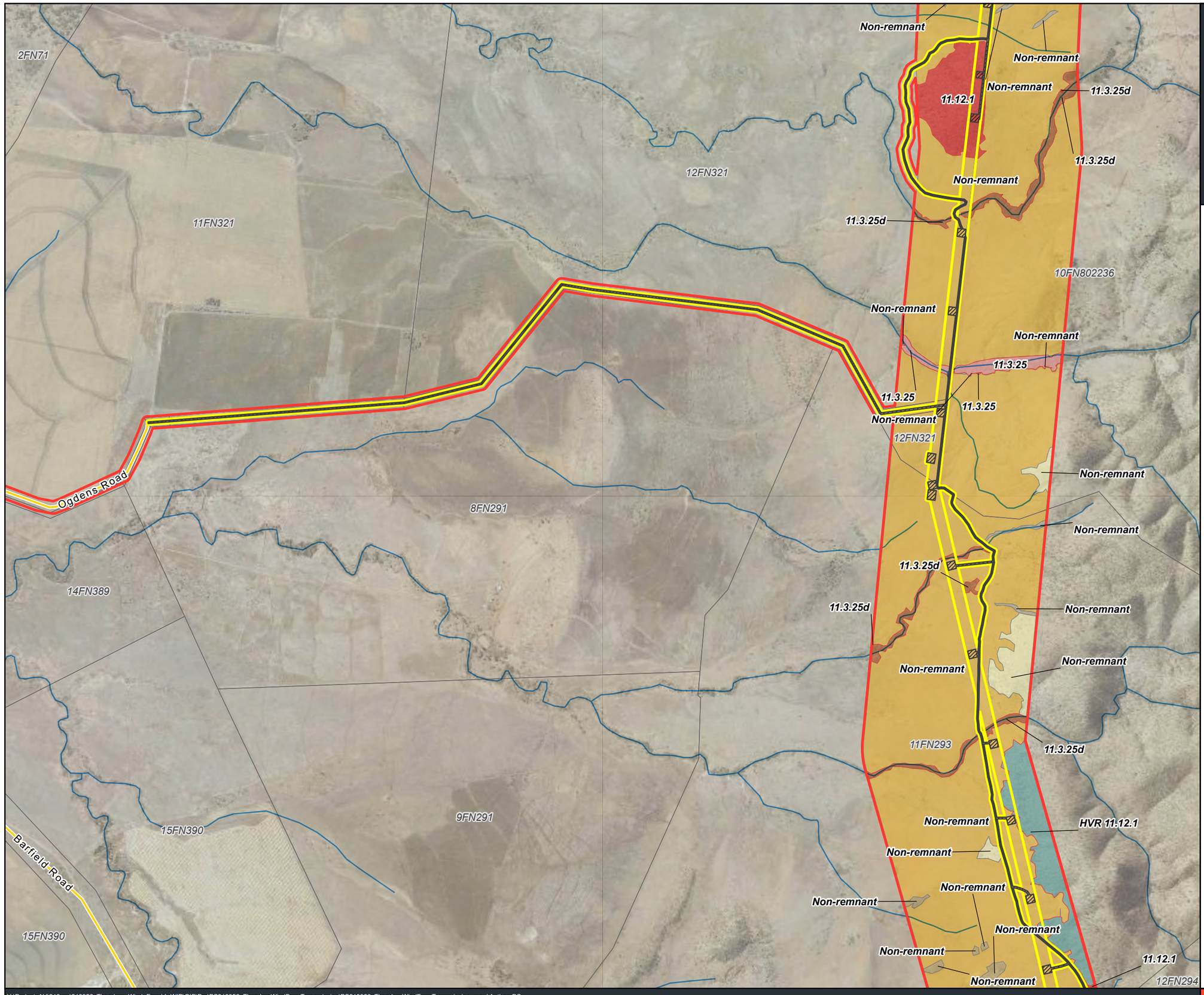

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Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

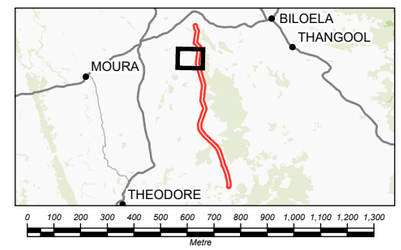
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca spp.* on fringing banks [11.3.25]
- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]
- Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills [HVR 11.12.1]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]
- Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions [Non-remnant]



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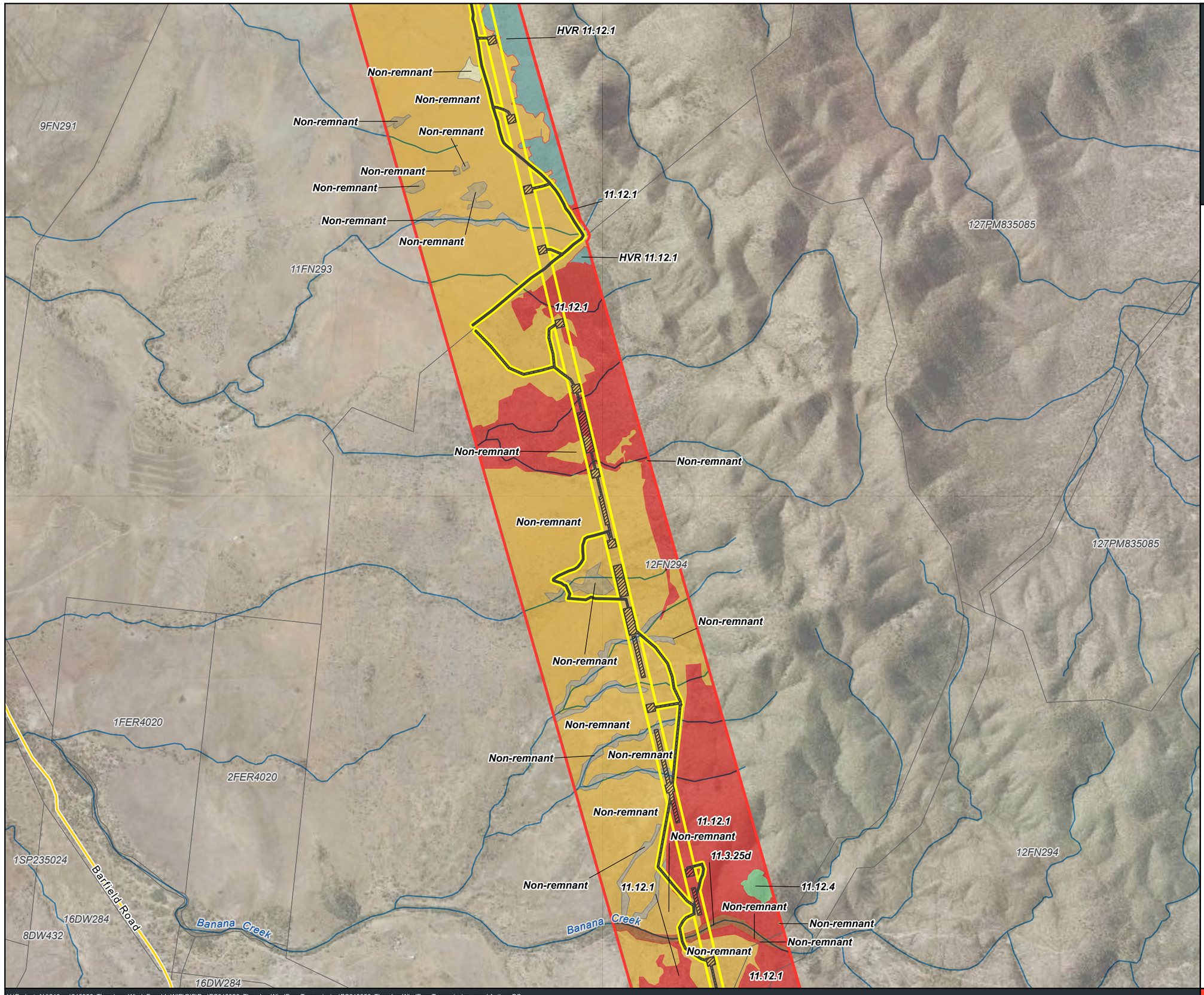

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Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

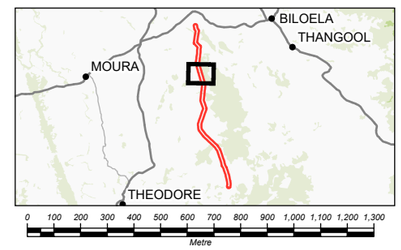
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes [11.12.4]
- Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills [HVR 11.12.1]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]
- Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions [Non-remnant]



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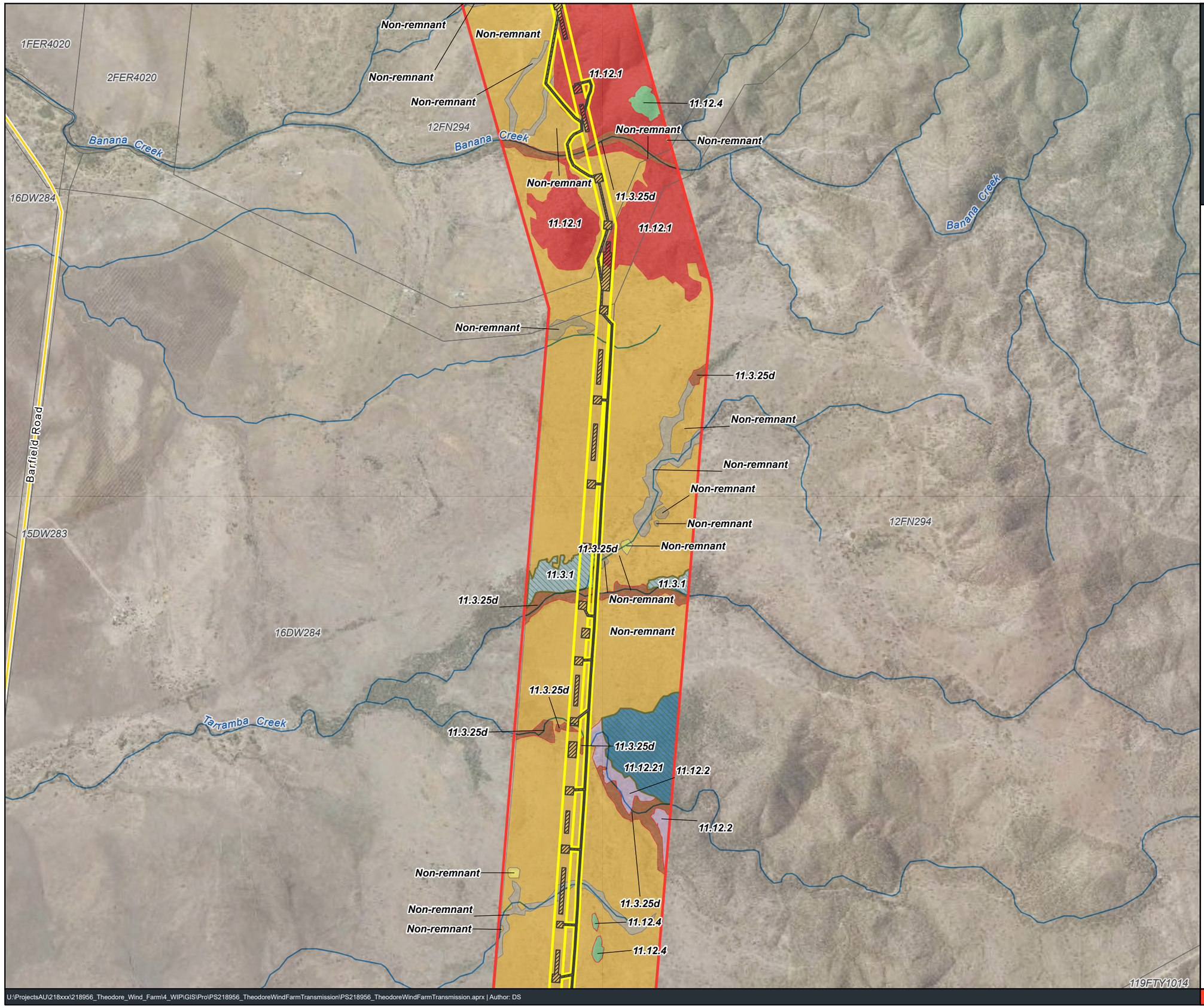


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre
- Threatened Ecological Communities

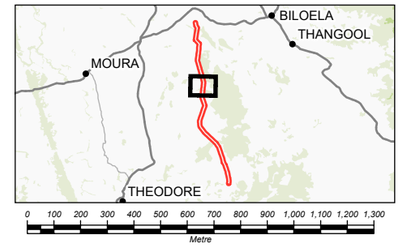
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Acacia harpohylla* open forest on alluvial plains [11.3.1]
- *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on undulating igneous lower slopes [11.12.21]
- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on undulating igneous hills [11.12.2]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes [11.12.4]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Farm dam [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]
- Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions [Non-remnant]



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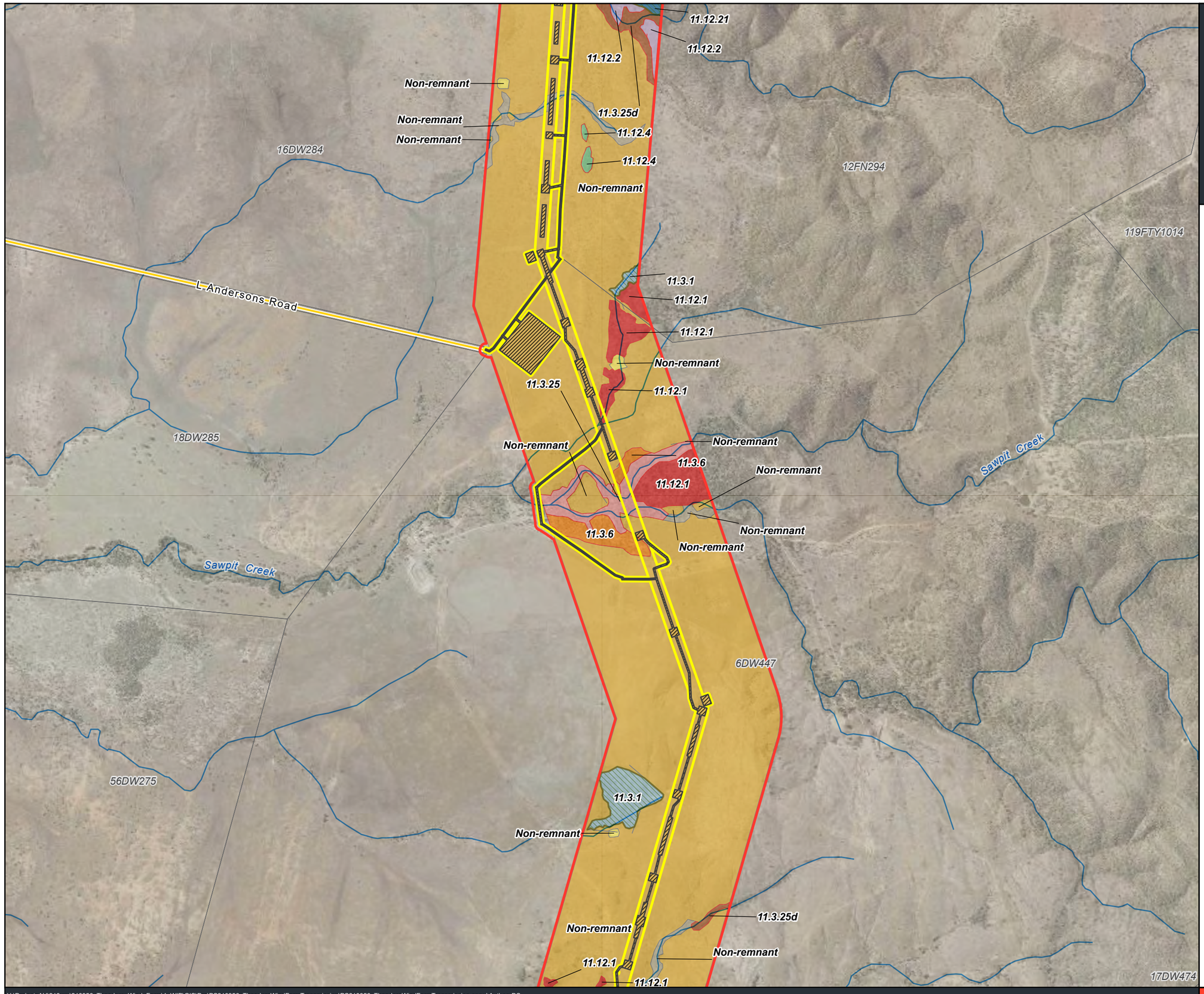

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Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre
- Threatened Ecological Communities

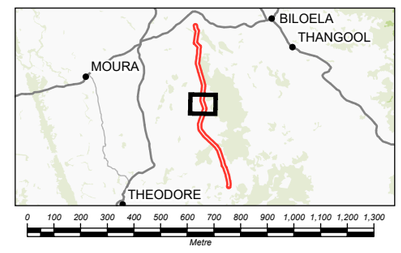
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Acacia harpohylla* open forest on alluvial plains [11.3.1]
- *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on undulating igneous lower slopes [11.12.21]
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca spp.* on fringing banks [11.3.25]
- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains [11.3.6]
- *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on undulating igneous hills [11.12.2]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes [11.12.4]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Farm dam [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]



Coordinate system: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
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Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

11.3.1
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
11.3.25d
11.12.1
Non-remnant
11.12.1
11.12.1
11.3.25d
6DW447
Non-remnant
56DW275
11.12.1
HVR 11.12.1
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
11.3.25d
Non-remnant
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.2
Non-remnant
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.4
Non-remnant
HVR 11.12.2
Non-remnant
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.1
17DW474
20DW286
11.3.25d
Non-remnant
3SP131475
11.12.4
Non-remnant
Lonesome Creek
Shawlands Road
17DW474

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre
- Threatened Ecological Communities

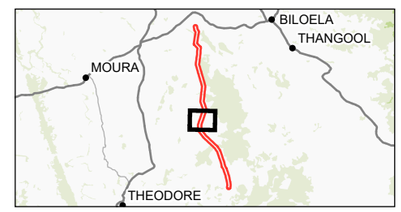
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on alluvial plains [11.3.1]
- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- *Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills [HVR 11.12.2]
- Low semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous hill crests [HVR 11.12.4]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes [11.12.4]
- Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills [HVR 11.12.1]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Farm dam [Non-remnant]
- Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]



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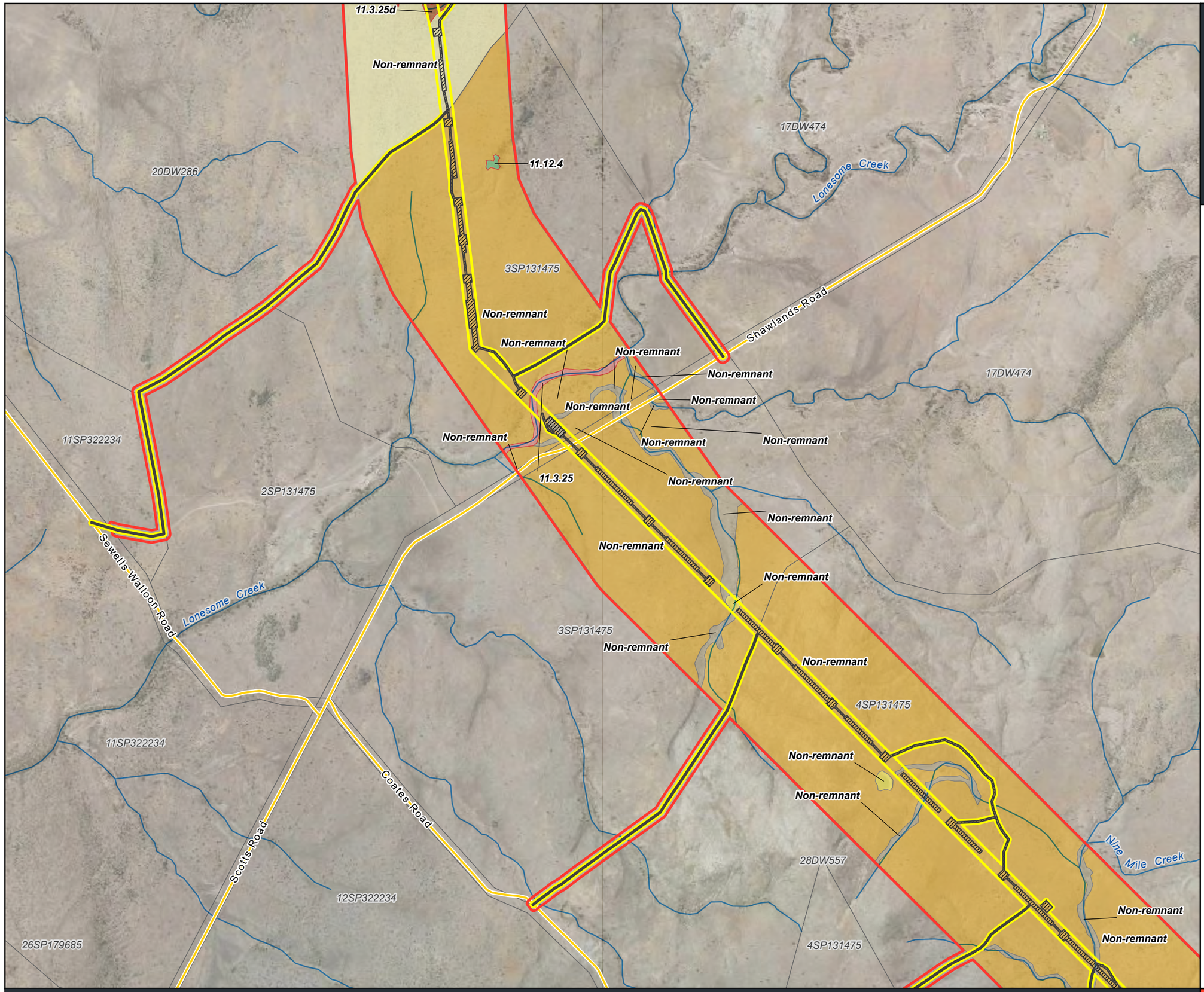

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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Page 8 of 11

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

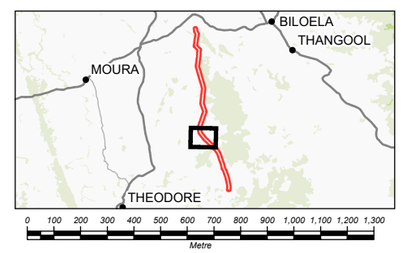
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca spp.* on fringing banks [11.3.25]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees [11.3.25d]
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes [11.12.4]

Non-remnant

- Cleared hardstand and roads [Non-remnant]
- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Farm dam [Non-remnant]
- Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]



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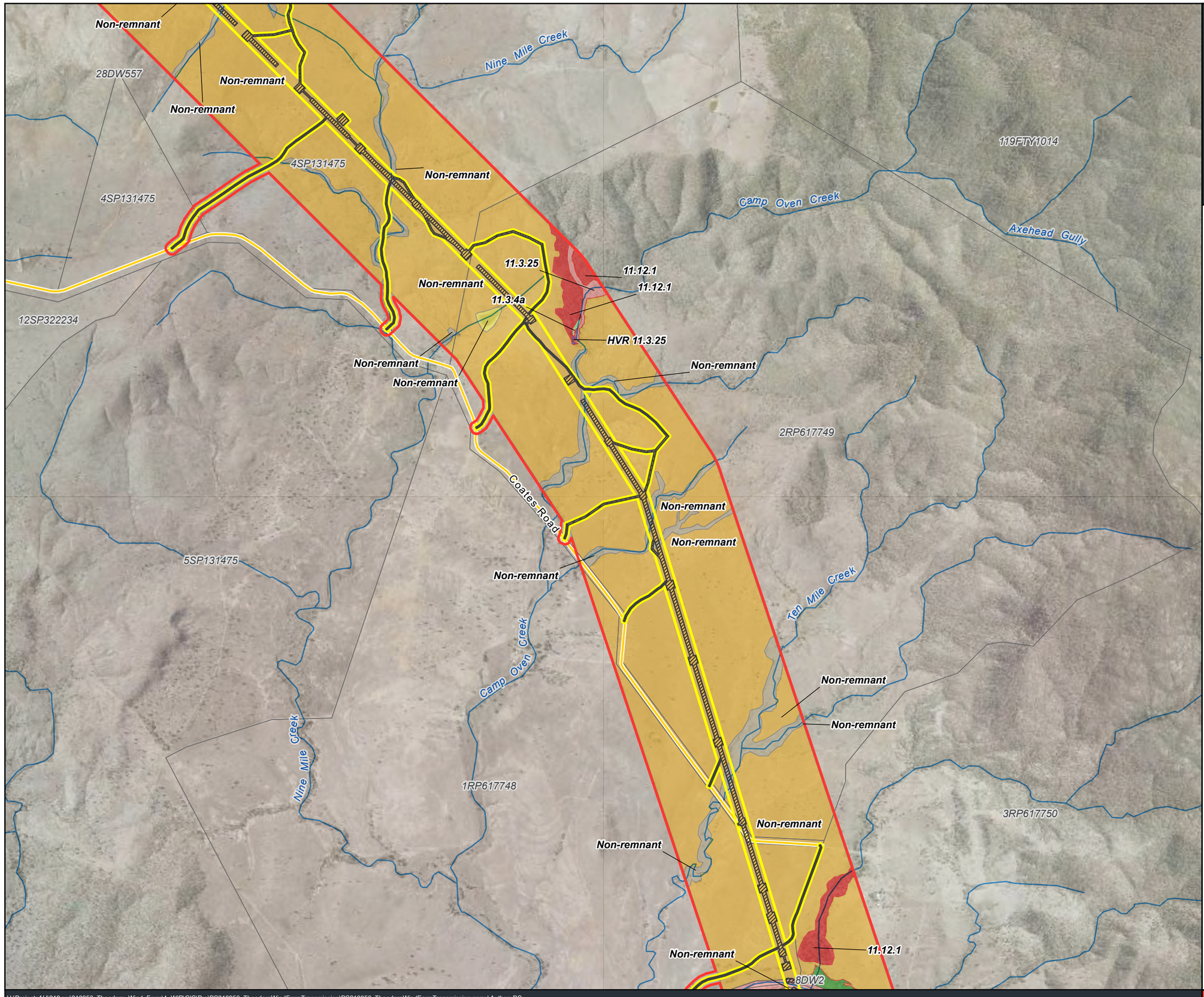

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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Corymbia tessellaris* (now *Blakella tessellaris*) woodland on alluvial terraces [11.3.4a]
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains [11.3.4]
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca spp.* on fringing banks [11.3.25]
- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]
- High value regrowth *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains [HVR 11.3.25]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Farm dam [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]

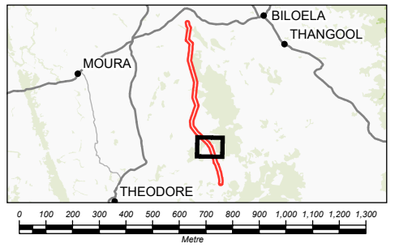

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Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
2RP617749
Coates Road
11.12.1
11.3.4
11.3.25
Nine Mile Creek
Ten Mile Creek
Castle Creek
1RP617748
3RP617750
8DW2
11.12.1
Non-remnant
Castle Creek
11.3.25
11.3.25
Castle Creek
13DW2
Lyndale Road
Non-remnant
8DW2
Castle Creek
Non-remnant
13DW2
Non-remnant

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

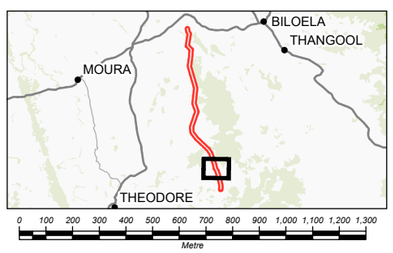
Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Regional ecosystems

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains [11.3.4]
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca spp.* on fringing banks [11.3.25]
- *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills [11.12.1]

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]



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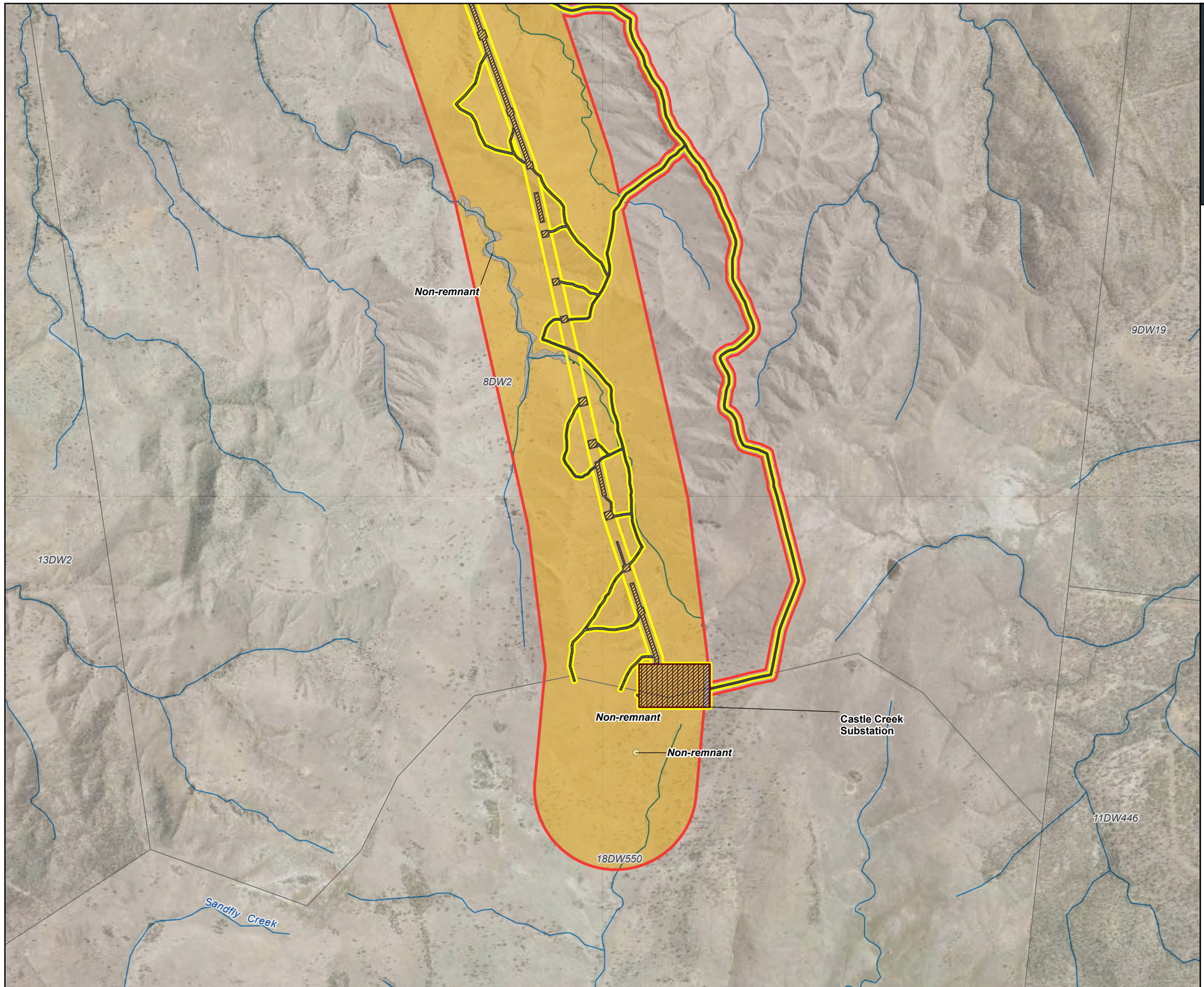


PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project

Figure 6.1
Field Verified Vegetation Communities

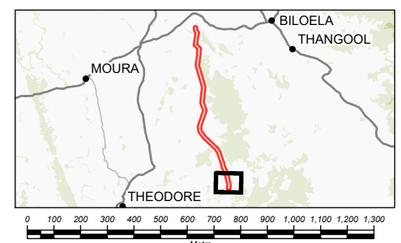
Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Castle Creek Substation
- Cadastre

Field Verified Regional Ecosystems

Non-remnant

- Degraded alluvial woodland [Non-remnant]
- Farm dam [Non-remnant]
- Mixed woody grassland [Non-remnant]



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6.2 Detailed vegetation community descriptions

Detailed vegetation community descriptions are presented in Table 6.2 to Table 6.19. Some vegetation communities were inaccessible and have been determined by observations of the species comprising the ecologically dominant layer (usually canopy/T1 layer) from afar, and/or extrapolation by aerial imagery.

Table 6.2 *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on alluvial plains

Vegetation community	***Acacia harpophylla* open forest on alluvial plains**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	RE 11.3.1	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Endangered	
Vegetation structure formation	Open forest	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	10–25 m	
EDL crown cover class	30–40%	
Landform	Alluvial plains and terraces	
Soil type	Red clay loam	
Geology	Field-verified – Alluvium/ Mapped – Camboon Volcanics Mafites	
RE short description	*Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* open forest on alluvial plains	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Acacia harpophylla, Acacia salicina, Atalaya hemiglauca, Brachychiton rupestris, Denhamia bilocularis, Geijera parviflora*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Acacia salicina, Carissa ovata, Bursaria spinosa, Capparis lasiantha, Santalum lanceolatum, Notelaea microcarpa, Ventilago viminalis, Senna artemisioides*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Aristida calycina, Cyperus gracilis, Cenchrus ciliatus**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia streptacantha**, *Opuntia tomentosa**	
Disturbance notes	Historical selective logging. Erosion around watercourse.	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Semi-closed canopy, leaf litter, stags, and coarse woody debris	
Threatened Ecological Community	Potential Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and subdominant) TEC	
Representative survey sites	Q18, Q53	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.3 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains

Vegetation community	***Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.3.4	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Of Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	15–26 m	
EDL crown cover class	20–50%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Silty loam	
Geology	Field-verified – Alluvium/ Mapped – Camboon Volcanics Mafites	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* and/or *Eucalyptus* spp. woodland on alluvial plains	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Casuarina cunninghamiana*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Sesbania cannabina*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Trichodesma zeylanicum, Persicaria decipiens, Megathyrsus maximums**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Weedy understorey	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Abundant leaf litter, hollows, canopy	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q15	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.4 *Blakella tessellaris* (prev. *Corymbia tessellaris*) woodland on alluvial terraces

Vegetation community	***Blakella tessellaris* (prev. *Corymbia tessellaris*) woodland on alluvial terraces**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.3.4a	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Of Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	10–15 m	
EDL crown cover class	75%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Skeletal silty loam	
Geology	Alluvium/Cpgwo Granitoid	
RE short description	*Corymbia tessellaris* woodland on alluvial terraces and sand ridges. adjacent to larger stream channels which are irregularly flooded or possibly relict	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Blakella tessellaris, Eucalyptus crebra*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Vachellia farnesiana, Malvastrum coromandelianum*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Melinis repens*, Cyperus gracilis, Cenchrus ciliaris**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Weed incursion	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Abundant leaf litter, hollows, canopy	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q13	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.5 *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains

Vegetation community	***Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.3.6	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland to open woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	6–14 m	
EDL crown cover class	30–50%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Alluvial sand	
Geology	Field verified – Alluvium/ Mapped – Camboon Volcanics Mafites	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus crebra, Geijera parviflora*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Acalypha eremorum, Bursaria spinosa, Diospyros humilis, Everistia vacciniifolia, Exocarpos latifolia, Carissa ovata, Turraea pubescens,*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Aristida ramosa, Heteropogon contortus*, Megathyrsus maximus*, Melinis repens**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Partly cleared	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Rocks, grass tussocks, ephemeral drainage line	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q51	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.6 *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca* spp. on fringing banks

Vegetation community	***Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca* spp. on fringing banks**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.3.25	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Open woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	6–25 m	
EDL crown cover class	25–80%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Alluvial sand	
Geology	Field-verified – Alluvium/ Mapped – Camboon Volcanics Mafites	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* or *E. tereticornis* woodland fringing drainage lines	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Blakella tessellaris, Blakella dallachiana, Atalaya hemiglauca, Casuarina cunninghamiana, Melaleuca bracteata, Melaleuca linariifolia, Ficus opposita, Lysiphyllum hookeri, Capparis mitchellii*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Acacia salicina, Alectryon diversifolius, Alstonia constricta, Jasminum simplicifolium, Jasminum didymum, Santalum lanceolatum, Erythrina vespertilio, Vachellia farnesiana*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Aristida jerichoensis, Alternanthera denticulata, Imperata cylindrica, Sida hackettiana, Macroptilium atropurpureum*, Stylosanthes viscosa*, Xanthium occidentale*, Melinis repens*, Opuntia streptacantha*, Parthenium hysterophorus*, Cenchrus ciliaris*, Megathyrsus maximus**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia streptacantha*, Parthenium hysterophorus**	
Disturbance notes	Partly cleared, weed incursion and edge effects	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Abundant leaf litter, grass tussocks, hollows, canopy	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q7, Q9, Q12, Q16. Q17, Q52	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.7 High value regrowth *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains

Vegetation community	**High value regrowth *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	HVR 11.3.25	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Open woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	6–10 m	
EDL crown cover class	10–30%	
Landform	Meandering channel	
Soil type	Alluvial sand	
Geology	Field-verified – Alluvium/ Mapped – Camboon Volcanics Mafites	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* or *E. tereticornis* woodland fringing drainage lines	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Melaleuca bracteata, Pleiogynium timorense*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Geijera parvifolia, Acacia salicina*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Themeda triandra, Cyperus sp, Aristida sp, Teucrium junceum*	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Partly cleared, weed incursion and edge effects	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Ephemeral channel, burrows, small tree canopy	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q14	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.8 *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees

Vegetation community	***Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.3.25d	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Open forest	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	6–15 m	
EDL crown cover class	5–70%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Alluvial sand and clays	
Geology	Field-verified – Alluvium, Mapped – Torsdale Volcanics/ Felsites, Camboon Volcanics/ Mafites, CPvc/a2, CPvt	
RE short description	*Melaleuca bracteata* woodland to open forest. Occurs on fringing alluvial soils or near-channel levees on heavy wet clays.	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Alectryon diversifolius, Brachychiton australis, Brachychiton populneus, Blakella tessellaris, Diospyros geminata, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Melaleuca bracteata*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Abutilon oxycarpum, Archidendropsis thozetiana, Carissa ovata, Diospyros humilis, Bridelia leichhardtii, Geijera parviflora, Hovea longipes, Melaleuca linariifolia*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Cenchrus ciliaris*, Ageratum houstonianum*, Aristida jerichoensis, Bothriochloa bladhii.*	
Vines and epiphytes	*Tinospora smilacina*	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*, Opuntia streptacantha*, Opuntia tomentosa*, Cryptostegia grandiflora**	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, grazing, weed incursions	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Ephemeral water, woody debris, fringing vegetation	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q1, Q22, Q25, Q26, Q30, Q33, Q36, Q38, Q44, Q47, Q50	

Table 6.9 *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills

Vegetation community	***Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.12.1	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland to open woodland.	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	2–20 m	
EDL crown cover class	5–70%	
Landform	Hills and ranges	
Soil type	Sandy loam	
Geology	Mafites, CPvc/a2	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on igneous rocks	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Corymbia erythrophloia, Eucalyptus crebra, Alectryon diversifolius, Alphitonia excelsa, Atalaya hemiglauca, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Melaleuca linariifolia*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Geijera parviflora, Melaleuca linariifolia, Indigofera australis, Pittosporum spinescens*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Cenchrus ciliaris*, Nyssanthes erecta, Melinis repens*, Heteropogon contortus, Grewia retusifolia, Sida hackettiana, Stylosanthes viscosa*, Themeda triandra, Megathyrsus maximus**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (B*iosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia streptacantha**	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, weed incursion, evidence of fire, some tree dieback	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Coarse woody debris, leaf litter	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q2, Q3, Q11, Q19, Q28, Q34, Q35, Q39, Q40	

Table 6.10 Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills

Vegetation community	**Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.12.1	
Remnant status	HVR	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland to open woodland.	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	5–10 m	
EDL crown cover class	50–70%	
Landform	Hills and ranges	
Soil type	Sandy loam	
Geology	Mafites, CPvc/a2	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on igneous rocks	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Corymbia erythrophloia, Eucalyptus crebra, Santalum lanceolatum*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Vachellia bidwillii, Indigofera hirsuta, Grewia retusifolia, Eremophila mitchelli*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Cenchrus ciliaris*, Grewia retusifolia, Opuntia sreptacantha**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia streptacantha**	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, weeds	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Coarse woody debris, leaf litter	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q41	

Table 6.11 *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on undulating igneous hills

Vegetation community	***Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on undulating igneous hills**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.12.2	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	1–18 m	
EDL crown cover class	20–50%	
Landform	Mid to lower slopes	
Soil type	Heavy clay	
Geology	Mafites, CPvc/a2	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on igneous rocks	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Alectryon diversifolius, Atalaya hemiglauca, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Geijera parviflora, Owenia acidula*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Bursaria spinosa, Carissa ovata, Cassinia laevis subsp. rosmarinifolia, Capparis lasiantha, Eremophila mitchellii, Vachellia bidwillii*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Aristida jerichoensis, Heteropogon contortus, Cenchrus ciliaris*, Themeda triandra, Grewia retusifolia, Enneapogon lindleyanus*	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia tomentosa*, Opuntia streptacantha*, Lantana montevidensis**	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, weeds	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Grass tussocks	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q23	

Table 6.12 *Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills

Vegetation community	***Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.12.2	
Remnant status	HVR	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	1–4 m	
EDL crown cover class	10–75%	
Landform	Mid to lower slopes	
Soil type	Heavy clay	
Geology	Mafites, CPvc/a2	
RE short description	*Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on igneous rocks	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Eucalyptus melanophloia, Corymbia erythrophloia, Corymbia clarksoniana,*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Alphitonia excelsa, Santalum lanceolatum, Petalostigma pubescens*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Heteropogon contortus, Cenchrus ciliaris*, Gomphocarpus physocarpus*, Grewia retusifolia, Goodenia sp, Melinis repens**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, weeds	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Grass tussocks	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q49	

Table 6.13 Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes

Vegetation community	**Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.12.4	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Closed forest	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	1–18 m	
EDL crown cover class	5–85%	
Landform	Low hills, ranges and boulder strewn slopes	
Soil type	Skeletal loam	
Geology	Mafites, CPvc/a2	
RE short description	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Alectryon diversifolius, Alstonia constricta, Brachychiton populneus, Brachychiton rupestris, Croton insularis, Elaeodendron australe, Geijera parviflora, Santalum lanceolatum, Ventilago viminalis, Malaisia scandens subsp scandens,*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Acalypha capillipes, Notelaea microcarpa, Elattostachys xylocarpa*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Aristida ramosa, Petalostigma pubescens*	
Vines and epiphytes	*Geitonoplesium cymosum, Malaisia scandens subsp scandens, Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense*	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, weeds	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Leaf litter, coarse woody debris, ground depressions, rocks and boulders	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q20	

Table 6.14 Low semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous hill crests

Vegetation community	**Low semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous hill crests**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.12.4	
Remnant status	HVR	
RE VM Class	Least Concern	
Vegetation structure formation	Closed forest	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	1–9 m	
EDL crown cover class	5–95%	
Landform	low hills, ranges and boulder strewn slopes	
Soil type	Skeletal loam	
Geology	Mafites, CPvc/a2	
RE short description	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Brachychiton australis, Psydrax odoratum subsp. australianum*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Alstonia constricta, Croton phebalioides, Alyxia ruscifolia*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Cullen tenax, Solanum seaforthianum**	
Vines and epiphytes	*Geitonoplesium cymosum, Malaisia scandens subsp scandens, Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense*	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, weeds	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Leaf litter, coarse woody debris, ground depressions, rocks and boulders	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q48	

Table 6.15 *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on undulating igneous lower slopes

Vegetation community	***Acacia harpophylla* open forest on undulating igneous lower slopes**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	11.12.21	
Remnant status	Remnant	
RE VM Class	Endangered	
Vegetation structure formation	Open forest	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	Ground	
EDL height (range)	2–10 m	
EDL crown cover class	30–70%	
Landform	Slope	
Soil type	Sandy loam	
Geology	Igneous mafites, CPvc/a2	
RE short description	*Acacia harpophylla* open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Acacia harpophylla, Acacia salicina, Elaeodendron australe, Geijera parviflora, Owenia acidula, Turraea pubescens*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Bursaria spinosa, Capparis lasiantha, Carissa ovata, Jasminum didymum, Elaeodendron australe, Eremophila mitchellii*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Cenchrus ciliaris*, Cheilanthes sieberi, Cullen tenax, Cyperus gracilis, Teucrium junceum, Sclerolaena muricata*	
Vines and epiphytes	*Parsonsia eucalyptophylla, Solanum seaforthianum*	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia tomentosa**	
Disturbance notes	–	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Leaf litter, grass tussocks, coarse woody debris, ground hollows/depressions	
Threatened Ecological Community	Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and codominant)	
Representative survey sites	Q24	

Table 6.16 Degraded alluvial woodland

Vegetation community	Degraded alluvial woodland	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	–	
Remnant status	Non-remnant	
RE VM Class	–	
Vegetation structure formation	Sparse woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	5–10 m	
EDL crown cover class	2–10%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Sandy loam	
Geology	Alluvium	
RE short description	–	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Alectryon diversifolius, Diospyros humilis, Geijera parviflora, Lysiphyllum hookeri, Melaleuca bracteata, Melaleuca linariifolia*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Capparis lasiantha*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Cenchrus ciliaris*, Cynodon dactylon, Aristida caput-medusae, Eragrostis curvula*, Zinnia peruviana**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia tomentosa**	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, grazing and weed incursion	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Grass tussocks	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q5, Q6, 37	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.17 Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth

Vegetation community	**Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth**	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	–	
Remnant status	Non-remnant	
RE VM Class	–	
Vegetation structure formation	Open woodland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	Midstorey	
EDL height (range)	2–10 m	
EDL crown cover class	5–60%	
Landform	Varied – Hillcrest, Undulating lower slope, Plain	
Soil type	Sandy loam, sandy clay	
Geology	Varied – Torsdale Volcanics/Felsites, CPvt, Alluvium	
RE short description	–	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Acacia crassa, Corymbia erythrophloia, Eucalyptus crebra, Geijera parviflora*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Acacia decora, Acacia leiocalyx, Alphitonia excelsa, Brachychiton rupestris, Breynia oblongifolia, Eremophila mitchellii, Petalostigma pubescens, Vachellia bidwillii, Jasminum simplicifolium*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Aristida calycina, Cenchrus ciliaris*, Melinis repens*, Opuntia tomentosa*, Sida hackettiana*	
Vines and epiphytes	*Amyema conspicua subsp. conspicua*	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia tomentosa**	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, grazing and weed incursion	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Grass tussocks	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q32, Q43, Q45, Q46	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.18 Non-remnant mixed woody grassland

Vegetation community	Non-remnant mixed woody grassland	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	–	
Remnant status	Non-remnant	
RE VM Class	–	
Vegetation structure formation	Grassland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	Ground	
EDL height (range)	1–10 m	
EDL crown cover class	5–50%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Sandy loam	
Geology	Torsdale Volcanics/Felsites, Camboon Volcanics/ Mafites, CPvc/a2, CPvt	
RE short description	–	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Acacia excelsa, Acacia salicina, Brachychiton rupestris, Corymbia erythrophloia, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Geijera parviflora*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Atalaya hemiglauca, Capparis lasiantha, Vachellia bidwillii*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Argemone ochroleuca*, Aristida calycina, Aristida jerichoensis, Aristida leptopoda, Aristida ramosa, Atriplex muelleri, Bothriochloa bladhii, Bothriochloa pertusa, Cenchrus ciliaris*, Cirsium vulgare*, Heteropogon contortus, Panicum decompositum*	
Vines and epiphytes	*Pandorea pandorana*	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	*Opuntia streptacantha*, Parthenium hysterophorus*, Bryophyllum delagoense*.*	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, grazing and weed incursion	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Grass tussocks	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q4, Q8, Q21, Q29, Q31, Q42	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Table 6.19 Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions

Vegetation community	Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions	
Regional Ecosystem (RE) code	–	
Remnant status	Non-remnant	
RE VM Class	–	
Vegetation structure formation	Woodland to grassland	
Ecological Dominant layer (EDL)	T1	
EDL height (range)	0.5–8 m	
EDL crown cover class	60%	
Landform	Plain	
Soil type	Sandy loam	
Geology	Torsdale Volcanics/Felsites, Camboon Volcanics/ Mafites, CPvc/a2, CPvt	
RE short description	–	
Emergent layer dominant species	–	
Tree 1 layer dominant species	*Alstonia constricta, Ficus opposita, Geijera parviflora, Flindersia australis*	
Shrub layer dominant species	*Geijera parviflora*	
Ground layer dominant species	*Cenchrus ciliaris*, Trianthema portulacastrum**	
Vines and epiphytes	–	
Invasive plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014*)	–	
Disturbance notes	Historical clearing, weeds	
Habitat or microhabitat features	Grass tussocks	
Threatened Ecological Community	–	
Representative survey sites	Q27	

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

6.3 Threatened ecological communities

The PMST revealed five TECs listed under the EPBC Act, as predicted to occur within the Study area. These comprised:

- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)
- Coolibah – Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains
- Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions
- Weeping Myall Woodlands.

Only one of the TECs corresponds to field verified regional ecosystems within the Study area, namely RE 11.3.1 and RE 11.12.21 which are associated with the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act. This TEC was confirmed as being present within five patches of vegetation in the Study area (refer Figure 6.1), and is represented by the following field verified regional ecosystems:

- RE 11.3.1 (*Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* open forest on alluvial plains) (Endangered)
- RE 11.12.21 (*Acacia harpophylla* open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes) (Endangered).

The distribution of TECs is shown in Figure 6.1, with an assessment of this TEC presented in Section 6.3.1.

The other four TECs revealed by the PMST are not present within the Study area, as no field verified regional ecosystems corresponding with these TECs, as listed by their Conservation Advice, were recorded within the Study area.

*6.3.1 Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla *dominant and co-dominant) TEC*

An assessment of each patch against the key diagnostics and condition thresholds for the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC (DCCEEW 2013b) is presented in Table 6.20. The patches were assessed using field survey data collected during the wet season and dry season surveys.

A total of 43.3 ha of the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC has been identified within the Study area, none of which is within the Disturbance footprint. The TEC will therefore not be impacted by direct removal (clearing). The TEC may however be subject to indirect impacts, which are considered in Sections 7 to 9.

Table 6.20 Assessment of Brigalow patches in the Study area against the Brigalow TEC diagnostic characteristics

Criteria	Diagnostic characteristic	Patch 1	Patch 2	Patch 3	Patch 4	Patch 5
1 – dominant species AND:	The presence of *Acacia harpophylla* as one of the most abundant tree species in the patch. *A. harpophylla* is either dominant in the tree layer, or co-dominant with other species (notably *Casuarina cristata*, other species of Acacia, or species of Eucalyptus).	*Acacia harpophylla* dominant	*Acacia harpophylla* dominant	*Acacia harpophylla* dominant	*Acacia harpophylla* dominant	*Acacia harpophylla* dominant
2a – corresponding Qld regional ecosystem OR:	In Queensland, the patch lies in one of the following REs: Brigalow Belt Bioregion – REs 11.3.1, 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	RE 11.12.21	RE 11.3.1	RE 11.3.1	RE 11.3.1	RE 11.3.1
2b – corresponding NSW community AND/OR:	In NSW: Patch meets one of the following NSW Vegetation Classification and Assessment (VCA) community descriptions: VCA IDs 29, 31 and 35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2c – regrowth	Vegetation is Brigalow regrowth with species composition and structural elements broadly typical of one of the identified Qld REs or NSW vegetation communities i.e. at least 15 years since it was last comprehensively cleared	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3 – size	The patch is >**0.5 ha** in size	≥21.8 ha (adjacent State-mapped RE is not Brigalow)	9.8 ha isolated patch	≥ 2.2 ha (adjacent State-mapped RE is not Brigalow)	≥ 8.3 ha (adjacent State-mapped RE is not Brigalow)	≥ 1.2 ha (adjacent State-mapped RE is not Brigalow)
4 – exotic perennial plants	Exotic perennial plants comprise < 50% of the total vegetation cover of the patch, as assessed over a minimum representative area of 0.5 ha (100 x 50 m)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Criteria	Diagnostic characteristic	Patch 1	Patch 2	Patch 3	Patch 4	Patch 5
TEC Assessment		**TEC**	**TEC**	**TEC**	**TEC**	**TEC**
Flora survey point		Q24	Q53	T101	T100	Q18
Area within Study area		21.8 ha	9.8 ha	2.2 ha	8.3 ha	1.2 ha
Area within Project area		0 ha	0 ha	0 ha	1.4 ha	0 ha

6.4 Flora species

A total of 192 flora species were recorded within the Study area during the wet and dry season surveys, including six special least concern, 150 least concern and 36 introduced species. A complete list of flora species recorded during the survey is presented in Attachment E.

The Study area is dominated by previously cleared, non-remnant grasslands, but also supports small, isolated pockets of remnant and high value regrowth ecosystems. The condition of the remnant and regrowth ecosystems varied according to grazing pressure, with only a few small, isolated pockets retaining moderate ecological integrity.

6.4.1 Threatened flora species

No threatened flora species listed under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act were recorded during the flora surveys within the Study area.

6.4.2 Invasive plants

Seven restricted invasive plants listed under the Biosecurity Act were recorded within the Study area, including five species that are also listed WoNS) (refer to Table 6.21).

The distributions of *Bryophyllum delagoense** (Mother-of Millions), *Cryptostegia grandiflora** (Rubber vine) and *Dolichandra unguis-cati** (Cats claw creeper) were localised and largely restricted to waterways within the Study area. *Parthenium hysterophorus** (Parthenium weed) was restricted to one small patch on the western bank of Castle Creek in the southern portion of the Study area, and became more prevalent in the north, where it was a common ground cover. *Lantana montevidensis** (Creeping Lantana) was found as an understorey plant in localised patches in open Eucalypt woodlands on land zone 12. *Opuntia* spp. were very sparsely scattered throughout the Study area at densities of less than 1 percent.

Table 6.21 Invasive flora species listed under the Biosecurity Act recorded within the Study area

Scientific name	Family	Common name	Biosecurity Act status	WoNS
Bryophyllum delagoense	Crassulaceae	Mother-of-millions	Restricted invasive	No
Cryptostegia grandiflora	Apocynaceae	Rubber vine	Restricted invasive	Yes
Dolichandra unguis-cati	Bignoniaceae	Cats claw creeper	Restricted invasive	Yes
Lantana montevidensis	Verbenaceae	Creeping lantana	Restricted invasive	No
Opuntia streptacantha	Cactaceae	Cardona pear	Restricted invasive	Yes
Opuntia tomentosa	Cactaceae	Velvety tree pear	Restricted invasive	Yes
Parthenium hysterophorus	Asteraceae	Parthenium weed	Restricted invasive	Yes

6.5 Fauna species

A total of 81 fauna species were recorded within the Study area, including eight amphibians, 42 birds, 22 mammals (including 13 species of microbat identified from microbat call analysis), one fish and eight reptiles.

Of the species recorded, five are introduced species including Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*), Indian Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), European Hare (*Lepus europaeus*), House Mouse *(Mus musculus*) and Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).
A complete fauna species list is presented in Attachment E.

6.5.1 Threatened fauna species

The Squatter Pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act) was recorded adjacent to the Study area and personal communications with local landholders indicates they are a common occurrence in the Locality (refer to Figure 6.2). The Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) (Special Least Concern under the NC Act) was also recorded during the field surveys.

An additional eight threatened and/or migratory fauna species listed under the NC Act and/or EPBC Act have been assessed as having a moderate to high likelihood of occurrence within the Study area, despite not having yet been recorded:

- Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) (EPBC Act – Migratory; NC Act – Special Least Concern)
- White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) (EPBC Act – Vulnerable and Migratory; NC Act – Vulnerable)
- Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) (EPBC Act and NC Act – Vulnerable)
- Greater Glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) (EPBC Act and NC Act – Endangered)
- Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) (EPBC Act and NC Act – Vulnerable)
- Koala (combined Qld, NSW, ACT) (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (EPBC Act and NC Act – Endangered)
- Common Death Adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) (NC Act – Vulnerable)
- Golden-tailed Gecko (*Strophurus taenicauda*) (NC Act – Near Threatened) (refer Table 6.25).

6.6 Habitat assessment

The Study area is comprised of nine different habitat types. A summary of the field verified fauna habitats within the Study area, corresponding vegetation communities, and relevant MNES and MSES threatened species supported by these habitats, are presented in Table 6.22 and discussed in Sections 6.6.1 to 6.6.10. The field-verified fauna habitats within the Study area are illustrated on Figure 6.2.

It should be noted that aerial species such as the Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) and the White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) were not assigned a habitat type as they are unlikely to utilise terrestrial habitat that may be impacted by the Project. While species were broadly assigned to a habitat in Table 6.22, the species may only occur in parts of the listed habitat type, depending on the presence of required microhabitat throughout the habitat area.

A summary of the threatened fauna likelihood of occurrence assessment is presented in, with the full likelihood of occurrence assessment in Attachment C.

Table 6.22 Field-verified habitat assessments and corresponding vegetation communities within Study area

Fauna habitat	Regional ecosystem and vegetation community description	Relevant threatened species	Total in Study area (ha)	Total in Project area (ha)
Brigalow open forest	11.3.1 – *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on alluvial plains 11.12.21 – *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on undulating igneous lower slopes	— Squatter Pigeon — Corben's Long-eared Bat — Koala — Short-beaked Echidna — Common Death Adder — Golden-tailed Gecko	43.3	1.4
Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands	11.3.4 – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains 11.3.4a – *Blakella tessellaris* (prev. *Corymbia tessellaris*) woodland on alluvial terraces 11.3.25 – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca* spp. on fringing banks HVR 11.3.25 – HVR *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open woodland on alluvial plains	— Squatter Pigeon — Corben's Long-eared Bat — Greater Glider — Koala — Short-beaked Echidna — Yellow-bellied Glider	44.7	2.6
Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey	11.3.25d – *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees	— Common Death Adder — Corben's long-eared Bat — Koala — Short-beaked Echidna	62.0	2.8
Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills	11.3.6 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains 11.12.1 – *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills HVR 11.12.1 – Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills 11.12.2 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills HVR 11.12.2 – HVR *Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills	— Squatter Pigeon — Corben's Long-eared Bat — Greater Glider — Koala — Short-beaked Echidna — Yellow-bellied Glider — Golden-tailed Gecko	477.0	28.6
Semi-evergreen vine thicket	11.12.4 – Semi-evergreen vine thicket on rocky igneous slopes HVR 11.12.4 – HVR Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	— Corben's Long-eared Bat — Short-beaked Echidna — Common Death Adder	7.9	0
Regrowth Wilga woodland	Non-remnant – Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions	— Squatter Pigeon — Koala — Short-beaked Echidna	11.0	0.4

Fauna habitat	Regional ecosystem and vegetation community description	Relevant threatened species	Total in Study area (ha)	Total in Project area (ha)
Regrowth ironbark woodland	Non-remnant – Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth	— Squatter Pigeon — Koala — Short-beaked Echidna	147.2	8.9
Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium	Non-remnant – Degraded alluvial woodland	— Squatter Pigeon — Koala	121.9	5.2
Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts	Non-remnant – Mixed woody grassland	— Squatter Pigeon — Koala	4,943.0	351.0
Water	Non-remnant – water	Nil	7.3	0.7
Cleared areas	Non remnant – cleared hardstand	Nil	1.7	0.1
Total (rounded)			**5,866.8**	**401.7**

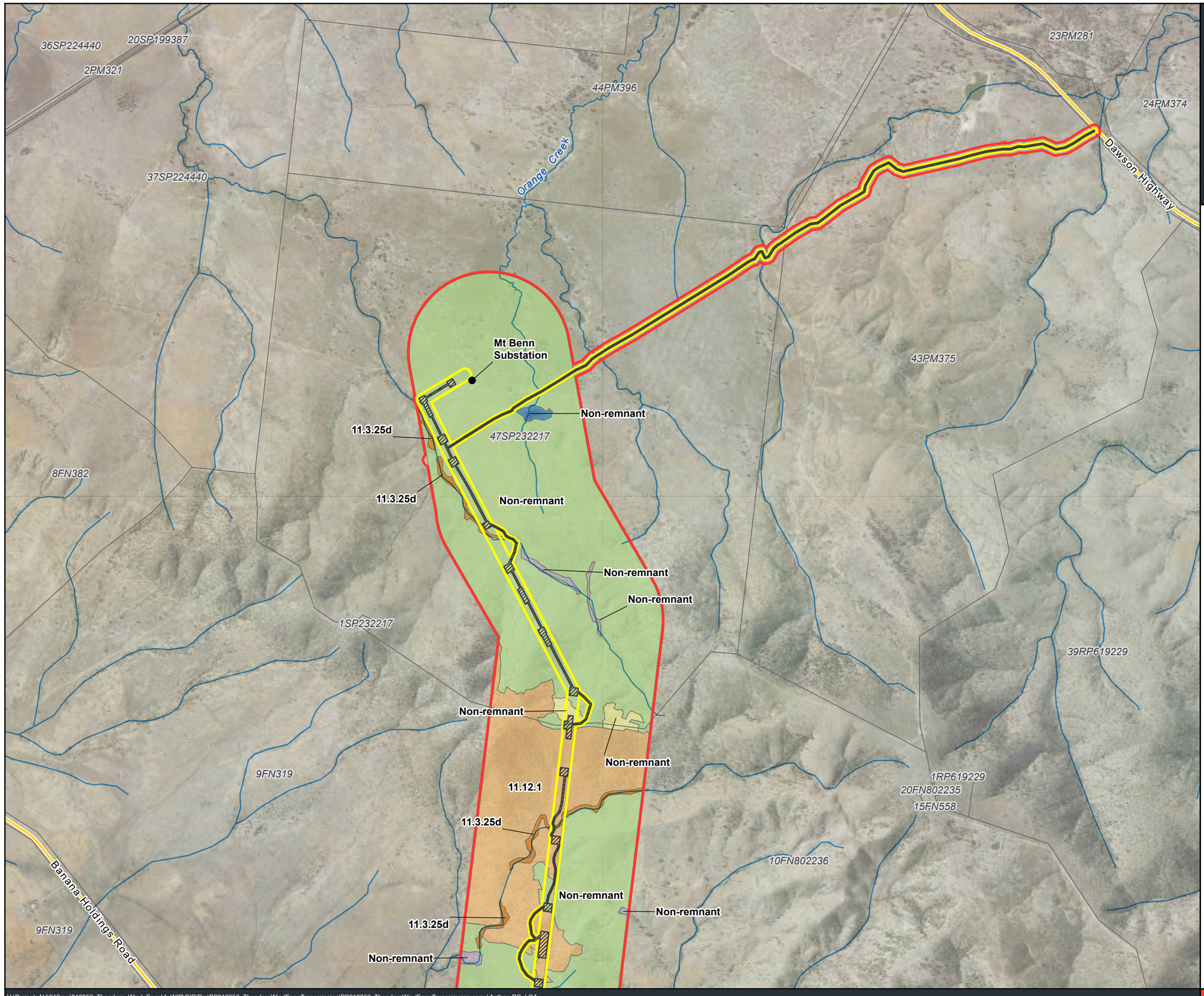

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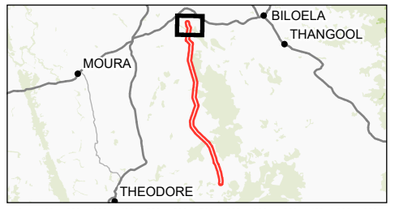
Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Farm dam
- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium
- Regrowth ironbark woodland



0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300
Metre

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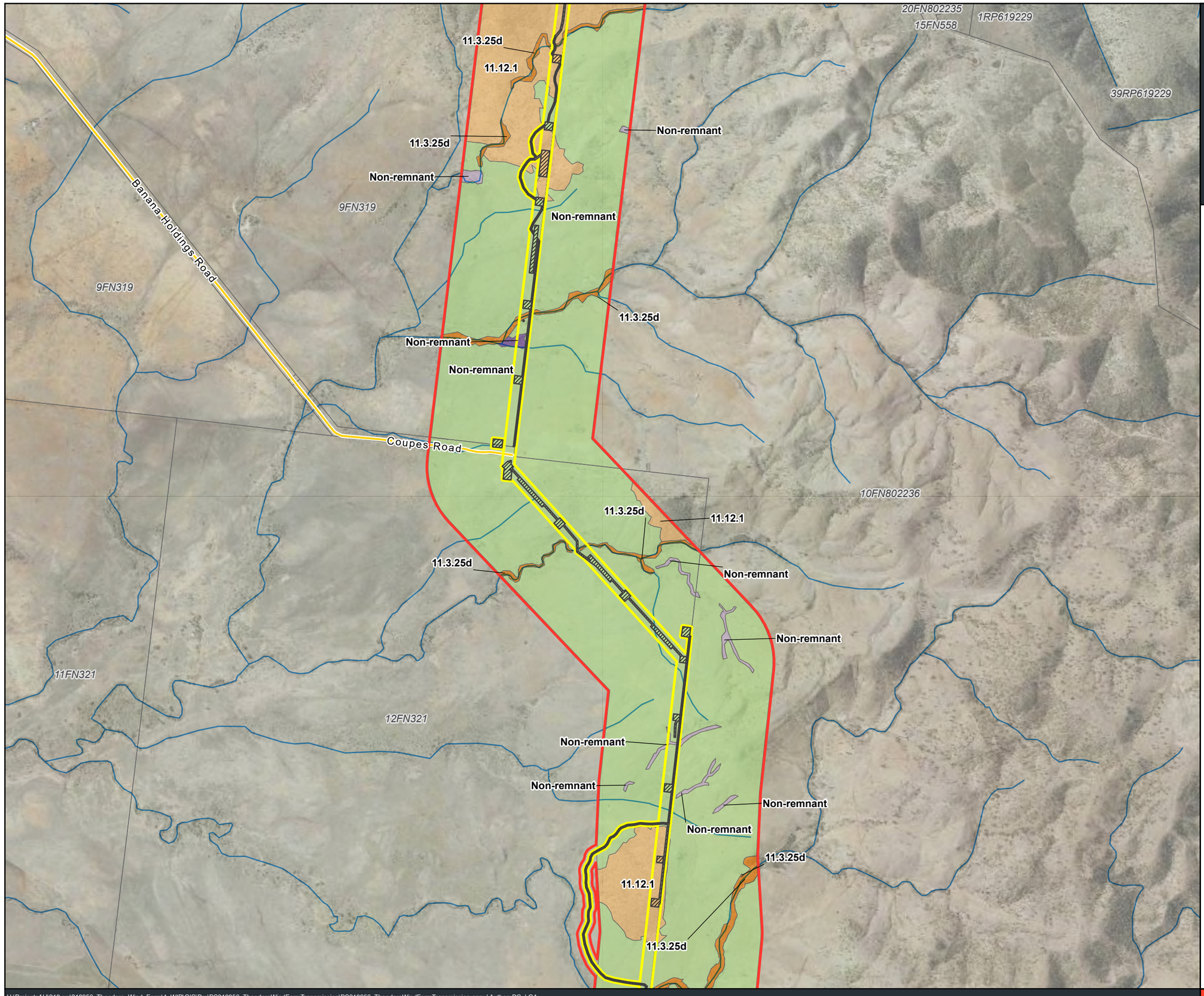

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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium
- Regrowth brigalow woodland

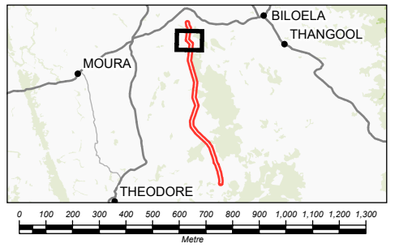

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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium
- Regrowth brigalow woodland
- Regrowth ironbark woodland

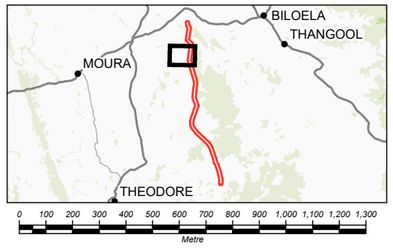

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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

HVR 11.12.1
11.12.1
HVR 11.12.1
11.12.1
11.12.1
11.12.4
11.3.25d
Non-remnant
9FN291
11FN293
127PM835085
12FN294
1FER4020
2FER4020
1SP235024
16DW284
8DW432
Barfield Road
Banana Creek

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium
- Regrowth brigalow woodland
- Regrowth ironbark woodland

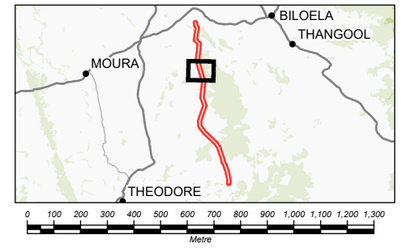

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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Farm dam
- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket
- Brigalow open forest
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium
- Regrowth brigalow woodland

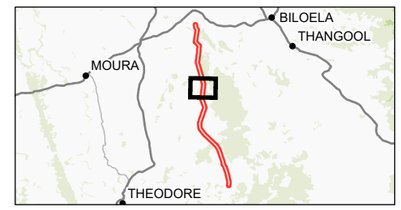

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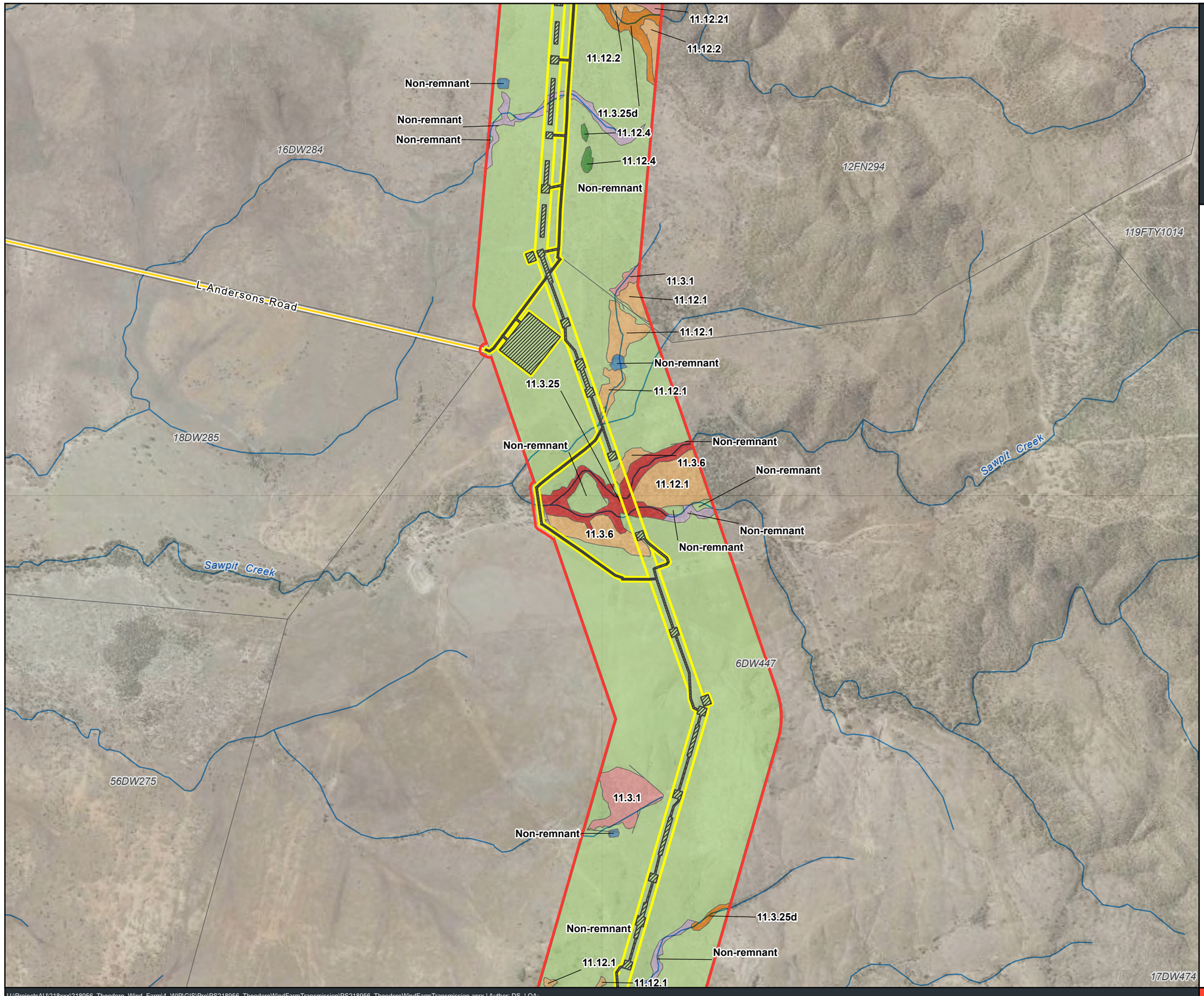
Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat



Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Farm dam
- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket
- Brigalow open forest
- Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium

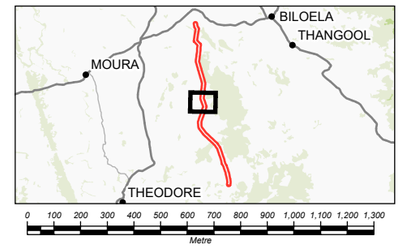


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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

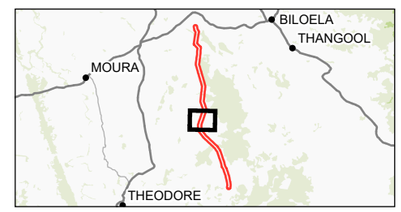
11.3.1
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
11.3.25d
11.12.1
Non-remnant
11.12.1
11.12.1
11.3.25d
6DW447
Non-remnant
11.12.1
56DW275
HVR 11.12.1
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
11.3.25d
Non-remnant
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.2
Non-remnant
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.4
HVR 11.12.4
Non-remnant
HVR
11.12.2
Non-remnant
HVR 11.12.4
HVR
11.12.4
HVR 11.12.1
17DW474
20DW286
11.3.25d
Non-remnant
3SP131475
11.12.4
Non-remnant
Lonesome Creek
Shawlands Road
17DW474

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Farm dam
- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket
- Brigalow open forest
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium
- Regrowth ironbark woodland



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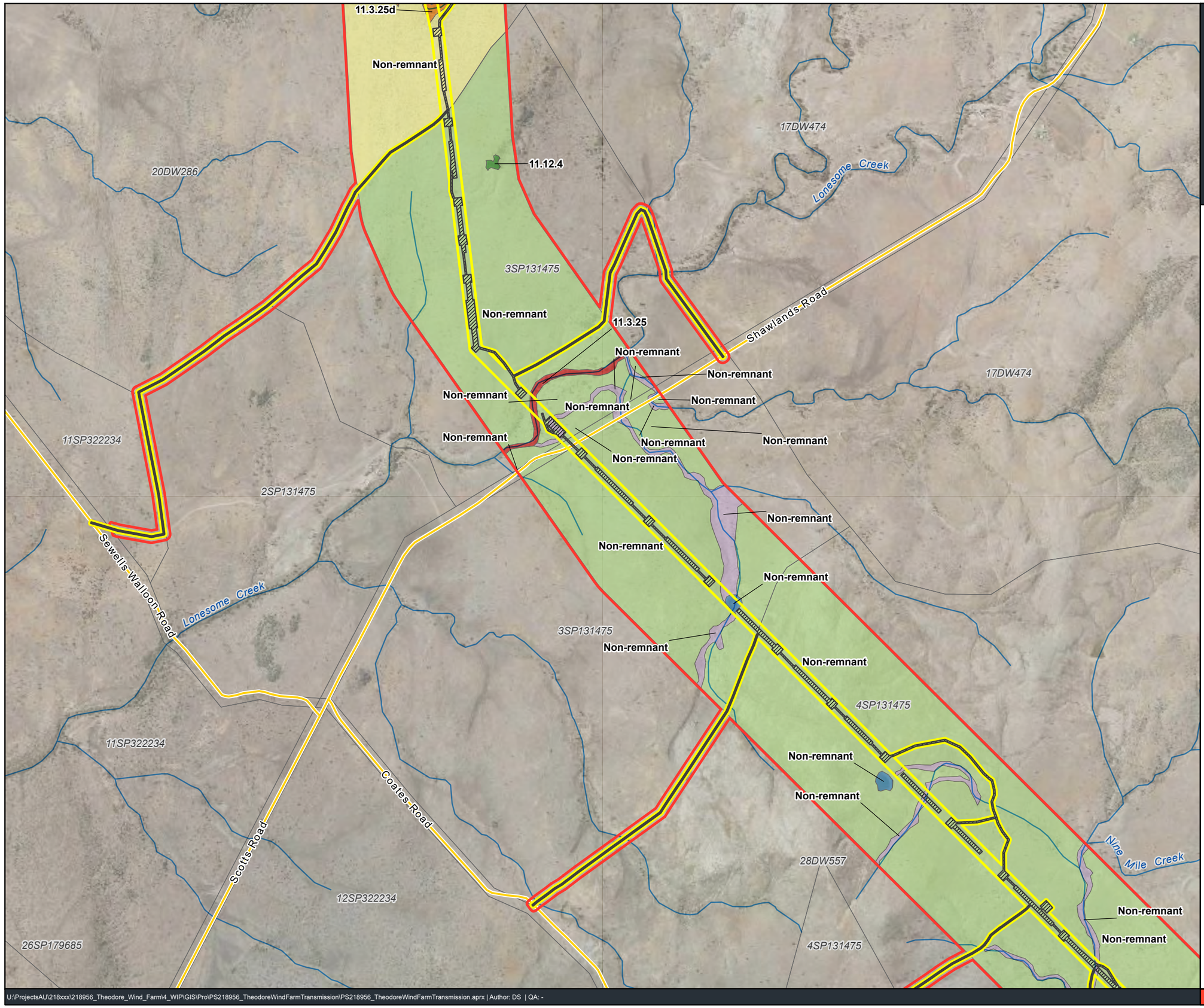

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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Cleared hardstand
- Farm dam
- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Semi-evergreen vine thicket
- Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands
- Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium
- Regrowth ironbark woodland

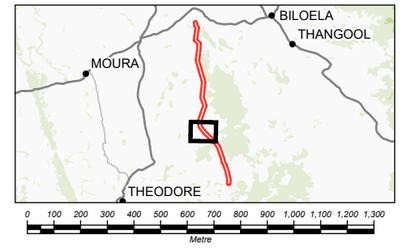

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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

Non-remnant
28DW557
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
4SP131475
Non-remnant
4SP131475
Nine Mile Creek
119FTY1014
Camp Oven Creek
Axehead Gully
11.3.25
11.12.1
Non-remnant
11.12.1
11.3.4a
12SP322234
HVR 11.3.25
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
2RP617749
Coates Road
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
5SP131475
Non-remnant
Ten Mile Creek
Camp Oven Creek
Non-remnant
Nine Mile Creek
Non-remnant
1RP617748
3RP617750
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
11.12.1
Non-remnant
8DW2

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Farm dam
- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium

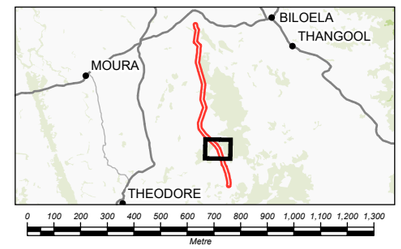

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Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

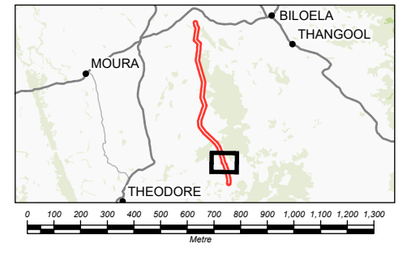
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
11.12.1
11.3.4
11.3.25
11.12.1
Non-remnant
11.3.25
11.3.25
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Non-remnant
Coates Road
Nine Mile Creek
Ten Mile Creek
Castle Creek
Castle Creek
Castle Creek
Castle Creek
Lyndale Road
2RP617749
1RP617748
3RP617750
8DW2
8DW2
13DW2
13DW2

Legend

- Watercourses
- Roads
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands
- Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium



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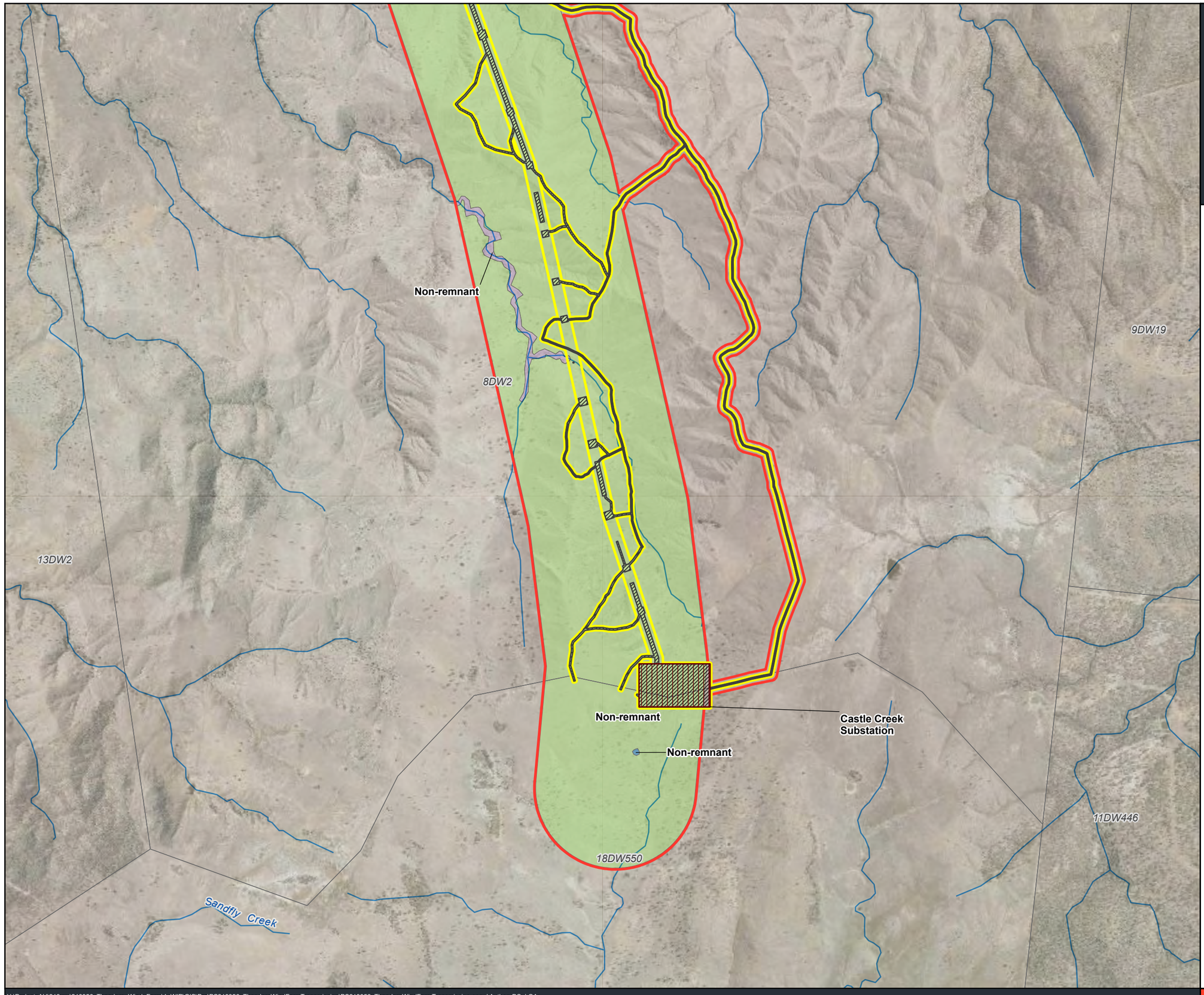

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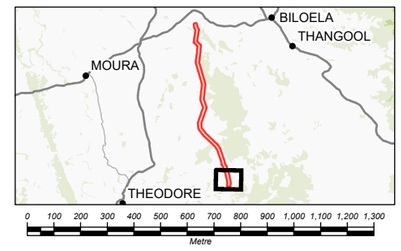
Figure 6.2
Field Verified Fauna Habitat

Legend

- Watercourses
- Study area
- Project area
- Disturbance footprint
- Castle Creek Substation
- Cadastre

Field Verified Fauna Habitat

- Farm dam
- Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts
- Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium



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6.6.1 Habitat modelling

Species habitat modelling for MNES listed fauna species and resultant habitat mapping was completed following habitat modelling criteria prepared by WSP and refined by Powerlink. The habitat modelling criteria for MNES listed fauna species with a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence within the Study area is presented in Table 6.23.

Habitat assignment criteria, prepared by WSP, were also applied to fauna species that are listed as MSES and are not also MNES, for species that have a moderate or higher likelihood of occurrence within the Study area. These are presented within Table 6.24.

Table 6.23 Powerlink habitat modelling criteria for MNES fauna species within the Study area

Species	Habitat type	Vegetation community, habitat description and criteria	Study area (ha)
Birds			
Squatter Pigeon (southern) *Geophaps scripta scripta*	Breeding	*Any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, on sandy or gravelly soils with patchy perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs and forbs within 1 km of a suitable waterbody with gently sloping banks (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7).* Breeding habitat is also suitable for foraging and roosting. Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.3.1, 11.3.4, 11.3.4a, 11.3.6, 11.3.25, HVR 11.3.25, and 11.3.25d.	61.3
	Foraging and roosting	*Any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, on sandy or gravelly soils with patchy perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs and forbs within 1–3 km from permanent and seasonal water (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7).* Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.3.25 and 11.3.6.	15.2
	Dispersal	*Any remnant, regrowth, or non-remnant forest or woodland occurring between patches of foraging or breeding habitat that facilitates movement between patches of foraging habitat, breeding habitat and/or waterbodies, and areas of cleared land.* Regional ecosystems within Study area include degraded alluvial woodland, regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions, and mixed woody grassland. Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.21, 11.3.25d, HVR 11.12.1, and HVR 11.12.2.	5,773.4
	Total		**5,849.9**
Mammals			
Corben's Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus corbeni*	Roosting and foraging.	*Extensive stands of inland vegetation including Eucalypt and Brigalow woodlands; and hollow bearing trees and/or loose bark abundant.* *Mapping rules: Contiguous vegetation with a patch size >500 ha.* Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.12.1, 11.12.4, 11.3.25, and 11.3.25d.	146.7
	Total		**146.7**

Species	Habitat type	Vegetation community, habitat description and criteria	Study area (ha)
Greater Glider (southern and central) *Petauroides volans*	Denning and foraging	*Remnant vegetation:* *Eucalypt forests and woodlands in Queensland REs considered habitat or potential habitat as per the Species Specific Guidance – Greater Glider habitats in Queensland containing trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 30 cm (used as a proxy for hollow-bearing trees).* *(Note literature states >30 cm DBH preferentially selected for foraging (Eyre et al. 2022) and >50 cm DBH for denning, as more likely to contain suitable hollows for sheltering).* *Mapping Rules: Habitat patch is large (>50 ha) and connected with a low level of fragmentation (<100 m distance, including connected adjacent habitats outside Study area).* Denning habitat is also suitable for foraging. Regional ecosystems within Study area includes 11.3.4, 11.3.4a, 11.3.25.	33.7
	Potential future denning, foraging, and dispersal	*Regrowth vegetation:* *Eucalypt forest and woodland where known important tree species for foraging are dominant/co-dominant* *AND* *in Queensland REs considered habitat or potential habitat as per the Species Specific Guidance – Greater Glider habitats in Queensland* *AND* *where the trees present do not have a DBH greater than 30 cm.* Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.3.6 and HVR 11.3.25.	9.6
	Total		**43.3**
Yellow-bellied Glider *Petaurus australis australis*	Denning and foraging	*The species is typically associated with remnant/mature woodlands of the genera Eucalyptus and Corymbia due to these habitats containing large, hollow-bearing, sap trees (Eyre et al. 2022; Kavanagh & Lambert 1990). Therefore, habitat includes all remnant REs which contain known sap trees utilised by yellow-bellied gliders, including* E. tereticornis, E. moluccana *and* C. citriodora *(Eyre & Goldingay 2005), as well as REs which contain live hollow-bearing trees (additional* E. crebra*), comprising intact and connected patches.* Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.3.4, 11.3.4a, 11.3.25, and HVR 11.3.25.	33.8
	Dispersal	*Connected and non-fragmented non-remnant Eucalypt woodland to forest including riparian that is connected to denning and foraging habitat.* *Disconnected areas and narrow riparian areas adjacent to cleared areas to be excluded.* Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.3.6, 11.12.1 and non-remnant vegetation.	37.9
	Total		**71.7**

Species	Habitat type	Vegetation community, habitat description and criteria	Study area (ha)
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	Climate refugia (dry season habitat)	*Forests or woodlands (comprised of the below-specified genera or forests/woodlands of any composition) on drainage lines or riparian zones that are resilient to drying conditions, likely to provide a cooler refuge during periods of bushfire and heatwaves, including but not limited to regional ecosystems on land zone 3. Some areas of climate refugia may also be breeding and foraging depending on position in landscape.* All areas of climate refugia within the Study area are also suitable for breeding and foraging. The climate refugia (dry season habitat) is represented within Study area by REs 11.3.1, 11.3.25, 11.3.25d, 11.3.4, 11.3.4a, 11.3.6 and HVR 11.3.25.	137.9
	Breeding and foraging	*All remnant and high-value regrowth forest or woodland containing species that are locally important koala food and habitat trees (trees of the genus Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Blakella and Angophora).* Regional ecosystems within Study area include 11.12.1, HVR 11.12.1, 11.12.2, HVR 11.12.2, 11.12.21.	489.0
	Dispersal (Core Movement Corridors)	*Shrublands or grasslands with emergent koala food trees, shelter or paddock trees located in areas that provide corridors for movement and connectivity to areas that support koala lifecycle requirements.* *Mapping Rules:* Regional ecosystems and vegetation communities within the Study area include non-remnant degraded alluvial woodland, low regrowth *E. crebra* woodland, mixed woody grassland, and regrowth Wilga woodland.	5,223.0
	Total		**5,849.9**
Reptiles			
Ornamental snake *Denisonia maculata*	Dispersal	Areas that are not preferred habitat (being vegetation communities on land zone 4 with cracking clays), that may provide dispersal corridors to surrounding preferred habitat. These include alluvial woodlands containing sheltering habitat such as low dense shrubs and coarse woody debris. Excludes highly isolated areas (references: DCCEEW 2025; Kerswell *et al.* 2020). Regional ecosystems within the Study area includes 11.3.1, 11.3.25, 11.3.25d, 11.3.4, 11.3.4a, 11.3.6 and HVR 11.3.25.	91.3
	Total		**91.3**

Table 6.24 Habitat assignment criteria for fauna species within the Study area, that are listed as MSES but are not also MNES

Species	Habitat type	Vegetation community, habitat description and criteria	Study area (ha)
Mammals			
Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Breeding, foraging, and dispersal	Vegetation communities supporting ground shelter, suitable denning habitat, and an abundance of microhabitat for prey species groups ants and termites. Regional ecosystems within the Study area include 11.3.1, 11.3.4, 11.3.4a, 11.3.6, 11.3.25, 11.3.25d, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.4, 11.12.21, HVR 11.12.1, HVR 11.12.2, HVR 11.12.4, Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions, and Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth.	**792.8**
	Total		**792.8**
Reptiles			
Common death adder *Acanthophis antarcticus*	Breeding, foraging, and dispersal	Vegetation communities containing a dense leaf litter layer and other sheltering microhabitat such as low dense shrubs and coarse woody debris is abundant. Regional ecosystems within the Study area include 11.3.1, 11.3.25d, 11.12.4, HVR 11.12.4, and 11.12.21.	113.2
	Total		**113.2**
Golden-tailed Gecko *Strophurus taenicauda*	Breeding, foraging, and dispersal	Brigalow and ironbark dominated communities containing loose/decorticating bark microhabitat. Regional ecosystems within the Study area include 11.3.1 11.3.6, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.21, HVR 11.12.1 and HVR 11.12.2.	**520.3**
	Total		**520.3**

Each of the nine field verified fauna habitat types recorded within the Study area and relevant MNES threatened species supported by these habitats are discussed in Sections 6.6.2 to 6.6.10.

6.6.2 Brigalow open forest

Brigalow open forest habitat is present in several smaller patches scattered across the Study area. These patches act as vegetated islands within the landscape, with the vegetation in these patches dominated by *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow), with *Acacia salicina* (Sally Wattle) and *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) also abundant. The understorey and shrub layer species such as *Carissa ovata* (Currant Bush), *Bursaria spinosa* (Sweet Bursaria) and *Capparis lasiantha* (Bush Caper). The ground layer is relatively sparse, dominated by native grasses and sedges including native *Aristida calycina* (Dark Wire Grass), *Cyperus gracilis* (Slender Flat Sedge) and exotic *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass).

Areas with dense understorey vegetation including RE 11.3.1 may serve as a refuge for smaller bird species, particularly in areas where surrounding habitats offer limited shelter opportunities. Smaller, arboreal reptiles such as geckoes and tree skinks may also utilise shelter opportunities such as decorticating bark and smaller, formed tree hollows.

This habitat type also provides shelters for terrestrial species, offering both quality and diversity of shelter options. Coarse woody debris is frequently encountered, along with dense leaf litter layers in certain sections (refer Photo 6.1). Alluvial soil with smaller disturbed depressions representative of Gilgai were observed. However, the land zone is not comprised of cracking clay soil and no soil cracks were recorded at the time of the surveys. Therefore, this habitat is not preferred sheltering or refuge habitat for the snake species requiring cracking clays soil.

Given the diversity of ground sheltering resources, such as coarse woody debris and dense leaf litter, the areas of Brigalow open forest on alluvium (RE 11.3.1) may potentially be suitable habitat for the Common Death Adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) (Vulnerable under the NC Act) and Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) (Special Least Concern under the NC Act). The presence of several native grass species on well-draining alluvial soils (RE 11.3.1) also provides breeding, foraging, and roosting habitat for the Squatter Pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act). Large, contiguous and connected areas of this habitat within RE 11.3.1 may also provide potential roosting and foraging habitat for Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act), due to the presence of a dense understorey vegetation providing preferred foraging resources and decorticating bark suitable for roosting.

The Brigalow open forest also serves as dispersal habitat for the Koala, listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and NC Act. *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow), *Acacia salicina* (Sally Wattle) and other tree species occurring within this habitat type are listed as ancillary habitat trees for Brigalow Belt ecosystems by Youngentob *et al.* (2021).



Photo 6.1 Brigalow open forest habitat

6.6.3 Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands

The Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands occur on alluvial soils on waterways and drainage lines, and adjacent alluvial plains. The vegetation composition in the canopy layer is characterised by mature *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) with areas also containing *Blakella tessellaris* (Moreton Bay Ash) (refer Photo 6.2). The canopy layer is mostly sparse, with larger mature individuals interspersed along the waterways.

Large hollow-bearing trees and stags were recorded in low abundances within this habitat type at Castle Creek, Camp Oven Creek, Sawpit Creek, and the southern tributary of Sandy Creek. Hollows in these areas are potentially suitable for Greater Gliders (Endangered under the EPBC Act) and Yellow-bellied Gliders (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act). However, neither glider has yet been recorded, which may be due to a lack of in -tact contiguous habitat within the Study area.

This habitat contains a high density of preferred Koala feed tree species *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *E. crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), and *E. melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark), and ancillary trees, including *B. tessellaris, Corymbia erythrophloia* (Red Bloodwood), *C. dallachiana* (Dellachy's Ghost Gum). This habitat is near waterways, with the Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands supporting breeding and foraging habitat for the Koala, including climate refugia (dry season habitat).

The shrub layer is diverse in composition and density between patches of this habitat type, typically including *Melaleuca linariifolia* (Flax-leaved Paperbark), *M. bracteata* (Black Tea-tree and *Acacia salicina* (Sally Wattle), with the *Melaleuca* spp. often forming dense thickets fringing the waterways.

The occurrence of terrestrial shelters, such as coarse woody debris, varies between patches of this habitat. It is typically low in disturbed areas where the vegetation is limited to narrow segments along the watercourses, and higher in more in-tact larger habitat patches.

Apart from one permanent waterway (Castle Creek), the waterways within this habitat type are predominantly ephemeral, and often contains areas of low steep rocky banks, as well as large boulders and stones within the waterway.

Due to the proximity to the waterways, this habitat type is also periodically suitable for amphibian species. Several amphibian species were recorded during the field survey, most notably the Cane Toad, which was present in high densities. Due to the presence of amphibians as a food source and alluvial woodlands containing coarse woody debris shelters, it is possible that the Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*) may potentially disperse into this habitat type. However, it is unlikely that the Ornamental Snake (if present) would remain in the area due to the absence of its preferred foraging and sheltering requirements, such as Gilgai formations on Land Zone 4 cracking clay soils with an abundance of primary prey resource, the Ornate Burrowing Frog (*Platyplectrum ornatum*).

Native grasses, sparse groundcover, and permanent water sources are also present for Squatter Pigeon to breed (within 1 km of permanent water), and to forage and roost (within 3 km of permanent water). Corben's Long-eared Bats (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) (Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act) may also potentially occur in this habitat type, in large highly contiguous patches containing a dense shrub layer for foraging and/or hollow bearing trees and decorticating for roosting and breeding. Short-beaked Echidnas may also occur in this habitat type.



Photo 6.2 Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands

6.6.4 *Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey*

This riparian woodland is present in narrow strips, fringing along waterways within the Study area. It is dominated by *Melaleuca bracteata* with a dense vine thicket understorey comprised of *Melaleuca linariifolia, Alectryon diversifolius* (Holly Bush)*, Brachychiton australis* (Broad-leaved Bottle tree)*, B. populneus* (Kurrajong)*, Archidendropsis thozetiana* (Brown Lancewood)*, Carissa ovata, Geijera parviflora,* and *Hovea longipes* (Bush Hovea) (refer Photo 6.3)*. Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Blakella tessellaris* are also occasionally present in the canopy in very low densities.

This fringing woodland is generally surrounded by cleared open pasture grasslands with scattered Eucalypts and in high states of historical disturbance. Due to edge effects from disturbance associated with agricultural land use, several of these waterways contain invasive *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (Rubber Vine) and *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (Cats Claw Creeper). The ground layer comprises exotic grasses *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass) and *Bothriochloa bladhii* (Forest Bluegrass)*,* and native *Aristida jerichoensis* (Jericho Wiregrass).

The dense midstory and areas with decorticating bark provide potential roosting, foraging and dispersal habitat for Corben's Long-eared Bat, when adjacent to larger contiguous patches of woodland with like habitat values. The Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey may also provide suitable habitat for the Common Death Adder, due to the abundance of dense leaf litter and ground shelter. Due to the presence of Koala feed tree species *E. camaldulensis*, and ancillary tree species *B. tessellaris*, and *M. bracteata*, on moist fertile soils, this habitat may provide climate refugia (dry season habitat) for the species.



Photo 6.3 Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey

6.6.5 Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills

This habitat type is relatively prevalent within the Study area, characterised by extensive sections of remnant forests in mostly undisturbed regions. It is comprised of woodland to open woodland vegetation communities dominated by *Eucalyptus crebra* and/or *E. melanophloia*. Other dominant canopy and subcanopy species include *Corymbia erythrophloia*, *Atalaya hemiglauca* (Whitewood), *Alphitonia excelsa* (Red Ash), *Melaleuca linariifolia, Santalum lanceolatum* (Sandalwood), *Owenia acidula* (Emu Apple), *Carissa ovata* (Currant Bush), and *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga) (refer Photo 6.4).

The shrub layer is generally sparse, comprising species such as *Bursaria spinosa* (Sweet Bursaria), *Diospyros humilis* (Queensland Ebony), and *Everistia vacciniifolia* (Small-leaved Canthium). The ground layer is predominantly comprised of grasses such as *Aristida ramosa* (Purple Wiregrass), *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass), *Heteropogon contortus* (Black Speargrass), and *Megathyrsus maximus* (Guinea Grass).

The grassy layer contains areas of tussocks that offer shelter opportunities for smaller reptiles and mammals. Alluvial areas within RE 11.3.6 also provide foraging, roosting and breeding habitat for the Squatter Pigeon.

This habitat type also contains abundant preferred Koala fodder trees including *E. crebra* and *E. melanophloia*. Large contiguous areas of the ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills may also support dispersal habitat for Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider.

Decorticating bark is a common feature, arising from the formation of cavities between sheets of decorticating bark and the phloem of the stem, providing valuable shelters for arboreal reptiles (including the Golden-tailed Gecko), amphibians, and microbats.



Photo 6.4 Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills

6.6.6 Semi-evergreen vine thicket

This habitat type occurs as small, isolated patches less than 5 ha in size, located across the central section of the Study area. These patches of remnant and HVR RE 11.12.4 are occasionally present within larger ironbark woodland patches, but most often occur as very small, isolated patches surrounded by cleared pasture grasslands, leaving these patches highly fragmented within the Study area.

The canopy forms a closed forest comprised of a mix of species such as *Alectryon diversifolius* (Holly Bush), *Alstonia constricta* (Quinine Bush), and *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong). The shrub layer is notably dense and includes species such as *Acalypha capillipes, Notelaea macrocarpa* and *Elattostachys xylocarpa*. Numerous native vine species are also present, such as *Geitonoplesium cymosum* (Scrambling Lily), *Malaisia scandens* subsp. *scandens* (Burny Vine) and *Jasminum simplicifolium* subsp. *australiense* (Native Jasmine) (refer to Photo 6.5).

Sheltering resources within larger and connected patches of this habitat are diverse and abundant, taking forms such as leaf litter, coarse woody debris, rocks, and boulders. The vegetation composition and habitat structure, with dense vine thickets and a high abundance of sheltering resources make this habitat type potentially suitable for the Common Death Adder. However, diversity and abundance of native fauna species within these isolated patches may be limited due to the small size of the patches and the level of fragmentation from contiguous habitats.

One patch of this habitat located within ironbark woodland on rocky hills to the north of Banana Creek may provide potential roosting and foraging habitat for Corben's Long-eared Bat.



Photo 6.5 Semi-evergreen vine thicket habitat

6.6.7 Regrowth Wilga woodland

This habitat type is comprised of species typical of Brigalow belt ecosystems and is located as isolated patches on loamy alluvial depressions within the landscape. Due to historic clearing associated with agricultural land use, the vegetation has not yet reached regrowth or remnant status and remains at lower heights and younger ages. The dominant canopy species includes *Geijera parviflora,* with *Alstonia constricta, Ficus opposita,* and *Flindersia australis* also present. The ground layer mainly consists of *Cenchrus ciliaris* but is often reduced to bare ground. This habitat type may be occupied or utilised infrequently by species such as the Short-beaked Echidna. The Koala (if present) may also occasionally utilise these areas to traverse or shelter within this habitat, while dispersing to more suitable habitats, with the Squatter Pigeon potentially utilising these same areas for foraging and roosting.

6.6.8 Regrowth ironbark woodland

This habitat comprises *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth in areas that have been subject to historical vegetation clearing for agricultural land use, with regenerating vegetation not yet reaching the size or age to be classified as high-value regrowth or remnant vegetation. The canopy layer is primarily composed of *E. crebra* although other species such as *Corymbia erythrophloia* and *Brachychiton rupestris* (Queensland Bottle Tree) are also present. The shrub layer includes regenerating canopy tree cohorts, as well as *Atalaya hemiglauca* and *Capparis lasiantha*.

The ground layer comprises a mix of native and non-native grasses, including exotic *Cenchrus ciliaris* and native *Aristida calycina*, with the native species suitable for Squatter Pigeon foraging. This habitat type is also suitable for Koala dispersal. Additionally, this habitat may support Short-beaked Echidnas.

6.6.9 Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium

The vegetated creek line habitat occurs across the Study area on alluvial soils along ephemeral drainage lines containing narrow scattered patches of trees and shrubs. It is in a highly disturbed and non-remnant state, with species typical of RE 11.3.25 and 11.3.25d present including *Melaleuca bracteata, M. linariifolia, Alectryon diversifolius*, *Diospyros humilis,* and *Geijera parviflora* (refer Photo 6.6). The ground layer is frequently absent due to erosion caused by livestock and water movement, substantially reducing habitat values for MNES and MSES. However, where present, groundcover is primarily composed of introduced *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Cynodon dactylon,* and native *Aristida caput-medusae*. The Squatter Pigeon and Short-beaked Echidna may utilise this habitat type for foraging purposes, with the Koala possibly utilising this habitat as a stepping stone during dispersal to more suitable habitat types.



Photo 6.6 Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium

6.6.10 Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts

The pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts represents disturbed landscapes that have been largely cleared for agricultural land use, mainly cattle grazing. This habitat type comprises most of the Study area, with 4,784 ha present (84 percent). Although largely cleared of woody vegetation, large mature eucalypts are present throughout this habitat in varying structural forms and stages of growth.

Mature trees are typically very sparse to absent and include species such as *Corymbia erythrophloia, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Acacia excelsa, Acacia salicina, Brachychiton rupestris*, and *Geijera parviflora*. Some canopy trees left standing during past clearing events have reached considerable size. The shrub layer is mostly absent or limited to recruiting cohorts of the canopy layer (refer to Photo 6.7).

Due to the occurrence of preferred feed trees, although at low densities, the pasture grassland provides some limited dispersal habitat values for the Koala. Isolated canopy trees may provide a temporary food resource and rest or shelter site while the Koala (if present) is moving through the area to preferred important habitats.

This habitat contains a grassy understory with little to no shrub layer, with the ground layer showing some variation in species composition but largely consists of a mix of grasses, with the exotic *Cenchrus ciliaris* being the most common species. Native grasses are present in scattered patches and occasionally interspersed with the *C. ciliaris*, including *Aristida calycina, Aristida jerichoensis, Aristida leptopoda, Aristida ramosa, Atriplex muelleri, Bothriochloa bladhii, Bothriochloa pertusa, Heteropogon contortus,* and *Panicum decompositum.* The Squatter Pigeon may utilise sections of this habitat type where native grasses are more prevalent and bare ground is >30 percent and within flight distance of permanent water (1 km for breeding and 3 km for foraging and roosting).

Sheltering resources are scattered throughout the landscape in the form of small to medium-sized rocks and coarse woody debris. Occasionally, areas within this habitat type display a high amount rocks and boulders which makes these areas suitable for cryptic, terrestrial animals, particularly smaller reptiles.



Photo 6.7 Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts

6.7 Connectivity

Due to the north-south alignment of the Study area, connectivity across it is generally oriented in an east-west direction. On a landscape level, the largest patches of intact, contiguous remnant vegetation and habitat are located directly to the east of the Study area within Belmont State Forest, as well as Montour State Forest located approximately 15 km to the east of the proposed Castle Creek Substation, and the surrounding retained woodlands on private land around Camboon directly west of Montour State Forest.

Several vegetated creek lines intersect the Study area in an east-west direction, occasionally fringed by larger patches of vegetation. These areas are likely to provide a level of somewhat functional connectivity for fauna at a local level, with most of the smaller creek lines eventually tapering in to cleared pasture grasslands to the west of the Study area.

Connectivity towards the northern end of the Study area is generally moderate at a local level, with a mix of vegetated areas and pasture grasslands. While some connectivity is maintained, the overall fragmented nature of the habitat poses challenges for less mobile fauna species.

The central area of the Study area presents the highest abundance of vegetated drainage lines and vegetation patches, resulting in moderate levels of connectivity. These vegetated corridors facilitate movement and dispersal of fauna, species interactions and genetic exchange among populations locally but provide little long-distance dispersal value to the west of the Study area.

In contrast, the southern end of the Study area features extensive areas of pasture grassland with minimal intersecting vegetation patches, leading to rather poor connectivity levels. This lack of vegetative cover can hinder the movement of species, particularly those reliant on continuous habitat for shelter and foraging. Castle Creek is the only major riparian corridor within the Study area, connecting Montour State Forest in the east to the Dawson River approximately 30 km to the west.

6.8 Likelihood of occurrence assessment

The initial desktop-based likelihood of occurrence assessment was revised following the field surveys to identify the threatened flora and fauna species with field-verified potential to occur within the Study area, as detailed in the following sections.

6.8.1 Flora

The field-verified likelihood of occurrence assessment did not identify any threatened flora species listed under the NC Act and EPBC Act as having a moderate or higher likelihood of occurring in the Study area, as the potential remnant habitats were degraded and fragmented, with an understorey that was significant modified by grazing pressure. The revised likelihood of occurrence assessment is presented in Attachment C.

6.8.2 Fauna

The field-verified likelihood of occurrence assessment identified 10 threatened and/or migratory fauna species listed under either the EPBC Act and/or NC Act, that were recorded or assessed as having a moderate or higher likelihood of occurring in the Study area, as presented in Table 6.25.

Table 6.25 also lists the habitat requirements of each species and the suitable habitats present within the Study area. The complete likelihood of occurrence assessment is presented in Attachment C.

Table 6.25 Field verified likelihood of occurrence assessment for threatened and/or migratory fauna species within the Study area

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
Birds				
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	SLC	M, Ma	**Moderate** The species may fly over the Study area. It is almost exclusively aerial, therefore unlikely to utilise terrestrial habitat. As the species breeds outside of Australia, therefore breeding habitat does not occur within the Study area. Species records on ALA in the Locality.
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (Southern Subspecies)	V	V	**Recorded** Potential breeding, foraging and roosting habitat present within the Study area The species is routinely observed within the Study area by landholders and was also recorded during the field surveys adjacent to the Study area. Previous records exist within 5 km of the Study area.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	V, M, Ma	**Moderate** The species does not breed in Australia and as such, no breeding habitat is present. The species is almost exclusively aerial and forages midair at higher altitudes. Species records on ALA in the Locality.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
Mammals				
Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	V	**Moderate** Potential habitat is present within the Study area, within Ironbark woodland and adjacent creek lines directly adjacent to Belmont State Forest. The species requires large areas of contiguous vegetation, preferring a shrubby understorey, therefore the amount of preferred habitat within the Study area is limited for this species. Species records in the Locality, with three recent (2022) records near Upper Dawson approximately 180 km south-west, and three records (2014 and 2002) within Expedition National Park approximately 150 km south-west. Suitable habitat recorded within the proposed Dawson Wind Farm, located within the Study area adjacent to Belmont State Forest (GreenTape 2025).
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)	E	E	**Moderate** Potential habitat is present within the Study area. Recent records within approximately 10 km of Study area, with 14 individuals recorded during the Theodore Wind Farm surveys (ERM 2024). Hollow-bearing trees were encountered infrequently within the Study area and are typically not at densities required by the species, however, presence and use as part of a larger home range cannot be discounted.
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	**Moderate** Potential habitat is present within the Study area. Species records far afield (60 – 80 km from Study area) at Kroombit Tops National Park, Theodore State Forest, and Presho Forest Reserve. Theodore Wind Farm located directly to the south of the Study Area contains field verified suitable habitat for the species (ERM 2024).
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala (combined Qld, NSW, ACT)	E	E	**Moderate** Potential habitat mapped within the Study area, but there are limited recent records in the Locality (10 km search area from Study area), suggesting the habitats are not preferred and/or threatening process are substantial. Scat was recorded in 2021 by GreenTape (2025) during Dawson Wind Farm surveys approximately 5 km from the Study area. Scat also recorded by ERM (2024) during Theodore Wind Farm surveys approximately 30 km from the southernmost point (Castle Creek Substation) of the Study area. Recent records at Hefferon State Forest (40 km southeast of Study area), and Thangool (35 km east of Study area) (ALA 2025). Older species record (2011) 4 km west of the Study area just south of Castle Creek (ALA 2025).

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence within the Study area
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	SLC	–	**Recorded** Suitable habitat is present within the Study area, recorded during field surveys.
Reptiles				
Acanthophis antarcticus	Common Death Adder	V	–	**Moderate** Potentially suitable habitat recorded within the Study area. Species records in the Locality.
Strophurus taenicauda	Golden-tailed Gecko	NT	–	**High** Suitable habitat is present within the Study area. Species records on ALA in the Locality at Theodore, Isla George National Park, and Castle Creek.

Table key: E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, M = Migratory, Ma = Marine, SLC = Special Least Concern

7 Assessment of potential Project-related impacts

This section assesses and evaluates the potential impacts to biodiversity values resulting from the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project. The assessment of Project-related impacts evaluates both direct and indirect impacts from activities undertaken during the clearing, construction, and operational phases of the Project. The intensity and duration of the identified direct and indirect impacts are also evaluated. Mitigation measures to reduce identified impacts are outlined in Section 8.

7.1 Description of Project-related impacts

The Project involves the construction of a 55.4 km long 275kV transmission line within a 60 m wide easement and Castle Creek Substation to connect the Theodore Wind Farm to the Queensland transmission network. Potential impacts associated with the Project, include:

- clearing of vegetation and habitats to facilitate construction of the transmission line and substation
- ground disturbance earthworks for the construction of the transmission line towers and substation site
- vegetation clearing and ground disturbance works for the provision of access tracks, including:
  - creation of new access tracks (in discussion with landholders)
  - use of existing landholder access tracks and local roads, with some likely requiring vegetation trimming and removal
- minimal ground disturbance works for ancillary facilities including a laydown area (including concrete batch plant) and winch and brake sites (generally located in already cleared areas).

The proposed works will involve vegetation clearing and ground disturbance earthworks within the Disturbance footprint, which covers a total area of approximately 167.4 ha (refer Figure 6.1 and Table 7.1). Approximately 159.7 ha (95.4 percent) of the Disturbance footprint is comprised of areas historically cleared and disturbed for agricultural land use (non-remnant areas) supporting lower value (mostly dispersal) habitat. The remainder (7.7 ha) of the Disturbance footprint is located within vegetated areas, supporting remnant vegetation and habitats.

The discussion in the following sections is based predominantly on the ecological assessment undertaken within the Study area, and potential Project-related impacts associated with the Disturbance footprint.

7.2 Potential direct impacts

The Project requires vegetation clearing within field verified vegetation communities and regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) and associated habitats, which may result in temporary impacts or permanent residual impacts. An assessment of potential impacts to field verified communities, regulated vegetation, and wildlife habitat present within the Disturbance footprint is presented in the following Sections 7.2.1 to 7.2.6.

7.2.1 Clearing of regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems)

The Disturbance footprint is approximately 167.4 ha of which approximately 7.7 ha consists of field verified regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) and associated habitats. The removal of these vegetation communities and associated habitats may result in permanent residual impacts.

The extent of regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) and non-remnant vegetation within the Disturbance footprint is presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Extent of field verified vegetation communities and regional ecosystems in the Disturbance footprint

Regional ecosystem and vegetation community	VM Act status	Corresponding TEC	Disturbance footprint (ha)
11.3.1 – *Acacia harpophylla* open forest on alluvial plains	Endangered	Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant)	0.0
11.3.6 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains	Least Concern	–	0.1
11.3.25 – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca spp*. on fringing banks	Least Concern	–	0.3
11.3.25d – *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees	Least Concern	–	0.1
11.12.1 – *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills	Least Concern	–	6.1
HVR 11.12.1 – Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills	Least Concern	–	1.0
HVR 11.12.2 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills	Least Concern	–	0.1
Subtotal – regulated vegetation (remnant and high-value regrowth)			7.7
Non-remnant Degraded alluvial woodland	–	–	2.2
Non-remnant Regrowth Brigalow woodland species on depressions	–	–	0.05
Non-remnant Low *Eucalyptus crebra* regrowth	–	–	3.5
Non-remnant Mixed woody grassland	–	–	153.9
Cleared hardstand, roads, and farm dams	–	–	0.04
Subtotal – non-remnant vegetation			159.7
TOTAL			**167.4**

7.2.2 Threatened ecological communities

Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant or co-dominant) TEC (Endangered under the EPBC Act) was field verified within five separate patches (totalling 43.3 ha) within the Study area comprising regional ecosystems RE 11.3.1 (*Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* open forest on alluvial plains) and RE 11.12.21 (*Acacia harpophylla* open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes). While 1.4 ha (associated with Patch 4 – RE 11.3.1) is within the Project area, it is not located within the Disturbance footprint and therefore not at risk of direct Project-related impacts.

7.2.3 Threatened species habitat loss

The Disturbance footprint is approximately 167.4 ha which includes a variety of habitats for a range of species including some listed under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act as well as a diverse assemblage of common flora and fauna species. The removal of habitat may displace native fauna into adjacent habitats and place some species at risk of direct Project-related impacts and potential mortality. Important microhabitat features removed because of vegetation clearing include:

- groundcover containing coarse woody debris, dense vegetation and leaf litter suitable for foraging and sheltering by reptiles, amphibians, and terrestrial mammals
- canopy trees and dense shrub layers suitable for woodland bird nesting
- large trees suitable for nesting habitat for arboreal mammals and birds
- native trees containing fruits, flowers, nectar and sap providing food for native fauna species
- vegetation around ephemeral waterways and habitat suitable for semi-aquatic species, bird species, and some mammals.

The extent of habitats for threatened fauna species within the Disturbance footprint is presented in Figure 6.2. The extent of habitats for threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and/or NC Act, with a moderate or higher likelihood of occurring within the Disturbance footprint is summarised in Table 7.2. The risk of impact assessment for each species is further discussed in Section 9.

Table 7.2 MNES and MSES fauna species habitat within the Disturbance footprint

Species	Habitat type	Species habitat description	Disturbance footprint (ha)[1]
Birds			
Squatter Pigeon (southern) *Geophaps scripta scripta*	Breeding	— Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands	0.3
	Foraging and roosting	— Brigalow open forest — Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands	0.1
	Dispersal	— Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills — Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine ticket understorey — Regrowth ironbark woodland — Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium — Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts — Regrowth Wilga woodland	167.1
	Total		**167.4**
Mammals			
Corben's Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus corbeni*	Roosting and foraging	— Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills	2.3
	Total		**2.3**

Species	Habitat type	Species habitat description	Disturbance footprint (ha)[1]
Greater Glider (southern and central) *Petauroides volans*	Denning and foraging	— Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands — Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey	0.3
	Potential future denning, foraging, and dispersal	— Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands	0.03
	Total		**0.33**
Yellow-bellied Glider *Petaurus australis australis*	Denning and foraging	— Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands — Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey	0.3
	Dispersal	— Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hill	0.03
	Total		**0.33**
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	Climate refugia (dry season habitat)	— Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands — Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills — Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey	0.5
	Breeding and foraging	— Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills	7.2
	Dispersal	— Non-remnant regrowth on alluvium — Regrowth Wilga woodland — Pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts	159.8
	Total		**167.5**
Short-beaked Echidna	Breeding, foraging and dispersal	— Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands — Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey — Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills — Regrowth wilga woodland — Regrowth ironbark woodland	11.2
	Total		**11.2**
Reptiles			
Common Death Adder	Breeding, foraging and dispersal	— Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey — Semi-evergreen vine thicket	0.1
	Total		**0.1**
Golden-tailed Gecko	Breeding, foraging and dispersal	— Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills	7.2
	Total		**7.2**

7.2.4 Wildlife interactions

Impacts to wildlife due to interactions with vehicles and machinery during the construction and operational phases of the Project are outlined in the following sections. Measures to minimise and manage wildlife interactions during construction and operation are outlined in Section 8.

7.2.4.1 Construction phase

It is possible native fauna could be injured or killed by vegetation clearing, construction activities or vehicle/machinery interactions. There is also the risk that an increase in construction vehicle traffic may potentially impact native species that are diurnal or crepuscular (active at twilight) such as birds, bats, reptiles and macropods. Additionally, during the wet season when the ephemeral drainage lines are periodically inundated with surface water, amphibians and reptiles are at risk of impact from construction vehicles.

7.2.4.2 Operational phase

Risks to fauna from operational phase of the Project, include animals climbing and/or nesting in transmission structures and strikes from flying species of fauna connecting with the transmission lines. Transmission lines represent a collision risk to birds, as they occur in open areas where obstacles are not expected and easily blend in with the landscape due to relatively narrow linear profile making them less visible during flight.

Species most at risk during the operational stage include flying foxes, raptors such as falcons, kites, ospreys, goshawks, and eagles due to their large size and resulting wingspan, as well as large wetland and migratory birds that fly higher and/or for longer distances including a broad range of those in the Scolopacidae (i.e. sandpiper) family and the Pelecaniformes (i.e. pelicans and egrets) family.

7.2.5 Impacts to wildlife corridors and connectivity

At present the connectivity identified within the overall landscape provides fauna movement opportunities. Full-width clearing of woody vegetation within the 60 m wide easement is likely to expose fauna to predators and reduce connectivity for some species (e.g. gliders). It should however be noted that large areas of the Disturbance footprint are already cleared for agricultural land use and the transmission line design has minimised full-width easement clearing of woody vegetation wherever possible. In particular, the design has limited clearing of woody vegetation to between 10–30 m for most of the alignment, in addition to large areas where no ground disturbance is required at all. The greatest consideration has been given to high value habitat areas such as riparian areas along waterways, where clearing is avoided to the greatest extent possible.

Clearing of areas of greatest value for wildlife connectivity within the Study area, such as riparian corridors along waterways are largely minimised or avoided. The current design includes, where possible, longer spans over gullies and low-lying areas such as waterways and floodplains. Where the transmission line spans such gullies steep enough that tree clearing within these areas of the easement is not required, the remaining vegetation retains some level of wildlife connectivity.

Refer further to Section 8.1 for further discussion on design measures implemented to avoid and minimise impacts to native vegetation.

7.2.6 Waterways

One major waterway, Castle Creek (mapped under the *Water Act 2000*), as well an additional seven named watercourses and their tributaries intersect the Disturbance footprint. Waterways provide habitat and fish passage for aquatic and semi aquatic species, including amphibians, fish, and turtles. Several of these waterways are mapped as waterways for waterway barrier works (fish passage).

Direct impacts to riparian vegetation, caused by direct removal of vegetation, may result in loss of fish habitat. Potential Project-related impacts to fish and aquatic fauna passage include barriers where access tracks or culverts are constructed over waterways (if required). Any waterway crossings required for the Project are located high in the catchments and fish habitat and passage are limited in these locations due to the ephemeral nature of the waterways. As such, the risk of the potential Project-related impacts to fish passage is considered low.

Impact mitigation and management is further discussed in Section 8.

7.3 Potential indirect impacts

Indirect impacts occur when Project-related activities affect vegetation or habitats in a manner other than a direct loss or clearing. Examples of indirect impacts include:

- weed invasion and colonisation through provision of suitable seed bed for invasive plants
- dispersal of pest animals
- soil erosion and sedimentation
- water quality impacts
- dust inhibiting plant pollination
- increased noise activity within or directly adjacent to sensitive habitats.

The potential indirect impacts that may result from construction activities and/or the operational phase of the Project are discussed in the following sections. Impact mitigation measures for these indirect impacts are discussed in Section 8.2.

7.3.1 Weed invasion and colonisation

The Project has the potential to create favourable conditions for invasive plant (weed) species to invade and/or spread within areas immediately adjacent to ground disturbance, which could potentially lead to an increase of existing invasive plant populations. The highest risk areas are where earthworks are to occur within or adjacent to existing invasive plant populations.

Five flora species listed as Weeds of National Significance were recorded within the Study area (refer Table 6.21). The Project has the potential to create favourable conditions for invasive plant (weed) species to invade and/or spread within areas immediately adjacent to ground disturbance, potentially leading to an increase of existing invasive plant populations. The highest risk areas are where earthworks are to occur within or adjacent to existing invasive plant populations.

7.3.2 Pest animals

Six invasive pest animal species were recorded in the Study area, including Cane Toad, Indian Myna, European Hare, House Mouse, Rabbit, and feral Pig. Additionally, feral cats and European foxes also have a high likelihood of occurring within the Study area.

While the Project activities, particularly vegetation clearing, have the potential to disperse pest animal species out of the areas of disturbance across the surrounding landscape, it is highly likely that pest animal species recorded in the Study area already occupy habitats in the Locality.

Additionally, the construction will not result in a development type that is likely to increase the abundance of vertebrate pests due to increased food incentives (such as urban development). Waste management measures will be implemented to ensure that food scraps from temporary camps during construction are appropriately disposed. Therefore, the risk of the Project resulting in the establishment of these pest animal species in areas where they are currently absent, or the abundance significantly increasing within existing populations is assessed as low.

7.3.3 Soil erosion and sedimentation

Earthworks will be required during the construction phase, which will create areas of bare ground with the potential to create soil erosion and sedimentation risks and water quality impacts if not properly controlled through management and rehabilitation during the construction phase. The Project presents a risk of soil erosion and sedimentation due to Project works within and near waterways.

7.3.4 Water quality

Several activities associated with the construction and operation of the Project have the potential to impact water quality in waterways within the Disturbance footprint. Numerous mapped waterways intersect the Disturbance footprint, and even though most of these are ephemeral, there is potential for impacts if water is present during the construction timeframes. Depending on the nature of the potential water quality impacts, they could have an indirect influence on aquatic flora and fauna that inhibit the waterway when water is present.

Clearing of vegetation will increase the amount of exposed ground surfaces and soils, resulting in an increased risk of erosion and downstream sedimentation during high rainfall events.

Earthworks and increased vehicle traffic associated with construction also have the potential to disturb soils and generate dust, which can settle either in the waterways and wetlands, or in surrounding terrestrial areas. During high rainfall events or periods of high wind, these exposed soils and dust, as well as any associated particulates, nutrients and other contaminants, could become mobilised and enter surrounding waterways. This could increase turbidity in watercourses and contribute to sedimentation of the channel. Depending on their nature and severity, these processes could adversely influence aquatic flora and fauna communities and habitats by:

- altering hydrology patterns
- smothering aquatic flora and fauna
- reducing levels of sunlight penetration, which can restrict growth of submerged aquatic plants and reduce the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water column
- altering the particle size distribution of bed sediments and therefore changing the structure of available habitats
- reducing water flow rates due to sediment build up in minor watercourse channel.

Waste items such as construction debris may also be generated by the Project. If not managed and disposed of appropriately, these items could wash into local waterways or wetlands, impacting on the aesthetic value of wetland and riverine systems and harming aquatic organisms. Potential water quality impacts may also occur from accidental spills of fuel or oil from construction equipment.

7.3.5 Disruption of pollination cycle from dust generation

Excessive dust generation from construction activities could potentially disrupt the pollination cycle and ability of native plants to reproduce (i.e. fertilisation, germination, revegetation, and recolonisation of existing plants). Therefore, dust suppression mitigation and management measures are to be considered for the construction phase of the Project.

7.3.6 Displacement of native fauna from noise and light generation

Noise and light pollution generated by vehicles, machinery, excavation, and lighting during the construction phase may deter native fauna from utilising areas immediate surrounding the Study area. Although fauna may be displaced by noise and/or light generated from clearing and construction phase, there will not be any impacts afterwards. Similarly, the fauna regularly utilising the roadsides will be somewhat adapted to vehicle noise.

8 Impact mitigation and management

Where feasible, the Project has followed the general principles for impact mitigation:

1. avoid impacts
2. minimise impacts
3. mitigate the impacts
4. where impacts cannot be avoided or minimised, compensate for the residual impacts using other mitigation measures, which can include offsets.

8.1 Impact avoidance and minimisation

The design and planning phase of the Project has prioritised avoidance and minimisation of impacts to MNES, as well as other areas of native vegetation and habitats. A detailed corridor selection process, in addition to the findings of the desktop assessment and field verified data, have been used to avoid and minimise Project impacts, particularly to known significant ecological values (MNES and MSES), and inform design refinements (where possible).

The assessments undertaken have seen development of the Project progress from the recommended 1 km wide corridor (Study area) through to an initial assessment of impacts based on total clearing of the Project area (full 60 m wide easement, substation site and off-easement infrastructure). Design refinements have resulted in the development of a smaller Disturbance footprint to avoid and minimise impacts to field verified ecological values. Development of the Disturbance footprint has involved considerable design measures (e.g. locating structures outside of remnant vegetation, raising structure heights and reducing the extent of vegetation clearing within the easement) to avoid and minimise impacts to native vegetation/habitats and watercourses. In particular, development of the Disturbance footprint has:

- located structures such as transmission towers and access tracks outside of remnant vegetation, and within areas of lowest biodiversity (such as non-remnant pasture grasslands) to the greatest extent possible
- prioritised the avoidance and minimisation of impacts to the following areas:
  - Brigalow TEC as described in Section 6.3
  - vegetation communities that comprise habitat for threatened species listed in Section 6.6
  - waterways and waterway vegetation, including the Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands and Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey, and particularly around Castle Creek
- utilised existing access tracks such as landholder tracks and local roads, in preference to clearing for new access tracks
- reduced easement clearing width where assessment has determined there will be adequate electrical safety clearances to the conductor.

Implementation of these avoidance and minimisation measures has reduced the direct impact (vegetation clearing) to remnant and high value regrowth vegetation by 27.7 ha and to non-remnant areas by 206.6 ha. The overall reduction in vegetation clearing as result of these design avoidance and minimisation measures is outlined in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Reduction in vegetation clearing from design avoidance and minimisation measures

	Initial impact (Project area) (ha)	Current impact (Disturbance footprint) (ha)	Impact reduction (ha)
Remnant and high value regrowth vegetation	35.4	7.7	27.7
Non-remnant areas	366.3	159.7	206.6
Total	**401.7**	**167.4**	**234.3**

Where remnant and high value regrowth vegetation is located under the transmission lines and requires clearing due to encroachment into the transmission line exclusion zone (i.e. tall trees), consideration has also been given to adopting selective clearing techniques. This includes removing only large trees and species with an expected maximum height which encroaches into the exclusion zone, and retaining smaller tree species, shrubs, and groundcovers.

Vegetation and soil disturbance is kept to an absolute minimum, and any disturbed areas are progressively stabilised and reinstated so the minimum area of ground is exposed at any one time.

Selective clearing and revegetation minimise the impact to habitat quality, prevents the encroachment of weeds, and maintains a level of fauna connectivity between the retained habitat areas.

These considerations will also be carried forward as part of any further design amendments.

8.2 Environmental Management Plan

Detailed measures for mitigating impacts to flora and fauna are included in the Project Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The measures contained in the EMP are Powerlink's minimum requirements for the management of environmental aspects relevant to activities undertaken by Powerlink and its Contractors.

Specifically, for flora and fauna the EMP includes measures to:

- minimise the impacts on native flora and fauna
- control weeds and pest animals
- prevent erosion and transport of sediments into retained habitat, including the development of a Project specific erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP), which will take into consideration potential runoff into surrounding waterways and wetlands including downstream effects
- reduce light pollution impacts on threatened fauna
- control and suppress noise, vibration and dust that may interfere with surrounding wildlife.

These measures are discussed in the following sections and will be further developed prior to commencement of construction through preparation of the Environmental Work Plans (EWPs) for the Project as well as the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) prepared by the construction contractor.

8.2.1 Direct impacts

8.2.1.1 Vegetation and habitat clearing

To minimise the disturbance of native vegetation, consistent with the safe and reliable operation of the asset, the following measures, as outlined in the EMP, will be applied:

- The extent of vegetation clearing areas will be nominated on the EWPs and made available for the vegetation clearing activity.
- The EWPs will nominate any areas that have specific management requirements (e.g. no-go zones, vegetation to be retained).
- Prior to commencing initial vegetation clearing, the extent of clearing (work area) will be delineated on site, both geospatially, as well as using high visibility barriers or taping to ensure that clearing will not occur in areas to be preserved. The delineated limits of clearing will be identified on the EWP for the life of the asset and maintained on the ground for at least the duration of clearing and earthworks.
- An unexpected finds protocol will be implemented if a previously unidentified threatened plant individual or population is observed during future surveys for the Project (e.g. targeted surveys of any new areas established during detailed design, pre-clearance surveys).

8.2.1.2 Wildlife interactions

Construction

The EMP includes measures to reduce the risk of direct mortality to native fauna during construction. These include:

- tampering within an animal breeding place may only be carried out in accordance with a Damage Mitigation Permit or an approved Species Management Program (refer to Section 8.3.2)
- prior to commencement of site activities where interactions with native fauna is expected (e.g. vegetation clearing), measures to recover and rehabilitate injured or orphaned native animals unavoidably impacted will be implemented
- a fauna spotter-catcher, who holds a valid Rehabilitation Permit (fauna spotter-catcher), will be engaged to undertake pre-clearing habitat searches and be present during vegetation clearing activities and during any disturbance to habitat features (i.e. trees containing hollows, trees containing nests, hollow logs) to minimise fauna harm
- an authorised carer (holding a valid Rehabilitation Permit (rehabilitation and release a protected animal)) will be engaged to care for and rehabilitate injured or orphaned native animals
- vegetation clearing will be undertaken in a staged and sequential manner, moving away from environments, such as roads, which may potentially cause injury to fleeing fauna
- excavations will be secured to prevent access from native fauna
- vehicles will be restricted to approved and mapped access tracks and only those vehicles required for the safe, efficient and essential construction activities will be allowed in the work area
- construction work hours will be limited to between 6.30 am to 6.30 pm Monday to Saturday (excluding public holidays) unless authorised through an approval or in response to exceptional circumstances including an emergency
- any unplanned interactions with native fauna or fauna habitat will be immediately reported to Powerlink.

The impacts of additional disturbance required to install fauna exclusion fencing are likely to outweigh any benefits gained from the provision of fauna fencing for medium to large ground dwelling fauna, such as koalas, wallabies, kangaroos, and goannas and as such they are not recommended.

Operational phase

Measures in the EMP to minimise fauna interactions during operations include:

- in areas where fauna interactions have been identified or are likely, fauna friendly anti-climbing barriers will be installed on towers. The need for additional mitigation measures (e.g. wire marking, diverters on spans to minimise bird strike, line configuration (number, spacing of wire levels, wire height, and diameter) or habitat modification) will be assessed and installed as required.

8.2.1.3 Wildlife corridors and connectivity

Impacts to wildlife corridors and connectivity have been avoided and minimised to the greatest extent possible through the design measures discussed in Sections 7.2.5 and 8.1. Further opportunities to avoid and minimise vegetation clearing within areas of high biodiversity value and impacts to wildlife corridors should be considered during the ongoing design phase and for any refinement of access tracks.

8.2.1.4 Waterways

While the risk of impact to fish habitat and passage is assessed as low, the following mitigation measures as specified in the EMP will be adopted to avoid and/or minimise impacts:

- clearing will be minimised within 50 m of waterways, where practical
- any clearing required within a riparian corridor will be minimised, with larger habitat trees preferentially retained
- fauna-spotter catchers will be present during clearing within riparian corridors and during any dewatering activities
- for access tracks across ephemeral waterways, existing crossings or clearings will be used where possible
- any excavation or placing fill in a waterway will be carried out in accordance with the Riverine Protection Permit Exemption Requirement (WSS/2013/726) or as otherwise authorised under relevant legislation.

8.2.2 Indirect impacts

8.2.2.1 Weed invasion and colonisation

Weed invasion and the spread of restricted invasive plants, including Weeds of National Significance, will be managed in accordance with the biosecurity measures outlined in the EMP. These measures include:

- consulting with landholders regarding property specific biosecurity requirements. Where required, property specific Biosecurity Management Plans will be developed in consultation with landholders
- completing a baseline biosecurity matters survey at an appropriate time of year to capture representative and relevant biosecurity data. The survey areas will include the relevant easement areas, immediate adjoining areas and associated access tracks.

Data collected during landholder consultation and biosecurity matters surveys will be used to determine appropriate Project-specific biosecurity management requirements, in addition to the standard biosecurity controls outlined in the EMP, which include, but are not limited to:

- biosecurity inspections and clean-down of vehicles, machinery, and plant
- completion of vehicle movement log form or 'biosecurity matter free' declaration forms (where required)
- vehicle journey planning to visit biosecurity free areas first before travelling to areas affected by biosecurity matters, as far as practicable
- completion of Biosecurity Declarations and Biosecurity Instrument Permits for movement of materials, as required
- regular monitoring of the easement and access tracks for any new outbreaks.

8.2.2.2 Pest animals

Measures to manage putrescible waste are included in the EMP to minimise the establishment or spread of pest animal species, such as flies and rodents. In addition, as a joint manager on easement and access tracks, Powerlink may also assist with the control of pest species where it has been categorically established that their introduction or spread has been caused by Powerlink's activities or where property owners are undertaking integrated pest management control measures.

8.2.2.3 Soil erosion and sedimentation

Mitigation measures are included in the EMP to ensure minimise impacts on waterways from soil disturbing activities. These measures require that soil erosion and sediment controls are implemented and maintained in accordance with the International Erosion Control Association (IECA) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines, including the development and implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) prior to soil disturbing activities.

To ensure that disturbed sites are rehabilitated to a stable condition a Rehabilitation Management Plan will be developed by a suitably qualified person and revegetation activities will be supervised by an experienced Rehabilitation Specialist.

8.2.2.4 Water quality

In addition to the measures outlined in Section 8.2.1.4 to minimise impacts to fish habitat and passage, the EMP requires the development and implementation of a Water Quality Monitoring Plan to minimise the risk of sediment and/or contaminants from site entering waterways. Erosion and sedimentation will be managed as described in Section 8.2.2.3. Hazardous materials used during construction will be managed in accordance with the general requirements of the EMP.

8.2.2.5 Dust generation

The EMP includes appropriate mitigation measures to minimise dust generation. These include:

- restricting vehicle travelling speeds to <40 km/hr (unless specified) on unsealed and off-road access tracks
- applying dust suppressants or watering to work areas, stockpiles and access tracks, as required
- covering loose loads for transport to and from the site
- scheduling dust generating activities in proximity to dust sensitive locations to minimise dust nuisance
- orientating material stockpiles in a direction that reduces exposed surfaces to prevailing winds.

8.2.2.6 Noise and light generation

The EMP includes appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the risk of excessive noise and light generation and potential displacement of native fauna. These include:

- limiting construction work hours to between 6.30 am to 6.30 pm Monday to Saturday, unless permitted through an approval or in response to exceptional circumstances including an emergency
- selecting appropriate plant and equipment for each task to minimise noise contributions
- ensuring machinery is fitted with appropriate noise attenuation devices and is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
- shutting down equipment generating loud, extraneous (unusual) noise until the source of the noise can be identified and rectified
- scheduling loud noise activities to occur at times to minimise noise nuisance.

8.3 Threatened ecological communities and threatened species

The likelihood of occurrence assessment identified one TEC, and eight threatened and/or migratory fauna species listed under the EPBC Act, that were recorded or assessed as having a moderate likelihood of occurring within the Study area. Specific measures to minimise the potential impact to threatened ecological communities or threatened species from construction activities are outlined in the following sections.

8.3.1 Threatened ecological communities

Five patches of Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant or co-dominant) TEC were recorded within the Study area. None of these are within the Disturbance footprint and therefore this TEC will not be directly impacted (removed) as a result of the Project. The EMP includes general measures to protect TECs from direct and indirect impacts during construction. These measures have been adapted slightly for this Project as follows:

- mapping the extent of the TEC during pre-clearing surveys and establishing exclusion fencing or flagging including signage around the perimeter of the TEC patches
- avoiding siting of infrastructure within these areas as a priority and excluding all vehicles, stockpiles, unnecessary foot traffic and other structures from within these TEC patches
- implementing dust suppression measures as required (i.e. on high windy days during extended dry periods) to minimise the impact of dust generation on flora
- maintaining the condition of TEC areas through the implementation of weed and pest management strategies to control the spread of weeds and pests
- including information on avoidance and management of the TEC on EWP's and communicating at site-inductions.

These will be captured in an Environmental Annexure provided to Construction Contractors.

8.3.2 Species management program

As the Project has potential to impact the breeding places of fauna species listed under the NC Act, a specific *Species Management Program – high-risk of impacts* (High-risk SMP) will be required to be approved by DETSI prior to construction commencing. Species requiring a High-risk SMP include wildlife listed as threatened species or recognised as Least Concern (colonial breeder) species under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* (Animals Regulation).

Species listed under the Animals Regulation, that are also listed under the EPBC Act, and recorded have a moderate or higher likelihood of having breeding places within the Disturbance footprint include:

- Short-beaked Echidna
- Squatter Pigeon
- Corben's Long-eared Bat
- Greater Glider
- Yellow-bellied Glider
- Common Death Adder
- Golden-Tailed Gecko
- Least concern (colonial breeder) microbats.

It should be noted that although the Disturbance footprint contains Koala habitat, a High-risk SMP is not required for this species, as they do not have a 'habitual breeding place' (e.g. hollow or nest). As such, Koalas are managed under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan, 2017* (Koala Plan).

As with any project that involves the removal of native vegetation and habitats, there is an inherent risk of also impacting animal breeding places of Least Concern (non-colonial) fauna species (e.g. bird nests). Several fauna breeding habitat features were recorded within the Disturbance footprint, including bird nests, hollow bearing trees, arboreal termitaria with nest excavations, and hollow logs.

To mitigate this risk, implementation of an approved *Species Management Program – low risk of impacts* (Low-risk SMP) is required under the Animals Regulation. Tampering with animal breeding places for Least Concern (non-colonial) fauna species may be undertaken in accordance with an approved Low-risk SMP.

9 Significant impact assessment

The field survey results have informed the likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora and fauna species, as presented in Section 6.8 and detailed in Attachment C.

Project-related impacts to MNES and MSES are based on the Disturbance footprint and assume that the entire Disturbance footprint will be cleared. MNES and MSES that are at risk of Project-related impacts are presented in the following sections and include TECs and threatened fauna species which have been recorded or are likely to occur or in the Study area or Disturbance footprint.

The risk of impact assessment is based upon the potential extent of habitat loss resulting from the construction and operational phases of the Project. It assesses the following:

- the value of the impacted habitat to each respective species
- the amount of habitat to be lost against that to be retained
- potential fragmentation of a population into two or more populations
- increased fragmentation of wildlife corridors traversing the Study area
- risk of operational impacts and species mortality
- each species ability (e.g. fauna) or inability (e.g. flora) to move away from areas of direct impact into retained habitat.

9.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

9.1.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant or co-dominant) TEC (Endangered under the EPBC Act) was field-verified within five separate patches within the Study area. They were comprised of regional ecosystems RE 11.3.1 (*Acacia harpophylla* and/or *Casuarina cristata* open forest on alluvial plains) and RE 11.12.21 (*Acacia harpophylla* open forest on igneous rocks. Colluvial lower slopes).

The Brigalow TEC present within the Study area totals 43.3 ha none of which is within the Disturbance footprint and therefore not at risk of Project-related impacts. With the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures (refer to Section 8.3.1) indirect impacts on this TEC are also unlikely.

9.1.2 Threatened flora species

No threatened flora species were assessed as having a moderate or high likelihood of occurring within the Disturbance footprint, nor were any recorded during field surveys, and as such are not at risk of Project-related impacts. The Project is therefore unlikely to result in impacts to threatened flora species, listed under the EPBC Act. In line with the EMP requirements, an unexpected finds protocol will be implemented if a previously unidentified threatened plant individual or population is observed during future surveys for the Project (e.g. targeted surveys of any new areas established during detailed design, pre-clearance surveys).

9.1.3 Threatened fauna species

Fauna species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act either recorded or with a moderate likelihood of occurring in the Disturbance footprint are presented in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act, recorded or with a moderate likelihood of occurring in the Development footprint, and risk of impact assessment

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence	Risk of impact
Birds					
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	SLC	M	Moderate	The species may fly over the Disturbance footprint. It is almost exclusively aerial and unlikely to regularly utilise terrestrial habitat within the Disturbance footprint, which would primarily be used for aerial foraging while moving through the Study area. The species primarily flies over dry or open habitats and are also found over treeless grassland and open farmland (DCCEEW 2025b), which occur within the Study area. The Project will result in the removal of up to 7.7 ha of remnant and high value regrowth woodland vegetation, which will not significantly alter suitable foraging and dispersal habitat for the species. Therefore, the species is at low risk of Project-related impacts from the construction phase of the Project. There are no significant threats listed for this species in Australia, with potential threats including habitat destruction and predation by feral animals (DCCEEW 2025b). However, risk of collision with overhead transmission lines should be considered for the operational phase as mortality due to collision is a general risk for all birds and bats. The Draft referral guideline for migratory birds (DoE 2015) states that an ecologically significant portion (1%) of the population is 1,000 individuals for this species. The Project is unlikely to cause injury or mortality from transmission line collision to this amount of individuals, given the likelihood of occurrence is only moderate, and they have not been recorded within the Study area for this Project and during the ecological surveys undertaken for other surrounding projects (ERM 2024, Greentape 2025, NGH 2019). There are also no listed significant migration routes for the species within inland Australia (DCCEEW 2025b). Additionally, controls within the EMP include identifying areas of the transmission line that are potentially of higher risk for bird collision, to determine where installation of diverters may be required, further reducing the risk of collision impact to bird species. Therefore, the species is at low risk of potential Project-related impacts during the operational phase. Given the species is a non-breeding migrant to Australia, the widespread distribution of the species, the generalist nature of their habitat preferences, and the low-risk of transmission line collision impact, the species is at low risk of potential Project-related impacts. An EPBC Act significant impact assessment is not required.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence	Risk of impact
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (Southern)	V	V	Recorded	The Project will clear up to 0.4 ha of potential breeding, roosting and foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon, including 0.3 ha of habitat suitable for breeding habitat and 0.1 ha of habitat suitable for foraging and roosting (not breeding). Additionally, 167.1 ha of habitat suitable for dispersal only will be impacted. This species was recorded during field surveys adjacent to the Study area and is at risk of Project-related impacts. **EPBC Act significant impact assessment has been undertaken, presented in Attachment G.** The assessment determined that the Project will not result in a significant impact on the Squatter Pigeon within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V	V, M	Moderate	The species may fly over the Disturbance footprint. It is almost exclusively aerial and unlikely to regularly utilise terrestrial habitat within the Disturbance footprint, which would be primarily used for aerial foraging while moving through the Study area. The species most often flies over wooded areas, as well as pastures and farmland. A flock of 35 birds and two lone individuals were recorded during surveys for the adjacent Banana Range Wind Farm (NGH 2019). The species was not recorded during ecological surveys for this Project or for other adjacent projects (ERM 2024, Greentape 2025). The Project will result in the removal of up to 7.7 ha of remnant and high value regrowth woodland vegetation, which will not significantly alter suitable foraging and dispersal habitat. No suitable roosting habitat is present within the Study area. Additionally, controls within the EMP include identifying areas of the transmission line that are potentially of higher risk for bird collision, to determine where installation of diverters may be required, further reducing the risk of collision impact to bird species. Therefore, the species is at low risk of Project-related impacts from the construction phase of the Project. The Conservation Advice for the species (TSSC 2019) states that the risk direct mortality from collision with overhead transmission lines is of low severity and affects a small number of birds. The Draft referral guideline for migratory birds (DoE 2015) states that an ecologically significant portion (1%) of the population is 100 individuals for this species. The Project is unlikely to cause injury or mortality from transmission line collision to this amount of individuals either in a single event or cumulatively. There are also no listed significant migration routes for the species within inland Australia (DCCEEW 2025b). Therefore, the species is at low risk of potential Project-related impacts during the operational phase.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence	Risk of impact
					Given the species is a non-breeding migrant to Australia, the widespread distribution of the species, the generalist nature of their habitat preferences, and the low-risk of transmission line collision impact, the species is at low risk of potential Project-related impacts. An EPBC Act significant impact assessment is not required.
Mammals					
Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	V	Moderate	The Project will clear up to 2.3 ha of potential roosting and foraging habitat for Corben's Long-eared Bat. Due to the loss of potential habitat, and the moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Disturbance footprint, this species may be at risk of Project-related impacts. **EPBC Act significant impact assessment has been undertaken, presented in Attachment G.** The assessment determined that the Project <u>will not</u> result in a significant impact on Corben's Long-eared Bat within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)	E	E	Moderate	The Project will clear up to 0.33 ha of potential denning and foraging habitat for the Greater Glider. Due to the loss of potential habitat, and the moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Disturbance footprint, this species may be at risk of Project-related impacts. **EPBC Act significant impact assessment has been undertaken, presented in Attachment G.** The assessment determined that the Project <u>will not</u> result in a significant impact on the Greater Glider within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	Moderate	The Project will clear up to 0.3 ha of potential denning and foraging habitat for the Yellow-bellied Glider. Additionally, 0.03 ha of habitat suitable for dispersal only will be impacted. Due to the loss of potential habitat, and the moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Disturbance footprint, this species may be at risk of Project-related impacts. **EPBC Act significant impact assessment has been undertaken, presented in Attachment G.** The assessment determined that the Project <u>will not</u> result in a significant impact on the Yellow-bellied Glider within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.

Scientific name	Common name	NC Act	EPBC Act	Likelihood of occurrence	Risk of impact
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala (combined Qld, NSW, ACT)	E	E	Moderate	Approximately 7.6 ha[1] of breeding, foraging, and dry season refugia habitat for the Koala will be impacted by the Project. Despite fauna survey efforts including nocturnal spotlighting over two seasonal survey events, and 6.6 hours of thermal drone coverage over 216 ha, the species was not recorded. Although the Project will result in the permanent impact to 7.6 ha of potential Koala habitat suitable for breeding, foraging and climate refugia (dry season habitat), habitat of similar or better quality is widely available in the local area, such as in the Belmont State Forest. The Project will impact 159.8 ha of dispersal habitat for the Koala, comprising shrubland or grassland with emergent Koala food trees, shelter or paddock trees located in areas that provide corridors for movement and connectivity to areas that support Koala lifecycle requirements. Disturbance to dispersal habitat is not considered significant as the linear design of the Project will still allow for Koala habitat across the landscape (thus retaining its dispersal functionality). The proposed transmission structures, overhead lines and access tracks will not reduce the ability of Koalas to disperse through the landscape. Therefore, the species is at risk of Project-related impacts to 0.5 ha of primary habitat (inc. climate refugia – dry season habitat) and 7.2 ha of secondary habitat that is utilised by the species for breeding and foraging, total of 7.6 ha of impact. **EPBC Act significant impact assessment has been undertaken, presented in Attachment G.** The assessment determined that the Project will not result in a significant impact to the Koala, within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.

Table key: E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, SCL = Special Least Concern; M = Migratory, Ma = Marine

Table notes: 1: The non-rounded Disturbance footprint area is 7.17 ha breeding and foraging, and 0.47 ha climate refugia, totalling 7.6 ha for these two habitat types. However once both numbers are rounded up, a rounding error occurs. This report assesses the impact to the more accurate non-rounded numbers, being a total of 7.6 ha for these two combined habitat types.

With consideration of the Project avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures, the significant impact assessments undertaken for known or potentially occurring MNES, determined that the Project will not result in a significant residual impact on MNES threatened species within the meaning of the Significant Impact Guidelines (refer Attachment G).

While the Project would result in the removal of 7.6 ha of Koala habitat suitable for breeding, foraging and climate refugia (dry season habitat), that meets the criteria of habitat critical to the survival of the Koala, it was determined that this will not result in a significant impact to the Koala on the basis that:

- The vegetation removal is not significant when considering the small scale (7.6 ha) and low impact nature (linear transmission line) of the proposed action. The Project will not result broad scale clearing of entire habitat patches but rather removes small sections of vegetation from the edges of habitat that is highly disturbed with a patchy distribution.
- No Koalas or evidence of Koalas were recorded within the Study area during targeted surveys, and the Disturbance footprint is likely to only occasionally support individuals at low densities and not a local population of the species. This habitat utilisation level is consistent with the finding from three other local Koala assessments prepared for the Theodore Wind Farm (ERM 2024), Dawson Wind Farm (GreenTape 2025) and Banana Range Wind Farm (NGH 2019).
- The nature of the proposed action is linear, associated with overhead transmission lines. As such, it does not create movement barriers for the Koala or fragmentation of habitat and will not prevent species dispersal through the landscape. No additional impacts are likely to result from the operational phase of the Project once the construction phase is complete.
- The scale and circumstantial nature of the impact is minor (7.6 ha) within the context of the wider regional habitat availability, with the Disturbance footprint connected to >800 km^2 of higher quality habitat within the region.

9.2 Matters of State Environmental Significance

The Project will be subject to a MID approval process and is therefore not a prescribed activity listed under Schedule 1 of the EO Regulation. As such Significant Residual Impact Assessments under the EO Act are not required. Regardless, the avoid, minimise and mitigate hierarchy will be followed.

9.2.1 Regulated vegetation

The Disturbance footprint is approximately 167.4 ha of which approximately 7.7 ha consists of field verified regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) and associated habitats. The removal of these vegetation communities and associated habitats may result in permanent residual impacts.

The extent of regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems) and non-remnant area within the Disturbance footprint is presented in Table 9.2. All of the impact remnant and regrowth regional ecosystems are classified as Least Concern under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) and are therefore not MSES. No Endangered or Of Concern remnant or high value regrowth regional ecosystems are located within the Disturbance footprint.

Table 9.2 Extent of project-related impacts to field verified regulated vegetation (regional ecosystems)

Regional ecosystem	VM Act status	Disturbance footprint (ha)
Remnant 11.3.6 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains	Least concern	0.1
Remnant 11.3.25 – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca* spp. on fringing banks	Least concern	0.3
Remnant 11.3.25d – *Melaleuca bracteata* open forest with vine thicket understorey on fringing alluvium and levees	Least concern	0.1
Remnant 11.12.1 – *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland with *Corymbia erythrophloia* on igneous hills	Least concern	6.1
HVR 11.12.1 – Sparse open *Eucalyptus crebra* woodland on volcanic hills	Least concern	1.0
HVR 11.12.2 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* low open woodland on undulating igneous hills	Least concern	0.1

GBR riverine regrowth regulated vegetation (Category R) as well as regulated vegetation (defined watercourse) are also mapped within the Study area. The Disturbance footprint impacts 0.1 ha of mapped Category R – GBR riverine regrowth regulated vegetation adjacent to Castle Creek. Clearing of this vegetation will comply with the Managing Category R regrowth vegetation: A self-assessable vegetation clearing code (Department of Natural Resources and Mines 2013). No other areas (Category A, B, C or R) within a defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse identified on the vegetation management and drainage feature map are located within the Disturbance footprint.

9.2.2 Threatened fauna species

A risk of impact assessment has been undertaken for fauna species listed under the NC Act, that are not also listed under the EPBC Act, with a moderate or higher likelihood of occurring in Disturbance footprint, as presented in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Threatened fauna species listed under the NC Act, recorded or with a moderate or high likelihood of occurring in the Disturbance footprint, and risk of impact assessment

Species name	Common name	NC Act status	Likelihood of occurrence	Risk of impact
Mammals				
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	SLC	Recorded	The Project will impact 11.2 ha of foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat that is potentially suitable for the Short-beaked Echidna. Whilst this is a relatively large area, this common species is widespread throughout Australia and is a generalist, inhabiting a wide range of habitats. Additionally, the species would likely continue to use the area post-construction. It is unlikely the Project would lead to a significant impact. Furthermore, the Project falls under the MID approval process and is therefore not a prescribed activity listed under Schedule 1 of the EO Regulation. Therefore, Significant Residual Impact Assessments under the EO Act are not required for this species.

Species name	Common name	NC Act status	Likelihood of occurrence	Risk of impact
Reptiles				
Acanthophis antarcticus	Common Death Adder	V	Moderate	The Project will impact 0.1 ha of foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat that is potentially suitable for the Common Death Adder. At a landscape scale there are large areas of potentially suitable habitat retained within the Study area and a reduction of 0.1 ha is unlikely to significantly impact the species.
Strophurus taenicauda	Golden-tailed Gecko	NT	High	The Project will impact 7.2 ha of foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat that is potentially suitable for the Golden-tailed Gecko. Whilst this is a relatively large impact area, suitable habitat for the species is abundant in the Study area with 520.3 ha being retained in the Study area. The Golden-tailed Gecko is listed as Near Threatened under the NC Act and therefore no Significant Residual Impact Assessments are required for this species. Nonetheless, it is recommended that impact mitigation strategies outlined in Section 8 are applied to the Project to reduce impacts to this species.

Table key: V = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, SLC= Special least concern.

9.2.3 Waterway for waterway barrier works

Various mapped waterways for waterway barrier works are present within the Project are including:

- Moderate (amber): Sawpit Creek, Ten Mile Creek, Camp Oven Creek, Nine Mile Creek
- High (red): Banana Creek, Lonesome Creek
- Major (purple): Castle Creek.

Off-easement access tracks intersect Orange Creek in the north, which is a low (green) waterway for waterway barrier works.

Where the proposed work will impact these watercourses through the installation of temporary or permanent waterway barriers, a Waterway Barrier Works Permit will be required from the Department of Primary Industries (DPI), unless Project exemptions apply under the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

9.3 Impact mitigation and management

To avoid unnecessary impacts upon native vegetation and species' habitats throughout the construction phase of the Project, the impact mitigation and management measures listed in Section 8 will need to be considered and developed prior to construction and applied during construction. These include:

- implementation of a low-risk SMP
- implementation of a high-risk SMP for:
  - Short-beaked Echidna
  - Squatter Pigeon
  - Corben's Long-eared Bat
  - Greater Glider
  - Yellow-bellied Glider
  - Common Death Adder
  - Golden-tailed Gecko
  - Least concern (colonial breeder) microbats
- undertake clearing works in accordance with the State Government's Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 (Koala Plan)
- pre-clearances surveys and vegetation clearing and fauna spotter/catcher procedures
- weed control
- erosion and sediment control
- dust suppression
- noise and lighting controls
- water quality control.

It is recommended that the above mitigation measures be included in the relevant sub plans of the EMP.

10 Conclusions and recommendations

This ecological assessment has identified the results of the desktop assessment and field verification survey relating to MNES and MSES recorded, or predicted to potentially occur, in the Study area and Disturbance footprint. In line with Powerlink's hierarchy of management principles for impact mitigation, development of the Disturbance footprint has avoided impacting remnant vegetation and habitats to the greatest extent. This has been achieved by incorporating design measures such as miro-siting of infrastructure (i.e. locating structures outside of remnant vegetation and habitat area) and scalloping or spanning over sensitive vegetation and habitats. This extensive design mitigation process has reduced direct Project-related impacts by 234.3 ha. The total Disturbance footprint of the Project is 167.4 ha of which 7.7 ha is associated with remnant and HVR vegetation and 159.7 ha with non-remnant areas.

10.1 Project-related impacts

10.1.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

Due to the risk of Project-related impacts, EPBC Act Significant Impact Assessments were conducted for the following MNES:

- Five Endangered or Vulnerable fauna species listed under the EPBC Act:
  - Koala (combined Queensland, NSW and ACT) (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) – Endangered
  - Greater Glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) – Endangered
  - Squatter Pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) – Vulnerable
  - Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) – Vulnerable
  - Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) – Vulnerable.

The significant impact assessments determined that the Project would not result in a significant impact to the Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon, Corben's Long-eared Bat and Yellow-bellied Glider, within the meaning of the Significant Impact Guidelines (refer Attachment G). Although it was determined that no significant Project-related impacts were likely, these five MNES are currently included in EPBC Act Referrals for significant infrastructure projects within the immediate Locality.

Other MNES assessed as having a moderate likelihood of occurring in the Project area, but not at risk of Project related impacts, include:

- Threatened species with moderate or higher likelihood of occurring in the Study area:
  - Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*) – Migratory
  - White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – Vulnerable/Migratory
- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC – Endangered.

10.1.2 Matters of State Environmental Significance

The MSES that were assessed as having a moderate or higher likelihood of being present within the Disturbance footprint, that are not also MNES, include:

- Three fauna species:
  - Common Death Adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*), listed as Vulnerable under the NC Act.
  - Golden-tailed Gecko (*Strophurus taenicauda*), listed as Near Threatened under the NC Act.
  - Short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*), listed as Special Least Concern under the NC Act.

The Project will be subject to a MID and therefore not a prescribed activity listed under Schedule 1 of the EO Regulation. As such, Significant Residual Impact Assessments under the EO Act are not required.

10.2 Impact mitigation

Based on the outcomes of this ecological assessment, it is recommended the mitigation measures outlined in Section 8 are applied to the Project during the construction and operation of the Project.

Prior to construction commencing, Powerlink will need to prepare and gain DETSI approval for species management programs (SMPs), including:

- A generic Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places – low risk of impacts, relating to the tampering of breeding places for least concern fauna species
- A Species Management Program for tampering with animal breeding places – high risk of impacts for the following species listed as Endangered or Vulnerable under the NC Act and EPBC Act:
  - Short-beaked Echidna
  - Squatter Pigeon
  - Corben's Long-eared Bat
  - Greater Glider
  - Yellow-bellied Glider.
  - Common Death Adder
  - Golden-tailed Gecko
  - Least concern (colonial breeder) microbats.

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Attachment A

Desktop 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. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 10-Nov-2025

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

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

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	5
Listed Threatened Species:	36
Listed Migratory Species:	10

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 https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/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 Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	19
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

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

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	7
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

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.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	Community known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Coolibah - Black Box Woodlands of the Darling Riverine Plains and the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Weeping Myall Woodlands	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Falco hypoleucos](#) Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Gallinago hardwickii](#) Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Geophaps scripta scripta](#) Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Grantiella picta](#) Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Hirundapus caudacutus](#) White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda](#) Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern) [26027]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Rostratula australis](#) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Stagonopleura guttata](#) Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
[Turnix melanogaster](#) Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
MAMMAL			
[Dasyurus hallucatus](#) Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Nyctophilus corbeni](#) Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
[Petauroides volans](#)			
Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Petaurus australis australis](#)			
Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature 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]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Pteropus poliocephalus](#)			
Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
[Arthraxon hispidus](#)			
Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Cadellia pentastylis](#)			
Ooline [9828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Cossinia australiana](#)			
Cossinia [3066]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Dichanthium queenslandicum](#)			
King Blue-grass [5481]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
[Dichanthium setosum](#)			
bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe](#)			
Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
[Polianthion minutiflorum](#)			
[82772]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Solanum dissectum [75720]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Solanum johnsonianum [84820]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Xerothamnella herbacea [4146]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Denisonia maculata Ornamental Snake [1193]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Egernia rugosa Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Elseya albagula Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle [81648]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rheodytes leukops Fitzroy River Turtle, Fitzroy Tortoise, Fitzroy Turtle, White-eyed River Diver [1761]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
SNAIL			
Adclarkia dawsonensis Boggomoss Snail, Dawson River Snail, Dawson Valley Snail [67458]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Migratory Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)			
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals				[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Theodore Wind Farm	2024/09842		Assessment	In buffer area only
Controlled action				
Construct and operate 447km high pressure gas transmission pipeline	2009/4976	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
ZeroGen Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant and CO2 Capture, Transport and Storage	2009/5195	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Banana Range Wind Farm, near Biloela, Qld	2019/8503	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Surat Basin Railway	2008/3944	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Theodore Solar Farm	2019/8588	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and 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

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

Where little information is available for a 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 detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

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

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

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

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-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
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-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.

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Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: All
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -24.6539
Longitude: 150.2993
Distance: 100
Email: vanessa.moscato@wsp.com
Date submitted: Friday 17 Jan 2025 11:27:15
Date extracted: Friday 17 Jan 2025 11:30:11

The number of records retrieved = 4165

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The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	cane toad	Y			578/6
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana alboguttata*	greenstripe frog		C		57/8
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana brevipes*	superb collared frog		C		20/4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana cultripes*	grassland collared frog		C		2/2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana novaehollandiae*	eastern snapping frog		C		23/5
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana verrucosa*	rough collared frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		252/8
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria chloris*	orange eyed treefrog		C		36
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		187/6
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		86
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria inermis*	bumpy rocketfrog		C		29/2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria kroombitensis*	Kroombit treefrog		CR	CE	676/20
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		161/11
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		30
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	emerald spotted treefrog		C		136/25
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rothii*	eastern laughing treefrog		C		33
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		186/21
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		309/5
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Adelotus brevis*	tusked frog		V		253/9
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes convexiusculus*	marbled frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes fletcheri*	barking frog		C		63/12
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		234/6
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes salmini*	salmon striped frog		C		69/1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		95/5
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		98/15
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		163/15
animals	amphibians	Microhylidae	*Austrochaperina sp.*			C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia deserticola*	chirping froglet		C		10
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia parinsignifera*	beeping froglet		C		20
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet		C		168/1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Mixophyes fasciolatus*	great barred frog		C		480
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne major*	great brown broodfrog		C		74/7
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne raveni*	copper backed broodfrog		C		256/5
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Taudactylus pleione*	Kroombit tinkerfrog		CR	CE	668/4
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		47/4
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia laevigata*	eastern gungan		C		9/6
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia rugosa*	chubby gungan		C		43/5
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia sp.*			C		3/1
animals	arachnids	Theraphosidae	*Selenocosmia crassipes*			C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza apicalis*	inland thornbill		C		3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		76/1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza lineata*	striated thornbill		C		119/8
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	yellow thornbill		C		136/5
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		261/9
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza reguloides*	buff-rumped thornbill		C		171/18

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone fusca*	western gerygone		C		30
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone levigaster*	mangrove gerygone		C		10
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone mouki*	brown gerygone		C		83/6
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		413/3
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone palpebrosa*	fairy gerygone		C		20/2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		66
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis citreogularis*	yellow-throated scrubwren		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		470/4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis magnirostra*	large-billed scrubwren		C		61/1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		439/9
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		38
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		57
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	grey goshawk		C		21
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		345
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		100
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		13
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus assimilis*	spotted harrier		C		11
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		70
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	red goshawk		E	E	17
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		136
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur indus*	brahminy kite		C		117/1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		423
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Hamirostra melanosternon*	black-breasted buzzard		C		4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	little eagle		C		20
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		C		14
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite		C		66
animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		41/1
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		355/1
animals	birds	Alaudidae	*Mirafra javanica*	Horsfield's bushlark		C		52
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		84
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo leachii*	blue-winged kookaburra		C		162/2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		941/2
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		219
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	red-backed kingfisher		C		17
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		165/1
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sordidus*	Torresian kingfisher		C		19
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal		C		173
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		364
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	northern mallard	Y			2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		640
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		158
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Biziura lobata*	musk duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		283

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		208
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		41
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	plumed whistling-duck		C		74
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	pink-eared duck		C		7
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Nettapus coromandelianus*	cotton pygmy-goose		C		76
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Nettapus pulchellus*	green pygmy-goose		C		2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Oxyura australis*	blue-billed duck		C		1
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Radjah radjah*	radjah shelduck		C		10
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Spatula rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		33
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		237
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		48
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Aerodramus terraereginae*	Australian swiftlet		C		2
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift		SL		6
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	36
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		306
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		191
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		158
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea sumatrana*	great-billed heron		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	Australasian bittern		E	E	1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		33
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Butorides striata*	striated heron		C		80
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		261
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		477
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta sacra*	eastern reef egret		C		26/4
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus dubius*	Australian little bittern		C		3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	black bittern		C		13
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		64
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus cinereus*	black-faced woodswallow		C		63/2
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	dusky woodswallow		C		31
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		129
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus minor*	little woodswallow		C		18/1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus personatus*	masked woodswallow		C		27
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus superciliosus*	white-browed woodswallow		C		19/1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		650
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		727/2
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		1105/5
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		916/4
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina graculina*	pied currawong (eastern Australia)		C		1
animals	birds	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	bush stone-curlew		C		64
animals	birds	Burhinidae	*Esacus magnirostris*	beach stone-curlew		V		18
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo		C		920/2
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella		C		51
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus banksii*	red-tailed black-cockatoo		C		119
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo		V		119
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus*	glossy black-cockatoo (northern)		V		126/6
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah		C		370

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel		C		205
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Zanda funerea*	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo		C		70
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina lineata*	barred cuckoo-shrike		C		1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina maxima*	ground cuckoo-shrike		C		16
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike		C		570/1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike		C		151
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird		C		217/3
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller		C		92
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller		C		48/1
animals	birds	Caprimulgidae	*Caprimulgus macrurus*	large-tailed nightjar		C		18
animals	birds	Casuariidae	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	emu		C		104
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	greater sand plover		V	V	4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius mongolus*	lesser sand plover		E	E	47
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius ruficapillus*	red-capped plover		C		303
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel		C		261/1
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel		C		24
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Pluvialis fulva*	Pacific golden plover		SL		42
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Pluvialis squatarola*	grey plover		V	V	7
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing		C		303
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)		C		237
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus tricolor*	banded lapwing		C		17
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork		C		46
animals	birds	Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma punctatum*	spotted quail-thrush		C		60
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola		C		142
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola juncidis laveryi*	zitting cisticola		C		1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Climacteris picumnus*	brown treecreeper		C		57/1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea*	white-throated treecreeper		C		192
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)		C		313/7
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Chalcophaps longirostris*	Pacific emerald dove		C		37
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Columba leucomela*	white-headed pigeon		C		32
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Columba livia*	rock dove	Y			26
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove		C		27
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove		C		373/1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove		C		566
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia sp.*			C		2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geophaps scripta*	squatter pigeon		C		17
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geophaps scripta scripta*	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)		V	V	156
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*	wonga pigeon		C		106
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Lopholaimus antarcticus*	topknot pigeon		C		49
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia phasianella*	brown cuckoo-dove		C		93/1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon		C		433
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing		C		58
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ptilinopus magnificus*	wompoo fruit-dove		C		66
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ptilinopus regina*	rose-crowned fruit-dove		C		42
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ptilinopus superbus*	superb fruit-dove		C		6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Spilopelia chinensis*	spotted dove	Y			6
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird		C		251/1
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	white-winged chough		C		203
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	*Struthidea cinerea*	apostlebird		C		390
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus bennetti*	little crow		C		1
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus coronoides*	Australian raven		C		194/1
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow		C		1334/2
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus sp.*			C		46
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo		C		274/3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo		C		76/2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo		C		37
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal		C		300
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo		C		61
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo		C		121/1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites minutillus*	little bronze-cuckoo		C		3
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites minutillus barnardi*	Eastern little bronze-cuckoo		C		10
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites osculans*	black-eared cuckoo		C		14
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cuculus optatus*	oriental cuckoo		SL		2
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel		C		213
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo		C		183
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird		C		421
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo		C		295
animals	birds	Diomedeidae	*Thalassarche cauta*	shy albatross		E	E	1/1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin		C		56/1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura punctulata*	nutmeg mannikin	Y			2
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia modesta*	plum-headed finch		C		81/2
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch		C		475/6
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Poephila cincta cincta*	black-throated finch (white-rumped subspecies)		E	E	1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Stagonopleura guttata*	diamond firetail		V	V	1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch		C		442/1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia guttata*	zebra finch		C		67
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus argus*	spotted nightjar		C		4
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar		C		65
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon		C		156
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel		C		269
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco hypoleucos*	grey falcon		V	V	2
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby		C		47
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon		C		62
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco subniger*	black falcon		C		7
animals	birds	Falcunculidae	*Falcunculus frontatus*	crested shrike-tit		C		6
animals	birds	Glareolidae	*Stiltia isabella*	Australian pratincole		C		1
animals	birds	Gruidae	*Antigone rubicunda*	brolga		C		111
animals	birds	Haematopodidae	*Haematopus fuliginosus*	sooty oystercatcher		C		7/1
animals	birds	Haematopodidae	*Haematopus longirostris*	Australian pied oystercatcher		C		193
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	white-backed swallow		C		6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow		C		203
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin		C		90
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin		C		154/1
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana		C		56
animals	birds	Laridae	*Anous minutus*	black noddy		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern		C		22
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	white-winged black tern		SL		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull		C		180/1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Gelochelidon macrotarsa*	Australian tern		SL		216
animals	birds	Laridae	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian tern		SL		285
animals	birds	Laridae	*Larus dominicanus*	kelp gull		C		1
animals	birds	Laridae	*Onychoprion fuscatus*	sooty tern		C		3
animals	birds	Laridae	*Sterna hirundo*	common tern		SL		31
animals	birds	Laridae	*Sternula albifrons*	little tern		SL		28
animals	birds	Laridae	*Thalasseus bengalensis*	lesser crested tern		C		2
animals	birds	Laridae	*Thalasseus bergii*	crested tern		SL		49
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark		C		9
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	rufous songlark		C		38/1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird		C		35/1
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Poodytes gramineus*	little grassbird		C		9
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren		C		70
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren		C		55/1
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti sensu lato*	variegated fairy-wren		C		104/2
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren		C		551/12
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus sp.*			C		2
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey		C		170
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	*Megapodius reinwardt*	orange-footed scrubfowl		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthagenys rufogularis*	spiny-cheeked honeyeater		C		62
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	eastern spinebill		C		149/3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	little wattlebird		C		4/2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		351/4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Conopophila rufogularis*	rufous-throated honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		615/4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Epthianura albifrons*	white-fronted chat		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Gavicalis fasciogularis*	mangrove honeyeater		C		26
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Gavicalis virescens*	singing honeyeater		C		32/3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus melanops*	yellow-tufted honeyeater		C		53/3
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichenostomus sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		481
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina flavigula*	yellow-throated miner		C		104
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		1287/5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanophrys*	bell miner		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		688/10
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga notata*	yellow-spotted honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		672/4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	brown-headed honeyeater		C		13/3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater		C		42/1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater (eastern)		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		200/6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela obscura*	dusky honeyeater		C		26
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		312/1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Nesoptilotis leucotis*	white-eared honeyeater		C		93/5
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		528/1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		763/4
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Phylidonyris niger*	white-cheeked honeyeater		C		7
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		215/2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater		C		46
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula penicillata*	white-plumed honeyeater		C		29
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		450
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Carterornis leucotis*	white-eared monarch		C		15
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		721
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch		C		52
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra alecto*	shining flycatcher		C		4
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	satin flycatcher		C		45
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	restless flycatcher		C		202
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		297/4
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch		C		23
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		138
animals	birds	Nectariniidae	*Cinnyris jugularis*	olive-backed sunbird		C		2
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		137/4
animals	birds	Oreoicidae	*Oreoica gutturalis*	crested bellbird		C		2
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		250/3
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		326/2
animals	birds	Orthonychidae	*Orthonyx temminckii*	Australian logrunner		C		1
animals	birds	Otididae	*Ardeotis australis*	Australian bustard		C		132
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		569/2
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla megarhyncha*	little shrike-thrush		C		116/2
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		256/5
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		729/6
animals	birds	Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*	eastern osprey		SL		77
animals	birds	Paradisaeidae	*Ptiloris paradiseus*	paradise riflebird		C		72/3
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	spotted pardalote		C		303/5
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus rubricatus*	red-browed pardalote		C		5
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		1310/1
animals	birds	Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	house sparrow	Y			91
animals	birds	Pedionomidae	*Pedionomus torquatus*	plains-wanderer		CR	CE	2
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		413
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		317/4
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Melanodryas cucullata*	hooded robin		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		154/3
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca flavigaster*	lemon-bellied flycatcher		C		2
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica goodenovii*	red-capped robin		C		20

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animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		46/1
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Tregellasia capito*	pale-yellow robin		C		2
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		368
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		87
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		264
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		150
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		12
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Pavo cristatus*	Indian peafowl	Y			7
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail		C		94/1
animals	birds	Pittidae	*Pitta versicolor*	noisy pitta		C		51
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus ocellatus plumiferus*	plumed frogmouth		V		3
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		286/1
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe		C		28
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	hoary-headed grebe		C		14
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		259/1
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*	white-browed babbler		C		2
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		385/2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		370/4
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	red-winged parrot		C		262
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Glossopsitta concinna*	musk lorikeet		C		4
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Lathamus discolor*	swift parrot		E	CE	1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	budgerigar		C		8
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Neophema pulchella*	turquoise parrot		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Northiella haematogaster*	blue bonnet		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Northiella haematogaster haematorrhoa*	blue bonnet (red-vented)		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		236/1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		729/4
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus palliceps*	pale-headed rosella (southern form)		C		3
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus elegans*	crimson rosella		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Psephotellus pulcherrimus*	paradise parrot		PE	EX	7/1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Psephotus haematonotus*	red-rumped parrot		C		4
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		520
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		1158/13
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		214/2
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Ailuroedus crassirostris*	green catbird		C		38/2
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Chlamydera maculata*	spotted bowerbird		C		73
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Chlamydera nuchalis*	great bowerbird		C		1
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*	satin bowerbird		C		99/6
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		20
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		79
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		204
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		40
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		107
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana fluminea*	Australian spotted crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Tribonyx ventralis*	black-tailed native-hen		C		4

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animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia pusilla*	Baillon's crake		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia tabuensis*	spotless crake		C		1
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt		C		295
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*	red-necked avocet		C		48
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		782/5
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		724/1
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		C		110
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted-snipe		E	E	4/1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		SL		27
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Arenaria interpres*	ruddy turnstone		V	V	6
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		V	V	77/1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris alba*	sanderling		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris canutus*	red knot		V	V	7
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris falcinellus*	broad-billed sandpiper		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris ferruginea*	curlew sandpiper		CR	CE	67
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris melanotos*	pectoral sandpiper		SL		2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris ruficollis*	red-necked stint		SL		151
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris tenuirostris*	great knot		V	V	15
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		V	V	31
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Heteroscelus sp.*					1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa lapponica baueri*	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit		E	E	196
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		E	E	8
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Numenius madagascariensis*	eastern curlew		CR	CE	306
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Numenius phaeopus*	whimbrel		SL		219
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa brevipes*	grey-tailed tattler		SL		62
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa glareola*	wood sandpiper		SL		1
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa incana*	wandering tattler		SL		3
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa nebularia*	common greenshank		E	E	85
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		SL		59
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Xenus cinereus*	terek sandpiper		V	V	46
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		473/1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox connivens*	barking owl		C		88
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		43
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Acridotheres tristis*	common myna	Y			3
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	common starling	Y			47/1
animals	birds	Sulidae	*Sula leucogaster*	brown booby		SL		1
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		94
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		186
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		27
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		251
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		214
animals	birds	Turdidae	*Zoothera heinei*	russet-tailed thrush		C		10
animals	birds	Turdidae	*Zoothera lunulata*	Bassian thrush		C		1
animals	birds	Turdidae	*Zoothera sp.*			C		1

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animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix maculosus*	red-backed button-quail		C		8
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix melanogaster*	black-breasted button-quail		V	V	22
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix pyrrhothorax*	red-chested button-quail		C		13
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix sp.*			C		5
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	painted button-quail		C		31
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix velox*	little button-quail		C		6
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		107
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto longimembris*	eastern grass owl		C		4
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto novaehollandiae*	masked owl		C		7
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto sp.*			C		1
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa*	sooty owl		C		17
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		627/2
animals	insects	Aeshnidae	*Anax papuensis*	Australian Emperor				6
animals	insects	Aeshnidae	*Austrogynacantha heterogena*	Australian duskhawker				1
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Agriocnemis pygmaea*	pygmy wisp				1
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura aurora*	aurora bluetail				3
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura heterosticta heterosticta*	common bluetail				3
animals	insects	Corduliidae	*Hemicordulia intermedia*	yellow-spotted emerald				1
animals	insects	Gomphidae	*Austroepigomphus praeruptus*	Twinspot Hunter				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Cephrenes trichopepla*	yellow palm-dart				3
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Dispar compacta*	barred skipper				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Hesperilla crypsigramma*	wide-brand sedge-skipper				3
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Hesperilla furva*	grey sedge-skipper				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Mesodina halyzia*	eastern iris-skipper				2
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Netrocoryne repanda repanda*	bronze flat (southern subspecies)				3
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Ocybadistes walkeri*	green grass-dart				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Ocybadistes walkeri sothis*	green grass-dart				5
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Parnara bada*	grey swift				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Pelopidas lyelli lyelli*	Lyell's swift				2
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Proeidosa polysema*	spinifex sand-skipper				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Suniana sunias rectivitta*	wide-brand grass-dart				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Taractrocera ina*	no-brand grass-dart				4
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Telicota colon argea*	pale-orange darter				2
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Toxidia peron*	dingy grass-skipper				3
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Toxidia thyrrhus*	dusky grass-skipper				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Trapezites eliena*	orange ochre				3
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Trapezites genevieveae*	ornate ochre				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Trapezites petalia*	black-ringed ochre				2
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Trapezites praxedes*	southern silver ochre				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Trapezites symmomus symmomus*	splendid ochre				2
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Crocothemis nigrifrons*	black-headed skimmer				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Diplacodes bipunctata*	wandering percher				7
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Diplacodes haematodes*	scarlet percher				7
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Hydrobasileus brevistylus*	water prince				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum caledonicum*	blue skimmer				14
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Pantala flavescens*	wandering glider				2

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animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Tramea loewii*	common glider				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Zyxomma elgneri*	short-tailed duskdarter				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Candalides cyprotus pallescens*	copper pencilled-blue				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Candalides erinus erinus*	small dusky-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Candalides hyacinthinus hyacinthinus*	varied dusky-blue				5
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Candalides sp.*					1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Catochrysops panormus platissa*	pale pea-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Catopyrops florinda halys*	speckled line-blue (southern subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Euchrysops cnejus cnidus*	spotted pea-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Famegana alsulus alsulus*	black-spotted grass-blue				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Jalmenus daemeli*	emerald hairstreak				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Jalmenus eubulus*	pale imperial hairstreak		V		25
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Jalmenus ictinus*	stencilled hairstreak				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Jalmenus sp.*					1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Lampides boeticus*	long-tailed pea-blue				3
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba berenice berenice*	large purple line-blue				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba biocellata biocellata*	two-spotted line-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Nesolycaena albosericea*	satin opal				36
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Ogyris olane*	broad-margined azure				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Paralucia pyrodiscus pyrodiscus*	fiery copper				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Prosotas dubiosa dubiosa*	purple line-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Psychonotis caelius taygetus*	small green-banded blue				3
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Theclinesthes miskini*					4
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Theclinesthes miskini miskini*	wattle blue (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Theclinesthes onycha capricornia*	cycad blue (northern subspecies)				3
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Zizeeria karsandra*	spotted grass-blue				2
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Zizina otis*					1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Zizina otis labradus*	common grass-blue (Australian subspecies)				18
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Zizula hylax attenuata*	dainty grass-blue				1
animals	insects	Megapodagrionidae	*Austroargiolestes icteromelas*	common flatwing				3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Acraea andromacha andromacha*	glasswing				28
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				13
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Cupha prosope*					2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Cupha prosope prosope*	bordered rustic (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus petilia*	lesser wanderer				34
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus plexippus*	monarch	Y			37
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Doleschallia bisaltide australis*	leafwing				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	common crow				38
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea tulliolus tulliolus*	purple crow				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Geitoneura acantha*	ringed xenica				19
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Heteronympha merope merope*	common brown				7
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypocysta adiante adiante*	orange ringlet				9
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypocysta metirius*	brown ringlet				4

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypocysta pseudirius*	grey ringlet				8
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypocysta sp.*					3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina nerina*	varied eggfly				14
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas sp.*					1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia orithya albicincta*	blue argus				20
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	meadow argus				31
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	evening brown				17
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis terminus terminus*	orange bush-brown				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Mynes geoffroyi guerini*	jezebel nymph				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Phaedyma shepherdi shepherdi*	white-banded plane (southern subspecies)				5
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala hamata hamata*	blue tiger				32
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa itea*	yellow admiral				3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa kershawi*	Australian painted lady				4
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Ypthima arctous arctous*	dusky knight				8
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Cressida cressida cressida*	clearwing swallowtail				22
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium choredon*	blue triangle				10
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium eurypylus*	pale triangle				3
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium eurypylus lycaon*	pale triangle				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Graphium macleayanum macleayanum*	Macleay's swordtail				1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus*					9
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				20
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio anactus*	dainty swallowtail				5
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio demoleus sthenelus*	chequered swallowtail				18
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio fuscus*					1
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Protographium leosthenes leosthenes*	four-barred swordtail				6
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Appias paulina ega*	yellow albatross				10
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Belenois java teutonia*	caper white				24
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona*	lemon migrant				19
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pyranthe crokera*	white migrant				16
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Cepora perimale*					10
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Cepora perimale scyllara*	caper gull (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias argenthona argenthona*	scarlet jezebel				9
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias nigrina*	black jezebel				5
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Elodina angulipennis*	southern pearl-white				3
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Elodina padusa*	narrow-winged pearl-white				3
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Elodina parthia*	striated pearl-white				11
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Elodina queenslandica*					1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Elodina sp.*					1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema alitha novaguineensis*	scalloped grass-yellow				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema brigitta australis*	no-brand grass-yellow				5
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe*	large grass-yellow				14
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema herla*	pink grass-yellow				3
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema smilax*	small grass-yellow				9
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema sp.*					1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Pieris rapae*	cabbage white	Y			4
animals	insects	Platycnemididae	*Nososticta solida*	orange threadtail				2
animals	insects	Synthemistidae	*Eusynthemis nigra xanthosticta*	black tigertail				5
animals	lobe-finned fishes	Ceratodontidae	*Neoceratodus forsteri*	Australian lungfish		V	V	9/1
animals	malacostracans	Palaemonidae	*Macrobrachium sp.*					1
animals	malacostracans	Parastacidae	*Cherax destructor*	common yabbie				6
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider		C		21
animals	mammals	Bovidae	*Bos sp.*	cattle	Y			360
animals	mammals	Bovidae	*Bos taurus*	European cattle	Y			47
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	dog	Y			52
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				48
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis sp.*		Y			12
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	red fox	Y			29
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus argentus*	silver-headed antechinus		E	E	114/10
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus flavipes flavipes*	yellow-footed antechinus (south-east Queensland)		C		18/1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Antechinus flavipes sensu lato*	yellow-footed antechinus		C		2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus hallucatus*	northern quoll		C	E	13
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	spotted-tailed quoll (southern subspecies)		E	E	2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Dasyurus sp.*			C		2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Planigale maculata*	common planigale		C		24/1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Planigale sp.*			C		1
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis macroura*	stripe-faced dunnart		C		2
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis murina*	common dunnart		C		21
animals	mammals	Delphinidae	*Sousa sahulensis*	Australian humpback dolphin		V		4
animals	mammals	Delphinidae	*Tursiops aduncus*	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin		C		2
animals	mammals	Delphinidae	*Tursiops sp.*	bottlenose dolphin		C		1
animals	mammals	Dugongidae	*Dugong dugon*	dugong		V		4
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	yellow-bellied sheathtail bat		C		69/4
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Taphozous australis*	coastal sheathtail bat		NT		3
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Taphozous sp.*			C		2
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Taphozous troughtoni*	Troughton's sheathtail bat		C		29
animals	mammals	Equidae	*Equus caballus*	horse	Y			153
animals	mammals	Felidae	*Felis catus*	cat	Y			79
animals	mammals	Hipposideridae	*Hipposideros semoni*	Semon`s leaf-nosed bat		E	V	4
animals	mammals	Leporidae	*Lepus europaeus*	European brown hare	Y			46
animals	mammals	Leporidae	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	rabbit	Y			77
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Lagorchestes conspicillatus*	spectacled hare-wallaby		C		1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		176/1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus sp.*			C		10
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus agilis*	agile wallaby		C		7
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby		C		53/4
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		137/3
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		57
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Osphranter robustus*	common wallaroo		C		26/1

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animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Petrogale herberti*	Herbert's rock-wallaby		C		132/14
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Petrogale sp.*			C		1/1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Thylogale stigmatica*	red-legged pademelon		C		2/1
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Thylogale thetis*	red-necked pademelon		C		5
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		198/1
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus australis*	little bent-wing bat		C		79/1
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	eastern bent-wing bat		C		61
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Austronomus australis*	white-striped freetail bat		C		32
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Chaerephon jobensis*	northern freetail bat		C		12
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus lumsdenae*	northern free-tailed bat		C		15
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus norfolkensis*	east coast freetail bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus petersi*	inland free-tailed bat		C		6
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus ridei*	eastern free-tailed bat		C		22
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus sp.*			C		54/3
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Hydromys chrysogaster*	water rat		C		40
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Melomys burtoni*	grassland melomys		C		9/1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Melomys cervinipes*	fawn-footed melomys		C		189/3
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Melomys sp.*			C		8
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	house mouse	Y			263/1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Pseudomys gracilicaudatus*	eastern chestnut mouse		C		18
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Pseudomys mimulus*	eastern delicate mouse		C		7
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Pseudomys patrius*	eastern pebble-mound mouse		C		10/2
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Pseudomys sp.*			C		4
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus fuscipes*	bush rat		C		26
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus rattus*	black rat	Y			25
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus tunneyi*	pale field-rat		C		3/1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Xeromys myoides*	water mouse		V	V	4
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	platypus		SL		21
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		34
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon sp.*			C		4
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Perameles nasuta*	long-nosed bandicoot		C		23/2
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus australis australis*	yellow-bellied glider (southern subspecies)		V	V	123/3
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		41
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus notatus*	Krefft's glider		C		51
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus sp.*			C		2
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum		C		106
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus sp.*			C		19
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		185/1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	140/1
animals	mammals	Potoroidae	*Aepyprymnus rufescens*	rufous bettong		C		108/4
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Petauroides volans*	greater glider		V	V	4
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Petauroides volans volans*	southern greater glider		E	E	247/1
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	common ringtail possum		C		16
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Nyctimene robinsoni*	eastern tube-nosed bat		C		15
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox		C		37

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animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	28
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus scapulatus*	little red flying-fox		C		35/3
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus sp.*	flying-fox		C		3
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Syconycteris australis*	eastern blossom bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Rhinolophidae	*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*	eastern horseshoe-bat		C		69/1
animals	mammals	Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	pig	Y			514
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		115
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's wattled bat		C		91/3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus morio*	chocolate wattled bat		C		30/1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus nigrogriseus*	hoary wattled bat		C		24/1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus picatus*	little pied bat		C		45/2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Myotis macropus*	large-footed myotis		C		29
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus bifax*	northern long-eared bat		C		59/1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus corbeni*	eastern long-eared bat		V	V	2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	lesser long-eared bat		C		31
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus gouldi*	Gould's long-eared bat		C		58
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus sp.*			C		17
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Phoniscus papuensis*	golden-tipped bat		C		35/2
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scoteanax rueppellii*	greater broad-nosed bat		C		20
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens balstoni*	inland broad-nosed bat		C		7
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens greyii*	little broad-nosed bat		C		44/4
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens orion*	south-eastern broad-nosed bat		C		6
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens sanborni*	northern broad-nosed bat		C		5
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens sp.*			C		39/5
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens sp. (Parnaby)*	central-eastern broad-nosed bat		C		6
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus baverstocki*	inland forest bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus pumilus*	eastern forest bat		C		87/3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus sp.*			C		5
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus troughtoni*	eastern cave bat		C		54/4
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Vespadelus vulturnus*	little forest bat		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis agassizii*	Agassiz's glassfish				88/8
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis sp.*					4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel				29
animals	ray-finned fishes	Apogonidae	*Glossamia aprion*	mouth almighty				29/2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ariidae	*Neoarius graeffei*	blue catfish				231/2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus marjoriae*	silverstreak hardyhead				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*	flyspecked hardyhead				70/7
animals	ray-finned fishes	Belonidae	*Strongylura krefftii*	freshwater longtom				16
animals	ray-finned fishes	Centropomidae	*Lates calcarifer*	barramundi				5
animals	ray-finned fishes	Clupeidae	*Nematalosa erebi*	bony bream				1453/8
animals	ray-finned fishes	Cyprinidae	*Carassius auratus*	goldfish	Y			13
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris compressa*	empire gudgeon				38
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				14
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris klunzingeri*	western carp gudgeon				43/1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris sp.*					4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris species 1*	Midgley's carp gudgeon				47

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animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Mogurnda adspersa*	southern purplespotted gudgeon				33/3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Oxyeleotris aruensis*	Aru gudgeon				29
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Oxyeleotris lineolata*	sleepy cod				45/2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon grandiceps*	flathead gudgeon				17/1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon macrostomus*	dwarf flathead gudgeon				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Gobiidae	*Redigobius bikolanus*	speckled goby				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Kuhliidae	*Kuhlia rupestris*	jungle perch				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Lutjanidae	*Lutjanus argentimaculatus*	mangrove jack				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Megalopidae	*Megalops cyprinoides*	oxeye herring				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia duboulayi*	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				28
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia sp.*					1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia splendida splendida*	eastern rainbowfish				94/12
animals	ray-finned fishes	Mugilidae	*Mugil cephalus*	sea mullet				9
animals	ray-finned fishes	Osteoglossidae	*Scleropages leichardti*	southern saratoga				255/5
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	*Macquaria ambigua*	golden perch				177/3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Percichthyidae	*Macquaria novemaculeata*	Australian bass				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Neosilurus hyrtlii*	Hyrtl's catfish				146/2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Porochilus rendahli*	Rendahl's catfish				4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Tandanus tandanus*	freshwater catfish				82/1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Poeciliidae	*Gambusia holbrooki*	mosquitofish	Y			37
animals	ray-finned fishes	Poeciliidae	*Poecilia reticulata*	guppy	Y			3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Pseudomugilidae	*Pseudomugil signifer*	Pacific blue eye				21/4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Retropinnidae	*Retropinna semoni*	Australian smelt				9
animals	ray-finned fishes	Scatophagidae	*Scatophagus argus*	spotted scat				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Sparidae	*Acanthopagrus australis*	yellowfin bream				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Amniataba percoides*	barred grunter				83/2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Bidyanus bidyanus*	silver perch		E	E	11
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Hephaestus fuliginosus*	sooty grunter				5
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	spangled perch				98/2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Scortum hillii*	leathery grunter				58/4
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Terapon jarbua*	crescent grunter				1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Chlamydosaurus kingii*	frilled lizard		C		22
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		47/3
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora nobbi*	nobbi		C		24
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora sp.*			C		2
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		112/1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		49/2
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Antaresia maculosa*	spotted python		C		37
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Antaresia sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Aspidites melanocephalus*	black-headed python		C		38
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		76
animals	reptiles	Carphodactylidae	*Nephrurus asper*	spiny knob-tailed gecko		C		8/2
animals	reptiles	Carphodactylidae	*Saltuarius salebrosus*	rough-throated leaf-tailed gecko		C		23/6
animals	reptiles	Carphodactylidae	*Underwoodisaurus milii*	thick-tailed gecko		C		46/5
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina expansa*	broad-shelled river turtle		C		17

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animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		23/1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Elseya albagula*	white-throated snapping turtle		CR	CE	20/1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii krefftii*	Krefft's river turtle		C		80/1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle		C		3
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Rheodytes leukops*	Fitzroy River turtle		E	E	6/1
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Wollumbinia latisternum*	saw-shelled turtle		C		16
animals	reptiles	Cheloniidae	*Caretta caretta*	loggerhead turtle		E	E	1
animals	reptiles	Cheloniidae	*Chelonia mydas*	green turtle		V	V	13
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		43/3
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		94/1
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		47/3
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Amalosia jacovae*	clouded gecko		C		12/5
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Amalosia queenslandia*	Queensland zigzag gecko		C		63/2
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Amalosia rhombifer sensu lato*	zigzag velvet gecko		C		13
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Amalosia robusta*	robust velvet gecko		C		41/2
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Diplodactylus vittatus*	wood gecko		C		66/9
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Lucasium steindachneri*	Steindachner's gecko		C		4/2
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Oedura monilis sensu lato*	ocellated velvet gecko		C		13
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Oedura sp.*			C		3
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Oedura tryoni*	southern spotted velvet gecko		C		122/9
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Strophurus taenicauda*	golden-tailed gecko		NT		28/6
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Strophurus williamsi*	soft-spined gecko		C		4
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Acanthophis antarcticus*	common death adder		V		11
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Brachyurophis australis*	coral snake		C		7/3
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake		C		5/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis squamulosus*	golden crowned snake		C		9
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cryptophis boschmai*	Carpentaria whip snake		C		9/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cryptophis nigrescens*	eastern small-eyed snake		C		70/5
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia psammophis*	yellow-faced whipsnake		C		35/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia torquata*	collared whipsnake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia vestigiata*	lesser black whipsnake		C		13/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Denisonia maculata*	ornamental snake		V	V	14/3
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina barnardi*	yellow-naped snake		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		14/2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina dunmalli*	Dunmall's snake		V	V	32/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Hemiaspis signata*	black-bellied swamp snake		C		12
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Hoplocephalus bitorquatus*	pale-headed snake		C		6/2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Hoplocephalus stephensii*	Stephens' banded snake		C		13
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Hydrophis elegans*	elegant sea snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Oxyuranus scutellatus*	coastal taipan		C		6
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis australis*	king brown snake		C		4/1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	red-bellied black snake		C		21
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja nuchalis sensu lato*	western brown snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		50/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Rhinoplocephalus sp.*					1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Suta dwyeri*	Dwyer's snake		C		4/2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Suta suta*	myall snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Vermicella annulata*	bandy-bandy		C		14/1
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra catenata*	chain-backed dtella		C		7
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra dubia*	dubious dtella		C		287/16
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra sp.*			C		2
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Gehyra versicolor*			C		6
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	house gecko	Y			3
animals	reptiles	Gekkonidae	*Heteronotia binoei*	Bynoe's gecko		C		302/10
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Delma sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Delma tincta*	excitable delma		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Delma torquata*	collared delma		V	V	7/1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's legless lizard		C		32/5
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Paradelma orientalis*	brigalow scaly-foot		C		79/5
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Pygopus schraderi*	eastern hooded scaly-foot		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus leuckartii*	two-clawed worm-skink		C		5/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		50/4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Bellatorias frerei*	major skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Calyptotis lepidorostrum*	cone-eared calyptotis		C		11/3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Calyptotis scutirostrum*	scute-snouted calyptotis		C		26/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Calyptotis sp.*			C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia munda*	shaded-litter rainbow-skink		C		35/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis*	open-litter rainbow skink		C		31
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia pectoralis sensu lato*			C		222/4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia rubigo*	orange-flanked rainbow skink		C		16
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia schmeltzii*	robust rainbow-skink		C		81/5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia sp.*			C		10
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia tetradactyla*	southern rainbow-skink		C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia vivax*	tussock rainbow-skink		C		73/3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia brachysoma*	northern bar-sided skink		C		19/4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia martini*	dark bar-sided skink		C		51/7
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia sokosoma*	stout bar-sided skink		C		2/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Concinnia tenuis*	bar-sided skink		C		56/11
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus australis*	inland snake-eyed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus metallicus*	metallic snake-eyed skink		C		10/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pannosus*	ragged snake-eyed skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus sensu lato*			C		1/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		240/8
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus virgatus sensu lato*			C		26
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus arcanus*	arcane ctenotus		C		42/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus eurydice*	brown-backed yellow-lined ctenotus		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus ingrami*	unspotted yellow-sided ctenotus		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus sp.*			C		8

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus		C		32/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	copper-tailed skink		C		54/3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cyclodomorphus gerrardii*	pink-tongued lizard		C		5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Egernia rugosa*	yakka skink		V	V	33
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Egernia striolata*	tree skink		C		12/3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eremiascincus fasciolatus*	narrow-banded sand swimmer		C		2/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eulamprus quoyii*	eastern water skink		C		69/11
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eulamprus sp.*			C		11
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Glaphyromorphus punctulatus*	fine-spotted mulch-skink		C		9
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis adonis*	diamond-shielded sunskink		C		11/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis amicula*	friendly sunskink		C		23
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis couperi*	plain-backed sunskink		C		13/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis delicata*	dark-flecked garden sunskink		C		53/6
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis guichenoti*	pale-flecked garden sunskink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lampropholis sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lerista fragilis*	eastern mulch slider		C		109/8
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lerista punctatovittata*	eastern robust slider		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lerista sp.*			C		4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lerista timida*	timid slider		C		3/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Liburnascincus mundivensis*	outcrop rainbow-skink		C		11
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Liopholis modesta*	eastern ranges rock-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		199/9
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus sp.*			C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Menetia greyii*	common dwarf skink		C		8/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Morethia boulengeri*	south-eastern morethia skink		C		43/2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Morethia sp.*			C		5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Morethia taeniopleura*	fire-tailed skink		C		71/6
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ophioscincus cooloolensis*	Cooloola snake-skink		C		4
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Praeteropus brevicollis*	short-necked worm-skink		C		7/1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Pygmaeascincus timlowi*	dwarf litter-skink		C		26/5
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Saiphos equalis*	three-toed skink		C		9
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*	eastern bluetongue		C		8
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios ligatus*	robust blind snake		C		2/2
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios nigrescens*	blackish blind snake		C		10/4
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios proximus*	proximus blind snake		C		3/2
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios sp.*			C		2
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios unguirostris*	claw-snouted blind snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Typhlopidae	*Anilios wiedii*	brown-snouted blind snake		C		7
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	sand monitor		C		15/3
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus panoptes*	yellow-spotted monitor		C		2
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus semiremex*	rusty monitor		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus sp.*	goanna		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus tristis*	black-tailed monitor		C		19/1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		130/6
animals	snails	Camaenidae	*Adclarkia dawsonensis*	boggomoss snail		E	CE	69
animals	uncertain	Indeterminate	*Indeterminate*	Unknown or Code Pending				344/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
bacteria	blue-green algae	Microcystaceae	*Gloeocapsa planctonica*			C		1/1
chromists	brown algae	Mesosporaceae	*Mesospora schmidtii*			C		1/1
chromists	brown algae	Sporochnaceae	*Sporochnus comosus*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Battarrea stevenii*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Calvatia lilacina*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Chlorophyllum molybdites*	green-spored parasol		C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Cyathus stercoreus*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Atheliaceae	*Dictyonema sericeum*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Bondarzewiaceae	*Heterobasidion araucariae*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Geastraceae	*Geastrum pectinatum*			C		1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Meripilaceae	*Antrodia*					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phanerochaetaceae	*Oxychaete cervinogilva*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Phanerochaetaceae	*Pulcherricium coeruleum*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	*Lentinus*					1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	*Loweporus tephroporus*			C		2/2
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	*Panus fasciatus*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	*Pycnoporus coccineus*			C		5/5
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	*Trametes hirsuta*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Polyporaceae	*Trametes lactinea*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Psathyrellaceae	*Psathyrella candolleana*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Schizophyllaceae	*Schizophyllum commune*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Sclerodermataceae	*Pisolithus albus*			C		1/1
fungi	arthoniomycetes	Chrysothricaceae	*Chrysothrix xanthina*			C		1/1
fungi	arthoniomycetes	Roccellaceae	*Cresponea plurilocularis*			C		2/2
fungi	dothideomycetes	Arthopyreniaceae	*Arthopyrenia cinereopruinosa*			C		1/1
fungi	dothideomycetes	Strigulaceae	*Strigula*					1/1
fungi	eurotiomycetes	Pyrenulaceae	*Anthracothecium macrosporum*			C		1/1
fungi	eurotiomycetes	Sphinctrinaceae	*Chaenothecopsis*					1/1
fungi	eurotiomycetes	Verrucariaceae	*Placidium pilosellum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Acarosporaceae	*Acarospora citrina*			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Amandinea punctata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia curatellae*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia disciformis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia spuria var. amblyogona*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia spuria var. spuria*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Buellia stellulata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Cratiria rutilantoides*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Diplotomma*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria applanata*			C		7/7
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria complicata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria confluens*			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria consimilis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Dirinaria picta*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Monerolechia badia*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Pyxine australiensis*			C		5/5

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fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Pyxine cocoes*			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Pyxine cognata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Pyxine microspora*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Caliciaceae	*Pyxine plumea*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Candelariaceae	*Candelaria concolor*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Cladia aggregata*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Cladia glaucolivida*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Cladia muelleri*			C		7/7
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Cladonia macilenta*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Cladonia rigida var. rigida*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Thysanothecium scutellatum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Coccocarpiaceae	*Coccocarpia dissecta*			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Coccocarpiaceae	*Coccocarpia palmicola*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Coenogoniaceae	*Coenogonium luteum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Collemataceae	*Collema*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Collemataceae	*Leptogium*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Collemataceae	*Leptogium austroamericanum*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Collemataceae	*Leptogium azureum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Collemataceae	*Leptogium marginellum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Collemataceae	*Leptogium wilsonii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Diploschistes actinostomus*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Diploschistes sp. (Callide H.Streimann 52528)*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Glyphis cicatricosa*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Graphis cincta*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Graphis streblocarpa*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Leiorreuma hypomelaenum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Thelotrema*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Haematommataceae	*Haematomma*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Haematommataceae	*Haematomma africanum*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Haematommataceae	*Haematomma collatum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Haematommataceae	*Haematomma infuscum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Haematommataceae	*Haematomma persoonii*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora*					2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora achroa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora caesiorubella*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora elatinoides*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora oreinoides*			C		5/5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora planaica*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora pseudargentata*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora pseudistera*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora pseudogangaleoides subsp. verdonii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora subimmersa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora tropica*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecidella buelliastrum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Lecidea*					2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Lecidea atromorio*			C		1/1

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fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Lecidea ochroleuca*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Lecidea sarcogynoides*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Lecidea terrena*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Paraporpidia leptocarpa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Porpidia albocaerulescens*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Letrouitiaceae	*Letrouitia corallina*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Letrouitiaceae	*Letrouitia coralloidea*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Letrouitiaceae	*Letrouitia flavocrocea*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Letrouitiaceae	*Letrouitia muralis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lobariaceae	*Pseudocyphellaria crocata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lobariaceae	*Pseudocyphellaria desfontainii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lobariaceae	*Sticta diversa*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lobariaceae	*Sticta marginifera*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Megalosporaceae	*Megalospora melanodermia*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Megalosporaceae	*Megalospora queenslandica*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ochrolechiaceae	*Ochrolechia africana*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pannariaceae	*Pannaria aenea*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Austroparmelina*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Bulbothrix isidiza*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Crespoa crozalsiana*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Flavoparmelia euplecta*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Flavoparmelia kantvilasii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Flavoparmelia rutidota*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Hypotrachyna heterochroa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Notoparmelia erumpens*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmelinopsis afrorevoluta*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema austrosinense*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema cristiferum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema eciliatum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema erubescens*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema gardneri*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema parahypotropum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema perlatum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema reticulatum*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema robustum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema subsumptum*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Parmotrema tinctorum*			C		5/5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Punctelia subflava*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Relicina clarkensis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Relicina limbata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea baileyi*			C		5/5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea bicolorata var. australiensis*			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea bismolliuscula*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea dasaea*			C		11/11
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea elata*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea himantodes*			C		5/5

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fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea molliuscula subsp. queenslandica*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea nidifica*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea roseola*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea rubicunda*			C		15/15
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea scabrida subsp. elegans*			C		7/7
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Usnea trichodeoides*			C		11/11
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia amplexula*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia antleriformis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia biloelensis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia calida*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia colensoides*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia diadeta*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia filsonii*			C		5/5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia flavescentireagens*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia hypoconstictica*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia incerta*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia iniquita*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia isidiigera*			C		7/7
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia juxtata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia loxodella*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia mexicana*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia mougeotina*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia neoquintaria*			C		7/7
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia numinbahensis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia rimalis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia rugulosella*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia spodochroa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia streimannii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia substrigosa*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia subtropica*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Parmeliaceae	*Xanthoparmelia thamnoides*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Lepra commutata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Lepra subventosa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria lophocarpa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria montpittensis*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria thiophaninica*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Pertusariaceae	*Pertusaria xanthoplaca*			C		6/6
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Heterodermia*					1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Heterodermia comosa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Heterodermia obscurata*			C		6/6
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Hyperphyscia adglutinata*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Phaeophyscia endococcinodes*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Physcia austrostellaris*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Physcia jackii*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Physcia phaeocarpa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Rinodina moziana*			C		1/1

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fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Rinodina moziana var. moziana*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Rinodina murrayi*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Rinodina oxydata*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Rinodina ramboldii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Rinodina substellulata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Placynthiaceae	*Placynthium nigrum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Bacidia raffii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Phyllopsora*					3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina confirmata*			C		12/12
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina exiguella*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina inflata*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina inflata subsp. perpusilla*			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina luciae*			C		5/5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina nervulosa*			C		7/7
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina pacifica*			C		5/5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina peruviana*			C		4/4
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina subfraxinea*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina subfraxinea var. norstictica*			C		6/6
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramalinaceae	*Ramalina tenella*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramboldiaceae	*Ramboldia haematites*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramboldiaceae	*Ramboldia laeta*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Stereocaulaceae	*Lepraria jackii*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	*Caloplaca cinnabarina*			C		5/5
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	*Caloplaca crenulatella*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	*Caloplaca fraserensis*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	*Caloplaca queenslandica*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	*Caloplaca rexfilsonii*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	*Teloschistes flavicans*			C		2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Tephromelataceae	*Tephromela*					2/2
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Tephromelataceae	*Tephromela atra*			C		3/3
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Trapeliaceae	*Trapelia*					2/2
fungi	uncertain	Fungus	*Fungus*			C		5/5
plants	Charophyceae	Characeae	*Chara*					2/2
plants	Charophyceae	Characeae	*Nitella*					1/1
plants	Charophyceae	Characeae	*Nitella pseudoflabellata*			C		2/2
plants	Conjugatophyceae	Zygnemataceae	*Spirogyra communis*			C		1/1
plants	Conjugatophyceae	Zygnemataceae	*Zygnema cruciatum*			C		1/1
plants	Florideophyceae	Delesseriaceae	*Caloglossa leprieurii*			C		1/1
plants	Florideophyceae	Gracilariaceae	*Gracilaria verrucosa*			C		1/1
plants	Florideophyceae	Rhodomelaceae	*Bostrychia radicans*			C		1/1
plants	Florideophyceae	Rhodomelaceae	*Polysiphonia*					1/1
plants	Klebsormidiophyceae	Klebsormidiaceae	*Klebsormidium flaccidum*			C		2/2
plants	Ulvophyceae	Cladophoraceae	*Cladophora*					1/1
plants	Ulvophyceae	Trentepohliaceae	*Trentepohlia odorata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina*			C		2
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Avicennia marina subsp. australasica*			C		1

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plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Brunoniella acaulis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Brunoniella australis*	blue trumpet		C		86/10
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Dipteracanthus australasicus subsp. corynothecus*			C		10/7
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Graptophyllum*					1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Graptophyllum excelsum*			NT		4/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Graptophyllum spinigerum*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Harnieria hygrophiloides*	white karambal		C		10/6
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Hygrophila angustifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Hypoestes floribunda*			C		13/8
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Hypoestes floribunda var. floribunda*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Hypoestes floribunda var. pubescens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum tenellum*			C		14/6
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Pseuderanthemum variabile*	pastel flower		C		50/12
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Rostellularia adscendens*			C		40/4
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Rostellularia adscendens subsp. adscendens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Rostellularia adscendens var. adscendens*			C		7/2
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Rostellularia adscendens var. hispida*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Rostellularia obtusa*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Ruellia simplex*		Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Thunbergia alata*	black-eyed Susan	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Acanthaceae	*Xerothamnella herbacea*			E	E	26/15
plants	land plants	Agavaceae	*Agave*		Y			3
plants	land plants	Agavaceae	*Agave americana*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Agavaceae	*Agave americana var. americana*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Agavaceae	*Agave angustifolia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Agavaceae	*Furcraea foetida*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Carpobrotus*					1
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*	sea purslane		C		1
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Sesuvium portulacastrum subsp. portulacastrum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Tetragonia tetragonoides*	New Zealand spinach		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Trianthema portulacastrum*	black pigweed	Y			7/4
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Trianthema triquetrum*	red spinach		C		5/1
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Zaleya galericulata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Zaleya galericulata subsp. galericulata*			C		8/7
plants	land plants	Alismataceae	*Caldesia oligococca*			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Alismataceae	*Damasonium minus*	starfruit		SL		6/6
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera*			C		37/18
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera*					1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera brasiliana*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera denticulata*	lesser joyweed		C		13/6
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera denticulata var. denticulata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera denticulata var. micrantha*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera nana*	hairy joyweed		C		20/6
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera nodiflora*	joyweed		C		6/4
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera pungens*	khaki weed	Y			18/17
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus*					1

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plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus hybridus*	redshank	Y			1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus retroflexus*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus spinosus*	needle burr	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus viridis*	green amaranth	Y			14/13
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Deeringia amaranthoides*	redberry		C		17/11
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Deeringia arborescens*	climbing deeringia		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Gomphrena celosioides*	gomphrena weed	Y			26/20
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Guilleminea densa*	small matweed	Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Nyssanthes diffusa*	barbed-wire weed		C		11/5
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Nyssanthes erecta*			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus psilorhachis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus semilanatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum*					4
plants	land plants	Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum flaccidum*	Murray lily		SL		3/2
plants	land plants	Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum pedunculatum*	river lily		SL		1
plants	land plants	Amaryllidaceae	*Proiphys cunninghamii*	Moreton Bay lily		SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Amaryllidaceae	*Zephyranthes carinata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Amaryllidaceae	*Zephyranthes drummondii*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Euroschinus falcata var. angustifolia*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Euroschinus falcata var. falcata*			C		10/8
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Mangifera indica*	mango	Y			1
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Pleiogynium timorense*	Burdekin plum		C		72/2
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Schinus molle var. areira*	pepper tree	Y			6/4
plants	land plants	Anacardiaceae	*Schinus terebinthifolius*		Y			13/10
plants	land plants	Aneuraceae	*Riccardia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	*Huberantha nitidissima*			C		19/2
plants	land plants	Annonaceae	*Melodorum leichhardtii*			C		69/8
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Actinotus gibbonsii*	dwarf flannel flower		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Actinotus periculosus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Apium prostratum*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Centella asiatica*			C		41/7
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Cyclospermum leptophyllum*		Y			16/12
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Daucus glochidiatus*	Australian carrot		C		8/8
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Eryngium paludosum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Eryngium plantagineum*	long eryngium		C		7/6
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Platysace ericoides*	heath platysace		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Platysace lanceolata*			C		13/9
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Platysace linearifolia*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Apiaceae	*Xanthosia pilosa*	woolly xanthosia		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Alstonia constricta*	bitterbark		C		81/14
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Alyxia magnifolia*			C		12/3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Alyxia ruscifolia*			C		83/7
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Alyxia sharpei*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Araujia sericifera*	white moth vine	Y			4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Asclepias curassavica*	red-head cottonbush	Y			35/22
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Carissa ovata*	currantbush		C		108/13

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plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Cascabela thevetia*	yellow oleander	Y			10/10
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Catharanthus roseus*	pink periwinkle	Y			9/7
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Cerbera dumicola*			NT		5/5
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*	rubber vine	Y			31/9
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum viminale*			C		8
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum viminale subsp. australe*			C		8
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Cynanchum viminale subsp. brunonianum*			C		24/17
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*	narrow-leaved cotton bush	Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*	balloon cottonbush	Y			62/19
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Gymnanthera oblonga*			C		4/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Gymnema pleiadenium*			C		15/7
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Hoya australis*			C		54
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Hoya australis subsp. australis*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia brevis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia lloydii*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia micradenia*			C		25/8
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia microlepis*			C		19/9
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia rostrata*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia viridiflora*			C		8
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Leichhardtia viridiflora subsp. viridiflora*			C		14/6
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Marsdenia*					3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Melodinus*					1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Melodinus australis*	southern melodinus		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Nerium oleander*	oleander	Y			1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia*					8
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia brisbanensis*	broad-leaved monkey vine		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia eucalyptophylla*	gargaloo		C		10/3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia kroombitensis*			V		10/10
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia lanceolata*	northern silkpod		C		36/16
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia larcomensis*			V	V	7/7
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia latifolia*	green-leaved silkpod		C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia leichhardtii*	black silkpod		C		19/9
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia lilacina*	crisped silkpod		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia longipetiolata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia paulforsteri*			C		23/9
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia plaesiophylla*			C		8/3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia rotata*	veinless silkpod		C		11/4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia straminea*	monkey rope		C		20/2
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia velutina*	hairy silkpod		C		32/4
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Parsonsia ventricosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Rauvolfia tetraphylla*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Secamone elliptica*			C		51/12
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Tabernaemontana pandacaqui*	banana bush		C		1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum carnosum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum grandiflorum*			C		3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum ovatum*			C		21/8

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plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	*Vincetoxicum polyanthum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Aponogetonaceae	*Aponogeton queenslandicus*			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Alocasia brisbanensis*			C		2
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Gymnostachys anceps*	settler's flax		C		22/7
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Landoltia punctata*			C		8/2
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Lemna aequinoctialis*	common duckweed		C		6/3
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Pistia stratiotes*	water lettuce	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Syngonium podophyllum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Araceae	*Typhonium brownii*	black arum lily		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha*					7/2
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha biddulphiana*			C		16/16
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha brachyandra*			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha cordata*			C		27/18
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha intermedia*			C		9
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha longifolia*	star hair bush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Astrotricha umbrosa*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Cephalaralia cephalobotrys*	climbing panax		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Heptapleurum actinophyllum*			C		4
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle*					1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle acutiloba*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle fontana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle tripartita*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Hydrocotyle verticillata*	shield pennywort		C		19/3
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Polyscias elegans*	celery wood		C		42/3
plants	land plants	Araliaceae	*Trachymene procumbens*	creeping wild parsnip		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Araucariaceae	*Araucaria cunninghamii*	hoop pine		C		14
plants	land plants	Araucariaceae	*Araucaria cunninghamii var. cunninghamii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	Alexandra palm		C		1
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*	piccabeen palm		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Livistona*					5
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Livistona decora*			SL		4
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Livistona nitida*			NT		27/18
plants	land plants	Arecaceae	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	Queen palm	Y			2
plants	land plants	Argophyllaceae	*Argophyllum nullumense*	silver leaf		C		4/2
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia elegans*	calico-flower	Y			17/9
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia meridionalis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia meridionalis subsp. centralis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia pubera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aristolochiaceae	*Aristolochia thozetii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	ground asparagus	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus africanus*	ornamental asparagus	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus plumosus*	feathered asparagus fern	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Asparagaceae	*Asparagus racemosus*	native asparagus		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine semibarbata*	wild onion		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine vagans*	bulbine lily		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium*					2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium attenuatum*	walking fern		C		7
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium attenuatum var. attenuatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium attenuatum x Asplenium paleaceum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium australasicum*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium carnarvonense*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium flabellifolium*	necklace fern		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium paleaceum*	scaly asplenium		C		8/3
plants	land plants	Aspleniaceae	*Asplenium subglandulosum subsp. subglandulosum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	star burr	Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Acmella grandiflora var. brachyglossa*			C		11/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Adenostemma lavenia*			C		25
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Adenostemma lavenia var. lavenia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Adenostemma macrophyllum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratum*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratum conyzoides*	billygoat weed	Y			11/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratum conyzoides subsp. conyzoides*		Y			6/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ageratum houstonianum*	blue billygoat weed	Y			16/6
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Apowollastonia spilanthoides*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Asteraceae*					1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Baccharis halimifolia*	groundsel bush	Y			10/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Bidens alba var. radiata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Bidens bipinnata*	bipinnate beggar's ticks	Y			11/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Bidens biternata*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Bidens pilosa*		Y			31/8
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Blumea axillaris*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Blumea saxatilis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome*					2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome basaltica*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome chrysoglossa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome microcarpa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome paludicola*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome vegrandis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome whitei*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis*					1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis cuneata*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis cuneifolia*	burr daisy		C		24/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis dentex*	white burr daisy		C		21/18
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis hispidula*	bogan flea		C		4/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis lappulacea*	yellow burr daisy		C		16/11
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis squamigera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calyptocarpus vialis*	creeping cinderella weed	Y			14/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Camptacra barbata*			C		14/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Carduus pycnocephalus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Carduus thoermeri*	nodding thistle	Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Carthamus tinctorius*	safflower	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cassinia cinerea*			C		4/4

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plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cassinia laevis*			C		21
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cassinia laevis subsp. rosmarinifolia*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cassinia quinquefaria*			C		9/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cassinia straminea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis*	Maltese cockspur	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Centipeda borealis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Centipeda minima*			C		8/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Centipeda minima subsp. minima*			C		13/12
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Centipeda nidiformis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Centratherum punctatum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Centratherum riparium*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*	yellow buttons		C		44/18
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cirsium vulgare*	spear thistle	Y			18/14
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Coronidium cymosum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Coronidium glutinosum*			C		12/9
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Coronidium lanuginosum*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Coronidium oxylepis subsp. lanatum*			C		16/16
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Coronidium rupicola*			C		6/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Coronidium scorpioides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cotula australis*	common cotula		C		17/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	thickhead	Y			9/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cyanthillium cinereum*			C		84/22
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Eclipta platyglossa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Eclipta prostrata*	white eclipta	Y			26/17
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia*		Y			14
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia var. javanica*		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia var. sonchifolia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Erigeron bonariensis*		Y			15/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Erigeron pusillus*		Y			5/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Erigeron sumatrensis*		Y			19/7
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Euchiton japonicus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Euchiton sphaericus*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Flaveria trinervia*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gamochaeta americana*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gamochaeta calviceps*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gamochaeta pensylvanica*		Y			8/8
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gazania rigens*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Glossocardia bidens*	native cobbler's pegs		C		25/13
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gnaphalium polycaulon*		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gynura drymophila*			C		1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gynura drymophila var. drymophila*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Gynura drymophila var. glabrifolia*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Helianthus annuus*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Hemisteptia lyrata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris albiflora*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris glabra*	smooth catsear	Y			1/1

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plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Lactuca serriola forma serriola*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Lagenophora fimbriata*			V		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Lagenophora queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Lagenophora sublyrata*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Leiocarpa websteri*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Leuzea australis*			V	V	21/21
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Minuria integerrima*	smooth minuria		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia canescens*			C		20
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia canescens subsp. canescens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia canescens subsp. discolor*			C		19/19
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia gravis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia microphylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia rosmarinifolia*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia subspicata*			C		4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Olearia xerophila*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus cassinioides*			C		24/15
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*	white dogwood		C		12/7
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	parthenium weed	Y			20/14
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Peripleura bicolor*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Peripleura diffusa*			C		6/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Peripleura hispidula*			C		10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Peripleura hispidula var. hispidula*			C		9/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Peripleura hispidula var. setosa*			C		10/7
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Picris angustifolia subsp. carolorum-henricorum*			C		11/8
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pluchea xanthina*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Podolepis longipedata*	tall copper-wire daisy		C		10/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Podolepis neglecta*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Praxelis clematidea*		Y			15/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*	Jersey cudweed		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon*					1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon ciliosum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon intermedium*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon redolens*			C		27/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon serrulatum*			C		3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon serrulatum var. serrulatum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pterocaulon sphacelatum*	applebush		C		4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Pycnosorus globosus*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe anthemoides*	white paper daisy		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Rhodanthe polyphylla*			C		14/14
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Rutidosis crispata*			V		7/7
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Rutidosis glandulosa*			NT		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Rutidosis lanata*			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Rutidosis murchisonii*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Schkuhria pinnata*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio*					1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio bathurstianus*			C		3/3

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plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio bipinnatisectus*	Commonwealth weed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio brigalowensis*			C		25/25
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio prenanthoides*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio quadridentatus*	cotton fireweed		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio tenuiflorus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sigesbeckia orientalis*	Indian weed		C		27/13
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Silybum marianum*	variegated thistle	Y			3/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Solenogyne bellioides*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Soliva anthemifolia*	dwarf jo jo weed	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Soliva sessilis*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sonchus asper*	rough sowthistle	Y			7/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus*	common sowthistle	Y			25/17
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sphaeromorphaea australis*			C		10/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sphaeromorphaea subintegra*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Sphagneticola trilobata*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Symphyotrichum subulatum*		Y			29/6
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Synedrellopsis grisebachii*		Y			16/16
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Tagetes minuta*	stinking roger	Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Taraxacum officinale*	dandelion	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Thymophylla tenuiloba*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Tithonia diversifolia*	Japanese sunflower	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Tridax procumbens*	tridax daisy	Y			16/11
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Verbesina encelioides*	crownbeard	Y			6/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Verbesina encelioides var. encelioides*		Y			22/22
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia*					2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia dissecta*			C		1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia dissecta var. dissecta*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia dissecta var. hirta*			C		6/4
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia pustulata*			C		8/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia sulcata*	native daisy		C		24/11
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Xanthium occidentale*		Y			38/14
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Xanthium spinosum*	Bathurst burr	Y			10/10
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Xerochrysum bracteatum*	golden everlasting daisy		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Youngia japonica*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Zinnia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Zinnia peruviana*	wild zinnia	Y			18/13
plants	land plants	Aulacomniaceae	*Mesochaete undulata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Aytoniaceae	*Asterella drummondii*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Aytoniaceae	*Plagiochasma rupestre*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Balsaminaceae	*Impatiens walleriana*	balsam	Y			1
plants	land plants	Basellaceae	*Anredera cordifolia*	Madeira vine	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*	cat's claw creeper	Y			31/25
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Pandorea*					1/1
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Pandorea jasminoides*			C		7
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Pandorea pandorana*	wonga vine		C		67/10
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Pyrostegia venusta*		Y			1

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plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Tecoma stans var. stans*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Bignoniaceae	*Tecoma stans var. velutina*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum cartilagineum*	gristle fern		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum dissectum*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum lineare*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum medium*			SL		7/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum neohollandicum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum nudum*	fishbone water fern		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum orientale*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum patersonii subsp. patersonii*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum spinulosum*			SL		3/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum wattsii*	hard water fern		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Telmatoblechnum indicum*			SL		4/1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Buglossoides arvensis*	corn cromwell	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Cordia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Cordia dichotoma*			C		12/3
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Cynoglossum australe*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Echium plantagineum*	Paterson's curse	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Ehretia acuminata*			C		2
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Ehretia grahamii*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Ehretia membranifolia*	weeping koda		C		48/12
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Hackelia latifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Halgania brachyrhyncha*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*	blue heliotrope	Y			20/19
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium brachygyne*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium indicum*		Y			18/13
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium pauciflorum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum*			C		2
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Trichodesma zeylanicum var. zeylanicum*			C		6/5
plants	land plants	Brachytheciaceae	*Eurhynchium laevisetum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Braithwaiteaceae	*Braithwaitea sulcata*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	shepherd's purse	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Cardamine*					2
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Cardamine flexuosa*	wood bittercress	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Cardamine paucijuga*			C		4
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Erucastrum austroafricanum*		Y			8/7
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Lepidium africanum*	common peppercress	Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Lepidium bonariense*	Argentine peppercress	Y			25/24
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Lepidium didymum*		Y			4/3
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Lepidium virginicum*	Virginian peppercress	Y			5/4
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	wild radish	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Rapistrum rugosum*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Rorippa dietrichiana*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Rorippa eustylis*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Rorippa gigantea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium erysimoides*	smooth mustard	Y			2/2

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plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium irio*	london rocket	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium officinale*	hedge mustard	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Bryaceae	*Gemmabryum coronatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Bryaceae	*Rhodobryum graeffeanum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Bryaceae	*Rosulabryum billarderii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Bryaceae	*Rosulabryum subfasciculatum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Burseraceae	*Canarium australasicum*	mango bark		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Commersonia*					7/7
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Commersonia bartramia*	brown kurrajong		C		2
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Commersonia dasyphylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Commersonia leichhardtii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Hannafordia shanesii*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Lasiopetalum sp. (Coochin Hills L.S.Smith 14050)*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Melochia pyramidata*		Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia arborescens*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia collina*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia corollata*			C		41/26
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia hookeriana*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia impressa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Seringia lanceolata*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Byttneriaceae	*Waltheria indica*			C		8/5
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia imbricata*	devil's rope cactus	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia pallida*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Cylindropuntia tunicata*	chain-link cactus	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Harrisia martinii*		Y			3/2
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Hylocereus undatus*	night blooming cactus	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Opuntia*					36
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Opuntia monacantha*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Opuntia streptacantha*	cardona pear	Y			15/12
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Opuntia stricta*		Y			28/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Opuntia tomentosa*	velvety tree pear	Y			67/3
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Peniocereus serpentinus*	snake cactus	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Calymperaceae	*Syrrhopodon armatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Calypogeiaceae	*Calypogeia arguta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Isotoma axillaris*	australian harebell		SL		13/11
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia*					1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia anceps*			SL		5/2
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia browniana*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia concolor*			SL		7/4
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia gibbosa*	native lobelia		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia purpurascens*	white root		SL		24/5
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia quadrangularis*			SL		6/2
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia stenophylla*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia trigonocaulis*	forest lobelia		SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*					7/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia capillaris*			SL		7/7

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plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia caryophylloides*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia celata*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia gracilis*	sprawling bluebell		SL		10/8
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia graniticola*	granite bluebell		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia islensis*			SL		7/6
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia queenslandica*			SL		10/7
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia stricta*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia stricta subsp. alterna*			SL		10/1
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia tumidifructa*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Aphananthe philippinensis*			C		16
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Celtis paniculata*	native celtis		C		11/1
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese elm	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Trema orientalis*	tree peach		C		1
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Trema tomentosa*			C		14
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Trema tomentosa var. aspera*			C		7/5
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Trema tomentosa var. tomentosa*			C		12/11
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis*					19
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis anomala*			C		10
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis arborea*	brush caper berry		C		50/7
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis canescens*			C		30/3
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis lasiantha*	nipan		C		31/6
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis loranthifolia*			C		19
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis loranthifolia var. bancroftii*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis mitchellii*			C		13/2
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis ornans*			C		16/3
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis sarmentosa*	scrambling caper		C		17/2
plants	land plants	Capparaceae	*Capparis shanesiana*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Caricaceae	*Carica papaya*	pawpaw	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Drymaria cordata subsp. cordata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Paronychia brasiliana*	Brazilian whitlow	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea corymbosa*			C		4/2
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea corymbosa var. minor*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpaea spirostylis subsp. spirostylis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Polycarpon tetraphyllum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia brevifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia rubra*	sand spurry	Y			2
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria angustifolia*	swamp starwort		C		2
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria media*	chickweed	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*					5
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina inophloia*			C		11/9
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina littoralis*			C		44/6
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina luehmannii*	bull oak		C		57/3
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina torulosa*			C		75/4
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina*					1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina cristata*	belah		C		11/3

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plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*			C		18
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. cunninghamiana*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina equisetifolia*			C		2
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina glauca*	swamp she-oak		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Apatophyllum olsenii*			E	V	3/3
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Apatophyllum teretifolium*			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Celastrus*					1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Celastrus subspicata*	large-leaved staffvine		C		1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia*					5
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia bilocularis*			C		10/7
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia celastroides*	broad-leaved boxwood		C		2
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia cunninghamii*			C		42/12
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia disperma*			C		63/4
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia megacarpa*	large-fruited denhamia		E	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia oleaster*			C		27/10
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia pittosporoides*			C		45
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia pittosporoides subsp. pittosporoides*			C		8/7
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia silvestris*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Elaeodendron australe*			C		26
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Elaeodendron australe var. australe*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Elaeodendron australe var. integrifolium*			C		19/12
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Elaeodendron melanocarpum*			C		56/11
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Hedraianthera porphyropetala*	hedrianthera		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Hippocratea barbata*	knotvine		C		13/3
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Pleurostylia opposita*			C		21/9
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Siphonodon australis*	ivorywood		C		33/9
plants	land plants	Ceratophyllaceae	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	hornwort		C		1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex*					3/3
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex muelleri*	lagoon saltbush		C		4/3
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex semibaccata*	creeping saltbush		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium*					2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium desertorum*			C		2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium murale*	green fat-hen	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania ambrosioides*		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania carinata*			C		14/14
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania glomulifera*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania glomulifera subsp. glomulifera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania littoralis*	red crumbweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania melanocarpa forma melanocarpa*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Dysphania pumilio*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia hastata*			C		16/9
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia nutans*			C		13
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia nutans subsp. linifolia*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia nutans subsp. nutans*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Einadia polygonoides*	knotweed goosefoot		C		10/4

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plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*			C		18
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa var. glabra*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Maireana microphylla*			C		12/8
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia parabolica*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Rhagodia spinescens*	thorny saltbush		C		4/3
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Salsola australis*			C		7/5
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena*					2/2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena anisacanthoides*	yellow burr		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena birchii*	galvanised burr		C		8/7
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena muricata*			C		14
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena muricata var. muricata*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Sclerolaena tetracuspis*	brigalow burr		C		13/9
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Suaeda australis*			C		2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia*					1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia australasica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia halocnemoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia indica*			C		2
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cleomaceae	*Arivela viscosa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Colchicaceae	*Iphigenia indica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Colchicaceae	*Wurmbea dioica subsp. dioica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Dansiea elliptica*			NT		6/4
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Lumnitzera racemosa*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Macropteranthes fitzalanii*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Macropteranthes leichhardtii*	bonewood		C		8/6
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Macropteranthes leiocaulis*			NT		12/12
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Terminalia*					1
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Terminalia oblongata*			C		4
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Terminalia oblongata subsp. oblongata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Combretaceae	*Terminalia porphyrocarpa*			C		37/7
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Aneilema*					1
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Aneilema acuminatum*			C		12/7
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Commelina*					4
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Commelina ensifolia*	scurvy grass		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Commelina lanceolata*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Commelinaceae	*Murdannia graminea*	murdannia		C		20/9
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Calystegia*					1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Calystegia marginata*	forest bindweed		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Convolvulus angustissimus subsp. angustissimus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Convolvulus erubescens*	Australian bindweed		C		2
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Convolvulus graminetinus*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Cuscuta australis*	Australian dodder		C		1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Cuscuta campestris*	dodder	Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra repens*	kidney weed		C		5/1

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plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Distimake dissectus*		Y			8/8
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Distimake quinquefolius*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides*			C		25/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Evolvulus alsinoides var. decumbens*			C		15/8
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea brownii*			C		1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea cairica*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea indica*	blue morning-glory	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea nil*		Y			3/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea plebeia*	bellvine		C		14/6
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea polymorpha*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea purpurea*	common morning glory	Y			1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	star of Bethlehem	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea violacea*			C		3
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia paniculata*			C		6/4
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Jacquemontia paniculata var. tomentosa*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Operculina aequisepala*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria*					1/1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria calycina*	pink bindweed		C		6/3
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria longifolia*	polymeria		C		1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria pusilla*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Cornaceae	*Alangium polyosmoides subsp. tomentosum*			C		14/4
plants	land plants	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum delagoense*		Y			30/15
plants	land plants	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum x houghtonii*		Y			5/1
plants	land plants	Crassulaceae	*Crassula sieberiana*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Crassulaceae	*Crassula tetramera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cryphaeaceae	*Cryphaea tenella*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Citrullus amarus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis althaeoides*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis anguria*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis anguria var. anguria*	West Indian gherkin	Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis dipsaceus*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis melo*			C		6/3
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucurbita pepo*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucurbitaceae*					1/1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Diplocyclos palmatus*			C		10/4
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Diplocyclos palmatus subsp. affinis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Diplocyclos palmatus subsp. palmatus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Sicyos australis*	star cucumber		C		1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Zehneria cunninghamii*	slender cucumber		C		4/3
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	*Ackama paniculosa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	*Callicoma serratifolia*	callicoma		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cunoniaceae	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*	coachwood		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Cupressaceae	*Callitris*					1
plants	land plants	Cupressaceae	*Callitris endlicheri*	black cypress pine		C		30/3
plants	land plants	Cupressaceae	*Callitris glaucophylla*	white cypress pine		C		24/10
plants	land plants	Cyatheaceae	*Alsophila australis*			C		9/6

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plants	land plants	Cyatheaceae	*Sphaeropteris australis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cycadaceae	*Cycas megacarpa*			E	E	131/39
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Abildgaardia ovata*			C		13/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Bolboschoenus caldwellii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*			C		7/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis barbata*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Bulbostylis sp. (Goonderoo R.J.Fensham 3815)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex appressa*			C		28/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex breviculmis*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex declinata*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex fascicularis*	tassel sedge		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex gaudichaudiana*			C		14
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex horsfieldii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex inversa*	knob sedge		C		13/8
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex lobolepis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex lophocarpa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Carex polyantha*			C		11
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Caustis flexuosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Caustis pentandra*	thick twistrush		C		7/7
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Caustis sp. (Robinson Gorge P.I.Forster+ PIF11256)*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus*					16
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus aggregatus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus alterniflorus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus aquatilis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus betchei*			C		8
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus betchei subsp. betchei*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus bifax*	western nutgrass		C		7/6
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus brevifolius*	Mullumbimby couch	Y			5/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus castaneus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus clarus*			V		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus compressus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus concinnus*			C		10/8
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus curvistylis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus cuspidatus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus cyperoides*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus dietrichiae var. brevibracteatus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus dietrichiae var. dietrichiae*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus difformis*	rice sedge		C		51/13
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus digitatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus distans*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus enervis*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus exaltatus*	tall flatsedge		C		26/10
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus flaccidus*			C		11/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus flavidus*			C		41/6
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus fulvus*			C		19/17

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus gilesii*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus gracilis*			C		48/10
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus gunnii subsp. novae-hollandiae*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus gymnocaulos*	spiny flatsedge		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus haspan*			C		5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus haspan subsp. haspan*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus involucratus*		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus iria*			C		6/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus isabellinus*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus javanicus*			C		12/11
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus laevigatus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus laevis*			C		10/7
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus leiocaulon*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus leptocarpus*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus lucidus*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus mirus*			C		2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus nutans var. eleusinoides*	flatsedge		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus odoratus*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus papyrus*	papyrus	Y			1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus perangustus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos*			C		25
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos var. laxiflorus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus polystachyos var. polystachyos*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus procerus*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus pygmaeus*	dwarf sedge		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rigidellus*			C		3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus*	nutgrass	Y			6/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sanguinolentus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus scariosus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sculptus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sesquiflorus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sphaeroideus*			C		9/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus tenuispica*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus tetraphyllus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus trinervis*			C		8/7
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus unioloides*			C		21/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus victoriensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis*					2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis blakeana*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis cylindrostachys*			C		21/10
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis dietrichiana*			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis dulcis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis equisetina*			C		6/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis pallens*	pale spikerush		C		21/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis philippinensis*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis plana*	ribbed spikerush		C		7/7

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plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis pusilla*	small spikerush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis sphacelata*	tall spikerush		C		8/8
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis tetraquetra*			C		8/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis*					2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis acicularis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis aestivalis*			C		8/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis aestivalis var. aestivalis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis bisumbellata*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis depauperata*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	common fringe-rush		C		69/13
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis ferruginea*			C		4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis littoralis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis microcarya*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis nutans*			C		17/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis polytrichoides*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis quinquangularis*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis sieberiana*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis subaristata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis tetragona*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis tristachya*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fimbristylis vaginata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fuirena ciliaris*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Fuirena incrassata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia aspera*			C		77/11
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia sieberiana*	sword grass		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Isolepis inundata*	swamp club rush		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma laterale*			C		41/17
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Machaerina articulata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Machaerina juncea*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Machaerina planifolia*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Machaerina rubiginosa*			C		27/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora brownii*	beak rush		C		11/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora corymbosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Rhynchospora rubra*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectiella erecta*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectiella laevis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectiella lateriflora var. lateriflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectiella mucronata*			C		38/4
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus subulatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*			C		26/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus*					2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus apogon var. apogon*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus falcatus*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus kennyi*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus maschalinus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus melanostachys*			C		2/2

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plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus sparteus*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus vaginatus*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Schoenus yarrabensis*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Scleria*					6
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Scleria brownii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Scleria mackaviensis*			C		43/7
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Scleria novae-hollandiae*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Scleria sphacelata*			C		31/24
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Tetraria capillaris*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Daltoniaceae	*Achrophyllum dentatum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Daltoniaceae	*Distichophyllum crispulum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Davalliaceae	*Davallia pyxidata*			C		9/4
plants	land plants	Dennstaedtiaceae	*Histiopteris incisa*	bats-wing fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dennstaedtiaceae	*Hypolepis muelleri*	swamp bracken		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Dennstaedtiaceae	*Pteridium esculentum*	common bracken		C		8/1
plants	land plants	Dicksoniaceae	*Calochlaena dubia*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Dicranaceae	*Dicranella dietrichiae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dicranaceae	*Dicranoloma dicarpum*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Dicranaceae	*Holomitrium perichaetiale*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Dicranaceae	*Holomitrium perichaetiale var. perichaetiale*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dicranaceae	*Sclerodontium pallidum subsp. pallidum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia*					22/12
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia acicularis*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia aspera*			C		6
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia aspera subsp. aspera*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia cistoidea*			C		25/24
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia linearis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia linearis var. floribunda*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia linearis var. obtusifolia*			C		13/5
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia malacophylla*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia oligodonta*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia riparia*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia scandens*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia sericea*	silky guinea flower		C		1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia sp. (Barakula V.Hando 122)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia sp. (Carnarvon Range C.T.White 11332)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia sp. (Isla Gorge P.Sharpe 598)*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stricta*			C		15/4
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia stricta var. stricta*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia velutina*			C		8
plants	land plants	Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea transversa*	native yam		C		42/5
plants	land plants	Dracaenaceae	*Sansevieria trifasciata var. trifasciata*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera*					6
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera burmanni*			SL		16/3
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera finlaysoniana*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera lunata*			SL		6/6

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plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera spatulata*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera spatulata var. spatulata*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	*Arachniodes aristata*	prickly shield fern		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	*Lastreopsis decomposita*	trim shield fern		SL		4/2
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	*Lastreopsis tenera*			SL		10/8
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	*Parapolystichum microsorum*			SL		4/2
plants	land plants	Dryopteridaceae	*Polystichum fallax*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros*					1
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros australis*	black plum		C		43/12
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros fasciculosa*	grey ebony		C		29/2
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros geminata*	scaly ebony		C		79/9
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros humilis*	small-leaved ebony		C		67/16
plants	land plants	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros pentamera*	myrtle ebony		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Elaeagnaceae	*Elaeagnus triflora var. triflora*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus eumundi*	Eumundi quandong		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus grandis*	blue quandong		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus kirtonii*	silver quandong		C		4/3
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus obovatus*	blueberry ash		C		16
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus obovatus subsp. obovatus*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*	ash quandong		C		8/6
plants	land plants	Elaeocarpaceae	*Sloanea macbrydei*	northern yellow carabeen		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Elatinaceae	*Elatine gratioloides*	waterwort		C		21/7
plants	land plants	Entodontaceae	*Entodon mackaviensis*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Ephemeraceae	*Ephemerum capense*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ephemeraceae	*Ephemerum cristatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Acrotriche aggregata*	red cluster heath		C		27/11
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Agiortia pleiosperma*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Brachyloma daphnoides*			C		2
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Brachyloma daphnoides subsp. daphnoides*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Leucopogon*					2/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Leucopogon affinis*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Lissanthe pluriloculata*			C		10/8
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Lissanthe strigosa subsp. subulata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Melichrus adpressus*			C		11/3
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Melichrus sp. (Isla Gorge P.Sharpe+ 601)*			C		24/16
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Melichrus urceolatus*	honey gorse		C		10/9
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Monotoca scoparia*	prickly broom heath		C		23/7
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia blakei*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia flexifolia*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia grandiflora*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia leptospermoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia mitchellii*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia mutica*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia sparsa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia trichostyla*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon*					3/1

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plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon carsonii*			E		3
plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon carsonii subsp. orientale*			E	E	3/3
plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon nanum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Eriocaulaceae	*Eriocaulon scariosum*			C		35/9
plants	land plants	Erpodiaceae	*Venturiella hodgkinsoniae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum*					2
plants	land plants	Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum australe*	cocaine tree		C		40
plants	land plants	Erythroxylaceae	*Erythroxylum sp. (Splityard Creek L.Pedley 5360)*			C		34/24
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha*					5/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha australis*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha capillipes*	small-leaved acalypha		C		12/4
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha eremorum*	soft acalypha		C		56/18
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Adriana tomentosa var. tomentosa*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Alchornea ilicifolia*	native holly		C		48/7
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Alchornea thozetiana*			C		9/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Amperea xiphoclada var. xiphoclada*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Baloghia inophylla*	scrub bloodwood		C		38/14
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Bertya lapicola subsp. brevifolia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Bertya oleifolia*			C		16/16
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Bertya opponens*			C	V	8/8
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Bertya pedicellata*			NT		10/10
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Beyeria viscosa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Claoxylon*					2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Claoxylon australe*	brittlewood		C		4/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Claoxylon tenerifolium*	Queensland brittlewood		C		12
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Claoxylon tenerifolium subsp. tenerifolium*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton acronychioides*	thick-leaved croton		C		39/12
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton insularis*	Queensland cascarilla		C		51/19
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton phebalioides*	narrow-leaved croton		C		36/14
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Croton stigmatosus*	white croton		C		7/4
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia*					2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia bifida*			C		6/4
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia cyathophora*	dwarf poinsettia	Y			10/9
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia dallachyana*			C		25/15
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia drummondii*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hirta*		Y			17/17
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hyssopifolia*		Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia laciniloba*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia mitchelliana*			C		2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia mitchelliana var. mitchelliana*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia ophthalmica*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia papillifolia var. papillifolia*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia prostrata*		Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia tannensis*			C		3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia tannensis subsp. eremophila*			C		13/12
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia tannensis subsp. tannensis*			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia tirucalli*	naked lady	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Excoecaria dallachyana*	scrub poison tree		C		37/11
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Fontainea venosa*			V	V	14/12
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Homalanthus novoguineensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Homalanthus populifolius*			C		4/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Homalanthus stillingiifolius*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha gossypiifolia*	bellyache bush	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Macaranga tanarius*	macaranga		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus*					1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus claoxyloides*	green kamala		C		32/4
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus discolor*	white kamala		C		7/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus ficifolius*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus philippensis*	red kamala		C		88/13
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Monotaxis macrophylla*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinocarpos*					1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinocarpos canianus*			E		7/7
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinocarpos ledifolius*	scrub wedding bush		C		10/7
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinocarpos linearifolius*			C		16/14
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	castor oil bush	Y			10/10
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Tragia novae-hollandiae*	stinging-vine		C		22/9
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens asplenioides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens oblongifolius var. oblongifolius*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens pallidus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens pallidus var. caniensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens perobtusus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens tenellus var. australiensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Flagellariaceae	*Flagellaria indica*	whip vine		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania*					6/6
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania ericoides*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania monocera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania monocera var. monocera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania rostrata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania simmondsii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Funariaceae	*Entosthodon apophysatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Funariaceae	*Entosthodon radians*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Funariaceae	*Funaria*					1/1
plants	land plants	Funariaceae	*Funaria hygrometrica*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Gentianaceae	*Centaurium erythraea*	common centaury	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Gentianaceae	*Schenkia australis*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Geraniaceae	*Erodium crinitum*	blue crowfoot		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Geraniaceae	*Geranium homeanum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Geraniaceae	*Geranium solanderi*			C		1
plants	land plants	Geraniaceae	*Geranium solanderi var. solanderi*	native geranium		C		7/7
plants	land plants	Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium inodorum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Gleicheniaceae	*Gleichenia dicarpa*	pouched coral fern		C		5/4
plants	land plants	Gleicheniaceae	*Sticherus*			C		1

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plants	land plants	Gleicheniaceae	*Sticherus flabellatus var. flabellatus*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Brunonia australis*	blue pincushion		SL		2/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera adpressa*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera discolor*			C		30/20
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera ferruginea*	velvet beauty-bush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Dampiera purpurea*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*					4
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia bellidifolia subsp. argentea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia caroliniana*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia delicata*			C		15/9
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia fascicularis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia glabra*			C		19/10
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia grandiflora*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia paradoxa*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia racemosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia racemosa var. latifolia*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia racemosa var. racemosa*			C		18/18
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia rosulata*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia rotundifolia*			C		48/11
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia sp. (Mt Castletower M.D.Crisp 2753)*			C		13/8
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola taccada*	Cardwell cabbage		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Grimmiaceae	*Grimmia laevigata*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Gyrostemonaceae	*Codonocarpus attenuatus*			C		9/7
plants	land plants	Haemodoraceae	*Haemodorum austroqueenslandicum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus*					1/1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus chinensis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus chinensis subsp. verrucosus*			C		9/4
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus elatus*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus humilis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus micranthus subsp. ramosissimus*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus tetragynus*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus teucrioides*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Haloragis*					3/2
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Haloragis aspera*	raspweed		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Haloragis heterophylla*	rough raspweed		C		5/2
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Haloragis stricta*			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	Brazilian water milfoil	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum gracile var. gracile*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum simulans*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum verrucosum*	water milfoil		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Caesia parviflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella*					18/2
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella brevipedunculata*			C		17/6
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella caerulea*			C		67/3
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella caerulea var. assera*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella caerulea var. protensa*			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella caerulea var. vannata*			C		8/7
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella congesta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia*			C		25/3
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia var. longifolia*			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia var. stenophylla*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella longifolia var. stupata*			C		10/2
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella nervosa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella rara*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta*			C		18/3
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta var. revoluta*			C		14/5
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Dianella revoluta var. tenuis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Geitonoplesium cymosum*	scrambling lily		C		51/3
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Geitonoplesium cymosum forma album*			C		1
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Tricoryne elatior*	yellow autumn lily		C		19/13
plants	land plants	Hemerocallidaceae	*Tricoryne muricata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus*			C		5
plants	land plants	Hernandiaceae	*Gyrocarpus americanus subsp. americanus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Hernandiaceae	*Hernandia bivalvis*	cudgerie		NT		6/3
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	*Hydrilla verticillata*	hydrilla		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	*Najas tenuifolia*	water nymph		SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	*Ottelia ovalifolia*	swamp lily		SL		3/2
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	*Ottelia ovalifolia subsp. ovalifolia*			SL		9/9
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	*Vallisneria australis*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hydrocharitaceae	*Vallisneria nana*			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	*Abrodictyum caudatum*			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	*Crepidomanes bipunctatum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Hymenophyllaceae	*Hymenophyllum cupressiforme*	common filmy fern		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Hypericaceae	*Hypericum*					2/2
plants	land plants	Hypericaceae	*Hypericum gramineum*			C		18/7
plants	land plants	Hypericaceae	*Hypericum involutum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Hypnaceae	*Hypnum cupressiforme var. mossmanianum*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Hypnaceae	*Taxiphyllum*					1/1
plants	land plants	Hypnodendraceae	*Bescherellia elegantissima*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hypnodendraceae	*Hypnodendron vitiense*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Hypopterygiaceae	*Hypopterygium discolor*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Hypopterygiaceae	*Hypopterygium tamarisci*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis arillacea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis pratensis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Hypoxidaceae	*Hypoxis pratensis var. pratensis*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Iridaceae	*Patersonia glabrata*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Iridaceae	*Patersonia sericea var. sericea*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Iridaceae	*Sisyrinchium rosulatum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Johnsoniaceae	*Caesia parviflora var. parviflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus*					7
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus continuus*			C		8/3
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus flavidus*			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus planifolius*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus polyanthemus*			C		16/5
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus prismatocarpus*	branching rush		C		18/6
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus psammophilus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Juncaceae	*Juncus usitatus*			C		31/9
plants	land plants	Juncaginaceae	*Cycnogeton dubius*			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Juncaginaceae	*Cycnogeton multifructus*			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Juncaginaceae	*Cycnogeton procerus*			SL		2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Ajuga australis*	Australian bugle		C		27/18
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Anisomeles*					2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Anisomeles moschata*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Basilicum polystachyon*			C		18/17
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa pedunculata*	velvet leaf		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Chloanthes parviflora*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum*					2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum floribundum*			C		34/4
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum heterophyllum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum inerme*	coastal lolly bush		C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum longiflorum var. glabrum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Clerodendrum tomentosum*			C		9/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus*					1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus australis*			C		28/21
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus fragrantissimus*			CR		7/7
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Coleus graveolens*			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Glossocarya hemiderma*			C		56/15
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Gmelina leichhardtii*	white beech		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Hemigenia biddulphiana*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Lamium amplexicaule*	deadnettle	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Leonotis nepetifolia*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Leucas lavandulifolia*		Y			5/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Leucas martinicensis*		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Marrubium vulgare*	white horehound	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Mentha grandiflora*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Mentha satureioides*	native pennyroyal		C		20/20
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum pectinatum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Mesosphaerum suaveolens*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Microcorys queenslandica*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Pityrodia salviifolia*	pityrodia		C		21/9
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Plectranthus*					1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera*					1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera cryptandroides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera cryptandroides subsp. euphrasioides*			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera lithospermoides*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera nivea*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera ovalifolia*			C		9/5
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera sp. (Baking Board V.Hando 135)*			C		2/2

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plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Prostanthera sp. (Mt Castletower I.R.Telford 10112)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Salvia coccinea*	red salvia	Y			16/10
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Salvia misella*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Salvia plebeia*	common sage		C		9/5
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Salvia reflexa*		Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Stachys arvensis*	stagger weed	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium argutum*			C		10/4
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium corymbosum*	forest germander		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium daucoides*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium fallax*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium integrifolium*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium junceum*			C		34/17
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium puberulum*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex acuminata*			C		5
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex lignum-vitae*			C		22/6
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex melicopea*			C		13/7
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex rotundifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex trifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Vitex trifolia var. trifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Westringia cheelii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Westringia eremicola*	slender westringia		C		8/7
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cassytha*					20/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cassytha filiformis*	dodder laurel		C		13/4
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cassytha glabella forma glabella*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cassytha paniculata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cassytha pubescens*	downy devil's twine		C		14/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum baileyanum*	candlewood		C		1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum oliveri*	Oliver's sassafras		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya*					1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya bidwillii*	yellow laurel		C		16/2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya erythroxylon*	pigeonberry ash		C		1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya hypospodia*	north Queensland purple laurel		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya macdonaldii*	McDonald's laurel		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya obovata*	pepperberry		C		1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya onoprienkoana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya triplinervis*			C		52
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya triplinervis var. pubens*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Cryptocarya triplinervis var. triplinervis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Endiandra discolor*	domatia tree		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Endiandra muelleri subsp. muelleri*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Litsea fawcettiana*			C		8/5
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Litsea leefeana*			C		10/6
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Litsea reticulata*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Neolitsea australiensis*	green bolly gum		C		2
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Neolitsea brassii*			C		2/1

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plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Neolitsea dealbata*	white bolly gum		C		5/4
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Arthropodium morganiae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Cordyline manners-suttoniae*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Cordyline petiolaris*	large-leaved palm lily		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Cordyline rubra*	red-fruited palm lily		C		1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Eustrephus latifolius*	wombat berry		C		111/12
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Eustrephus latifolius subforma fimbriatus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Laxmannia compacta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Laxmannia gracilis*	slender wire lily		C		30/10
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra*					16/5
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra beaniana*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra confertifolia*			C		12/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra confertifolia subsp. pallida*			C		56/24
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra filiformis*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra filiformis subsp. filiformis*			C		15/6
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra glauca*	pale matrush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra gracilis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra hystrix*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra laxa*	broad-leaved matrush		C		4/3
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra leucocephala*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra leucocephala subsp. leucocephala*			C		12/10
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra longifolia*			C		59/7
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra multiflora*			C		9
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora*			C		44/9
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra ramosissima*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Thysanotus tuberosus*			C		2
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. parviflorus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Thysanotus tuberosus subsp. tuberosus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lecythidaceae	*Planchonia careya*	cockatoo apple		C		24
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia*					78/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia acradenia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia amblygona*	fan-leaf wattle		C		11/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia angusta*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia aprepta*	Miles mulga		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia argentina*			V		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia aulacocarpa*			C		87/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia bancroftiorum*			C		22/13
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia blakei*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia blakei subsp. blakei*			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia burrowii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia buxifolia subsp. pubiflora*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia calantha*			NT		26/25
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia caroleae*			C		22/15
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia complanata*	flatstem wattle		C		21/14
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia concurrens*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia conferta*			C		32/21

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia crassa*			C		8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia crassa subsp. crassa*			C		30/13
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia crassa subsp. longicoma*			C		83/26
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia crassicarpa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia cretata*			C		6/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia curranii*	curly-bark wattle		V	V	1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia deanei*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia debilis*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia decora*	pretty wattle		C		50/15
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia dietrichiana*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia disparrima subsp. disparrima*			C		49/14
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia eremophiloides*			V	V	1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia everistii*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia excelsa*			C		4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia excelsa subsp. angusta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia excelsa subsp. excelsa*			C		6/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia falcata*	sickle wattle		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia falciformis*	broad-leaved hickory		C		12/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia fasciculifera*	scaly bark		C		64/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia fimbriata*	Brisbane golden wattle		C		8/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia flavescens*	toothed wattle		C		10/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia floribunda*	white sally wattle		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia fodinalis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia gittinsii*			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia glaucocarpa*	hickory wattle		C		49/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia gnidium*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia harpophylla*	brigalow		C		65/12
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia hockingsii*			V		12/12
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia holosericea*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia holotricha*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia implexa*	lightwood		C		7/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia irrorata subsp. irrorata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia islana*			V		18/18
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia ixiophylla*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia johnsonii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia jucunda*			C		9/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia julifera*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia julifera subsp. julifera*			C		17/15
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia juncifolia*			C		36/26
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leichhardtii*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leiocalyx*			C		61/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leiocalyx subsp. leiocalyx*			C		68/17
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leprosa var. leprosa*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leptocarpa*	north coast wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia leptostachya*	Townsville wattle		C		8/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia lespedleyi*			C		6/6

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia longispicata*			C		12/10
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia loroloba*	Ma Ma Creek wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia macradenia*	zig-zag wattle		C		6/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia maidenii*	Maiden's wattle		C		49/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia melanoxylon*	blackwood		C		15/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia melvillei*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia muelleriana*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia myrtifolia*			C		11/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia neriifolia*	pechey wattle		C		23/20
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia omalophylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia oswaldii*	miljee		C		7/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia pedleyi*			E		26/26
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis*			C		5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis var. longiracemosa*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis var. penninervis*			C		35/17
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia podalyriifolia*	Queensland silver wattle		C		32/16
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia polifolia*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia polybotrya*	western silver wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia pubicosta*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia pustula*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia rhodoxylon*	ringy rosewood		C		17/15
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia salicina*	doolan		C		50/13
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia semilunata*	crescent-leaved wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia semirigida*			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia shirleyi*	lancewood		C		24/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia simsii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia sp. (Biloela T.Shepard A32)*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia sp. (Bulburin W.J.McDonald 3208)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia sp. (Comet L.Pedley 4091)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia sp. (Nantglyn P.I.Forster+ PIF5741)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia sp. (Ruined Castle Creek P.I.Forster+ PIF17848)*			V		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia spania*			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia sparsiflora*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia stenophylla*	belalie		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia striatifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia ulicifolia*			C		10/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia venulosa*	veined wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia verniciflua*	varnished wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia wardellii*			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Aeschynomene americana var. glandulosa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Aeschynomene brevifolia*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Aeschynomene indica*	budda pea		C		18/10
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Albizia lebbeck*	Indian siris		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Alysicarpus*					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Alysicarpus bupleurifolius*	sweet alys	Y			1/1

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Alysicarpus ovalifolius*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Alysicarpus vaginalis*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Aotus subglauca var. filiformis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Austrocallerya megasperma*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Austrosteenisia blackii*	bloodvine		C		35
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Austrosteenisia blackii var. blackii*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Barklya syringifolia*	golden shower tree		C		28/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bauhinia*		Y			36
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bauhinia variegata*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bossiaea brownii*			C		9/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bossiaea buxifolia*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bossiaea carinalis*			C		24/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bossiaea concolor*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bossiaea neoanglica*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bossiaea prostrata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Bossiaea rupicola*	pea flower		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cajanus confertiflorus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cajanus reticulatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cajanus reticulatus var. reticulatus*			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Canavalia papuana*	wild jack bean		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Canavalia rosea*	coastal jack bean		C		4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cassia*					6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cassia brewsteri*			C		4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cassia fistula*	Indian laburnum	Y			5/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cassia sp. (Yarrol Scrub P.I.Forster+ PIF30467)*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cassia tomentella*			C		53/40
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Centrosema molle*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista absus var. absus*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista concinna*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista mimosoides*	dwarf cassia		C		2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista nomame*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista nomame var. nomame*			C		15/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista rotundifolia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chamaecrista rotundifolia var. rotundifolia*		Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Chorizema parviflorum*	eastern flame pea		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Clitoria ternatea*	butterfly pea	Y			8/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria*					4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria brevis*			C		7/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria calycina*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria dissitiflora*			C		2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria dissitiflora subsp. dissitiflora*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria goreensis*	gambia pea	Y			4/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria incana subsp. incana*		Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria incana subsp. purpurascens*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria juncea*	sunhemp	Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria lanceolata subsp. lanceolata*		Y			4/4

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria medicaginea*	trefoil rattlepod		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria medicaginea var. medicaginea*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria medicaginea var. neglecta*			C		9/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria mitchellii subsp. mitchellii*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria montana*			C		16
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria montana var. angustifolia*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria montana var. exserta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria pallida*		Y			5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria pallida var. obovata*		Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria trichotoma*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Crotalaria verrucosa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cullen australasicum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cullen cinereum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cullen patens*	bullamon lucerne		C		5/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Cullen tenax*	emu-foot		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia*					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia acicularis*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia filipes*			C		6/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia filipes subsp. filipes*			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia genistifolia*	broom bitter pea		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia ulicifolia*	native gorse		C		3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia ulicifolia subsp. stenophylla*			C		6/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia ulicifolia subsp. ulicifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia umbellulata*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia villifera*	prickly daviesia		C		13/10
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Daviesia wyattiana*	long-leaved bitter pea		C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Delonix regia*	poinciana	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmanthus pernambucanus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium*					4/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium brachypodum*	large ticktrefoil		C		25/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium filiforme*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium gangeticum*			C		8/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium gunnii*			C		9/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium heterocarpon var. strigosum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium intortum*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium macrocarpum*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium pullenii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium rhytidophyllum*			C		54/10
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium tortuosum*	Florida beggar-weed	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium triflorum*		Y			6/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Desmodium varians*	slender tick trefoil		C		26/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Erythrina vespertilio*			C		18
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Erythrina vespertilio subsp. vespertilio*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Erythrostemon gilliesii*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Flemingia lineata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Flemingia parviflora*	flemingia		C		11/3

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Galactia tenuiflora*			C		14
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Galactia tenuiflora var. lucida*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	honey locust	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine*					15/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine clandestina*			C		4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine clandestina var. clandestina*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine clandestina var. sericea*			C		17
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine cyrtoloba*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine microphylla*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine pescadrensis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine sp. (Laglan Station L.S.Smith 10302)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine sp. (Marburg K.A.Williams 83006)*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine tabacina*	glycine pea		C		34/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycine tomentella*	woolly glycine		C		15/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Glycyrrhiza acanthocarpa*	native liquorice		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Gompholobium foliolosum*	fern-leaved burtonia		C		5/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Gompholobium pinnatum*	poor mans gold		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Goodia parviflora*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hardenbergia violacea*			C		59/19
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Heliodendron basalticum*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Heliodendron thozetianum*			C		28/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea*					18/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea angustissima*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea apiculata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea densivellosa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea lanceolata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea longipes*	brush hovea		C		24/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea lorata*			C		20/19
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea parvicalyx*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea planifolia*			C		25/22
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea tholiformis*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera*					3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera australis*			C		18/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera australis subsp. australis*			C		13/12
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera brevidens*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera colutea*	sticky indigo		C		8/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera hirsuta*	hairy indigo		C		17/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera linifolia*			C		15/14
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera linnaei*	Birdsville indigo		C		6/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera polygaloides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera pratensis*			C		13/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera spicata*	creeping indigo	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera suffruticosa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera tinctoria*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera trifoliata*			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Indigofera tryonii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Isotropis filicaulis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Jacksonia scoparia*			C		78/15
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Kennedia rubicunda*	red Kennedy pea		C		10/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Labichea rupestris*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Lablab purpureus*	lablab	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Leptosema oxylobioides*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Lespedeza juncea subsp. sericea*	perennial lespedeza		C		6/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Leucaena leucocephala*		Y			5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Leucaena leucocephala subsp. glabrata*		Y			12/12
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Leucaena leucocephala subsp. leucocephala*		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Lotus australis*	Australian trefoil		C		8/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Lotus cruentus*	red-flowered lotus		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Lysiphyllum*					3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Lysiphyllum carronii*	ebony tree		C		14/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Lysiphyllum hookeri*	Queensland ebony		C		23/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	siratro	Y			24/15
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Macroptilium lathyroides*		Y			18/15
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Macroptilium lathyroides var. semierectum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Macrotyloma axillare var. axillare*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Medicago polymorpha*	burr medic	Y			8/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Medicago sativa subsp. sativa*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Melilotus indicus*	hexham scent	Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mezoneuron brachycarpum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mezoneuron nitens*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mezoneuron scortechinii*			C		9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mimosa pudica*		Y			2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mirbelia aotoides*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mirbelia pungens*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mirbelia speciosa subsp. ringrosei*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mirbelia speciosa subsp. speciosa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Mucuna gigantea*	burny bean		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Neonotonia wightii var. wightii*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Neptunia*					1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Neptunia gracilis*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Neptunia gracilis forma gracilis*			C		5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Oxylobium arborescens*	tall shaggy pea		C		7/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pararchidendron pruinosum*			C		6/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	parkinsonia	Y			3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Peltophorum pterocarpum*	yellow poinciana	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Phyllota phylicoides*	yellow peabush		C		8/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Podolobium aciculiferum*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Podolobium ilicifolium*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea*					4/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea borea*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea bracteamajor*			C		4/4

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea bracteaminor*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea cunninghamii*	prickly pea		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea euchila*	orange pultenaea		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea microphylla*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea millarii*			C		5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea millarii var. angustifolia*			C		14/14
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea millarii var. millarii*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea paleacea*			C		4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea petiolaris*			C		12/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea retusa*			C		8/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea spinosa*			C		27/17
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pycnospora lutescens*	pycnospora		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Rhynchosia acuminatissima*			C		6/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Rhynchosia minima*			C		9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Rhynchosia minima var. australis*			C		13/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Rhynchosia minima var. minima*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna*					2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna acclinis*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna aciphylla*	Australian senna		C		9/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna artemisioides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna artemisioides subsp. zygophylla*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna barclayana*			C		21/11
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna clavigera*			C		5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna coronilloides*			C		21/18
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna gaudichaudii*			C		26/12
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna occidentalis*	coffee senna	Y			11/8
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna pendula var. glabrata*	Easter cassia	Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna planitiicola*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna septemtrionalis*		Y			5/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna sophera var. (40Mile Scrub J.R.Clarkson+ 6908)*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna sophera var. sophera*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna sulfurea*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Senna surattensis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Sesbania cannabina*			C		10
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Sesbania cannabina var. cannabina*			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Solori involuta*			C		2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Sophora fraseri*	brush sophora		V	V	3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Sophora tomentosa subsp. australis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Spartium junceum*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Stylosanthes hamata*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Stylosanthes humilis*	Townsville stylo	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Stylosanthes scabra*		Y			33/18
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona*					3/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona affinis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona campylantha*			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona galegifolia*	smooth Darling pea		C		13/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona luteola*	dwarf darling pea		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona oroboides*	variable swainsona		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Swainsona queenslandica*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tamarindus indica*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia astragaloides*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia dietrichiae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia filipes*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia filipes subsp. filipes*			C		12/9
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia glomeruliflora*	pink tephrosia	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia juncea*			C		7/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia leptoclada*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia macrostachya*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia noctiflora*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia purpurea var. sericea*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia rufula*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia sp. (Miriam Vale E.J.Thompson+ MIR33)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tephrosia sp. (The Grampians L.H.Bird AQ565381)*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Tipuana tipu*	tipuana	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Trifolium glomeratum*	clustered clover	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Trifolium repens var. repens*	white clover	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Uraria lagopodioides*			C		2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Uraria picta*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vachellia bidwillii*			C		45/19
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vachellia farnesiana*		Y			9/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vachellia nilotica*	prickly acacia	Y			3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vicia monantha subsp. triflora*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vigna*					3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vigna lanceolata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vigna lanceolata var. lanceolata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vigna suberecta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vigna vexillata var. angustifolia*			C		8/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Vigna vexillata var. youngiana*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia areolata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia dyctiocarpa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia dyctiocarpa var. dyctiocarpa*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia dyctiocarpa var. filifolia*			C		8/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia floribunda*			C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia muriculata*			C		7/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia muriculata subsp. angustata*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia muriculata subsp. muriculata*			C		11/6
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Zornia pallida*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lejeuneaceae	*Acrolejeunea*					1/1
plants	land plants	Lejeuneaceae	*Lejeunea flava*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lejeuneaceae	*Spruceanthus thozetianus*			C		1/1

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plants	land plants	Lembophyllaceae	*Camptochaete curvata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lembophyllaceae	*Camptochaete excavata*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia*					5
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia aurea*	golden bladderwort		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia caerulea*	blue bladderwort		SL		5/2
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia dichotoma*	fairy aprons		SL		17/4
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia gibba*	floating bladderwort		SL		15/6
plants	land plants	Lentibulariaceae	*Utricularia stellaris*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Bazzania*					1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Bazzania corbieri*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Ceramanus elegans*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Drucella integristipula*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Lepidozia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Lepidozia eenii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Tricholepidozia quadriseta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lepidoziaceae	*Zoopsis argentea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leptodontaceae	*Forsstroemia trichomitria subsp. australis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	*Campylopus catarractilis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	*Campylopus clavatus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	*Campylopus introflexus*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	*Leucobryum*					4/4
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	*Leucobryum aduncum var. aduncum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	*Leucobryum candidum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Artanema fimbriatum*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia*					7/7
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia hyssopoides*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia procumbens*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Lindernia yarun*			C		8
plants	land plants	Linderniaceae	*Torenia crustacea*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Lindsaeaceae	*Lindsaea microphylla*	lacy wedge fern		C		12/10
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Logania albiflora*			C		15/10
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme alsinoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme nudicaulis var. nudicaulis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme oasena*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme paludosa*			C		13/2
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Mitrasacme pygmaea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loganiaceae	*Strychnos psilosperma*	strychnine tree		C		54/15
plants	land plants	Lophocoleaceae	*Chiloscyphus semiteres*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lophocoleaceae	*Heteroscyphus argutus*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema bifurcata*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema biniflora*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema cambagei*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema congener subsp. congener*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema congener subsp. rotundifolia*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema conspicua subsp. conspicua*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema miquelii*			C		7/4

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plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema pendula subsp. longifolia*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema quandang*			C		1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema quandang var. bancroftii*	broad-leaved grey mistletoe		C		12/8
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amyema quandang var. quandang*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Amylotheca dictyophleba*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Dendrophthoe glabrescens*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Diplatia furcata*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Diplatia grandibractea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Lysiana filifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Lysiana maritima*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Lysiana subfalcata*			C		14/6
plants	land plants	Loranthaceae	*Muellerina myrtifolia*			NT		4/4
plants	land plants	Lycopodiaceae	*Lateristachys lateralis*			SL		2/1
plants	land plants	Lygodiaceae	*Lygodium microphyllum*	snake fern		C		8/3
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	*Ammannia multiflora*	jerry-jerry		C		10/5
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	*Lagerstroemia indica*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	*Lythrum salicaria*	purple loosestrife		C		11/3
plants	land plants	Lythraceae	*Rotala mexicana*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Macarthuriaceae	*Macarthuria ephedroides*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abelmoschus rhodopetalus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon*					9
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon albescens*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon auritum*	Chinese lantern		C		29/11
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon calliphyllum*	velvet lanternflower		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon fraseri subsp. fraseri*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon grandifolium*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon guineense*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon leucopetalum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon malvifolium*	bastard marshmallow		C		12/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon micropetalum*			C		10/6
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon otocarpum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon oxycarpum*			C		21/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon oxycarpum var. incanum*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon oxycarpum var. oxycarpum*			C		15/12
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon oxycarpum var. subsagittatum*			C		13/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon subviscosum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon theophrasti*	velvet leaf	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Abutilon tubulosum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Gossypium hirsutum*		Y			10/10
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Gossypium sturtianum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus*					3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus divaricatus*			C		23/10
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus diversifolius*	swamp hibiscus		C		1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus heterophyllus*			C		30/9
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus sp. (Emerald S.L.Everist 2124)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus splendens*	pink hibiscus		C		4

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plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus sturtii*			C		10/6
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus sturtii var. sturtii*			C		14/11
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus tridactylites*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus verdcourtii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus vitifolius*			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Malva parviflora*	small-flowered mallow	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum americanum*		Y			11
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum americanum var. americanum*		Y			2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum americanum var. stellatum*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum coromandelianum*	prickly malvastrum	Y			2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Malvastrum coromandelianum subsp. coromandelianum*		Y			12/12
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Modiola caroliniana*	red-flowered mallow	Y			5
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida*					17/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida aprica var. aprica*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida atherophora*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida brachypoda*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida ciliaris*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida cordifolia*		Y			37/10
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida corrugata*			C		17/8
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida corrugata subsp. (Bollon S.L.Everist 3674)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida corrugata var. (Kroombit E.J.Thompson+ BIL95)*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida cunninghamii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida hackettiana*			C		55/10
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida hackettiana subsp. (Gayndah P.Grimshaw+ PG2388)*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida laevis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida magnifica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida pleiantha*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida rhombifolia*		Y			37/17
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida rohlenae*			C		4
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida rohlenae subsp. rohlenae*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida sp. (Aramac E.J.Thompson+ JER192)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida sp. (Charters Towers E.J.THompson+ CHA456)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida sp. (Greenvale R.J.Fensham 1150)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida sp. (Jericho E.J.Thompson+ JER117)*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida sp. (Musselbrook M.B.Thomas+ MRS437)*			C		7/3
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida spinosa*	spiny sida	Y			5/4
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Sida trichopoda*			C		7/5
plants	land plants	Malvaceae	*Urena lobata*	urena weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	*Marsilea crenata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	*Marsilea drummondii*	common nardoo		C		9/4
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	*Marsilea exarata*	sway-back nardoo		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	*Marsilea hirsuta*	hairy nardoo		C		32/2
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	*Marsilea mutica*	shiny nardoo		C		8/4
plants	land plants	Martyniaceae	*Ibicella lutea*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Martyniaceae	*Proboscidea louisianica*	purple flower devil's claw	Y			1/1

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plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Didymocheton gaudichaudianus*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Melia azedarach*	white cedar		C		55/6
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Owenia acidula*	emu apple		C		10/5
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Owenia venosa*	crow's apple		C		22/9
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Owenia x reliqua*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Synoum glandulosum subsp. glandulosum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Toona ciliata*	red cedar		C		9/1
plants	land plants	Meliaceae	*Turraea pubescens*	native honeysuckle		C		73/20
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Hypserpa decumbens*			C		3
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Legnephora moorei*			C		10/1
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Pachygone ovata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Pleogyne australis*	wiry grape		C		31/3
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Sarcopetalum harveyanum*	pearl vine		C		2
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Stephania bancroftii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Stephania japonica*			C		11
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Stephania japonica var. discolor*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Stephania renifolia*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Menispermaceae	*Tinospora smilacina*	snakevine		C		15/1
plants	land plants	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides crenata*	wavy marshwort		SL		7/6
plants	land plants	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides geminata*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides indica*	water snowflake		SL		11/7
plants	land plants	Meteoriaceae	*Papillaria crocea*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Meteoriaceae	*Papillaria flexicaulis*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Meteoriaceae	*Papillaria leuconeura*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Metzgeriaceae	*Metzgeria*					1/1
plants	land plants	Metzgeriaceae	*Metzgeria furcata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Molluginaceae	*Glinus lotoides*	hairy carpet weed		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Molluginaceae	*Glinus oppositifolius*			C		8/7
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	*Austromatthaea elegans*			C		1
plants	land plants	Monimiaceae	*Wilkiea macrophylla*	large-leaved wilkiea		C		22/9
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus*					40
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus adenosperma*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus benjamina*			C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus coronata*	creek sandpaper fig		C		10/2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus fraseri*	white sandpaper fig		C		8/4
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus henneana*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus macrophylla forma macrophylla*	Moreton Bay fig		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus microcarpa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus obliqua*			C		21/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus opposita*			C		78/21
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus racemosa var. racemosa*			C		5
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus rubiginosa*	Port Jackson fig		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus rubiginosa forma glabrescens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus rubiginosa forma rubiginosa*			C		4/2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus virens*			C		12
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus virens var. virens*			C		1/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Ficus watkinsiana*	green-leaved Moreton Bay fig		C		1
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Maclura cochinchinensis*	cockspur thorn		C		19/3
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Malaisia scandens*			C		7
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Malaisia scandens subsp. scandens*			C		61
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Morus alba*	white mulberry	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Moraceae	*Streblus brunonianus*	whalebone tree		C		39/8
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Aegiceras*					1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Aegiceras corniculatum*	river mangrove		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Embelia australiana*	embelia		C		12/3
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Myrsine ireneae subsp. curvata*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Myrsine ireneae subsp. ireneae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Myrsine variabilis*			C		66/10
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Tapeinosperma pseudojambosa*	tapeinosperma		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Acmena hemilampra subsp. hemilampra*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Acmena smithii*	lillypilly satinash		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Aggreflorum brachyandrum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora costata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora floribunda*	rough-barked apple		C		48/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora leiocarpa*	rusty gum		C		176/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora subvelutina*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Austromyrtus*					1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Backhousia*					1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Backhousia angustifolia*	narrow-leaved backhousia		C		23/13
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Backhousia citriodora*	lemon ironwood		C		27/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Backhousia kingii*			C		15/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Backhousia myrtifolia*	carrol		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Backhousia subargentea*			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Blakella dallachiana*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Blakella tessellaris*			C		84
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Blakella torelliana*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix islensis*			V		6/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix tetragona*	fringe myrtle		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia*					1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia bloxsomei*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora*	spotted gum		C		355/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. citriodora*			C		39/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*			C		602/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia clarksoniana*			C		120/9
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia erythrophloia*	variable-barked bloodwood		C		46/14
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia hendersonii*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia intermedia*	pink bloodwood		C		133/9
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia petalophylla*			V		11/11
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia polycarpa*	long-fruited bloodwood		C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia trachyphloia*			C		62/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia*			C		167/9

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia watsoniana subsp. watsoniana*			C		40/19
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus*					24/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus acmenoides*			C		52/10
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus apothalassica*			C		9/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus baileyana*	Bailey's stringybark		C		8/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus bakeri*	Baker's mallee		C		11/10
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus beaniana*			V	V	12/12
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus biturbinata*			C		6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*			C		36
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. acuta*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cambageana*	Dawson gum		C		26/12
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cambageana x Eucalyptus melanophloia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus chloroclada*	Baradine red gum		C		21/9
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cloeziana*	Gympie messmate		C		65/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus cloeziana x Eucalyptus portuensis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus conica*	fuzzy box		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus coolabah*	coolabah		C		85/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus coolabah x Eucalyptus melanophloia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus coolabah x Eucalyptus populnea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus corynodes*			C		22/22
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus crebra*	narrow-leaved red ironbark		C		794/63
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus crebra x Eucalyptus melanophloia*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus crebra x Eucalyptus populnea*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus curtisii*	Plunkett mallee		NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus decolor*			NT		4/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus decorticans*			C		34/13
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus elegans*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus eugenioides*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus exserta*	Queensland peppermint		C		69/13
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus fibrosa*			C		6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa*			C		32/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. nubilis*			C		28/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus longirostrata*			C		112/11
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus major*	mountain grey gum		C		16/9
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus mediocris*			C		12/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melanoleuca*	Nanango ironbark		C		7/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melanophloia*			C		88
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melanophloia subsp. melanophloia*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melanophloia x Eucalyptus populnea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	yellow box		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus microcarpa*	inland grey box		C		120
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus moluccana*	gum-topped box		C		166/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus montivaga*			C		20/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pachycalyx subsp. waajensis*			E		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus platyphylla*	poplar gum		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus populnea*	poplar box		C		35/4

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plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus portuensis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	small-fruited grey gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus resinifera*	red mahogany		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus robusta*	swamp mahogany		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus rubiginosa*			C		17/17
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus saligna*			C		6/5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus saligna subsp. saligna*			C		5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus saligna x Eucalyptus tereticornis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus siderophloia*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus suffulgens*			C		42/32
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tenuipes*	narrow-leaved white mahogany		C		27/19
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*			C		85
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. basaltica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis subsp. tereticornis*			C		67/20
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tholiformis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus thozetiana*			C		12/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus viridis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eugenia reinwardtiana*	beach cherry		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eugenia uniflora*	Brazilian cherry tree	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gaudium lamellatum*			C		29/10
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gaudium neglectum*			C		19/12
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gaudium sericatum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gaudium venustum*			V		9/9
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gossia acmenoides*			C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gossia bidwillii*			C		67/19
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Gossia hillii*			CR		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Harmogia densifolia*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Homoranthus decasetus*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Homoranthus melanostictus*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea flavescens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea opposita var. opposita*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*					4/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum juniperinum*	prickly tea-tree		C		8/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum polygalifolium*	tantoon		C		46/22
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon confertus*	brush box		C		69/12
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	swamp box		C		128/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lysicarpus angustifolius*	budgeroo		C		45/13
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*					40/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca bracteata*			C		40/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca cheelii*			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca citrina*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca decora*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca fluviatilis*			C		10/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca formosa*			NT		7/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca groveana*			NT		2/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca hemisticta*			C		4/3

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plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca irbyana*			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca lanceolata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca leucadendra*	broad-leaved tea-tree		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca linariifolia*	snow-in summer		C		16
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca nervosa*			C		19/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca nodosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca polandii*			C		3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca quercina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca quinquenervia*	swamp paperbark		C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca thymifolia*	thyme honeymyrtle		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca trichostachya*			C		21/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca uncinata*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viminalis*			C		23/12
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viridiflora*			C		5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Micromyrtus sessilis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Osbornia octodonta*	myrtle mangrove		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Psidium guajava*	guava	Y			5/3
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia*					1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia angustifolia*	narrow-leaved malletwood		CR	CE	16/16
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia argentea*	white myrtle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia dumicola*	rib-fruited malletwood		E		4/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia glabrescens*			CR		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Rhodamnia spongiosa*			CR		3/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Sannantha brachypoda*			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Sannantha collina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syncarpia glomulifera subsp. glomulifera*			C		16/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium australe*	scrub cherry		C		21/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium johnsonii*	Johnson's satinash		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium luehmannii*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium oleosum*	blue cherry		C		7/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Triplarina bancroftii*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Triplarina paludosa*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Triplarina volcanica subsp. borealis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Waterhousea floribunda*	weeping lilly pilly		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Neckeraceae	*Thamnobryum pandum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Nelumbonaceae	*Nelumbo nucifera*	pink waterlily		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Nephrolepidaceae	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	fishbone fern		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia*					3/1
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia burbidgeana*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia dominii*			C		26/5
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia pubescens*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Boerhavia sp. (Bargara L.Pedley 5382)*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Bougainvillea*					1/1
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Bougainvillea glabra*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Nyctaginaceae	*Pisonia aculeata*	thorny pisonia		C		4/3
plants	land plants	Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea caerulea*		Y			4/1

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plants	land plants	Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea gigantea*			SL		6/6
plants	land plants	Ochnaceae	*Ochna serrulata*	ochna	Y			5/4
plants	land plants	Olacaceae	*Ximenia americana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Chionanthus ramiflorus*	northern olive		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum*					1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum*			C		6
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum subsp. didymum*			C		8/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum subsp. lineare*			C		27/6
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum didymum subsp. racemosum*			C		56/13
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum simplicifolium*			C		45
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense*			C		45/8
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Ligustrum australianum*			C		12/5
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Notelaea microcarpa*			C		59/11
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Notelaea pungens*			C		14/13
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Notelaea sp. (Barakula A.R.Bean 7553)*			C		12/10
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Olea paniculata*			C		41/5
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Epilobium billardierianum subsp. cinereum*			C		9/2
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Epilobium billardierianum subsp. hydrophilum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Epilobium hirtigerum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia octovalvis*	willow primrose		C		80/8
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis*			C		52/7
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia perennis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Oenothera affinis*	long-flowered evening primrose	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Oenothera curtiflora*		Y			11/11
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Oenothera indecora subsp. bonariensis*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Oenothera mollissima*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Oenothera speciosa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum lusitanicum*	adder's tongue		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum polyphyllum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum reticulatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	*Sceptridium australe*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Acianthus exsertus*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Acianthus fornicatus*	pixie caps		SL		4/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum globuliforme*			NT	V	3/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum minutissimum*	grain-of-wheat orchid		SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum schillerianum*	red rope orchid		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Bulbophyllum weinthalii subsp. striatum*			V		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Caladenia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Caladenia carnea*			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Caladenia catenata*			SL		5/4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Caladenia fuscata*			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Calanthe triplicata*	christmas orchid		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Calochilus campestris*	copper beard orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Cheirostylis notialis*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Chiloglottis*					1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Chiloglottis diphylla*			SL		9/7

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Corunastylis*					1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Corunastylis filiformis*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Corybas barbarae*	helmet orchid		SL		4/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Cryptostylis erecta*	bonnet orchid		SL		5/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Cyanicula caerulea*			SL		4/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Cymbidium canaliculatum*			SL		27/4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Cymbidium suave*			SL		2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium*					13
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium aemulum*	ironbark orchid		SL		5/4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium discolor*			SL		2/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium gracilicaule*	slender orchid		SL		4/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium kingianum*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium kingianum subsp. carnarvonense*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium monophyllum*			SL		3/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium speciosum*			SL		10/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dendrobium speciosum subsp. grandiflorum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dipodium*					1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dipodium punctatum*			SL		2/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dipodium variegatum*			SL		6/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Diuris oporina*	northern white donkeys tails		NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Diuris sulphurea*	tiger orchid		SL		3/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia bowmanii*	scrub pencil orchid		SL		9/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia dolichophylla*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia linguiformis*	tongue orchid		SL		6/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia mortii*			SL		4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia schoenina*	pencil orchid		SL		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Dockrillia teretifolia*	rat's tail orchid		SL		2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Epipogium roseum*	leafless nodding orchid		SL		4/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Erythrorchis cassythoides*	climbing orchid		SL		6/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Gastrodia*					1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Gastrodia sesamoides*	cinnamon bells		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Geodorum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Geodorum densiflorum*	pink nodding orchid		SL		5/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Oberonia complanata*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Oberonia palmicola*			SL		4/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Orchidaceae*					1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Plectorrhiza brevilabris*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Plectorrhiza tridentata*	tangle orchid		SL		6/5
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Pseudovanilla foliata*	giant climbing orchid		SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis antennifera*			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis baptistii*	king greenhood		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis hildae*	rainforest greenhood		SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis nutans*			SL		15/9
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis ophioglossa*			SL		2/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Pterostylis vitrea*			SL		3/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Rhinerrhiza divitiflora*			SL		1/1

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plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Saccolabiopsis armitii*			SL		6/4
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus*					2/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus borealis*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus ceciliae*	fairy bells		SL		13/11
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus dilatatus*	brown sarcochilus		SL		6/5
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus hillii*			SL		5/3
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus parviflorus*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Sarcochilus tricalliatus*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Thelymitra angustifolia*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Orobanchaceae	*Centranthera cochinchinensis*			C		12/1
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium*					3/3
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium aurescens*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium diaphanum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium hemitrichodes*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium hortoniae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium involutifolium*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium involutifolium subsp. involutifolium*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium involutifolium subsp. ptychomitrioides*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Orthotrichaceae	*Macromitrium microstomum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Osmundaceae	*Todea barbara*	king fern		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis*					10/2
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis chnoodes*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*		Y			21/4
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis perennans*			C		8/6
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis radicosa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis rubens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis thompsoniae*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	*Argemone*		Y			2
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	*Argemone mexicana*	prickly poppy	Y			7/7
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	*Argemone ochroleuca*		Y			4
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	*Argemone ochroleuca subsp. ochroleuca*	Mexican poppy	Y			17/17
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	*Fumaria densiflora*	dense-flowered fumitory	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora*					1
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora aurantia*			C		11
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora aurantia var. aurantia*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora aurantia var. pubescens*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida*		Y			27/12
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora pallida*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora suberosa*	corky passion flower	Y			48
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora suberosa subsp. litoralis*		Y			2
plants	land plants	Passifloraceae	*Passiflora subpeltata*	white passion flower	Y			6/3
plants	land plants	Pennantiaceae	*Pennantia cunninghamii*	brown beech		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pentapetaceae	*Melhania*					1
plants	land plants	Pentapetaceae	*Melhania oblongifolia*			C		14/8
plants	land plants	Petiveriaceae	*Monococcus echinophorus*	burr bush		C		9/4
plants	land plants	Petiveriaceae	*Rivina humilis*		Y			32/16

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plants	land plants	Philydraceae	*Philydrum lanuginosum*	frogsmouth		C		35/1
plants	land plants	Phrymaceae	*Glossostigma diandrum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Phrymaceae	*Mimulus*					1/1
plants	land plants	Phrymaceae	*Mimulus gracilis*	slender monkey flower		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phrymaceae	*Peplidium foecundum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Actephila mooreana*			C		10/4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Actephila sessilifolia*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Breynia oblongifolia*			C		100/13
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia exaltata*			C		4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia leichhardtii*			C		56/10
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Cleistanthus cunninghamii*	omega		C		17/8
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea*					1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea leucopyrus*			C		22/4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion disparipes*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi var. ferdinandi*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion lobocarpum*			C		18/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus*					11/11
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus carpentariae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus fuernrohrii*			C		3
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus gunnii*			C		10/8
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus hebecarpus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus hirtellus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*			C		8/5
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus maderaspatensis var. maderaspatensis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus microcladus*			C		12/3
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus mitchellii*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae*			C		4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus sauropodoides*			C		7/5
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus similis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus subcrenulatus*			C		13/8
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus virgatus*			C		57/7
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera microphylla*	small poranthera		C		14/12
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera obovata*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon albiflorus*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon hirtellus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Synostemon rhytidospermus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phytolaccaceae	*Phytolacca octandra*	inkweed	Y			9/6
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	*Dissiliaria baloghioides*	hauer		C		1
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	*Dissiliaria muelleri*	Mueller's redheart		C		10/4
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	*Micrantheum ericoides*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	*Petalostigma pachyphyllum*			C		15/13
plants	land plants	Picrodendraceae	*Petalostigma pubescens*	quinine tree		C		93/10
plants	land plants	Pinaceae	*Pinus elliottii*	slash pine	Y			1
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	*Peperomia*					5
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	*Peperomia leptostachya*			C		19/5

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plants	land plants	Piperaceae	*Peperomia tetraphylla*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	*Piper hederaceum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Piperaceae	*Piper hederaceum var. hederaceum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Auranticarpa rhombifolia*			C		26/10
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Billardiera rubens*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria incana*			C		16/4
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa*			C		10/3
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum*					1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum angustifolium*			C		17/7
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum ferrugineum*			C		14
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum revolutum*	yellow pittosporum		C		19/3
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum spinescens*			C		82/15
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum tinifolium*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum undulatum*	sweet pittosporum		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum venulosum*			C		8
plants	land plants	Pittosporaceae	*Pittosporum viscidum*	black-fruited thornbush		C		17/6
plants	land plants	Plagiochilaceae	*Plagiochila*					2/2
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Bacopa floribunda*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Bacopa monnieri*			C		17/6
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Callitriche sonderi*			C		8/3
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Gratiola pedunculata*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Mecardonia procumbens*		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago cunninghamii*	sago weed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago debilis*	shade plantain		C		8/5
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago turrifera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Scoparia dulcis*	scoparia	Y			7/4
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia florulenta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia glabella*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Stemodia pubescens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Veronica plebeia*	trailing speedwell		C		11/7
plants	land plants	Plumbaginaceae	*Aegialitis annulata*	club mangrove		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Plumbaginaceae	*Limonium solanderi*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Plumbaginaceae	*Plumbago zeylanica*	native plumbago		C		10/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Alloteropsis cimicina*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Alloteropsis semialata*	cockatoo grass		C		9/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Amphipogon caricinus var. caricinus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Ancistrachne uncinulata*	hooky grass		C		44/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Anthosachne kingiana subsp. multiflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Anthosachne plurinervis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Anthosachne scabra*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida*					47
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida acuta*			C		24/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida benthamii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida benthamii var. benthamii*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida benthamii var. spinulifera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida calycina*			C		11/1

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida calycina var. calycina*			C		15/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida calycina var. praealta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida caput-medusae*			C		18/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida contorta*	bunched kerosene grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida echinata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida gracilipes*			C		18/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida holathera*			C		2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida holathera var. holathera*			C		5/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida ingrata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida jerichoensis var. jerichoensis*			C		8/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida jerichoensis var. subspinulifera*			C		8/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida latifolia*	feathertop wiregrass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida lazaridis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida leichhardtiana*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida leptopoda*	white speargrass		C		6/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida lignosa*			C		18/16
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida muricata*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida obscura*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida perniciosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida personata*			C		23/13
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica*			C		8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. dissimilis*			C		32/9
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. queenslandica*			C		9/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida ramosa*	purple wiregrass		C		11/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida spuria*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida vagans*			C		25
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Arthraxon hispidus*			V	V	23
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Arthraxon hispidus var. hispidus*			V		9/9
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Arundinella nepalensis*	reedgrass		C		88/16
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Astrebla lappacea*	curly mitchell grass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Austrostipa aristiglumis*	plains grass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Austrostipa ramosissima*	bamboo grass		C		8/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Austrostipa rudis subsp. rudis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Austrostipa verticillata*	slender bamboo grass		C		9/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Avena ludoviciana*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Avena sativa*	common oats	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Axonopus compressus*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa bladhii subsp. bladhii*			C		16/9
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa decipiens*			C		5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa decipiens var. decipiens*			C		22/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa erianthoides*	satintop grass		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa ewartiana*	desert bluegrass		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa insculpta*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa pertusa*		Y			5/3

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Brachyachne convergens*	common native couch		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Brachyachne tenella*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bromus catharticus*	prairie grass	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Calyptochloa gracillima subsp. gracillima*			C		13/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Calyptochloa sphaerocarpa*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Capillipedium parviflorum*	scented top		C		27/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Capillipedium spicigerum*	spicytop		C		7/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus caliculatus*	hillside burrgrass		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus ciliaris*		Y			47/16
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus echinatus*	Mossman River grass	Y			6/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus polystachios*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus purpurascens*			C		44/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus purpureus*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus setaceus*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cenchrus spinifex*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chionachne cyathopoda*	river grass		C		9/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris*					2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris divaricata*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris divaricata var. divaricata*	slender chloris		C		8/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris gayana*	rhodes grass	Y			28/14
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris inflata*	purpletop chloris	Y			7/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris pectinata*	comb chloris		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris truncata*			C		14/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris ventricosa*	tall chloris		C		24/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chloris virgata*	feathertop rhodes grass	Y			8/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon fallax*			C		39/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon filipes*			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon oliganthus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Chrysopogon sylvaticus*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cleistochloa subjuncea*			C		39/17
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon ambiguus*	lemon grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon bombycinus*	silky oilgrass		C		12/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon obtectus*			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon queenslandicus*			C		8/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon refractus*	barbed-wire grass		C		72/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*		Y			23
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon*		Y			12/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cynodon nlemfuensis var. nlemfuensis*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Cynodon plectostachyus*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*	coast button grass	Y			5/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dactyloctenium radulans*	button grass		C		5/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Deyeuxia parviseta*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium annulatum*	sheda grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium aristatum*	angleton grass	Y			7/7

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium fecundum*	curly bluegrass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium queenslandicum*			V	E	7/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium sericeum*			C		8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium sericeum subsp. humilius*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium sericeum subsp. polystachyum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium sericeum subsp. sericeum*			C		12/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichanthium tenue*	small bluegrass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichelachne micrantha*	shorthair plumegrass		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichelachne montana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dichelachne rara*			C		3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria*					11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria ammophila*	silky umbrella grass		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria baileyi*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria bicornis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria breviglumis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria brownii*			C		13/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria ciliaris*	summer grass	Y			11/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria didactyla*	Queensland blue couch	Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria diffusa*			C		22/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria diminuta*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria divaricatissima*	spreading umbrella grass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria divaricatissima var. divaricatissima*			C		4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria eriantha*		Y			3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria eriantha 'Pangola'*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria fumida*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria gibbosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria hystrichoides*	umbrella grass		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria longiflora*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria minima*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria parviflora*			C		34/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria ramularis*			C		8/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Digitaria violascens*	bastard summergrass	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dimorphochloa rigida*			C		13/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra decipiens var. asthenes*			C		10/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra decipiens var. decipiens*			C		30/14
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra decipiens var. peacockii*			C		13/9
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra ligulata*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra retroflexa*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra southwoodii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Diplachne fusca*			C		3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Diplachne fusca var. fusca*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Diplachne fusca var. uninervia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinochloa colona*	awnless barnyard grass	Y			28/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	barnyard grass	Y			21/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinochloa esculenta*	Japanese millet	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinochloa inundata*	marsh millet		C		3/3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinochloa polystachya 'Amity'*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinochloa telmatophila*	swamp barnyard grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinopogon nutans var. nutans*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Echinopogon ovatus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eleusine indica*	crowsfoot grass	Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Elionurus citreus*	lemon-scented grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon avenaceus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon gracilis*	slender nineawn		C		6/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon intermedius*			C		8/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon lindleyanus*			C		20/15
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon nigricans*	niggerheads		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon pallidus*	conetop nineawn		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon polyphyllus*	leafy nineawn		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon robustissimus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon truncatus*			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enneapogon virens*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enteropogon acicularis*	curly windmill grass		C		9/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enteropogon paucispiceus*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enteropogon ramosus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enteropogon unispiceus*			C		22/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Entolasia*					2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Entolasia marginata*	bordered panic		C		11/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Entolasia minutifolia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Entolasia stricta*	wiry panic		C		53/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis*					13/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis brownii*	Brown's lovegrass		C		13/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis cilianensis*		Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis cumingii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis curvula*		Y			6/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis elongata*			C		14/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis lacunaria*	purple lovegrass		C		13/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis leptocarpa*	drooping lovegrass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis leptostachya*			C		19/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis longipedicellata*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis megalosperma*			C		15/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis minor*	smaller stinkgrass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis parviflora*	weeping lovegrass		C		13/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis pilosa*	soft lovegrass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis sororia*			C		22/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis spartinoides*			C		20/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis tenellula*	delicate lovegrass		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis tenuifolia*	elastic grass	Y			9/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis trichophora*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eremochloa bimaculata*	poverty grass		C		16/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne*					9

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne mucronata*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne mucronata forma (Alpha C.E.Hubbard 7882)*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne obtusa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne pallescens*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne pallescens var. gracilis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne pallescens var. pallescens*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriachne rara*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriochloa crebra*	spring grass		C		14/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriochloa fatmensis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriochloa procera*	slender cupgrass		C		14/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eriochloa pseudoacrotricha*			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eulalia aurea*	silky browntop		C		6/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hemarthria uncinata var. spathacea*			C		8/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hemarthria uncinata var. uncinata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Heteropogon contortus*	black speargrass		C		73/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Holcolemma dispar*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Homopholis belsonii*	Belson's panic		E	V	1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hordeum glaucum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*	hymenachne	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis 'Olive'*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hyparrhenia filipendula*	tambookie grass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hyparrhenia rufa*		Y			16/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Hyparrhenia rufa subsp. rufa*		Y			22/15
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	blady grass		C		41/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Isachne globosa*	swamp millet		C		61/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Iseilema convexum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Iseilema membranaceum*	small flinders grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Iseilema vaginiflorum*	red flinders grass		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Lachnagrostis filiformis*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Leersia hexandra*	swamp rice grass		C		41/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Leptochloa digitata*			C		13/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus*		Y			14/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus var. coloratus*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus*		Y			3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis*		Y			42/18
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Melinis minutiflora*	molasses grass	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Melinis repens*	red natal grass	Y			54/16
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Microlaena stipoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Moorochloa eruciformis*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Oplismenus*					5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Oplismenus aemulus*	creeping shade grass		C		21/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Oplismenus imbecillis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Ottochloa gracillima*	pademelon grass		C		8/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Ottochloa nodosa*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum*					6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum buncei*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum coloratum*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum decompositum var. decompositum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum decompositum var. tenuius*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum effusum*			C		69/15
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum effusum var. hispidissimum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum laevinode*	pepper grass		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum larcomianum*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum miliaceum*	millet panic	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum mitchellii*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum paludosum*	swamp panic		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum queenslandicum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum queenslandicum var. queenslandicum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum simile*			C		16/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium*					7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium albovillosum*			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium caespitosum*	brigalow grass		C		21/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium constrictum*			C		7/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium criniforme*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium disjunctum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium distans*	shotgrass		C		20/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium gausum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium globoideum*	sago grass		C		10/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium gracile*	slender panic		C		13/11
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium jubiflorum*	warrego grass		C		4/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium rarum*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum dilatatum*	paspalum	Y			17/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum distichum*	water couch	Y			41/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum notatum*	bahia grass	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum scrobiculatum*	ditch millet		C		22/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum urvillei*	vasey grass	Y			31/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalum vaginatum*	saltwater couch	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Perotis rara*	comet grass		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Phragmites australis*	common reed		C		40/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Poa annua*	annual poa	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Poa cheelii*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Poa fordeana*	sweet swampgrass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Poa sieberiana var. sieberiana*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Poaceae*					12
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Polypogon monspeliensis*	annual beardgrass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Pseudoraphis spinescens*	spiny mudgrass		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma bipartitum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma longifolium*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma tenuius*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sacciolepis indica*	Indian cupscale grass		C		47/2

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sarga leiocladum*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sarga plumosum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Schizachyrium fragile*	firegrass		C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sehima nervosum*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria australiensis*	scrub pigeon grass		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria dielsii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria incrassata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria parviflora*	slender pigeon grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria paspalidioides*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria pumila subsp. subtesselata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Setaria surgens*			C		16/6
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum*					2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum arundinaceum*	Rhodesian Sudan grass	Y			11/10
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum bicolor*	forage sorghum	Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum halepense*	Johnson grass	Y			8/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum nitidum*			C		4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum nitidum forma aristatum*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum nitidum forma nitidum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum x almum*		Y			5/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus actinocladus*	katoora grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus africanus*	Parramatta grass	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus australasicus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus caroli*	fairy grass		C		13/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus coromandelianus*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus creber*			C		27/13
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus disjunctus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus elongatus*			C		11/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus fertilis*	giant Parramatta grass	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus jacquemontii*		Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus laxus*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus mitchellii*	rat's tail couch		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus natalensis*		Y			3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus pyramidalis*		Y			10/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus scabridus*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sporobolus virginicus*	sand couch		C		5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Stolonochloa pygmaea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Thellungia advena*	coolibah grass		C		13/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Themeda avenacea*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Themeda quadrivalvis*	grader grass	Y			8/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	kangaroo grass		C		71/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Thyridolepis xerophila*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Tragus australianus*	small burr grass		C		13/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Triodia*					2/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Triodia mitchellii*	buck spinifex		C		25/24

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plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Triodia pungens*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Tripogon loliiformis*	five minute grass		C		8/8
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa*					1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa decumbens*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa foliosa*			C		13/13
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa gilesii var. gilesii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa mosambicensis*	sabi grass	Y			23/13
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa mutica*		Y			18/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa panicoides var. panicoides*		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa panicoides var. pubescens*		Y			3/2
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa praetervisa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa pubigera*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa ramosa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa subquadripara*		Y			5/3
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Urochloa whiteana*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Walwhalleya subxerophila*			C		9/4
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma esulifolium*	match heads		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma hispidulum*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma patentifolium*			C		10/8
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma sphaerocarpum*			C		10/7
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Comesperma sylvestre*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Polygala japonica*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Polygala paniculata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Polygala triflora*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Polygalaceae	*Salomonia ciliata*			C		4/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Antigonon leptopus*		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Duma florulenta*			C		7/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Fallopia convolvulus*	black bindweed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Muehlenbeckia rhyticarya*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Muehlenbeckia zippelii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria*					1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria attenuata*			C		10/6
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria barbata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria decipiens*	slender knotweed		C		17/9
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria hydropiper*	water pepper		C		32/7
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria lapathifolia*	pale knotweed		C		11/11
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria orientalis*	princes feathers		C		13/10
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria prostrata*	creeping knotweed		C		8/8
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria strigosa*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria subsessilis*	hairy knotweed		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Polygonum*					4
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Polygonum plebeium*	small knotweed		C		7/4
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Rumex*					1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Rumex brownii*	swamp dock		C		11/5
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus*	curled dock	Y			5/2
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Rumex hypogaeus*		Y			6/1

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plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Rumex tenax*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Dendroconche scandens*			SL		6/6
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Drynaria rigidula*			SL		18/2
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Drynaria sparsisora*			SL		13/3
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Microsorum punctatum*			SL		24/4
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Platycerium bifurcatum*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Platycerium superbum*	staghorn fern		SL		5
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Platycerium veitchii*	silver elkhorn		SL		10/5
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Pyrrosia confluens*			SL		7
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Pyrrosia confluens var. confluens*			SL		5/5
plants	land plants	Polypodiaceae	*Pyrrosia rupestris*	rock felt fern		SL		12/5
plants	land plants	Polytrichaceae	*Dawsonia longiseta*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia crassipes*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia cyanea*			C		13/11
plants	land plants	Porellaceae	*Porella crawfordii*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Portulacaceae	*Calandrinia pickeringii*			C		10/6
plants	land plants	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca*					1/1
plants	land plants	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca australis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca bicolor*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca filifolia*			C		8/4
plants	land plants	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*	pigweed	Y			19/2
plants	land plants	Portulacaceae	*Portulaca pilosa*		Y			6/3
plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton crispus*	curly pondweed		SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton octandrus*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton tricarinatus*	floating pondweed		SL		7/7
plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	*Stuckenia pectinata*			SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	*Barbula calycina*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	*Barbula subcalycina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	*Trachycarpidium brisbanicum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	*Trichostomum*					1/1
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	*Trichostomum brachydontium*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia integrifolia*			C		6/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia*			C		1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia spinulosa var. collina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Conospermum sphacelatum*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea*					2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea banksii*			C		16/7
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea decora subsp. decora*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea floribunda subsp. floribunda*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea floribunda subsp. tenella*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea heliosperma*			C		1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea helmsiae*			C		25/17
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea hilliana*			C		1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea hockingsii*			V		19/18

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea longistyla*			C		20/16
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea robusta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea sessilis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea singuliflora*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea striata*	beefwood		C		5/3
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea venusta*	grevillea		V		7/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Hakea benthamii*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Hakea eriantha*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Hakea florulenta*	three-nerved willow hakea		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Hakea lorea*			C		8
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Hakea lorea subsp. lorea*			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Helicia glabriflora*	pale oak		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Macadamia integrifolia*	macadamia nut		V	V	4
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Persoonia amaliae*			C		6/3
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Persoonia falcata*			C		7/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Persoonia sericea*	silky geebung		C		19/14
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Persoonia volcanica*			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Petrophile canescens*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Xylomelum cunninghamianum*			C		8/6
plants	land plants	Psilotaceae	*Psilotum nudum*	skeleton fork fern		SL		6/5
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Acrostichum speciosum*	mangrove fern		SL		2/2
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum aethiopicum*			SL		34/3
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum atroviride*			SL		6/5
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum formosum*			C		12/4
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum hispidulum*			SL		45
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum hispidulum var. hispidulum*			SL		19/17
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum hispidulum var. hypoglaucum*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Adiantum hispidulum var. minus*			SL		5/5
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Ceratopteris thalictroides*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes*					2
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes distans*	bristly cloak fern		C		26/8
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes nudiuscula*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi*			C		29
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi*			C		51/13
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Cheilanthes tenuifolia*	rock fern		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Doryopteris concolor*			SL		18/4
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Pellaea falcata*			SL		15/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Pellaea muelleri*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Pellaea nana*			SL		16/11
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Pellaea paradoxa*	heart fern		SL		10/6
plants	land plants	Pteridaceae	*Pteris tremula*			SL		4/3
plants	land plants	Pterobryaceae	*Calyptothecium*					1/1
plants	land plants	Pterobryaceae	*Muellerobryum whiteleggei*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pterobryaceae	*Pterobryopsis australina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ptychomitriaceae	*Ptychomitrium australe*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Ptychomniaceae	*Garovaglia elegans subsp. dietrichiae*			C		2/2

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plants	land plants	Putranjivaceae	*Drypetes deplanchei*	grey boxwood		C		88/4
plants	land plants	Racopilaceae	*Racopilum cuspidigerum var. convolutaceum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Radulaceae	*Radula*					1/1
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*					1/1
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis glycinoides*			C		15/3
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis microphylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis pickeringii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus inundatus*	river buttercup		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus lappaceus*	common buttercup		C		31/8
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus meristus*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus sessiliflorus*			C		8/1
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus sessiliflorus var. sessiliflorus*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Alphitonia excelsa*	soap tree		C		209/7
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Alphitonia petriei*	pink ash		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra*					1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra armata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra ciliata*			NT		8/8
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra longistaminea*			C		13/12
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra orbicularis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra propinqua*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra propinqua subsp. maranoa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Cryptandra propinqua subsp. propinqua*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Emmenosperma cunninghamii*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Polianthion minutiflorum*			V	V	16/12
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris*					1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris argyrophylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris canescens*			C		23/8
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris coomingalensis*			E		4/4
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris ferruginea*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris lanigera*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris queenslandica*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris sp. (Mt Larcom J.Brushe JB259)*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris sp. (Wondul Range P.Grimshaw+ G675)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Rhamnella vitiensis*			C		21/8
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Ventilago pubiflora*			C		23/9
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Ventilago viminalis*	supplejack		C		7/3
plants	land plants	Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	Indian jujube	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Rhizogoniaceae	*Pyrrhobryum latifolium*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rhizogoniaceae	*Pyrrhobryum paramattense*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rhizogoniaceae	*Pyrrhobryum spiniforme*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhizogoniaceae	*Rhizogonium graeffeanum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*	large-fruited orange mangrove		C		1
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	*Ceriops australis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	*Ceriops tagal*	yellow mangrove		C		1
plants	land plants	Rhizophoraceae	*Rhizophora stylosa*	spotted mangrove		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Ripogonaceae	*Ripogonum*					2

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Ripogonaceae	*Ripogonum album*	white supplejack		C		1
plants	land plants	Ripogonaceae	*Ripogonum brevifolium*	small-leaved supplejack		C		14/5
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Eriobotrya japonica*	loquat	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Prunus persica var. persica*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Rubus moluccanus var. moluccanus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Rubus moluccanus var. trilobus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Rubus parvifolius*	pink-flowered native raspberry		C		7/3
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Rubus probus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Rubus rosifolius var. rosifolius*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rosaceae	*Rubus x novus*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rousseaceae	*Abrophyllum ornans*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Aidia racemosa*			C		40/11
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Asperula conferta*			C		6/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Asperula geminifolia*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Atractocarpus chartaceus*			C		11/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Coelospermum paniculatum var. paniculatum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Coelospermum reticulatum*			C		55/14
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Cyclophyllum coprosmoides*			C		35/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Cyclophyllum coprosmoides var. coprosmoides*			C		19/18
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Cyclophyllum coprosmoides var. spathulatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Dentella repens*	dentella		C		7/7
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Dolichocarpa coerulescens*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Everistia vacciniifolia*			C		15
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Everistia vacciniifolia forma vacciniifolia*			C		2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Everistia vacciniifolia var. nervosa*			C		7/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Everistia vacciniifolia var. vacciniifolia*			C		8/7
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Galium leptogonium*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Gynochthodes canthoides*			C		11/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Gynochthodes jasminoides*			C		5/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Hodgkinsonia ovatiflora*	golden ash		C		16/7
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Ixora beckleri*	brown coffeewood		C		8/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Ixora queenslandica*			C		18/3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Knoxia sumatrensis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Mitracarpus hirtus*		Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Nauclea orientalis*	Leichhardt tree		C		3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Oldenlandia corymbosa var. corymbosa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Opercularia aspera*	coarse stinkweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Opercularia diphylla*			C		7/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Opercularia hispida*	hairy stinkweed		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Paranotis mitrasacmoides subsp. trachymenoides*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Pavetta australiensis*			C		25/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Pavetta australiensis var. australiensis*			C		11/9
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Pomax*					1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Pomax umbellata*			C		35/16
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria*					2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria daphnoides*			C		34/5

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plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria daphnoides var. angustifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria daphnoides var. pubescens*			C		8/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria loniceroides*	hairy psychotria		C		11
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria poliostemma*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psychotria sp. (Shute Harbour L.J.Webb+ 7916)*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax johnsonii*			C		11/8
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax lamprophylla*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax lamprophylla forma lamprophylla*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax longipes*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax odorata*			C		73/8
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax odorata forma australiana*			C		8/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax odorata forma buxifolia*			C		20/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax odorata forma subnitida*			C		9/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax odorata subsp. australiana*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Psydrax oleifolia*			C		23/5
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Richardia brasiliensis*	white eye	Y			15/13
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Scleromitrion gibsonii*			CR		11/11
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Scleromitrion subulatum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce*					2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce brachystema*			C		16/11
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce multicaulis*			C		35/9
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce remota*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Tarenna*					1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Timonius timon var. timon*			C		7/1
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Triflorensia cameronii*			C		2
plants	land plants	Rubiaceae	*Triflorensia ixoroides*			C		24/15
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Acronychia*					1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Acronychia baeuerlenii*	Byron Bay acronychia		C		1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Acronychia imperforata*	beach acronychia		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Acronychia laevis*	glossy acronychia		C		55/9
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Acronychia pauciflora*	soft acronychia		C		27/16
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Boronia bella*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Boronia duiganiae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Boronia forsteri*			C		13/12
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Boronia glabra*			C		9/9
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Boronia odorata*			C		14/14
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Boronia palasepala*			C		21/21
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Boronia rosmarinifolia*	forest boronia		C		5/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Bosistoa*					2/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Bosistoa medicinalis*			C		37/28
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Bosistoa pentacocca*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Bosistoa pentacocca subsp. connaricarpa*			C		9/5
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Bosistoa transversa*	three-leaved bosistoa		C	V	14/12
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Bouchardatia neurococca*	union nut		C		18/7
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Citrus glauca*			C		14/4
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Citrus x limon*		Y			1/1

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plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Clausena brevistyla*	clausena		C		6/4
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Coatesia paniculata*			C		34/17
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus bipinnatus*			C		15/11
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus occidentalis*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Cyanothamnus polygalifolius*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Dinosperma erythrococcum*			C		13/7
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Dinosperma melanophloium*			C		6/4
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia*					1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia australis*	crow's ash		C		36/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia collina*	broad-leaved leopard tree		C		26/7
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia dissosperma*			C		5/3
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia schottiana*	bumpy ash		C		5
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Flindersia xanthoxyla*	yellow-wood		C		1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Geijera*					1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Geijera parviflora*	wilga		C		58/17
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Geijera salicifolia*	brush wilga		C		58/10
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Glycosmis trifoliata*			C		3
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Melicope micrococca*	white evodia		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Micromelum minutum*	clusterberry		C		38/7
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Murraya lucida*			C		16/12
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Murraya paniculata 'Exotica'*		Y			43
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Phebalium*					1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Phebalium glandulosum subsp. glandulosum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Phebalium nottii*	pink phebalium		C		14/14
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Philotheca difformis subsp. difformis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Philotheca difformis subsp. smithiana*			C		7/5
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Philotheca glasshousiensis*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Sarcomelicope simplicifolia subsp. simplicifolia*	yellow aspen		C		14/3
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zanthoxylum*					2
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*			C		19/6
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria*					2/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria actites*	Mt Larcom stink bush		CR		6/6
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria aspalathoides*			C		1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria aspalathoides subsp. aspalathoides*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria distans*			C		8/8
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria fraseri subsp. robusta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria hydroscopica*	Coominglah stink bush		CR		4/4
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria inexpectata*			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Rutaceae	*Zieria smithii*			C		15/14
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	*Casearia multinervosa*	casearia		C		9/3
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	*Homalium alnifolium*	homalium		C		23/4
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	*Salix babylonica*	weeping willow	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	*Scolopia braunii*	flintwood		C		11/3
plants	land plants	Salicaceae	*Xylosma terrae-reginae*	xylosma		C		30/18
plants	land plants	Salviniaceae	*Azolla pinnata*	ferny azolla		C		20/6
plants	land plants	Salviniaceae	*Salvinia molesta*	salvinia	Y			3/3

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Samolaceae	*Samolus valerandi*	brookweed		C		4/3
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Anthobolus leptomerioides*			C		4/3
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Choretrum candollei*	white sour bush		C		5/2
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*	native cherry		C		11/5
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Exocarpos latifolius*			C		57/9
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Notothixos incanus*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Santalum lanceolatum*			SL		40/8
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Viscum articulatum*	flat mistletoe		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Viscum bancroftii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Viscum whitei subsp. whitei*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon connatus*	grey birds-eye		C		58/10
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon coriaceus*	beach alectryon		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon diversifolius*	scrub boonaree		C		64/13
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon oleifolius*			C		7
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon oleifolius subsp. elongatus*			C		12/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon pubescens*			C		8/5
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon subcinereus*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon subdentatus*			C		57/14
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Alectryon tomentosus*			C		34/6
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Arytera divaricata*	coogera		C		28/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Arytera foveolata*	pitted coogera		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Arytera microphylla*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya*					3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya calcicola*			C		6/5
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya collina*			E	E	14/13
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya hemiglauca*			C		25/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya multiflora*	broad-leaved whitewood		C		9/3
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya rigida*			C		18/14
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Atalaya salicifolia*			C		43/10
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	heart seed vine	Y			8/5
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum halicacabum var. halicacabum*		Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cossinia australiana*			E	E	17/13
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis*					3/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	tuckeroo		C		68/5
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis parvifolia*	small-leaved tuckeroo		C		7
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis shirleyana*	wedge-leaf tuckeroo		V	V	3/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis simulata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis sp. (Watalgan A.R.Bean 8611)*			C		13/13
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis wadsworthii*			C		22/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*					7
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea biloba*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea boroniifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea filifolia*			C		27/15
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea heteromorpha*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea lanceolata*			C		10
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea lanceolata var. subsessilifolia*			C		9/6

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea macrossanii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea peduncularis*			C		15/11
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea stenophylla*			C		16/7
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea tenuifolia*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea triangularis*			C		29/13
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea triquetra*	large-leaved hop bush		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea vestita*			C		12/12
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa*			C		9
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. burmanniana*			C		8/6
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata*			C		7/6
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. viscosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Elattostachys bidwillii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Elattostachys nervosa*	green tamarind		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Elattostachys xylocarpa*	white tamarind		C		66/19
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Guioa semiglauca*	guioa		C		2
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Harpullia hillii*			C		13
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Harpullia pendula*			C		34/7
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Jagera pseudorhus*			C		58
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Jagera pseudorhus var. pseudorhus*			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Mischarytera lautereriana*	corduroy tamarind		C		4/4
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Mischocarpus anodontus*	veiny pearfruit		C		9/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Mischocarpus australis*	red pear-fruit		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Rhysotoechia bifoliolata*			C		10
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Rhysotoechia bifoliolata subsp. bifoliolata*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Sarcopteryx martyana*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Sarcopteryx stipata*	steelwood		C		1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Amorphospermum antilogum*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Niemeyera prunifera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella australis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella chartacea*			C		1
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella cotinifolia*			C		25
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella cotinifolia var. pubescens*			C		48/14
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella myrsinifolia subsp. myrsinifolia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Planchonella pohlmaniana*			C		24/3
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Pleioluma queenslandica*			C		6/4
plants	land plants	Sapotaceae	*Sersalisia sericea*			C		33/1
plants	land plants	Schizaeaceae	*Schizaea bifida*	forked comb fern		SL		6/3
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila*					1
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila debilis*	winter apple		C		46/14
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila deserti*			C		23/12
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila longifolia*	berrigan		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila mitchellii*			C		41/9
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Eremophila sp. (Toomba Range J. Silcock JLS179)*			C		1
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum*					1
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum acuminatum*	coastal boobialla		C		25/7

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Scrophulariaceae	*Verbascum virgatum*	twiggy mullein	Y			6/4
plants	land plants	Sematophyllaceae	*Acroporium microcladon*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sematophyllaceae	*Sematophyllum subhumile*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Simaroubaceae	*Ailanthus triphysa*	white siris		C		7/3
plants	land plants	Simaroubaceae	*Samadera bidwillii*			V	V	15/12
plants	land plants	Smilacaceae	*Smilax australis*	barbed-wire vine		C		53/2
plants	land plants	Smilacaceae	*Smilax glyciphylla*	sweet sarsaparilla		C		9/5
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Capsicum*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Capsicum annuum*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Capsicum annuum var. glabriusculum*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Capsicum frutescens*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Cestrum parqui*	green cestrum	Y			4/4
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Datura*					1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Datura ferox*	fierce thornapple	Y			8/6
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Datura inoxia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Datura stramonium*	common thornapple	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Lycianthes shanesii*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Nicotiana amplexicaulis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Nicotiana forsteri*			C		11/11
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Nicotiana glauca*	tree tobacco	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Nicotiana megalosiphon*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Petunia axillaris*	petunia	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Physalis angulata*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Physalis ixocarpa*	annual ground cherry	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Physalis lanceifolia*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Physalis peruviana*		Y			18/3
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanaceae*					1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum*					5
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum americanum*		Y			23/13
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum aviculare*	kangaroo apple		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum coracinum*			C		3
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum corifolium*	straggling nightshade		C		3/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum densevestitum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum dissectum*			E	E	37/15
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum elachophyllum*			E		16/15
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum ellipticum*	potato bush		C		31/15
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum erianthum*	potato tree	Y			4/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum esuriale*	quena		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum furfuraceum*			C		21/18
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum insanum*		Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum johnsonianum*			E	E	64/43
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum jucundum*			C		19/17
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum latens*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum latens x Solanum nemophilum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum lycopersicum var. cerasiforme*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum lythrocarpum*			V		4/4

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum mitchellianum*			C		10/10
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum nemophilum*			C		41/19
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum*		Y			12/4
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum opacum*	green berry nightshade		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum parvifolium*			C		5
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum parvifolium subsp. parvifolium*			C		16/12
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum seaforthianum*	Brazilian nightshade	Y			38/13
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum semiarmatum*	prickly nightshade		C		2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum stelligerum*	devil's needles		C		43/23
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum tetrathecum*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum torvum*	devil's fig	Y			7/6
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Corchorus reynoldsiae*			C		9/8
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Corchorus tomentellus*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Corchorus trilocularis*			C		8/6
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Grewia*					2
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Grewia latifolia*	dysentery plant		C		71/20
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Triumfetta rhomboidea*	chinese burr	Y			8/3
plants	land plants	Sphagnaceae	*Sphagnum perichaetiale*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Stackhousiaceae	*Stackhousia intermedia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Stackhousiaceae	*Stackhousia monogyna*	creamy candles		C		6/5
plants	land plants	Stackhousiaceae	*Stackhousia muricata*			C		7/7
plants	land plants	Stackhousiaceae	*Stackhousia viminea*	slender stackhousia		C		5/3
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Argyrodendron sp. (Kin Kin W.D.Francis AQ81198)*	rusty tulip oak		C		1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Argyrodendron trifoliolatum*	booyong		C		8/3
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton*					11
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton acerifolius*	flame tree		SL		1
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton australis*	broad-leaved bottle tree		SL		33/4
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton bidwillii*	little kurrajong		SL		22/13
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton populneus*			C		18
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton populneus subsp. populneus*			SL		15
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton populneus subsp. trilobus*			SL		6/4
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton rupestris*			SL		45/7
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Brachychiton x turgidulus*			SL		3/3
plants	land plants	Sterculiaceae	*Sterculia quadrifida*	peanut tree		C		43/1
plants	land plants	Strelitziaceae	*Strelitzia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium eglandulosum*			SL		9/8
plants	land plants	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium eriorhizum*			SL		4/4
plants	land plants	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium laricifolium*	tree trigger plant		SL		2
plants	land plants	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium rotundifolium*			SL		18/3
plants	land plants	Surianaceae	*Cadellia pentastylis*	ooline		V	V	13/11
plants	land plants	Symplocaceae	*Symplocos stawellii*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Tamaricaceae	*Tamarix aphylla*	athel pine	Y			3/3
plants	land plants	Tectariaceae	*Arthropteris beckleri*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Tectariaceae	*Arthropteris tenella*	climbing fern		C		6/3
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	*Ampelopteris prolifera*			SL		29/8
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	*Christella dentata*	creek fern		SL		3/1

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	*Christella hispidula*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	*Cyclosorus interruptus*			SL		42/6
plants	land plants	Thelypteridaceae	*Thelypteris confluens*			V		4/2
plants	land plants	Thismiaceae	*Thismia rodwayi*			NT		1/1
plants	land plants	Thuidiaceae	*Thuidiopsis sparsa*			C		5/5
plants	land plants	Thuidiaceae	*Thuidium cymbifolium*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea*					1
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea altior*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea fugiens*			CR		3/3
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea glauca*	smooth riceflower		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea haematostachya*			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea linifolia*			C		18/5
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea linifolia subsp. collina*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea linifolia subsp. linifolia*			C		11/10
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea mollis*			C		4/4
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea trichostachya*	flaxweed		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Wikstroemia indica*	tie bush		C		11/3
plants	land plants	Typhaceae	*Sparganium erectum subsp. stoloniferum*	erect bur-reed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Typhaceae	*Typha domingensis*			C		4/2
plants	land plants	Typhaceae	*Typha orientalis*	broad-leaved cumbungi		C		18/1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Dendrocnide*					1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Dendrocnide excelsa*	giant stinging tree		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Dendrocnide photiniphylla*	shiny-leaved stinging tree		C		24/1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Elatostema reticulatum*	rainforest spinach		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Laportea interrupta*			C		1
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Pipturus argenteus*	white nettle		C		4/2
plants	land plants	Urticaceae	*Urtica incisa*	stinging nettle		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Duranta erecta*	duranta	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Glandularia aristigera*		Y			33/27
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Lantana*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	lantana	Y			97/14
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Lantana montevidensis*	creeping lantana	Y			69/17
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Phyla canescens*		Y			6/6
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Phyla nodiflora*	carpetweed		C		6/4
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*	Jamaica snakeweed	Y			23/14
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena*					1/1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena africana*			C		11/9
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena bonariensis*	purpletop	Y			12/1
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena gaudichaudii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena incompta*		Y			11/11
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena litoralis*	verbena	Y			2
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena litoralis var. brevibracteata*		Y			5/5
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Verbena litoralis var. litoralis*		Y			9/9
plants	land plants	Viburnaceae	*Sambucus gaudichaudiana*	white elder		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Pigea enneasperma*			C		9/6
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Pigea monopetala*			C		10/8

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Pigea stellarioides*			C		36/9
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Viola betonicifolia*			C		45/3
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Viola hederacea*			C		5/4
plants	land plants	Violaceae	*Viola perreniformis*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Apocissus antarctica*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Apocissus hypoglauca*			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Apocissus oblonga*			C		77/9
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Apocissus sterculiifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Causonis clematidea*			C		20/3
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Cayratia acris*	hairy grape		C		27/3
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Cayratia saponaria*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Cissus hastata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Cissus penninervis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Cissus reniformis*			C		7/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Cissus repens*			C		1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Clematicissus opaca*			C		61/6
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Vitaceae	*Tetrastigma nitens*	shining grape		C		38/3
plants	land plants	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea*					11/1
plants	land plants	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. glauca*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*			SL		33/4
plants	land plants	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. latifolia*			SL		23/1
plants	land plants	Xyridaceae	*Xyris complanata*	yellow-eye		C		10/2
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia*					1
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia crassifolia*			V		22/22
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia fearnsidei*			SL		12/11
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia macleayi*			SL		23/23
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia miquelii*			SL		26/10
plants	land plants	Zamiaceae	*Macrozamia platyrhachis*			E	E	2/2
plants	land plants	Zingiberaceae	*Alpinia caerulea*	wild ginger		C		4
plants	land plants	Zosteraceae	*Zostera capricorni*	eelgrass		SL		1
plants	land plants	Zygophyllaceae	*Roepera apiculata*			C		10/9
plants	land plants	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus*					1/1
plants	land plants	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus eichlerianus*	bull head		C		4
plants	land plants	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus micrococcus*	yellow vine		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris*	caltrop		C		4/4
plants	uncertain	Indet.	*Indet.*			C		18/1

CODES

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

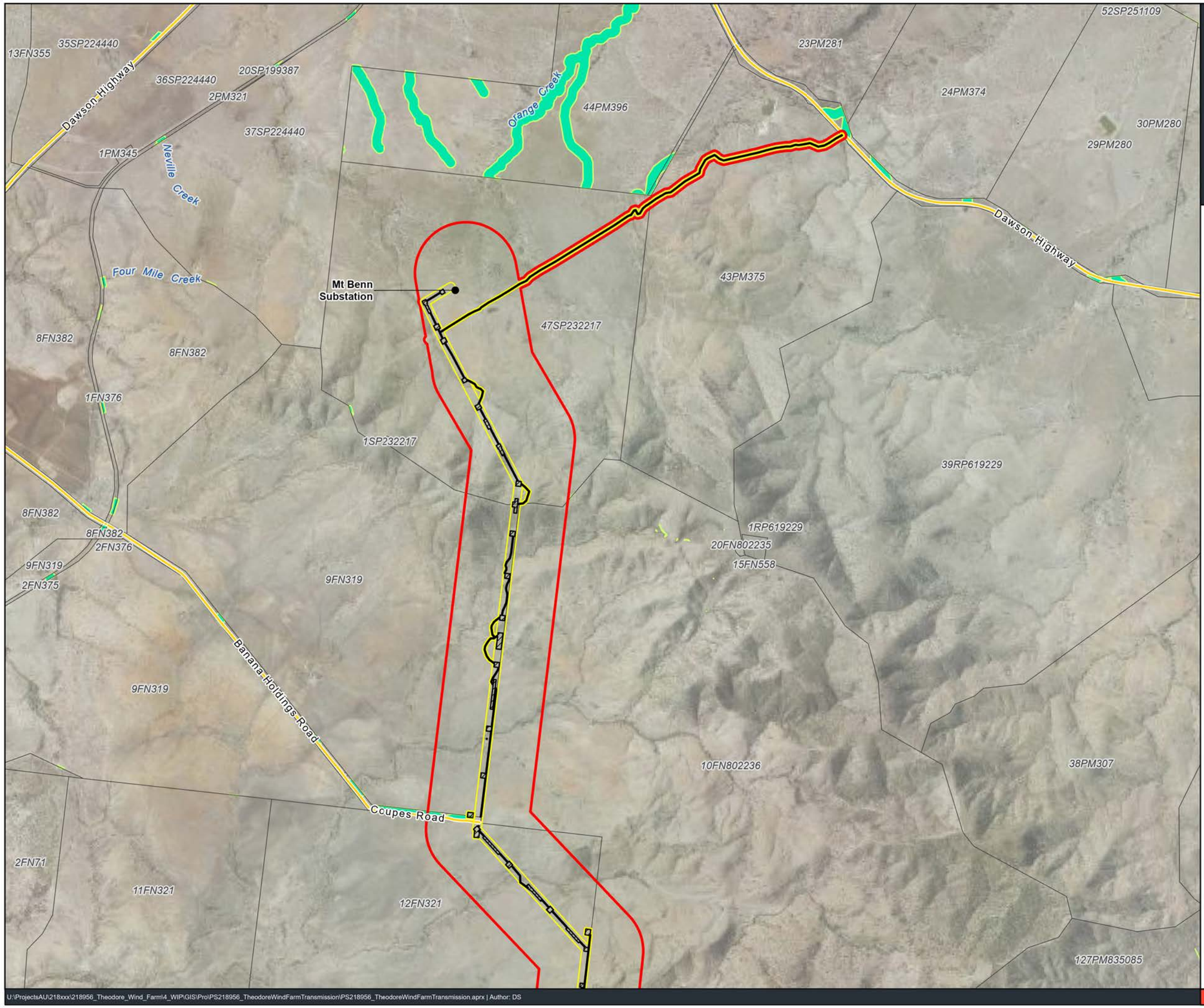
Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992.*
The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

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

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

Attachment B

Figures: Matters of State Environmental Significance



PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm

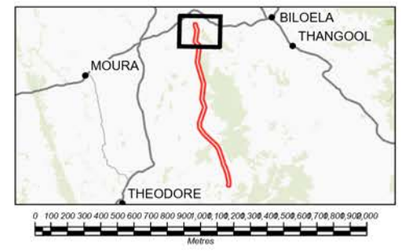
Appendix B
Matters of State Environmental Significance

Legend

- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Matters of State Environmental Significance

- MSES regulated vegetation [category C-endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category R-GBR riverine]



Coordinate system: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
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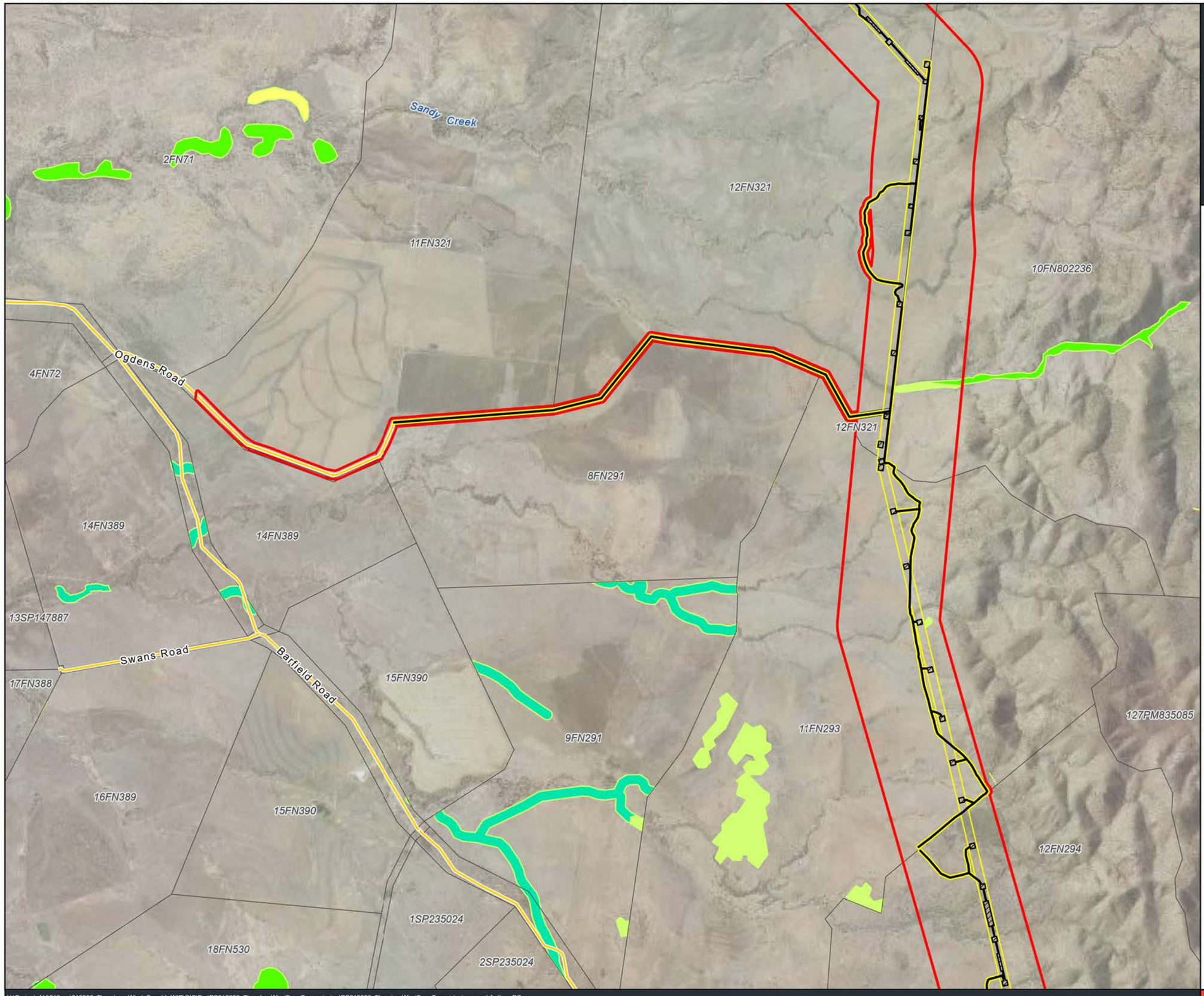

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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm

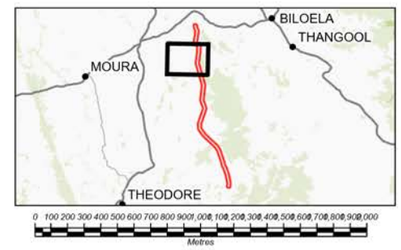
Appendix B
Matters of State Environmental Significance

Legend

- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Matters of State Environmental Significance

- MSES regulated vegetation [category B - endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category C- endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category R- GBR riverine]
- MSES regulated vegetation [essential habitat]



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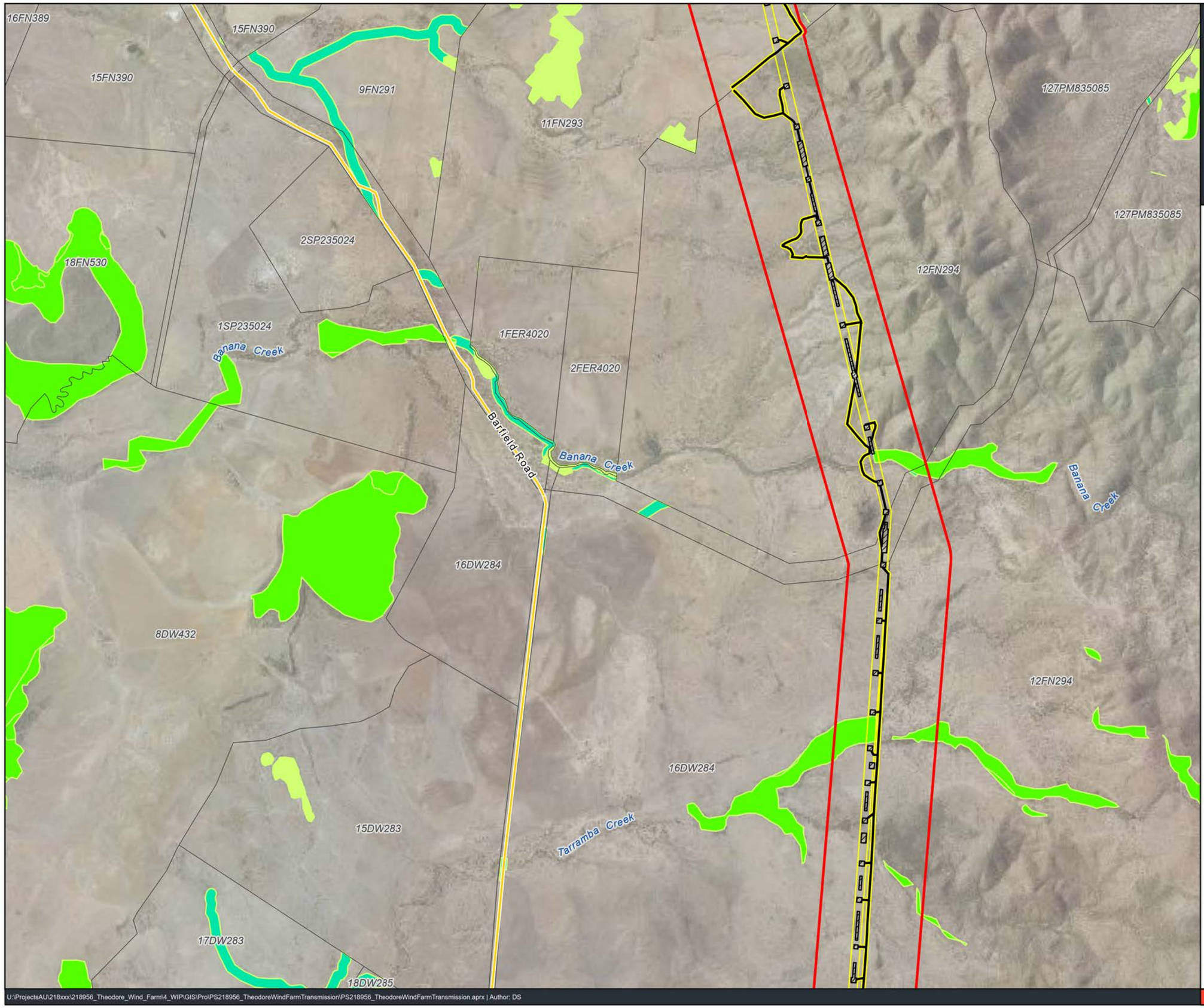

PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm

Appendix B
Matters of State Environmental Significance

Legend

- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Matters of State Environmental Significance

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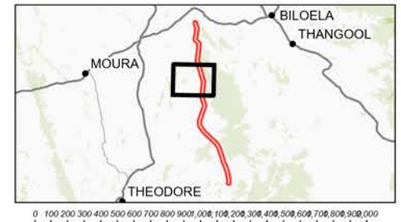
- MSES regulated vegetation [category C- endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category R- GBR riverine]
- MSES regulated vegetation [essential habitat]



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Metres

Coordinate system: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
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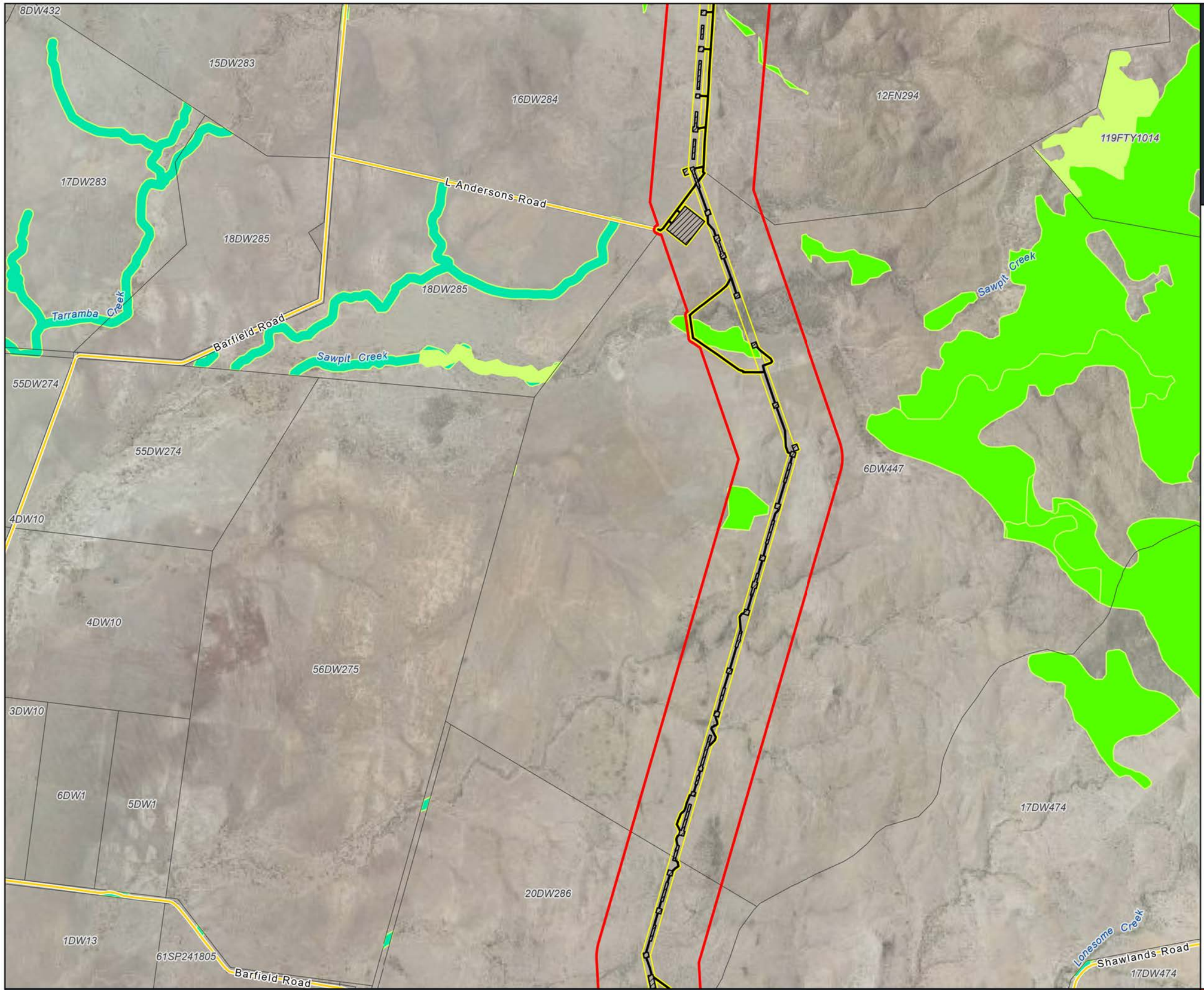

PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm

Appendix B
Matters of State Environmental Significance

Legend

- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Matters of State Environmental Significance

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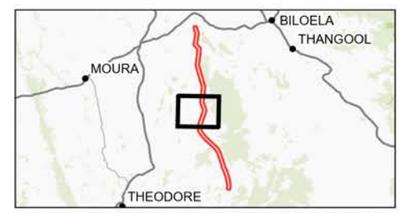
- MSES regulated vegetation [category C- endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category R- GBR riverine]



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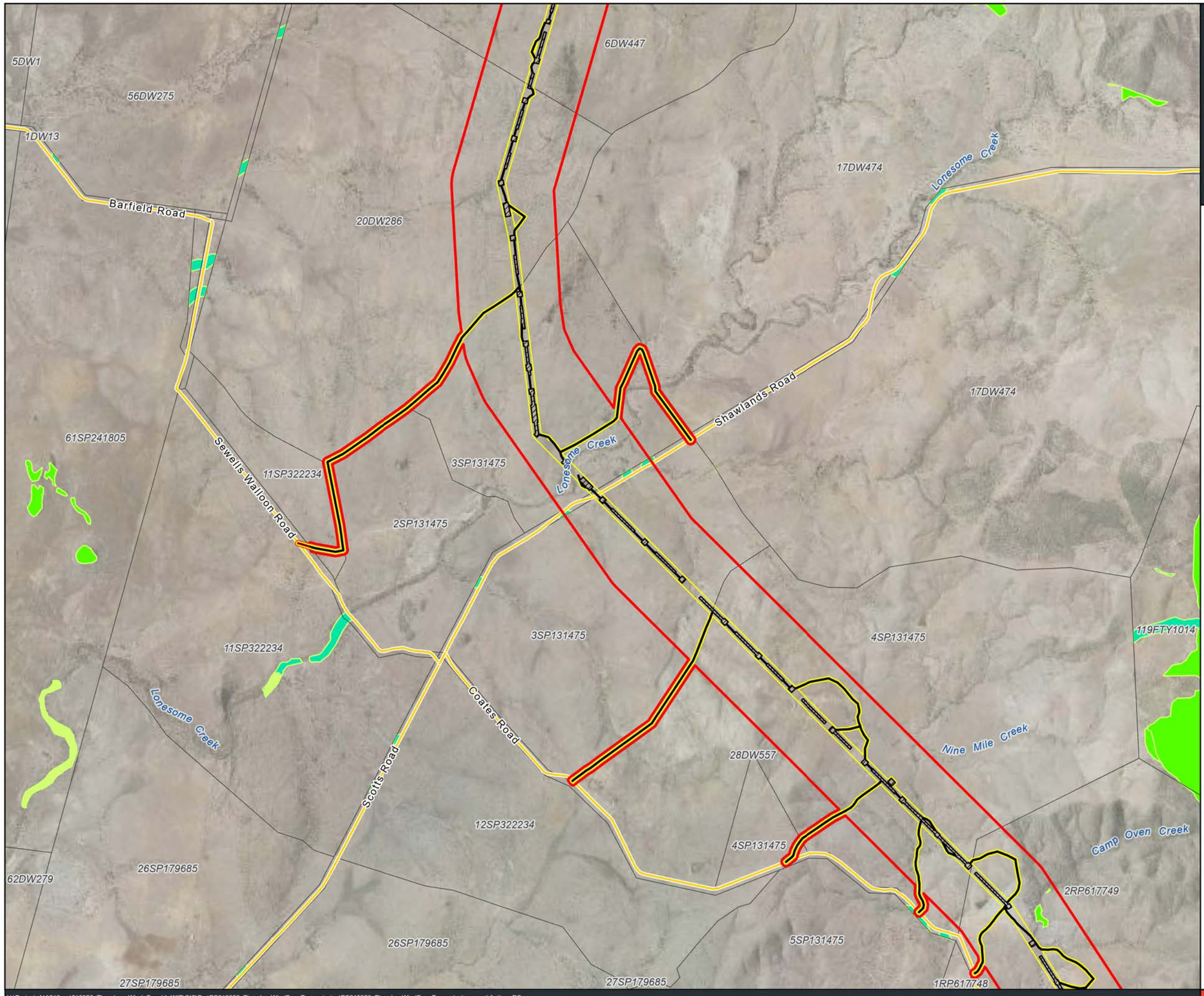

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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm

Appendix B
Matters of State Environmental Significance

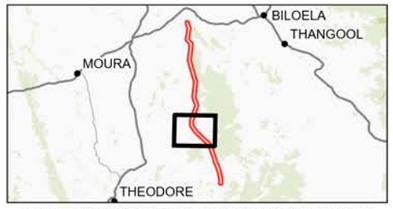
Page 5 of 7

Legend

- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Matters of State Environmental Significance

- MSES regulated vegetation [category B - endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category C- endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category R- GBR riverine]



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Appendix B
Matters of State Environmental Significance

Legend

- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Cadastre

Matters of State Environmental Significance

- MSES regulated vegetation [category B - endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category C- endangered or of concern]
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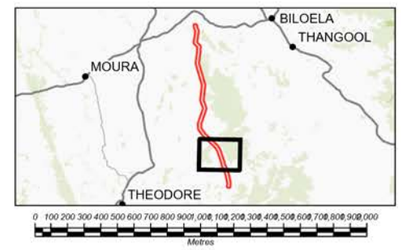

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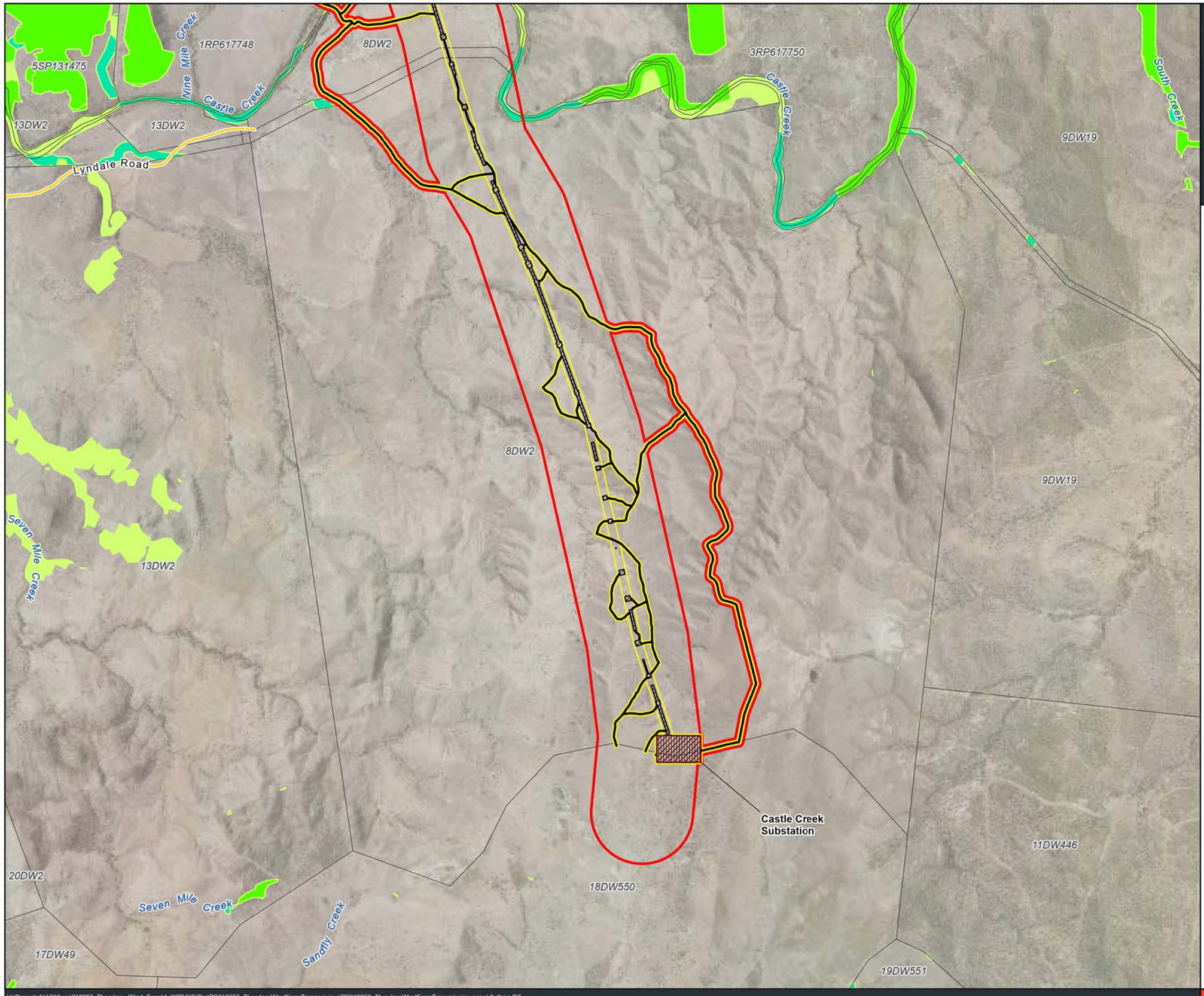

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PS218956 Theodore Wind Farm

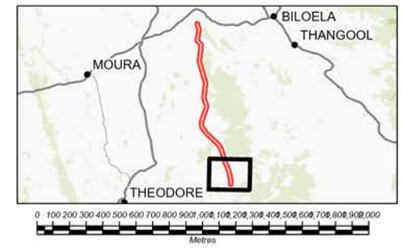
Appendix B
Matters of State Environmental Significance

Legend

- Roads
- Project area
- Study area
- Disturbance footprint
- Castle Creek Substation
- Cadastre

Matters of State Environmental Significance

- MSES regulated vegetation [category B - endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category C- endangered or of concern]
- MSES regulated vegetation [category R- GBR riverine]



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Attachment C

Field verified likelihood of occurrence assessments

C1. Flora likelihood of occurrence assessment

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy Jointgrass	V	V	Occurs in south-east Queensland and northern New South Wales, where it grows on the edges of rainforest and in wet sclerophyll forest. It prefers moist shady sites and is often found near creeks or swamps (Office of Environment and Heritage 2024).	PMST	Low No rainforest, wet eucalypt forest or sedgeland habitat is present in the Study area. The nearest record is over 50 km south of Study area.
Cadellia pentastylis	Ooline	V	V	Occurs from Rockhampton, south west to Carnarvon Gorge and down to the Queensland border, and on western edge of the North West Slopes in NSW. Preferred habitat includes dry rainforest, semi-evergreen vine thickets and sclerophyll communities. The species prefers sandstone and basalt escarpment edges between 200 and 500 m altitude and is frequently associated with vegetation communities dominated by Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*), Belah (*Casuarina cristata*), Poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) and Bendee (*Acacia catenulata*) (DESI 2023).	PMST ERM 2024	Low Potential vine thicket and Brigalow habitats in the Study area are limited to small pockets that are isolated or degraded. Potential sclerophyll habitat has been impacted by cattle. The nearest records are 100 km south-west of Study area.
Cossinia australiana	Cossinia	E	E	*Cossinia australiana* occurs from 20 to 520 m altitude. The species appears to prefer ecotonal situations around dry rainforest edges, although it also occurs as scattered individual plants within closed forest communities. It grows in araucarian microphyll vine forest and relict semi-evergreen vine thicket on a variety of soils, including red volcanic soil and black loam (Department of Environment and Science, 2012).	PMST, ERM 2024	Low Despite potential habitat being present within the vine thicket communities in the Study area, these habitat patches are small, isolated and degraded. The nearest record is approximately 15 km east of the Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Dichanthium queenslandicum	King Blue-Grass	E	V	Occurs disjointly from Dalby north to 90 km north of Hughenden, and west to Clermont, though majority of populations are in the Emerald region. The species tend to occur in natural grasslands on black cracking clay soils on undulating plains in association with other blue grasses e.g. *Dichanthium* and *Bothriochloa* spp. (DESI 2024).	PMST	Low The Study area is located within the distribution of the species; however, the low quality of soils and the high amount of grazing within the Study area limits the potential presence of the species. The nearest record is approximately 20 km east of the Study area.
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	V	LC	Occurs from southern New South Wales to northern Queensland, often on black soil and red-brown loamy soil. The species has a wide, disjunct distribution and can be locally common. Habitat can include woodlands or open woodlands dominated by Acacia and/or Eucalypt species, grasslands, and previously cleared areas e.g. road reserve and pasture (Office of Environment and Heritage 2025).	PMST	Low Habitat types on which the species depends are not present in the Study area and the nearest record is approximately 250 km east of Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Leuzea australis	Austral Cornflower	V	V	The current known distribution for *Leuzea australis* is from Allora (north of Warwick) north to Callide (north-west of Biloela) at altitudes up to 480 m above sea level. The species prefers heavy black or red-brown clay soils or clay loams derived from basalt and is often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands. *Leuzea australis* is often found in woodland and grassland and in association with *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), *E. orgadophila* (Mountain Coolibah), *E. populnea* (Poplar Box), *E. tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), *E. melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark), *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple), *A. floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple), *Cirsium vulgare* (Spear Thistle – introduced species), *Dichanthium sericeum* (Queensland Bluegrass) and *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass). The species is a poor competitor and prefers habitat where grass competition has been reduced by fire or other forms of disturbance. However, the species is unlikely to benefit from disturbance that allows the development of a dense cover of exotic grasses such as *Chloris gayana* (Rhodes Grass) (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, ERM 2024	Low Potential eucalypt woodland and grassland habitats in the Study area are degraded and impacted by grazing. The nearest record is approximately 20 km east of Study area.
Polianthion minutiflorum	–	V	V	Occurs in five known areas from Kingaroy north to 110 km west of Mackay, at Kingaroy, East Boogalgopal near Monto, Callide Range near Biloela, Blackwater and Redcliffe Vale. The distribution overlaps with the Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt and Nandewar bioregions Threatened Ecological Community. The species occurs within forests and woodlands on deep sands adjacent to weathered laterite and sandstone slopes and gullies with skeletal soil (DCCEEW 2024).	PMST	Low The Study area within the distribution of species, however no associated species or vegetation is within Study area. The nearest record is approximately 40 km east of Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Solanum dissectum	–	E	E	Endemic to Queensland, where it occurs within the region bordered by the towns of Blackwater, Bauhinia, Thangool and Dululu. It has a very localised distribution within this region and is restricted to very small areas where it grows in stands. It occurs in brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) or lapunyah (*Eucalyptus thozetiana*) dominated open forest and woodland on solodic clay soils (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, ERM 2024	Low Potential eucalypt and brigalow woodland habitats in the Study area are impacted by grazing. The ground layer is too disturbed by Buffel Grass and cattle degradation for this small forb to persist. The nearest record is approximately 20 km away from the Study area.
Solanum johnsonianum	–	E	E	Endemic to Queensland, where it occurs within the region bordered by the towns of Rolleston, Theodore, Biloela and Dululu. It has a very localised distribution within this region and is restricted to very small areas where it grows in stands. It occurs in brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) dominated or co-dominated open forest and woodland on heavy cracking clay soils. It may also be associated with lapunyah (*Eucalyptus thozetiana*) with a wilga (*Geijera parviflora*) understory (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, ERM 2024	Low Potential habitat eucalypt and brigalow woodland habitats in the Study area are impacted by grazing, and there are no heavy cracking clays present. The ground layer is too disturbed by Buffel Grass and cattle degradation for this small forb to persist. The nearest record is approximately 20 km away from the Study area.
Xerothamnella herbacea	–	E	E	Occurs on Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla)* dominated communities in shaded situations, prefers heavy to dark brown clay soils. It has been identified at two sites northeast of Chinchilla in Queensland (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, ERM 2024	Low Potential brigalow woodland habitat is impacted by grazing. Nearest record approximately 20 km away from the Study area.

C2. Fauna Likelihood of occurrence assessment

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Birds						
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	M	SL	Occurs along all coastlines of Australia and found in many inland areas where freshwater or saltwater wetlands are present. The species exhibits a preference for mangroves, muddy margins and or rocky shores, and is rarely found on mudflats. They have been recorded in estuaries, deltas, banks, lakes, reservoirs, dams, and occasionally piers and jetties. Roosting habitat is generally rocks or roots/branches of vegetation, particularly mangroves. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	M, Ma	SL	Occurs across all Australia, though the species is nearly exclusively aerial. The species generally occur over inland plains, sometimes coastal areas. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST ERM 2024 ALA	**Moderate** The species may fly over the Study area. It is almost exclusively aerial, therefore unlikely to utilise terrestrial habitat. As the species breeds outside of Australia, breeding habitat does not occur within the Study area. Species records on ALA in the Locality.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V, M, Ma	SL	Occurs along the coastline of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, with scattered records inland and in other states. The species occurs in freshwater/brackish wetlands that have muddy edges with sedges, grass, saltmarsh, or other low vegetation. They can be attracted to aquatic vegetation such as algae mats and water weeds. The species is migratory and spends non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, Wildnet	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE, M, Ma	CE	Occurs around the coasts of Australia and is widespread inland in smaller numbers. In Queensland there are scattered records occurring in the Gulf of Carpentaria, with widespread records along the coast south of Cairns. Habitat generally consists of intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, though is known to occur around non-tidal swamps, lakes, and ephemeral water bodies. They roost on beaches, sandspits, islets and occasionally dunes. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	M, Ma	SL	Occurs around the Cairns region in Queensland, widespread in New South Wales, and in southern Victoria, with isolated records throughout the rest of Australia. The species prefers shallow fresh or saline wetlands, generally coastal or near coastal, with muddy edges and low, fringing, or emergent vegetation. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus	Glossy Black-Cockatoo (northern)	–	V	Occurs in the north and central east coast of Queensland, ranging from the Dawson-Mackenzie-Isaac River, north to the Connors-Clarke Ranges, south to Dawes and Many Peaks Ranges, including inlad to Expedition, Peak and Denham Ranges and Blackdown Tableland. The species feeds exclusively on the seeds of *Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina* spp., relying on one or two species within a region inhabiting woodlands dominated by *Allocasuarina*, beneath Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora spp. They utilise hollow trees for nesting, both living and dead Eucalypts (Hourigan 2012).	Wildnet	Records on Wildnet, however no records in vicinity of the Project on ALA. Closest records are from Kroombit Tops NP. Suitable habitat not present on site. No Allocasuarina spp. recorded. Two species of *Casuarina* recorded in very low densities.
Cuculus optatus (syn. C. saturatus)	Oriental Cuckoo	M	SL	Occurs along the coastline of Northern Territory, Queensland, and New South Wales. The species often inhabits rainforest, vine thickets, wet sclerophyll forest and open woodlands. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia.	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is present within the Study area, but the species is infrequently observed inland from the coast. While the species could move through the Study area as vagrant, the habitat is not suitable to support this species.
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	E	E	Occurs from the Kimberly in Western Australia to the Cape York Peninsula in Queensland, with records in south-east Queensland becoming increasingly scant since 2010. The species inhabits open forests, woodlands, wooded riparian zones that transect tropical savannas, and rainforest ecotones along coastal and sub-coastal regions. They prefer intact environments with a mosaic of vegetation types and permanent water. They require trees over 20 m tall with an open limb and canopy structure for nesting (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	V	Occurs in inland Australia in arid and semi-arid conditions, including Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia, and Western Australia where annual rainfall is below 500 mm. It appears to be absent east of the Great Dividing Range. They are found in lightly wooded plains with a preference for Acacia woodlands with vegetated watercourses. They require abandoned nests in tall trees for nesting (DCCEEW, 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	V, M, Ma	SL	Occurs from the Cape York Peninsula in Queensland south to South Australia, and inland west of the Great Dividing Range. They inhabit various wetlands, permanent and ephemeral, of varying salinity, though they prefer freshwater with low, dense vegetation. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (Southern Subspecies)	V	V	Occurs from the Burdekin-Lynd Divide in north Queensland to the Border Rivers in northern New South Wales and inland to Hughenden to Charleville. They are found in remnant, regrowth and modified open-forest and wooded communities dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species and within 3 km of water bodies. They require patchy understory with tussocks where vegetation is generally below 33% on well-draining, gravelly, sandy, or loamy soils. Breeding occurs within 1km of a suitable, permanent waterbody (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, ERM 2024, WildNet, ALA	**Recorded** Potential breeding, foraging and roosting habitat is mapped within the Study area and the species has previously been recorded within 5 km of the Study area. The species is routinely observed within the Study area by landholders and was recorded during field surveys adjacent to the Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	Occurs sporadically from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and across to eastern Northern Territory. They are found in Eucalypt, Melaleuca, Acacia and Casuarina forests and woodlands that have an abundance of mature trees with mistletoes present, which is their primary food source. They prefer larger sections of intact habitat over strips of remnant vegetation (such as road reserve) though exceptions have been recorded when mistletoes are present in particularly high abundance. Nesting also occurs where mistletoes are abundant (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	V, M, Ma	V	Occurs from northern Queensland through to south-eastern Australia and inland to the west of the Great Dividing Range, and in Tasmania. The species is nearly exclusively aerial. They are found above a variety of ecosystems, though there appears to be preference for open forests, rainforest, and heathlands, and less often over woodland and treeless areas. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST ERM, 2024 ALA	**Moderate** The species does not breed in Australia and as such, no breeding habitat is present. The species is almost exclusively aerial and forages midair at higher altitudes. There are species records on ALA in the Locality.
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	M, Ma	SL	Occurs in the estuarine area of the Hunter River in New South Wales, the Bundaberg and Townsville to Cairns region in Queensland, the north-west Northern Territory coastline and northern Western Australia coastline. It inhabits wet to damp areas with low vegetation. The species spends the non-breeding season (spring and summer) in Australia (iNaturalist 2024).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda	Star Finch (Eastern Subspecies)	E	E	Occurs within the Desert Channels, Burdekin, and Fitzroy Natural Resource Management Regions though is considered possibly extinct by some sources. Records are associated with grassy woodlands in proximity to permanent or frequently inundated areas, damp grasslands and sedgelands, and rarely in disturbed and suburban areas (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat not present within the Study area.
Pandion haliaetus cristatus (subspecies of P. h)	Eastern Osprey, Australian Osprey	M, Ma		Widespread around the northern coast of Australia, from Esperance in Western Australia, all the way around to New South Wales, south into Victoria and Tasmania, however is a rare vagrant to Victoria and Tasmania. The Eastern Osprey inhabits littoral and coastal habitats including terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate locations and offshore islands. They are more common within the coastal areas, however do travel inland along major rivers. The species requires open fresh, brackish or saline water for foraging and will frequent wetlands habitats including inshore waters, reefs, bays, coastal cliffs, beaches, estuaries, mangrove swamps, broad rivers and large lakes and waterholes (DCCEEW, 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study Area.
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	Occurs across Australia though is more common in eastern Australia. They inhabit permanent and ephemeral wetlands, preferably freshwater though occasionally brackish, that typically have emergent, fringing vegetation. They will sometimes use areas lined with trees. Required breeding habitat is shallow freshwater wetlands (often islands within wetlands) with wet mud, dense low cover, and upper and canopy cover nearby (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST ERM, 2024	Low No suitable habitat (freshwater wetlands) is present within the Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail Finch	V	V	Occurs from southern Queensland to the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and up to 300 km inland. They inhabit open woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats dominated by Eucalypts, Acacias of Casuarinas. They exhibit a preference for high grass coverage, low tree density and low coarse woody debris and litter (DCCEEW, 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable habitat is not present within the Study area.
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	Occurs in the coastal and subcoastal from Byfield in Queensland to the New South Wales tablelands. The species is predominantly found in rainforests and forests with a dense understorey and fertile soil, where annual rainfall is between 770-1200 mm. They can occasionally be found in low, dense acacia thickets and in vegetation behind sand dunes, and rarely in Eucalypt forests (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Preferred habitat is not present within the Study area. Small, disturbed isolated patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket are present within the Study area. However due to the small size, high degree of isolation, lack of microhabitat (dense leaf litter), and no evidence of the species (individuals or platelets), this habitat is not suitable for the species. There are no species records from within the Locality and the Study area is outside
Mammals						
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	V	E	Occurs sporadically from Shoalwater Bay in Queensland south to Ulladulla in New South Wales and up to 400 km inland, with most records occurring in New South Wales. They are predominantly found within several kilometres of cliff lines or rocky terrain, particularly sandstone cliffs near fertile woodland valleys. They prefer woodlands that are dominated by box gums with a riparian corridor present. Roosting occurs in abandoned mine shafts, caves, and overhangs, and the species has been recorded using abandoned nests, and potentially tree hollows (DCCEEW 2025).	ERM, 2024	Low Suitable foraging habitat is present within the Study area. However, no caves or other roosting/breeding habitat was recorded within the Study area. There are no species records close to the Study area or Locality.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	E	LC	Occurs from Mt Morgan to Weipa inland towards Carnarvon Gorge in Queensland, with some records south to Sunshine Coast hinterland. In Northern Territory they are restricted to the Top End. In Western Australia they are within the Pilbara, on several islands, and scattered from Derby to Wyndham. The species is found in a variety of habitats ranging from rocky areas, Eucalypt forests, woodlands, rainforests, beaches, shrublands, grasslands and desert. They favour high-relief areas with shallow soils, high boulder cover and low fire frequency close to permanent water. Dens are often in rocky areas with surrounding vegetation and can be crevices, tree holes or termite mounds (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST ALA	Low Potentially suitable habitat is present within the Study area. However, the habitat is severely fragmented from historic clearing for agricultural purposes and quolls require large, connected areas of habitat. No suitable denning habitat in the form of rocky areas or structurally diverse woodlands offering refugia was recorded within the Study area. There are no species records from within the Study area however there is one record (ALA) just outside the 10 km Locality from 1966 (not recent). This species migrates long distances and therefore cannot be completely discounted as vagrantly and rarely moving through the area, but it is considered unlikely due to the lack of preferred habitat. It is unlikely the species persists in the area, due to the lack of preferred habitat recorded, and lack of recent species records in the area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	V	E	Occurs disjunctly across northern Australia with occurrences in Pilbara and Kimberly in Western Australia, northern Northern Territory, the Gulf of Carpentaria and in coastal, subcoastal and western Queensland. They utilise a wide range of habitats from arid, savannah, through to rainforest. They require caves, abandoned mines, and rock crevices for roosting, with a preference for deep voids with a temperature of 23–28 degrees and humidity of 50–100% (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low There are no recent records close to the Study area or Locality, with one historical record (1985) near Overdeen State Forest. The closest known population is from Rockhampton (Mt Etna), 170 km north-east of the Study area. No cave systems suitable for supporting Ghost Bats are present within the Locality.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	V	Occurs primarily inland of the Great Dividing Range in southern central Queensland, central western New South Wales, north-western Victoria and eastern South Australia. There are few records of the species, though the highest frequency falls within the Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South bioregions in Queensland and New South Wales. They occupy a wide range of woodland types from mallee, Buloke, Brigalow, Belah, Smooth-barked apple, River red gum, and Black box woodland. In Queensland and New South Wales, the species tends to inhabit box/ironbark, cypress-pine woodlands, particularly in large patches of remnant vegetation rather than fragments (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST WildNet ALA	**Moderate** Potential habitat is present within the Study area, within Ironbark woodland and adjacent creek lines directly adjacent to Belmont State Forest. The species requires large areas of contiguous vegetation, preferring a shrubby understorey, therefore the amount of preferred habitat within the Study area is limited for this species. There are species records in the region, with three recent (2022) records near Upper Dawson approximately 180 km south-west, and three records (2014 and 2002) within Expedition National Park approximately 150 km south-west. This species can be cryptic with a low trap rate and therefore a lack of records exist for this species. Suitable habitat recorded within the proposed Dawson Wind Farm, located within the Study area adjacent to Belmont State Forest (GreenTape 2025).

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Petauroides volans (syn. *P. armillatus)*	Greater Glider (southern & central)	E	E	Occurs from Proserpine in Queensland south through New South Wales to Blackwood in Victoria in Eucalypt forests and woodlands below 1200 m above sea level. Tall, montane, and moist forests tend to be preferred, though they can be found in drier habitats, and they favour forests with a diversity of Eucalypt species with seasonal growth variation for year-round foraging. They require large, old trees with hollows for dens (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST ERM 2024 ALA	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the Study area. There is a recent record within approximately 10 km of the Study area and 14 individuals were recorded during the Theodore Wind Farm surveys (ERM 2024) Hollow-bearing trees were encountered infrequently within the Study area and are typically not at densities required by the species, however, presence and utilisation of habitat cannot be discounted.
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)	V	V	Occurs disjunctly from Mackay in Queensland through New South Wales and to far south-eastern South Australia. The species is generally along the coastline, with some isolated populations inland along the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range in parts of New South Wales and Queensland. The species is found in woodlands and wet and dry sclerophyll forests dominated by Eucalypts, with a preference for old growth forests that have seasonal growth variation for year-round foraging and an abundance of winter-flowering and smooth-barked Eucalypts. They require large hollows, generally over one metre wide, in old trees for dens (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST ERM 2024 ALA	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the Study area. There are species records within nearby (60–80 km) Kroombit Tops National Park, Theodore State Forest, and Presho Forest Reserve.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala (combined Qld, NSW, ACT)	E	E	For the combined population considered here, occurs from the Wet Tropics in Queensland south to the New South Wales and Victoria border, and inland to up to approximately 600 km, including the Australian Capital Territory. The distribution is not continuous and isolated populations are often in low density. The species is restricted to Eucalypt sclerophyll forest and woodlands where preferred food trees occur (*Eucalyptus, Lophostemon, Melaleuca, Angophora, Corymbia spp*.). They prefer habitats with higher tree species richness in proximity to creek lines (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, WildNet, ERM 2024 ALA	**Moderate** Potential habitat is mapped within the Study area, but there are no previous recent records in the Locality (10 km search area from Study area), suggesting the habitats are not preferred and/or threatening process are substantial. There are recent records from Hefferon State Forest (40 km southeast of Study area), and Thangool (35 km east of the Study area). There is an older species record (2011) from 4 km west of the Study area just south of Castle Creek (ALA, 2025). Scat was recorded in 2021 by GreenTape (2025) during Dawson Wind Farm surveys approximately 5 km from the Study area. ERM (2024) also recorded scat during Theodore Wind Farm surveys approximately 30 km from the southernmost point (Castle Creek Substation) of the Study area.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	–	Occurs from Ingham in Queensland south to Adelaida in South Australia in coastal and subcoastal regions below 200 m elevation. Habitat is varied, though tends to include rainforests, open forests, woodlands, Melaleuca swamps and Banksia woodlands close to water with an abundance of exposed branches for roosting. The species follows the flowering cycle of the preferred food source, Eucalypt and related species, and thus can be temporarily absent in parts of the distribution (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable foraging habitat is present within the Study area. The closest recent record (2007) is at Moonford approximately 70 km to the east. The closest known camp is >200 km east near Woocoo National Park, with occasional small camps (<500 individuals) at Gayndah and Miriamvale.
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	–	SL	Occurs across most of Australia, except for inland Western Australia where there are fewer records. They are habitat generalists, found in forests, woodlands, shrublands and grasslands, rocky outcrops and agricultural lands where there are enough ants and/or termites for foraging (Atlas of Living Australia 2024).	ERM, 2024 ALA	**Recorded** Suitable habitat present within the Study area, recorded during field surveys.
Reptiles						
Acanthophis antarcticus	Common Death Adder	–	V	The Common Death Adder occurs from central QLD through NSW to the southern parts of SA and WA. This species is found in a variety of well-drained habitats, including rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests, woodlands, shrublands, grasslands and coastal heathlands. It prefers sites with deep fixed leaf litter and burrows into leaf litter or foliage (DETSI 2025).	WildNet, ALA	**Moderate** Potentially suitable habitat recorded within the Study area. Species records in the Locality.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Delma torquata	Adorned Delma/Collared Delma	V	V	Occurs sporadically in Queensland with known locations including Bunya Mountains, Blackdown Tablelands National Park, Expedition National Park, Western Creek, Toowoomba Ranges, and the western suburbs of Brisbane. The species inhabits Eucalypt-dominated woodlands and open forests on Land Zones 3, 9 and 10, and is associated with RE's 11.3.2, 11.9.10, 11.10.1, and 11.10.4. The species requires rocks, coarse woody debris, bark and leaf litter (generally 30–100 mm thick) (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Potential habitat in the form of rocky substrate in open forests and grasslands was recorded within the Study area, however, there are no species records close to the Study area with the closest recent record (2010) at Kroombit Tops National Park, 70 km to the east.
Denisonia maculata	Ornamental Snake	V	V	Occurs sparsely within the Fitzroy and Dawson Rivers catchment area in Queensland, which includes the Brigalow Belt bioregion, and the Burdekin and Fitzroy Natural Resource Management Regions. Preferred habitat includes floodplains, undulating clay pans, swamp margins and riparian zones, and the elevated woodlands neighbouring these habitats. They require a present frog population as they feed nearly exclusively on them (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST WildNet ALA	Low Areas of potentially suitable habitat recorded in the Study area with several frog species recorded. There is a record within 5 km of the Study area (WildNet) and recent (2010) records near Dawson (North) Mine, approximately 30 km to the west.
Egernia rugosa	Yakka Skink	V	V	Occurs in isolated populations from Cape York to St George, including from Rockhampton to St George, west to Chesterton Range National Park, with the Mulga Lands and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions the core habitat. The Brigalow Belt North and Einasleigh Bioregions have recorded populations, as well as Thrushton National Park and Culgoa National Park. Their preferred habitat is dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands with refugia such as dense ground vegetation, coarse woody debris and rocks. They have been recorded in disturbed areas where tunnel erosion and log piles remain. They have also been found to inhabit abandoned rabbit warrens (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST ALA	Low No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. There are species records from 2000 approximately 30 km from the Study area on the ALA.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Elseya albagula	Southern Snapping Turtle	CE	CE	Occurs in the Fitzroy, Mary, and Burnett Rivers drainages. They prefer for clear, flowing, and well-oxygenated, though they can occur in still water at lower density. Utilised shelter includes bank overhangs and associated overhanging vegetation, macrophyte beds and submerged boulders and/or log jams (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST, WildNet	Low All waterways within the Study area are ephemeral. The larger waterways are highly degraded by livestock and are unlikely to be suitable for the species. There are species records on Wildnet from within the Locality.
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	Occurs from Yeppoon in Queensland to Ashmore in New South Wales, with most records between 200 m and 500 m elevation. The species prefers Brigalow forests, particularly where *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow) is present, over black, clay and loamy soils (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low No suitable habitat is present within the Study area. There are no species records within or close to the Locality.
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	E	E	Occurs from the coastal areas of Rockhampton in Queensland down to the eastern then central interior of New South Wales to the southern state border. The species has a fragmented range, and the core area is the Brigalow Belt between Dalby and Glenmorgan. The species inhabits floodplains and ephemeral wetlands with *Acacia harpophylla* (Brigalow) and *Casuarina cristata* (Belah) woodlands with logs and rocks. Grasslands over alluvial plains with cracking soil can also be utilised and cracking soils are required for foraging (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Suitable wetland habitat is not present within the Study area. There are no species records close to the Locality.

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	NC Act	Habitat	Data source	Likelihood
Rheodytes leukops	Fitzroy River Turtle	E	E	Occurs within the Fitzroy River catchment in flowing rivers. The species prefers rocky to sandy substrates in deep pools with high clarity, connected by shallow riffles. It is frequently associated with Ribbonweed (*Vallisneria sp*.) beds and riparian vegetation dominated by Blue gums (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), River oaks (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), Weeping bottlebrush (*Melaleuca viminalis*) and paperbarks (*Melaleuca linariifolia*) (DCCEEW 2025).	PMST	Low Most waterways within the Study area are ephemeral. The few permanent waterways are highly degraded by livestock. The distribution of this species is mostly limited to the Fitzroy River and tributaries. There are no species records from within the Locality.
Strophurus taenicauda	Golden-tailed Gecko	–	NT	Darling Downs Region to coastal regions of central and south-eastern Queensland. Arboreal gecko that inhabits dry sclerophyll forests featuring ironbarks, cypress pine and brigalow. Typically shelters behind dead, decorticating bark or in hollows.	ERM 2024 ALA	**High** Suitable habitat is present within the Study area. Species records on ALA in the Locality at Theodore, Isla George National Park, and Castle Creek.
Snail						
Adclarkia dawsonensis	Boggomoss Snail	CE	E	Occurs along the Dawson River, for a distance of approximately 90 km, between Mt Rose near Taroom and south of Theodore and within 2 km of the river. Known suitable habitat for the species includes areas containing RE 11.3.4 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and/or *Eucalyptus spp*. woodland on alluvial plains and RE 11.3.25 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* or *E. camaldulensis* woodland fringing drainage lines. The species also has critical microhabitat requirements, that broadly comprise deep, moist litter and fallen timber which provide food, shelter and egg-laying sites.	PMST DEHP 2017	Low At its closest point, the Study area for the Project, is situated approximately 30 km north-east of the northern most known record/population. Despite potential habitat being present within the Project area (RE 11.3.25), suitable critical microhabitat is in low abundance or not present and does not meet the critical microhabitat requirements for the species.

Attachment D

Quaternary data

Survey sites	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Field verified RE	11.3.25d	11.12.1	11.12.1	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25	Non-remnant	11.3.25	Non-remnant	11.12.1	11.3.25	11.3.4a
FV Remnant Status	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Of Concern
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC
Land Zone	3	12	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3
EDL	T1	T1	T1	G	G	T1	T1	G	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	12	18	20	0.25	0.1	9.7	28	0.5	28	6.5	10.9	25	14.6
EDL Canopy Cover %	50	60	40	80	80	80	25	95	30	30	40	60	75
Evidence of Clearing	Potential clearing of eucalyptus layer and incursion of vine thicket species.		Some dieback scattered, sparse and low in some places	Eroded, heavily disturbed, pasture grasses	Heavily disturbed, some regrowth in patches	Signs of historic clearing, lack of mature trees	Edge effects	Cleared and grazed	Cleared pasture to banks	Cleared. Acacia regrowth	Evidence of historic fire. Burns to 3 m high		
NOTES	Weedy ground cover.	Canopy low and sparse in places, especially near track											
Species Name													
Abutilon oxycarpum	S1												
Acacia cambagei													
Acacia crassa													
Acacia decora													
Acacia excelsa								S1					
Acacia harpophylla													
Acacia leiocalyx							T2						
Acacia salicina							T2	T1	T2	T1			
Acalypha capillipes							S1						
Acalypha eremorum													
Achyranthes aspera			G					G					
Ageratum houstonianum	G												
Alectryon diversifolius					S1		S1						
Alexia ruscifolia													
Alphitonia excelsa			T2									S1	
Alstonia constricta							T2						
Alternanthera denticulata													
Alternanthera pungens													
Amyema congener subsp. congener													
Ancistrachne uncinulata													
Archidendropsis thozetiana													
Argemone ochroleuca				G									
Aristida benthamii													
Aristida calycina			G							G			
Aristida gracilipes													
Aristida jerichoensis				G					G		G		
Aristida leptopoda								G					
Aristida ramosa													
Atalaya hemiglauca									S1	S1	S1		
Atriplex muelleri				G									
Bidens pilosa	G												
Blakella dallachiana												T1	
Blakella tessellaris												T1	T1
Boerhaavia dominii			G										
Bothriochloa bladhii	G			G			G	G					
Bothriochloa decipiens													
Bothriochloa pertusa				G						G	G		
Brachychiton australis	T1												
Brachychiton populneus													
Brachychiton rupestris				E									
Breynia oblongifolia	S1	S1	G										
Bridelia leichhardtii													
Brunoniella australis									G				
Bryophyllum delagoense													
Bursaria spinosa	S1												
Capparis arborea													
Capparis lasiantha				G	V								
Capparis mitchellii												T2	
Carissa ovata	S1												
Cassinia laevis		S1											
Cassinia laevis subsp. rosmarinifolia													
Casuarina cristata													
Casuarina cunninghamiana													
Cenchrus ciliaris		G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G			G
Cheilanthes sieberi													
Cirsium vulgare				G									
Corymbia clarksoniana													
Corymbia erythrophloia		T1	T1								T1		
Crinum flaccidum	G												
Crotalaria juncea										G			
Croton insularis													
Croton phebalioides													
Cryptostegia grandiflora													
Cullen tenax				G									
Cupaniopsis anicanthioides													
Cymbidium canaliculatum							V						
Cymbidium suave													
Cynodon dactylon													
Cyperus gracilis	G												G
Cyperus polystachyos													
Dactyloctenium radulans				G									
Denhamia bilocularis							S1						
Denhamia cunninghamii													
Dianella longifolia													
Dichanthium sericeum													
Diospyros geminata	S1												
Diospyros humilis					T1								
Dolichandra unguis-cati	V												
Drypetes deplanchei													
Echinochloa colona					G			G		G			
Einadia hastata													
Elaeodendron australe							T2						
Elattostachys xylocarpa													
Enchylaena tomentosa								G					
Enneapogon lindleyanus		G									G		
Enteropogon acicularis				G									
Eragrostis curvula				G									
Eragrostis sororia	G												
Eremophila mitchellii													
Erigeron bonariensis	G												
Erythrina vespertilio			S1									S1	
Eucalyptus camaldulensis							T1		T1			T1	
Eucalyptus crebra		T1	T2								T1		T1
Eucalyptus melanophloia										S1			
Everistia vacciniifolia													
Exocarpos latifolius													
Ficus obliqua													
Ficus opposita							S1						
Ficus rubiginosa	T1												
Fimbristylis dichotoma													
Flindersia australis													
Geijera parviflora					T1	T1							
Geijera salicifolia													

Survey sites	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
Field verified RE	11.3.25d	11.12.1	11.12.1	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25	Non-remnant	11.3.25	Non-remnant	11.12.1	11.3.25	11.3.4a
FV Remnant Status	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Of Concern
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC
Land Zone	3	12	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3
EDL	T1	T1	T1	G	G	T1	T1	G	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	12	18	20	0.25	0.1	9.7	28	0.5	28	6.5	10.9	25	14.6
EDL Canopy Cover %	50	60	40	80	80	80	25	95	30	30	40	60	75
Evidence of Clearing	Potential clearing of eucalyptus layer and incursion of vine thicket species.		Some dieback scattered, sparse and low in some places	Eroded, heavily disturbed, pasture grasses	Heavily disturbed, some regrowth in patches	Signs of historic clearing, lack of mature trees	Edge effects	Cleared and grazed	Cleared pasture to banks	Cleared. Acacia regrowth	Evidence of historic fire. Burns to 3 m high		
NOTES	Weedy ground cover.	Canopy low and sparse in places, especially near track											
Species Name													
Geitonoplesium cymosum									V	V			
Glycine tabacina			G										
Gomphocarpus physocarpus								G		S1			
Gomphrena celosioides										G			
Goodenia grandiflora													
Grewia retusifolia		S1						S1			S1		
Heliodendron basalticum													
Heliodendron thozetianum													
Heteropogon contortus		G	G	G							G		
Hovea longipes													
Imperata cylindrica									G				
Indigofera australis		S1									S1		
Indigofera hirsuta										G			
Indigofera linifolia				G									
Jasminum didymum							V						
Jasminum simplicifolium	V						V						
Juncus usitatus													
Lantana montevidensis													
Leptochloa digitata							G						
Lomandra longifolia										G			
Lysiphyllum carronii													
Lysiphyllum hookeri						T1	T2		T2				
Macroptilium atropurpureum							G		G				
Malaisia scandens subsp. scandens													
Malvastrum americanum								G					
Malvastrum coromandelianum	G						G			G	G		G
Megathyrsus maximus									G			G	
Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus	G	G											
Melaleuca bracteata	T1					T1	T2						
Melaleuca linariifolia	T1					T1	T2		T2			T2	
Melaleuca viminalis													
Melinis repens	G	G	G							G	G	G	G
Neptunia gracilis								G					
Notelaea microcarpa	S1												
Nyssanthes erecta													
Opuntia streptacantha		S1					S1						
Opuntia tomentosa					G								
Owenia acidula		S1											
Pandorea pandorana										V			
Panicum decompositum										G			
Parsonsia eucalyptophylla													
Parsonsia latifolia													
Parthenium hysteropherus													
Parthenium hysterophorus								G					
Persicaria decipiens													
Petalostigma pubescens	T1										S1		
Phyllanthus gunnii	G												
Phyllanthys virgata													
Pittosporum angustifolium													
Pittosporum spinescens													
Pleiogynium timorense												S1	
Polymeria calycina				G									
Psydrax odorata													
Psydrax odorata subsp. australiana													
Psydrax oleifolia	S1		S1										
Pterocaulon redolens		G											
Pterocaulon sample													
Rhynchosia minima			G	G						G			
Rostellularia adscendens													
Salsola australis													
Santalum lanceolatum		S1	S1									S1	
Schkuhria pinnata													
Sclerolaena muricata													
Senna artemisioides subsp. artemisioides													
Senna sophera													
Sesbania cannabina													
Sida atherophora			G										
Sida cordifolia													
Sida hackettiana			S1				G		G				
Sigesbeckia orientalis													
Solanum ellipticum													
Solanum seaforthianum													
Sporobolus caroli													
Sporobolus creber													
Strychnos psilosperma													
Stylosanthes scabra													
Stylosanthes viscosa							G				G		
Teucrium junceum													
Themeda triandra		G					G						
Tinospora smilacina													
Trianthema portulacastrum													
Trichodesma zeylanicum													
Tridax procumbens								G					
Turraea pubescens	S1												
Urochloa mosambicensis													
Vachellia bidwillii										T1			
Vachellia farnesiana				S1			S1	S1					S1
Ventilago viminalis													
Verbena gaudichaudii								G					
Vittadinia sulcata										G			
Xanthium occidentale												G	
Xanthium sp													
Zinnia peruviana	G					G							

Survey sites	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26
Field verified RE	HVR 11.3.25	11.3.4	11.3.25	11.3.25	11.3.1	11.12.1	11.12.4	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	11.12.2	11.12.21	11.3.25d	11.3.25d
FV Remnant Status	Least Concern	Of Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Endangered	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Endangered	Least Concern	Least Concern
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Brigalow	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Brigalow	Not a TEC	Not a TEC
Land Zone	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	12	12	3	3
EDL	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	8	26	25	25	25	18	10	18	15	18	25	20	23
EDL Canopy Cover %	35	50	50	70	40	60	85	5	70	30	40	70	70
Evidence of Clearing		Weedy understory	Cleared in places	Edge effects causing weed incursion	Some evidence of selective logging. Canopy is sparse. Erosion around watercourse	No disturbance	Undisturbed	Cleared for grazing	No disturbance				
NOTES													
Species Name													
Abutilon oxycarpum													
Acacia cambagei													
Acacia crassa													
Acacia decora													
Acacia excelsa													
Acacia harpophylla					T1						T1	E	
Acacia leiocalyx													
Acacia salicina	T1				T2						S1		
Acalypha capillipes							S1						
Acalypha eremorum													
Achyranthes aspera													
Ageratum houstonianum													G
Alectryon diversifolius						S1	S1		S1	S1			S1
Alexia ruscifolia													S1
Alphitonia excelsa						S1							
Alstonia constricta							S1						
Alternanthera denticulata			G										
Alternanthera pungens													
Amyema congener subsp. congener													
Ancistrachne uncinulata											G		
Archidendropsis thozetiana													
Argemone ochroleuca													
Aristida benthamii													
Aristida calycina					G								
Aristida gracilipes													
Aristida jerichoensis						G			G	G			
Aristida leptopoda													
Aristida ramosa							G	G					
Atalaya hemiglauca					T2					T2			
Atriplex muelleri													
Bidens pilosa													
Blakella dallachiana													
Blakella tessellaris									T1				
Boerhaavia dominii													
Bothriochloa bladhii													
Bothriochloa decipiens													
Bothriochloa pertusa													
Brachychiton australis									T1				
Brachychiton populneus						T1	S2					T1	
Brachychiton rupestris					T1		E						
Breynia oblongifolia													
Bridelia leichhardtii													S1
Brunoniella australis													
Bryophyllum delagoense				G									
Bursaria spinosa					S1	S1			S1	T2	S1	T2	
Capparis arborea													
Capparis lasiantha					V				G	V	V		
Capparis mitchellii													
Carissa ovata					S2		S2		S1	S1	S1	S1	
Cassinia laevis													
Cassinia laevis subsp. rosmarinifolia										S1			
Casuarina cristata													
Casuarina cunninghamiana		T2		T2									
Cenchrus ciliaris					G	G		G	G	G			G
Cheilanthes sieberi											G		
Cirsium vulgare													
Corymbia clarksoniana													
Corymbia erythrophloia						T1		T1					
Crinum flaccidum													G
Crotalaria juncea													
Croton insularis							S1		S1		S1		
Croton phebalioides													
Cryptostegia grandiflora													
Cullen tenax											G		
Cupaniopsis anicanthioides													
Cymbidium canaliculatum													
Cymbidium suave												V	
Cynodon dactylon													
Cyperus gracilis					G				G	G	G		
Cyperus polystachyos	G		G	G									
Dactyloctenium radulans													
Denhamia bilocularis					T2								
Denhamia cunninghamii													
Dianella longifolia						G							
Dichanthium sericeum													
Diospyros geminata													
Diospyros humilis							S2		T2				
Dolichandra unguis-cati													V
Drypetes deplanchei												T2	
Echinochloa colona													
Einadia hastata													
Elaeodendron australe							S1		T1		T2		
Elattostachys xylocarpa							T1						
Enchylaena tomentosa													
Enneapogon lindleyanus										G			
Enteropogon acicularis													
Eragrostis curvula													
Eragrostis sororia													
Eremophila mitchellii										S1			
Erigeron bonariensis													
Erythrina vespertilio													T1
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	T1	T1	T1	T1								E	
Eucalyptus crebra						T1		T1					
Eucalyptus melanophloia						T1		T1		T1			
Everistia vacciniifolia													
Exocarpos latifolius							S2		T2		S1		
Ficus obliqua													
Ficus opposita				T3									
Ficus rubiginosa												T2	
Fimbristylis dichotoma													
Flindersia australis							T1						
Geijera parviflora					T2		S1	T2	T1	T2	T2		
Geijera salicifolia												T2	

Survey sites	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26
Field verified RE	HVR 11.3.25	11.3.4	11.3.25	11.3.25	11.3.1	11.12.1	11.12.4	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	11.12.2	11.12.21	11.3.25d	11.3.25d
FV Remnant Status	Least Concern	Of Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Endangered	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Endangered	Least Concern	Least Concern
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Brigalow	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Brigalow	Not a TEC	Not a TEC
Land Zone	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	12	12	3	3
EDL	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	8	26	25	25	25	18	10	18	15	18	25	20	23
EDL Canopy Cover %	35	50	50	70	40	60	85	5	70	30	40	70	70
Evidence of Clearing		Weedy understory	Cleared in places	Edge effects causing weed incursion	Some evidence of selective logging. Canopy is sparse. Erosion around watercourse	No disturbance	Undisturbed	Cleared for grazing	No disturbance				
NOTES													
Species Name													
Geitonoplesium cymosum							V						
Glycine tabacina													
Gomphocarpus physocarpus													
Gomphrena celosioides													
Goodenia grandiflora													
Grewia retusifolia	S1					S1				G			
Heliodendron basalticum													
Heliodendron thozetianum												T1	
Heteropogon contortus						G		G		G			
Hovea longipes												T1	
Imperata cylindrica													
Indigofera australis													
Indigofera hirsuta													
Indigofera linifolia													
Jasminum didymum							V		V		V		
Jasminum simplicifolium							V					V	
Juncus usitatus													
Lantana montevidensis										G			
Leptochloa digitata													
Lomandra longifolia													
Lysiphyllum caronnii													
Lysiphyllum hookeri													
Macroptilium atropurpureum													
Malaisia scandens subsp. scandens							T1		V			V	
Malvastrum americanum													
Malvastrum coromandelianum											G		
Megathyrsus maximus		T2	G	G					G			G	
Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus													
Melaleuca bracteata	T1								T1			T1	T1
Melaleuca linariifolia	T1		T2	T3									
Melaleuca viminalis				T3									
Melinis repens			G										
Neptunia gracilis													
Notelaea microcarpa					S1		T1						
Nyssanthes erecta													
Opuntia streptacantha					S1	S1		S1	S1	S1			
Opuntia tomentosa					S1				S1	S1	S1	T2	
Owenia acidula									T1	S1	T2		
Pandorea pandorana													
Panicum decompositum													
Parsonsia eucalyptophylla											V		
Parsonsia latifolia													
Parthenium hysteropherus													
Parthenium hysterophorus				G									
Persicaria decipiens		G											
Petalostigma pubescens						S1	S2						
Phyllanthus gunnii													
Phyllanthys virgata													
Pittosporum angustifolium													
Pittosporum spinescens													
Pleiogynium timorense	T1											T1	
Polymeria calycina													
Psydrax odorata													
Psydrax odorata subsp. australiana													
Psydrax oleifolia						S1			S1				S1
Pterocaulon redolens													
Pterocaulon sample													
Rhynchosia minima													
Rostellularia adscendens													
Salsola australis													
Santalum lanceolatum					S1	T2	S2		S1				
Schkuhria pinnata													
Sclerolaena muricata											G		
Senna artemisioides subsp. artemisioides					S1								
Senna sophera													
Sesbania cannabina		S1	G										
Sida atherophora													
Sida cordifolia													
Sida hackettiana													
Sigesbeckia orientalis													
Solanum ellipticum													
Solanum seaforthianum									V		V		
Sporobolus caroli													
Sporobolus creber													
Strychnos psilosperma													
Stylosanthes scabra													
Stylosanthes viscosa								G					S1
Teucrium junceum											S1		
Themeda triandra										G			
Tinospora smilacina												V	
Trianthema portulacastrum													
Trichodesma zeylanicum		G											
Tridax procumbens													
Turraea pubescens									S1		S1		S1
Urochloa mosambicensis													
Vachellia bidwillii								T2		S1			
Vachellia farnesiana													
Ventilago viminalis					S2	S1	S1		S1				
Verbena gaudichaudii													
Vittadinia sulcata													
Xanthium occidentale			G										
Xanthium sp													
Zinnia peruviana													

Survey sites	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39
Field verified RE	Non-remnant	11.12.1	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	11.12.1	11.12.1	11.3.25d	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	11.12.1
FV Remnant Status	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC
Land Zone	3	12		3	12	12	3	12	12	3	12	3	12
EDL	T1	T1	S1	T1	G	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	8	19.2	1.5	5.3	0.3	6	13	9.7	13.7	11.2	6.8	7.9	13.5
EDL Canopy Cover %	60	60	80	95	95	60	85	40	20	80	60	80	20
Evidence of Clearing	Cleared yards with retained wilga												Recent burning in shrub and T2 layers
NOTES						Point taken for 24.443706 150.294017							
Species Name													
Abutilon oxycarpum													
Acacia cambagei													
Acacia crassa						T1							
Acacia decora													
Acacia excelsa													
Acacia harpophylla											E		
Acacia leiocalyx		T2											
Acacia salicina											T1		
Acalypha capillipes													
Acalypha eremorum													
Achyranthes aspera		G											
Ageratum houstonianum													
Alectryon diversifolius													
Alexia ruscifolia													
Alphitonia excelsa									T1				
Alstonia constricta	T1												
Alternanthera denticulata													
Alternanthera pungens													
Amyema congener subsp. congener												V	
Ancistrachne uncinulata													
Archidendropsis thozetiana													
Argemone ochroleuca													
Aristida benthamii													
Aristida calycina													
Aristida gracilipes											G		
Aristida jerichoensis													
Aristida leptopoda													
Aristida ramosa													
Atalaya hemiglauca		T2											
Atriplex muelleri											G		
Bidens pilosa													
Blakella dallachiana													
Blakella tessellaris											T1		
Boerhaavia dominii													
Bothriochloa bladhii		G											
Bothriochloa decipiens		G											
Bothriochloa pertusa			G										
Brachychiton australis							E						
Brachychiton populneus													T1
Brachychiton rupestris													
Breynia oblongifolia													
Bridelia leichhardtii													
Brunoniella australis													
Bryophyllum delagoense													
Bursaria spinosa													T2
Capparis arborea							S1						
Capparis lasiantha													
Capparis mitchellii		T2											
Carissa ovata												S1	
Cassinia laevis									G				
Cassinia laevis subsp. rosmarinifolia													
Casuarina cristata													
Casuarina cunninghamiana													
Cenchrus ciliaris	G				G	G	G	G	G		G	G	G
Cheilanthes sieberi					G								
Cirsium vulgare													
Corymbia clarksoniana													
Corymbia erythrophloia		T2				T1		T1	T1				T1
Crinum flaccidum		G											
Crotalaria juncea													
Croton insularis													
Croton phebalioides													
Cryptostegia grandiflora							V					V	
Cullen tenax													
Cupaniopsis anicanthioides							T1						
Cymbidium canaliculatum													
Cymbidium suave													
Cynodon dactylon													
Cyperus gracilis				G			G						G
Cyperus polystachyos				G			G						
Dactyloctenium radulans													
Denhamia bilocularis													
Denhamia cunninghamii					S1				S1				T2
Dianella longifolia													
Dichanthium sericeum													
Diospyros geminata							S1					T1	
Diospyros humilis													
Dolichandra unguis-cati							V						
Drypetes deplanchei													
Echinochloa colona													
Einadia hastata		G											
Elaeodendron australe							T1			T1			
Elattostachys xylocarpa													
Enchylaena tomentosa													
Enneapogon lindleyanus													G
Enteropogon acicularis													
Eragrostis curvula													
Eragrostis sororia													
Eremophila mitchellii													
Erigeron bonariensis													
Erythrina vespertilio								S1					
Eucalyptus camaldulensis										E	E		
Eucalyptus crebra		T1				T1		T1	T1				T1
Eucalyptus melanophloia													
Everistia vacciniifolia													
Exocarpos latifolius													
Ficus obliqua										S1			
Ficus opposita	S1												
Ficus rubiginosa													
Fimbristylis dichotoma					G								
Flindersia australis	T1												
Geijera parviflora	T1	T2											
Geijera salicifolia													

Survey sites	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39
Field verified RE	Non-remnant	11.12.1	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	11.12.1	11.12.1	11.3.25d	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	11.12.1
FV Remnant Status	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC
Land Zone	3	12		3	12	12	3	12	12	3	12	3	12
EDL	T1	T1	S1	T1	G	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	8	19.2	1.5	5.3	0.3	6	13	9.7	13.7	11.2	6.8	7.9	13.5
EDL Canopy Cover %	60	60	80	95	95	60	85	40	20	80	60	80	20
Evidence of Clearing	Cleared yards with retained wilga												Recent burning in shrub and T2 layers
NOTES						Point taken for 24.443706 150.294017							
Species Name													
Geitonoplesium cymosum													
Glycine tabacina													V
Gomphocarpus physocarpus			S1										
Gomphrena celosioides													
Goodenia grandiflora													
Grewia retusifolia		S1											S1
Heliodendron basalticum									T1				
Heliodendron thozetianum													
Heteropogon contortus		G			G								
Hovea longipes													
Imperata cylindrica													
Indigofera australis													
Indigofera hirsuta													
Indigofera linifolia													
Jasminum didymum													
Jasminum simplicifolium				S1								V	
Juncus usitatus							G						
Lantana montevidensis													
Leptochloa digitata													
Lomandra longifolia													
Lysiphyllum caronnii										S1			
Lysiphyllum hookeri													
Macroptilium atropurpureum				V									
Malaisia scandens subsp. scandens													
Malvastrum americanum													
Malvastrum coromandelianum				G				G					
Megathyrsus maximus		G	G	G						G	G		
Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus													
Melaleuca bracteata				T1			T1			T1		T1	
Melaleuca linariifolia		T2								T1			
Melaleuca viminalis													
Melinis repens		G			G								
Neptunia gracilis													
Notelaea microcarpa													
Nyssanthes erecta		G											
Opuntia streptacantha		S1											
Opuntia tomentosa												S1	
Owenia acidula													
Pandorea pandorana												V	
Panicum decompositum													
Parsonsia eucalyptophylla													
Parsonsia latifolia													
Parthenium hysteropherus													
Parthenium hysterophorus			G					G			G	G	
Persicaria decipiens													
Petalostigma pubescens													T2
Phyllanthus gunnii													
Phyllanthys virgata					G								
Pittosporum angustifolium									T1				
Pittosporum spinescens		S1										S1	S1
Pleiogynium timorense												T1	
Polymeria calycina													
Psydrax odorata													
Psydrax odorata subsp. australiana					S1								
Psydrax oleifolia													
Pterocaulon redolens													
Pterocaulon sample								G					
Rhynchosia minima													
Rostellularia adscendens					G								
Salsola australis		G	G										
Santalum lanceolatum													T2
Schkuhria pinnata									G				
Sclerolaena muricata													
Senna artemisioides subsp. artemisioides													
Senna sophera								S1					
Sesbania cannabina													
Sida atherophora													
Sida cordifolia									G				
Sida hackettiana								S1					
Sigesbeckia orientalis							G						
Solanum ellipticum									G				G
Solanum seaforthianum							V						
Sporobolus caroli													
Sporobolus creber													
Strychnos psilosperma													
Stylosanthes scabra				G									
Stylosanthes viscosa					S1								
Teucrium junceum													
Themeda triandra													
Tinospora smilacina													
Trianthema portulacastrum	G												
Trichodesma zeylanicum													
Tridax procumbens													
Turraea pubescens							S1						
Urochloa mosambicensis		V											
Vachellia bidwillii					S1								
Vachellia farnesiana													
Ventilago viminalis													
Verbena gaudichaudii													
Vittadinia sulcata													
Xanthium occidentale													
Xanthium sp													
Zinnia peruviana									G				

Survey sites	Q40	Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q47	Q48	Q49	Q50	Q51	Q52	Q53
Field verified RE	11.12.1	HVR 11.12.1	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	HVR 11.12.4	HVR 11.12.2	11.3.25d	11.3.6	11.3.25	11.3.1
FV Remnant Status	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Endangered
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Brigalow
Land Zone	12	12	12		3			3	12	12	3	3	3	3
EDL	T1	T1	S1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	11.8	7.1	1.2	9.4	10.9	10.5	10	9	5	10.9	9.6	13.6	25	20
EDL Canopy Cover %	30	5	5	5	80	10	5	60	95	10	75	30	30	50
Evidence of Clearing			Disturbed, regrowth possibly poisoned	Evidence of clearing	Non-native groundwater, edge effects	Cleared regrowth	T1 more like emergent, cleared previously		Low vine thicket	Large trees are sparse, historic clearing				
NOTES														
Species Name														
Abutilon oxycarpum														
Acacia cambagei	S1													
Acacia crassa														
Acacia decora			S1	S1										
Acacia excelsa			S1											
Acacia harpophylla														T1
Acacia leiocalyx						T2	T2							
Acacia salicina														
Acalypha capillipes														
Acalypha eremorum					T2							S1		
Achyranthes aspera											G			
Ageratum houstonianum														
Alectryon diversifolius											T1			T2
Alexia ruscifolia									S1					
Alphitonia excelsa				V		T2	T2			T2				
Alstonia constricta									S1					
Alternanthera denticulata														
Alternanthera pungens											G			
Amyema congener subsp. congener						V								
Ancistrachne uncinulata														
Archidendropsis thozetiana														
Argemone ochroleuca														
Aristida benthamii			G											
Aristida calycina				G										
Aristida gracilipes														
Aristida jerichoensis														
Aristida leptopoda			G											
Aristida ramosa	G											G		G
Atalaya hemiglauca			S1								T2			
Atriplex muelleri														
Bidens pilosa														
Blakella dallachiana														
Blakella tessellaris														
Boerhaavia dominii														
Bothriochloa bladhii														
Bothriochloa decipiens														
Bothriochloa pertusa														
Brachychiton australis									E		T1			
Brachychiton populneus														T2
Brachychiton rupestris														
Breynia oblongifolia				G										
Bridelia leichhardtii											T1			
Brunoniella australis														
Bryophyllum delagoense														
Bursaria spinosa					T2			T2				T2		
Capparis arborea														
Capparis lasiantha			V	V										V
Capparis mitchellii														
Carissa ovata					S1							S1	S1	S1
Cassinia laevis														
Cassinia laevis subsp. rosmarinifolia														
Casuarina cristata														T2
Casuarina cunninghamiana														
Cenchrus ciliaris	G	G	G	G				G		G	G			G
Cheilanthes sieberi														
Cirsium vulgare														
Corymbia clarksoniana										T1				
Corymbia erythrophloia		T1								T1				
Crinum flaccidum														
Crotalaria juncea														
Croton insularis														
Croton phebalioides	S1								S1					
Cryptostegia grandiflora								V						
Cullen tenax									V					V
Cupaniopsis anicanthioides														
Cymbidium canaliculatum														
Cymbidium suave														
Cynodon dactylon											G			
Cyperus gracilis														G
Cyperus polystachyos														
Dactyloctenium radulans														
Denhamia bilocularis											S1	T2	T2	
Denhamia cunninghamii														
Dianella longifolia														
Dichanthium sericeum	G													
Diospyros geminata														
Diospyros humilis					S1			S1				T2	S1	
Dolichandra unguis-cati														
Drypetes deplanchei											T1			
Echinochloa colona														
Einadia hastata														
Elaeodendron australe	T2										S1			
Elattostachys xylocarpa														
Enchylaena tomentosa														
Enneapogon lindleyanus	G													
Enteropogon acicularis														
Eragrostis curvula														
Eragrostis sororia														
Eremophila mitchellii	T2	S1		G			T2							T2
Erigeron bonariensis											G			
Erythrina vespertilio														
Eucalyptus camaldulensis													T1	
Eucalyptus crebra	T1	T1		T1		T1	T1	E				T1		
Eucalyptus melanophloia										T1		T1		
Everistia vacciniifolia												S1		S1
Exocarpos latifolius												S1		
Ficus obliqua														
Ficus opposita														
Ficus rubiginosa														
Fimbristylis dichotoma														
Flindersia australis														
Geijera parviflora	S1			T2				T1			T2	T2		T2
Geijera salicifolia														

Survey sites	Q40	Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q47	Q48	Q49	Q50	Q51	Q52	Q53
Field verified RE	11.12.1	HVR 11.12.1	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	11.3.25d	HVR 11.12.4	HVR 11.12.2	11.3.25d	11.3.6	11.3.25	11.3.1
FV Remnant Status	Least Concern	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Non-remnant	Non-remnant	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Least Concern	Endangered
TEC Status	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Not a TEC	Brigalow
Land Zone	12	12	12		3			3	12	12	3	3	3	3
EDL	T1	T1	S1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1
EDL median height (m)	11.8	7.1	1.2	9.4	10.9	10.5	10	9	5	10.9	9.6	13.6	25	20
EDL Canopy Cover %	30	5	5	5	80	10	5	60	95	10	75	30	30	50
Evidence of Clearing			Disturbed, regrowth possibly poisoned	Evidence of clearing	Non-native groundwater, edge effects	Cleared regrowth	T1 more like emergent, cleared previously		Low vine thicket	Large trees are sparse, historic clearing				
NOTES														
Species Name														
Geitonoplesium cymosum														
Glycine tabacina														
Gomphocarpus physocarpus										S1				
Gomphrena celosioides														
Goodenia grandiflora										S1				
Grewia retusifolia	G	G								S1				
Heliodendron basalticum														
Heliodendron thozetianum									E					
Heteropogon contortus			G							G		G		
Hovea longipes								T2						
Imperata cylindrica														
Indigofera australis														
Indigofera hirsuta		G												
Indigofera linifolia														
Jasminum didymum														
Jasminum simplicifolium							S1							
Juncus usitatus														
Lantana montevidensis														
Leptochloa digitata														
Lomandra longifolia														
Lysiphyllum caronnii														
Lysiphyllum hookeri								E						
Macroptilium atropurpureum														
Malaisia scandens subsp. scandens														
Malvastrum americanum														
Malvastrum coromandelianum														
Megathyrsus maximus	G				G							G		
Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus														
Melaleuca bracteata					T1			T1			T1		T2	
Melaleuca linariifolia					T1									
Melaleuca viminalis														
Melinis repens			G			G				G		G		
Neptunia gracilis														
Notelaea microcarpa											T2			
Nyssanthes erecta														
Opuntia streptacantha		G	S1											
Opuntia tomentosa	S1					G								T2
Owenia acidula														T2
Pandorea pandorana														
Panicum decompositum														
Parsonsia eucalyptophylla														
Parsonsia latifolia								V						
Parthenium hysteropherus														
Parthenium hysterophorus											G			
Persicaria decipiens														
Petalostigma pubescens				T2				T1		T2				
Phyllanthus gunnii														
Phyllanthys virgata														
Pittosporum angustifolium								T2						
Pittosporum spinescens														
Pleiogynium timorense								S1						
Polymeria calycina														
Psydrax odorata							S1							
Psydrax odorata subsp. australiana									S1				T2	
Psydrax oleifolia														
Pterocaulon redolens														
Pterocaulon sample														
Rhynchosia minima														
Rostellularia adscendens														
Salsola australis														
Santalum lanceolatum		S1	S1							T2				
Schkuhria pinnata														
Sclerolaena muricata														
Senna artemisioides subsp. artemisioides														
Senna sophera														
Sesbania cannabina														
Sida atherophora														
Sida cordifolia														
Sida hackettiana							S1							
Sigesbeckia orientalis														
Solanum ellipticum														
Solanum seaforthianum									V					
Sporobolus caroli														G
Sporobolus creber	G													
Strychnos psilosperma									V					
Stylosanthes scabra														
Stylosanthes viscosa														
Teucrium junceum														
Themeda triandra														
Tinospora smilacina														
Trianthema portulacastrum														
Trichodesma zeylanicum														
Tridax procumbens														
Turraea pubescens												T2		
Urochloa mosambicensis														
Vachellia bidwillii		S1		T2										
Vachellia farnesiana														
Ventilago viminalis														
Verbena gaudichaudii														
Vittadinia sulcata														
Xanthium occidentale														
Xanthium sp														
Zinnia peruviana														

Attachment E

Species lists

E1. Flora list

Scientific name	Family	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Abutilon oxycarpum	Malvaceae		–	C
Acacia cambagei	Leguminosae		–	C
Acacia crassa	Leguminosae		–	C
Acacia decora	Leguminosae	Pretty Wattle	–	C
Acacia excelsa	Leguminosae		–	C
Acacia harpophylla	Leguminosae	Brigalow	–	C
Acacia leiocalyx	Leguminosae		–	C
Acacia salicina	Leguminosae	Doolan	–	C
Acacia sp	Leguminosae		–	C
Acalypha capillipes	Euphorbiaceae	Small-leaved Acalypha	–	C
Acalypha eremorum	Euphorbiaceae	Soft Acalypha	–	C
Achyranthes aspera	Amaranthaceae		–	C
*Ageratum houstonianum**	Asteraceae	Blue Billygoat Weed	–	I
Alectryon diversifolius	Sapindaceae	Scrub Boonaree	–	C
Alphitonia excelsa	Rhamnaceae	Soap Tree	–	C
Alstonia constricta	Apocynaceae	Bitterbark	–	C
Alyxia ruscifolia	Apocynaceae		–	C
Alternanthera denticulata	Amaranthaceae	Lesser Joyweed	–	C
*Alternanthera pungens**	Amaranthaceae	Khaki Weed	–	I
Ancistrachne uncinulata	Poaceae	Hooky Grass	–	C
Archidendropsis basaltica	Fabaceae		–	C
Archidendropsis thozetiana	Fabaceae		–	C
*Argemone ochroleuca**	Papaveraceae		–	I
Aristida benthamii	Poaceae		–	C
Aristida sp	Poaceae		–	C
Aristida calycina	Poaceae		–	C
Aristida jerichoensis	Poaceae		–	C
Aristida leptopoda	Poaceae	White Speargrass	–	C
Aristida ramosa	Poaceae	Purple Wiregrass	–	C

Scientific name	Family	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Atalaya hemiglauca	Sapindaceae		–	C
Atriplex muelleri	Chenopodiaceae	Lagoon Saltbush	–	C
*Bidens pilosa**	Asteraceae		–	I
Blakella dallachiana	Myrtaceae		–	C
Blakella tessellaris	Myrtaceae		–	C
Boerhaavia dominii	Nyctaginaceae		–	C
Bothriochloa bladhii	Poaceae		–	C
Bothriochloa decipiens	Poaceae		–	C
Bothriochloa pertusa	Poaceae		–	C
Brachychiton australis	Sterculiaceae	Broad-leaved Bottle Tree	–	SL
Brachychiton populneus	Sterculiaceae		–	C
Brachychiton rupestris	Sterculiaceae		–	SL
Breynia oblongifolia	Phyllanthaceae		–	C
Bridelia leichhardtii	Phyllanthaceae		–	C
Brunoniella australis	Acanthaceae	Blue Trumpet	–	C
*Bryophyllum delagoense**	Crassulaceae		–	I
Bursaria spinosa	Pittosporaceae		–	C
Capparis arborea	Capparaceae	Brush Caper Berry	–	C
Capparis lasiantha	Capparaceae	Nipan	–	C
Capparis mitchellii	Capparaceae		–	C
Carissa ovata	Apocynaceae	Currantbush	–	C
Cassinia laevis	Asteraceae		–	C
Cassinia laevis subsp. *Rosmarinifolia*	Asteraceae		–	C
Casuarina cristata	Casuarinaceae	Belah	–	C
Casuarina cunninghamiana	Casuarinaceae		–	C
*Cenchrus ciliaris**	Poaceae		–	I
Cheilanthes sieberi	Pteridaceae		–	C
*Cirsium vulgare**	Asteraceae	Spear Thistle	–	I
Corymbia clarksoniana	Myrtaceae		–	C
Corymbia erythrophloia	Myrtaceae	Variable-barked Bloodwood	–	C
Crinum flaccidum	Amaryllidaceae	Murray Lily	–	SL

Scientific name	Family	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
*Crotalaria juncea**	Leguminosae	Sunhemp	–	I
Croton insularis	Euphorbiaceae	Queensland Cascarilla	–	C
Croton phebalioides	Euphorbiaceae	Narrow-leaved Croton	–	C
*Cryptostegia grandiflora**	Apocynaceae	Rubber Vine	–	I
Cullen tenax	Leguminosae	Emu-foot	–	C
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Anacardiaceae	Tuckeroo	–	C
Cymbidium canaliculatum	Orchidaceae	Black Orchid	–	SL
Cymbidium suave	Orchidaceae	Snake Orchid	–	SL
*Cynodon dactylon**	Poaceae		–	I
Cyperus gracilis	Cyperaceae		–	C
Cyperus polystachyos	Cyperaceae		–	C
Dactyloctenium radulans	Poaceae	Button Grass	–	C
Denhamia cunninghamii	Celastraceae	Yellowberry Bush	–	C
Denhamia bilocularis	Celastraceae	Orangebark	–	C
Dianella longifolia	Hemerocallidaceae		–	C
Dichanthium sericeum	Poaceae		–	C
Diospyros geminata	Ebenaceae	Scaly Ebony	–	C
Diospyros humilis	Ebenaceae		–	C
*Dolichandra unguis-cati**	Bignoniaceae	Cat's Claw Creeper	–	I
Drypetes deplanchei	Putranjivaceae	Grey Boxwood	–	C
*Echinochloa colona**	Poaceae	Awnless Barnyard Grass	–	I
Einadia hastata	Chenopodiaceae		–	C
Elaeocarpus obovatus	Elaeocarpaceae	Hard Quandong	–	C
Elaeodendron australe	Celastraceae		–	C
Elattostachys xylocarpa	Sapindaceae	White Tamarind	–	C
Enchylaena tomentosa	Chenopodiaceae		–	C
Enneapogon lindleyanus	Poaceae		–	C
Enteropogon acicularis	Poaceae	Curly Windmill Grass	–	C
*Eragrostis curvula**	Poaceae		–	I
Eragrostis sororia	Poaceae		–	C
Eremophila mitchellii	Scrophulariaceae		–	C
*Erigeron bonariensis**	Asteraceae		–	I

Scientific name	Family	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Erythrina vespertilio	Leguminosae		–	C
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Myrtaceae	River Red Gum	–	C
Eucalyptus crebra	Myrtaceae	Narrow-leaved Red Ironbark	–	C
Eucalyptus melanophloia	Myrtaceae		–	C
Euroschinus falcatus	Anacardiaceae		–	C
Everistia vacciniifolia	Rubiaceae	Everistia	–	C
Exocarpos latifolius	Santalaceae		–	C
Ficus obliqua	Moraceae		–	C
Ficus opposita	Moraceae		–	C
Ficus rubiginosa		Rock Fig	–	C
Fimbristylis dichotoma	Cyperaceae	Common Fringe-rush	–	C
Flindersia australis	Rutaceae	Crow's Ash	–	C
Geijera parviflora	Rutaceae	Wilga	–	C
Geijera salicifolia	Rutaceae	Brush Wilga	–	C
Geitonoplesium cymosum	Hemerocallidaceae	Scrambling Lily	–	C
Glycine tabacina	Leguminosae	Glycine Pea	–	C
*Gomphocarpus physocarpus**	Apocynaceae	Balloon Cottonbush	–	I
*Gomphrena celosioides**	Amaranthaceae	Gomphrena Weed	–	I
Goodenia sp.	Goodeniaceae		–	C
Grewia retusifolia	Sparrmanniaceae	Dog's Balls	–	C
Heliodendron thozhetianum	Leguminosae		–	C
Heteropogon contortus	Poaceae	Black Speargrass	–	C
Hovea longipes	Leguminosae	Brush Hovea	–	C
Imperata cylindrica	Poaceae	Blady Grass	–	C
Indigofera australis	Leguminosae		–	C
Indigofera hirsuta	Leguminosae	Hairy Indigo	–	C
Indigofera linifolia	Leguminosae		–	C
Jasminum didymum	Oleaceae		–	C
Jasminum simplicifolium	Oleaceae		–	C
Juncus usitatus	Juncaceae	Common Rush	–	C
*Lantana montevidensis**	Verbenaceae	Creeping Lantana	–	I

Scientific name	Family	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Leptochloa digitata	Poaceae		–	C
Lomandra longifolia	Laxmanniaceae	Matrush	–	C
Lysiphyllum carronii	Leguminosae		–	C
Lysiphyllum hookeri	Leguminosae	Queensland Ebony	–	C
*Macroptilium atropurpureum**	Leguminosae	Siratro	–	I
Malaisia scandens subsp. *scandens*	Moraceae	Burny Vine	–	C
*Malvastrum americanum**	Malvaceae		–	I
*Malvastrum coromandelianum**			–	I
Megathyrsus maximus var. *maximus**	Poaceae		–	I
Melaleuca bracteata	Myrtaceae	Black Tea Tree	–	C
Melaleuca linariifolia	Myrtaceae	Snow in Summer	–	C
Melaleuca viminalis	Myrtaceae	Weeping Bottlebrush	–	C
*Melinis repens**	Poaceae	Red Natal Grass	–	I
Neptunia gracilis	Leguminosae		–	C
Notelaea microcarpa	Oleaceae		–	C
Nyssanthes erecta	Amaranthaceae		–	C
*Opuntia streptacantha**	Cactaceae	Cardona Pear	–	I
*Opuntia tomentosa**	Cactaceae	Velvety Tree Pear	–	I
Owenia acidula	Meliaceae	Emu Apple	–	C
Pandorea pandorana	Bignoniaceae	Wonga Vine	–	C
Panicum decompositum	Poaceae		–	C
Parsonsia eucalyptophylla	Apocynaceae	Gargaloo	–	C
Parsonsia latifolia	Apocynaceae		–	C
Parthenium hysterophorus	Asteraceae	Parthenium Weed	–	-
Persicaria decipiens	Polygonaceae	Slender Knotweed	–	C
Petalostigma pubescens	Picrodendraceae	Quinine Tree	–	C
Phyllanthus gunnii	Phyllanthaceae		–	C
Phyllanthus virgatus	Phyllanthaceae	Creeping Phyllanthus	–	C
Pittosporum angustifolium	Pittosporaceae		–	C

Scientific name	Family	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Pittosporum spinescens	Pittosporaceae		–	C
Pleiogynium timorense	Anacardiaceae	Burdekin Plum	–	C
Polymeria calycina	Convolvulaceae	Pink Bindweed	–	C
Psydrax odoratum subsp. *australianum*	Rubiaceae		–	C
Psydrax oleifolia	Rubiaceae	Wild Lemon, Myrtle Tree	–	C
Pterocaulon redolens	Asteraceae	Apple Bush	–	C
Pterocaulon sp.	Asteraceae		–	C
Rhynchosia minima	Leguminosae		–	C
Rostellularia adscendens	Acanthaceae	Dwarf Justicia	–	C
Salsola australis	Chenopodiaceae		–	C
Santalum lanceolatum	Santalaceae	Northern Sandalwood	–	SL
Sclerolaena muricata	Chenopodiaceae		–	C
Senna artemisioides subsp. *artemisioides*	Leguminosae	Desert Cassia	–	C
Senna sp.	Leguminosae		–	C
Sesbania cannabina	Leguminosae		–	C
Sida atherophora	Malvaceae		–	C
Sida hackettiana	Malvaceae	Spiked Sida	–	C
Sigesbeckia orientalis	Asteraceae	Indian Weed	–	C
Solanum ellipticum	Solanaceae	Potato Bush	–	C
*Solanum seaforthianum**	Solanaceae	Brazilian Nightshade	–	I
Sporobolus caroli	Poaceae	Fairy Grass	–	C
Sporobolus creber	Poaceae		–	C
*Stylosanthes scabra**	Leguminosae		–	I
*Stylosanthes viscosa**	Leguminosae		–	I
Teucrium junceum	Lamiaceae	Broom Bush	–	C
Themeda triandra	Poaceae	Kangaroo Grass	–	C
Tinospora smilacina	Menispermaceae	Snakevine	–	C
*Trianthema portulacastrum**	Aizoaceae	Black Pigweed	–	I
Trichodesma zeylanicum	Boraginaceae		–	C
*Tridax procumbens**	Asteraceae	Tridax Daisy	–	I

Scientific name	Family	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Turraea pubescens	Meliaceae	Native Honeysuckle	–	C
*Urochloa mosambicensis**	Poaceae	Sabi Grass	–	I
Vachellia bidwillii	Leguminosae	Dogwood	–	C
*Vachellia farnesiana**	Leguminosae	Mimosa Bush	–	I
Ventilago viminalis	Rhamnaceae	Supplejack	–	C
Verbena gaudichaudii	Verbenaceae		–	C
Vittadinia sulcata	Asteraceae	Native Daisy	–	C
*Xanthium occidentale**	Asteraceae	Noogoora Burr	–	I
Xanthium sp.*	Asteraceae		–	I
*Zinnia peruviana**	Asteraceae	Wild Zinnia	–	I

Table key: C = Least Concern, SL = Special Least Concern, I = Introduced

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

E2. Fauna list

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Amphibians			
Cyclorana alboguttata	Green-striped Frog	–	C
Limnodynastes salmini	Salmon-striped Frog	–	C
Litoria inermis	Bumpy Rocket Frog	–	C
Litoria caerulea	Green Tree Frog	–	C
Litoria latopalmata	Broad-palmed Rocket Frog	–	C
Platyplectrum ornatum	Ornate Burrowing Frog	–	C
*Rhinella marina**	Cane Toad	–	I
Birds			
*Acridotheres tristis**	Indian Myna	–	I
Anthus australis	Australasian Pipit	–	C
Aprosmictus erythropterus	Red-winged Parrot	–	C
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle	–	C
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	–	C
Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	–	C
Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck	–	C
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	–	C
Corvus orru	Torresian Crow	–	C
Cracticus nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird	–	C
Dacelo novaeguineae	Laughing Kookaburra	–	C
Dicrurus bracteatus	Spangled Drongo	–	C
Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron	–	C
Entomyzon cyanotis	Blue-faced Honeyeater	–	C
Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah	–	C
Eurystomus orientalis	Dollarbird	–	C
Falco cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel	–	C
Falco longipennis	Australian Hobby	–	C
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (Southern Subspecies)	V	V
Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie Lark	–	C
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie	–	C

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater	–	C
Malurus melanocephalus	Red-backed Fairy Wren	–	C
Manorina melanocephala	Noisy Miner	–	C
Ninox boobook	Southern Boobook	–	C
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	–	C
Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler	–	C
Pardalotus striatus	Striated pardalote	–	C
Philemon corniculatus	Noisy Friarbird	–	C
Platycercus adscitus	Pale-headed Rosella	–	C
Podargus strigoides	Tawny Frogmouth	–	C
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	–	C
Stizoptera bichenovii	Double-barred Finch	–	C
Struthidea cinerea	Apostlebird	–	C
Threskiornis spinicollis	Straw-necked Ibis	–	C
Trichoglossus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet	–	C
Tyto javanica	Eastern Barn Owl	–	C
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	–	C
Mammals			
Aepyprymnus rufescens	Rufous Bettong	–	C
Canis familiaris (breed Dingo)	Dingo	–	-
Chalinolobus gouldii	Gould's Wattled Bat	–	C
Chaerephon jobensis	Northern Freetail Bat	–	C
Chalinolobus morio	Chocolate Wattled Bat	–	C
Chalinolobus picatus	Little Pied Bat	–	C
Macropus giganteus	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	–	C
Miniopterus australis	Little Bent-Wing Bat	–	C
*Mus musculus**	House Mouse	–	I
Notamacropus dorsalis	Black-striped Wallaby	–	C
Nyctophilus sp/Myotis	Long-eared bat species or Myotis species	–	C
*Oryctolagus cuniculus**	Rabbit	–	I
Osphranter rufus	Red Kangaroo	–	C
Ozimops lumsdenae	Northern Free-tailed Bat	–	C
Ozimops ridei	Eastern Free-Tailed Bat	–	C

Species name	Common name	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Petaurus norfolcensis	Squirrel Glider	–	C
Rhinolophus megaphyllus	Eastern Horseshoe-Bat	–	C
Saccolaimus flaviventris	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	–	C
Scotorepens sp – S. greyii,	Little Broad-nosed Bat	–	C
S. sanborni or	Northern Broad-nosed Bat	–	C
S. sp. (Parnaby 1992)	Central-eastern Broad-nosed Bat	–	C
Trichosurus vulpecula	Common Brushtail Possum	–	C
Vespadelus vulturnus	Little Forest Bat	–	C
Vespadelus troughtoni /	Eastern Cave Bat	–	C
Vespadelus pumilus	Eastern Forest Bat	–	C
Reptiles			
Boiga irregularis	Brown Tree Snake	–	C
Carlia sp.	Carlia sp.	–	C
Cryptoblepharus sp.	Cryptoblepharus sp.	–	C
Gehyra dubia	Dubious Dtella	–	C
Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko	–	C
Menetia greyii	Common Dwarf Skink	–	C
Nephrurus asper	Spiny Knob-tailed Gecko	–	C
Pseudonaja textilis	Eastern Brown Snake	–	C

Table key: V = Vulnerable, C = Least Concern, SL = Special Least Concern, I = Introduced

* Denotes weed or non-native species, or species that are not locally native.

Attachment F

Microbat echolocation call analysis

Project Details			
Client	WSP		
Client contact	Bastian Steinrucken		
Position	Associate Zoologist		
Project Location	Theodore, Queensland		
Project number	WSP00325		
Version History			
Version No.	Date	Changed by	Nature of Amendment
0.1	25th of March 2025	M. Head	Final

Preparation of the Report			
Name	Mr. Matthew Head	Signature	
Position	Senior Ecologist	Date	25th of March 2025

Disclaimer:

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Introduction

Land and Habitat Environmental Services were engaged by WSP to analyse anabat data gathered during an ecological survey North of Theodore Queensland for the presence and possible identification of microbat species.

Call Capture and data

WSP collected data using 2 Titley scientific anabat units for 11 nights in February 2025.

Call Identification, Methodology and Accuracy

This analysis used the following resources for call identification with the addition of geographical reference information for species for probability of occurrence.

- Anabat insight - acoustic analysis software (*Titley Scientific 2025*)
- Key to the bat calls of south-east Queensland and north-east New South Wales (*Reinhold et al 2001*)
- Key To The Bat Calls Of The Top End Of The Northern Territory (*Milne, D.J 2002*)
- Bat calls Of New South Wales (*Pennay et al 2004*)
- Australasian Bat Society - BatMap. (*http://ausbats.org.au/batmap - Accessed March 2025*)
- Australian Bats second edition (*Churchill 2008*)
- Strahan's Mammals of Australia (4th Edition) *(Baker, Andrew M. and Ian C. Gynther, editors*.)
- Australian Bats Field Guide App – (*Bruce Thomson, Sue Churchill and Amanda Lo Cascio 2024 V 1*)

The reliability of identification is as follows:

- **Definite** – at least one call recorded where there is no doubt about the identification of the species.
- **Possible** - call is comparable with the named species, or species complex but either has a low reliability or is impossible to attribute to a single species at that location.

Results

Simple noise filtering of the dataset rejected 33770 files from 2025. 562 files from 2025 contained at least 3 individual bat calls. 48.76% of these were positively identified as a separate taxon and the remaining 51.24% could not be positively identified and were grouped in unresolved species groups.

X = Definite – **at least one call** from the site was attributed unequivocally to the species

O = Possible – calls like those of the species were recorded but could not be reliably identified

Table 1 2024/ 2025 Species list and survey night

2025 Survey Dates	3/02	4/02	5/02	6/02	7/02	8/02	9/02	10/02	11/02	12/02	13/02
Chaerephon jobensis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chalinolobus morio		X									
Chalinolobus picatus	X										
Miniopterus australis	X										
Ozimops lumsdenae		X	X	X				X	X		
Ozimops ridei		X	X	X	X						
Chalinolobus gouldii	X	X									
Rhinolophus megaphyllus		X				X					
Saccolaimus flaviventris		X									
Nyctophilus sp/Myotis			X			X			X		X
Scotorepens sp – S. greyii, S. sanborni or S. sp. (Parnaby 1992)	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
Vespadelus vulturnus	X	X				X			X	X	
Vespadelus troughtoni / Vespadelus pumilus	X	X							X		

Anabat Location Map

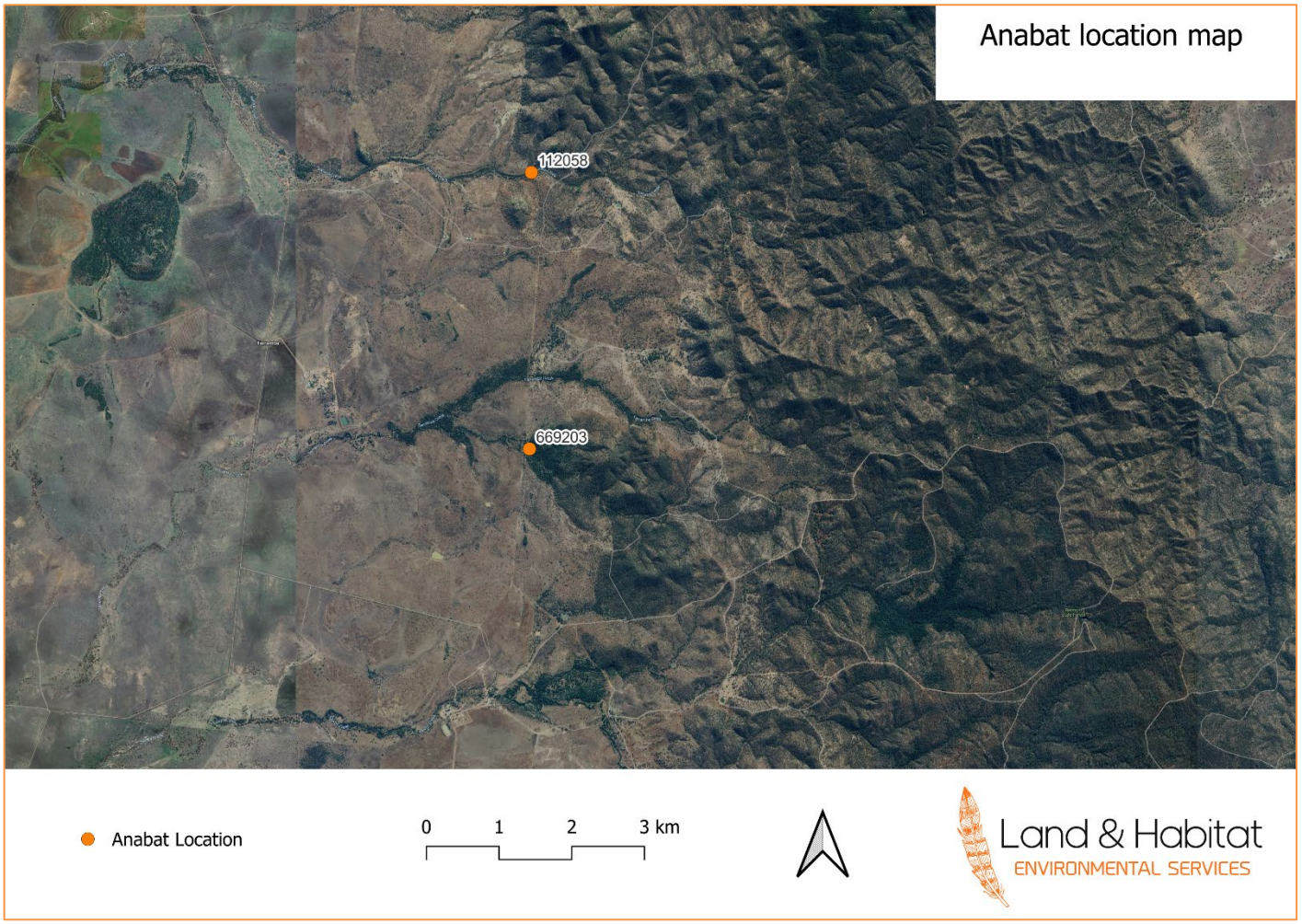
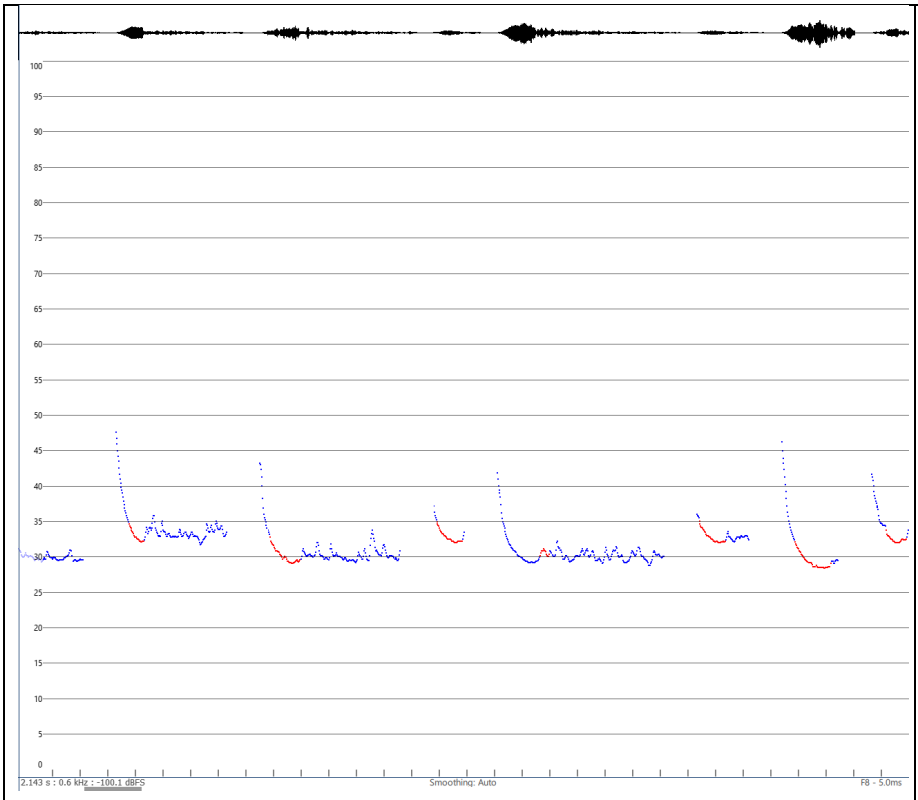
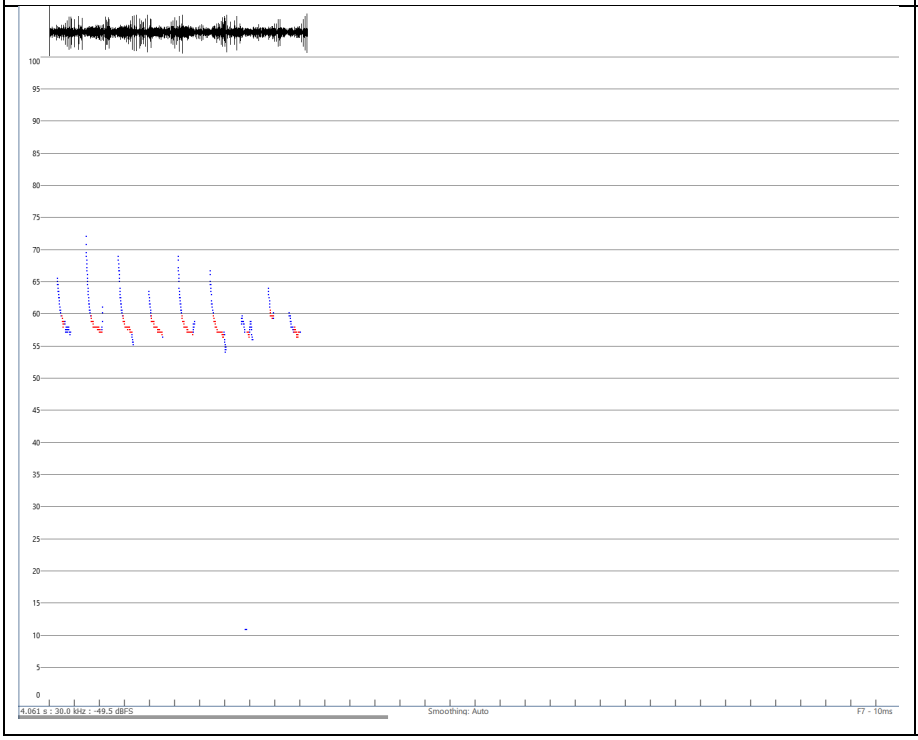
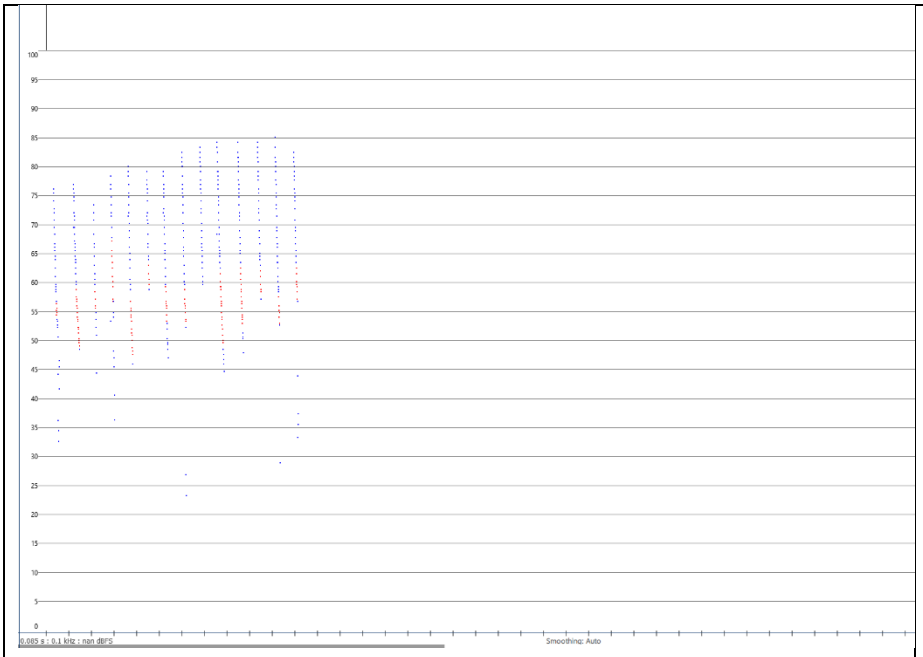
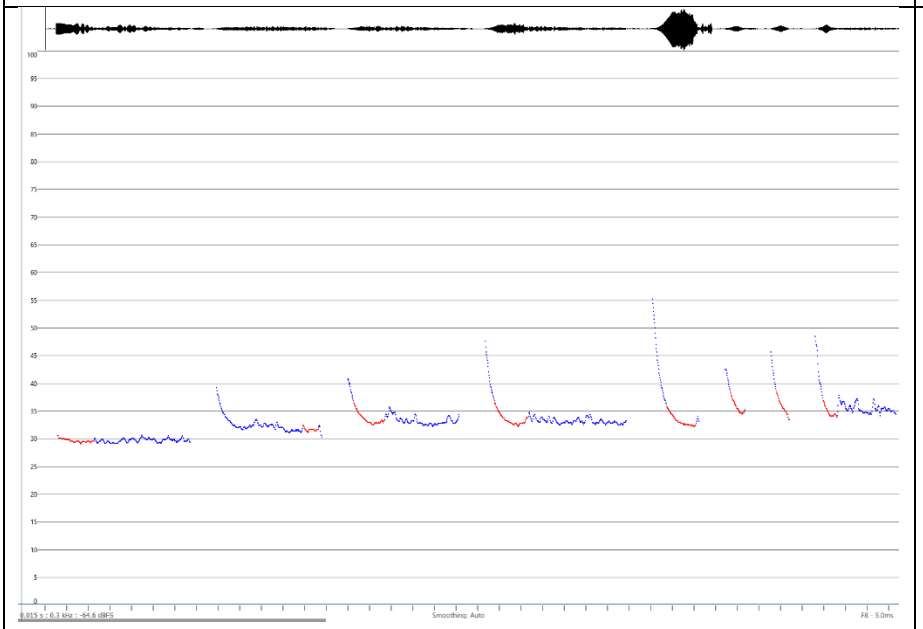
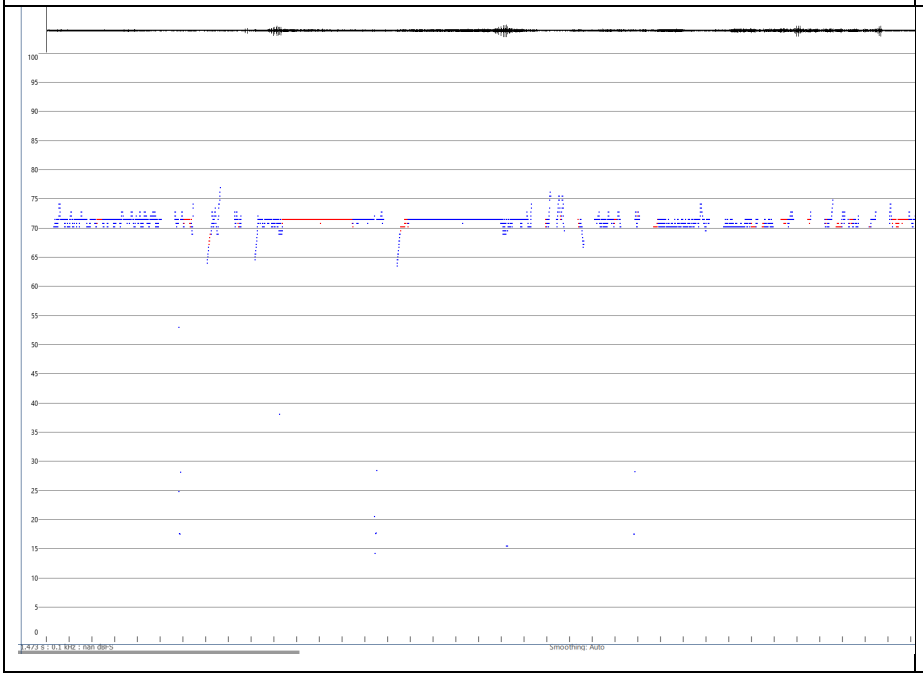


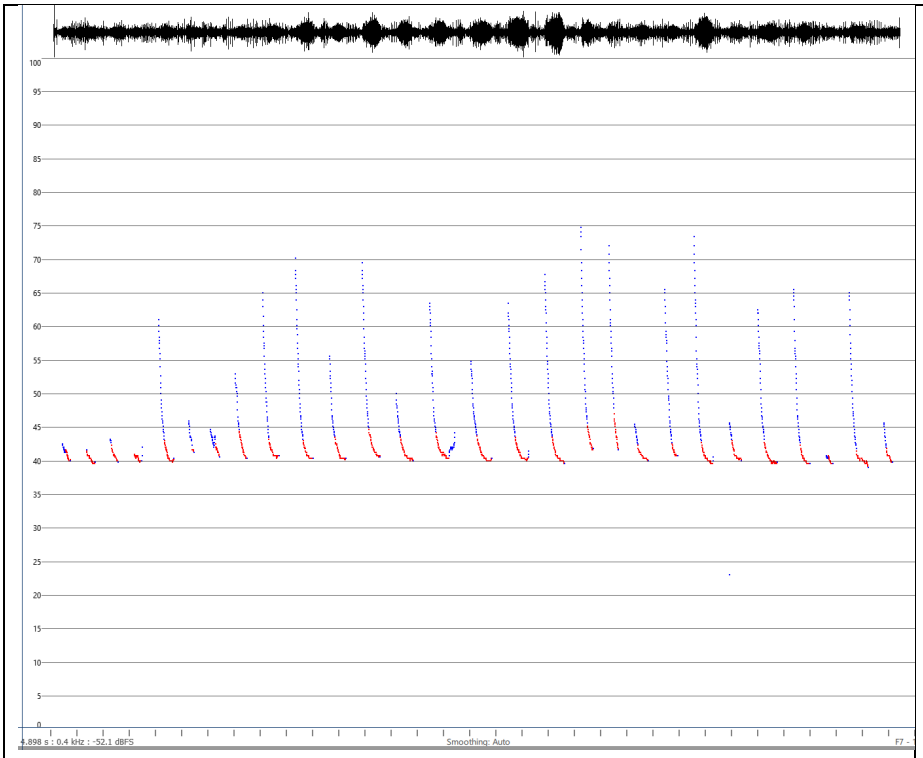
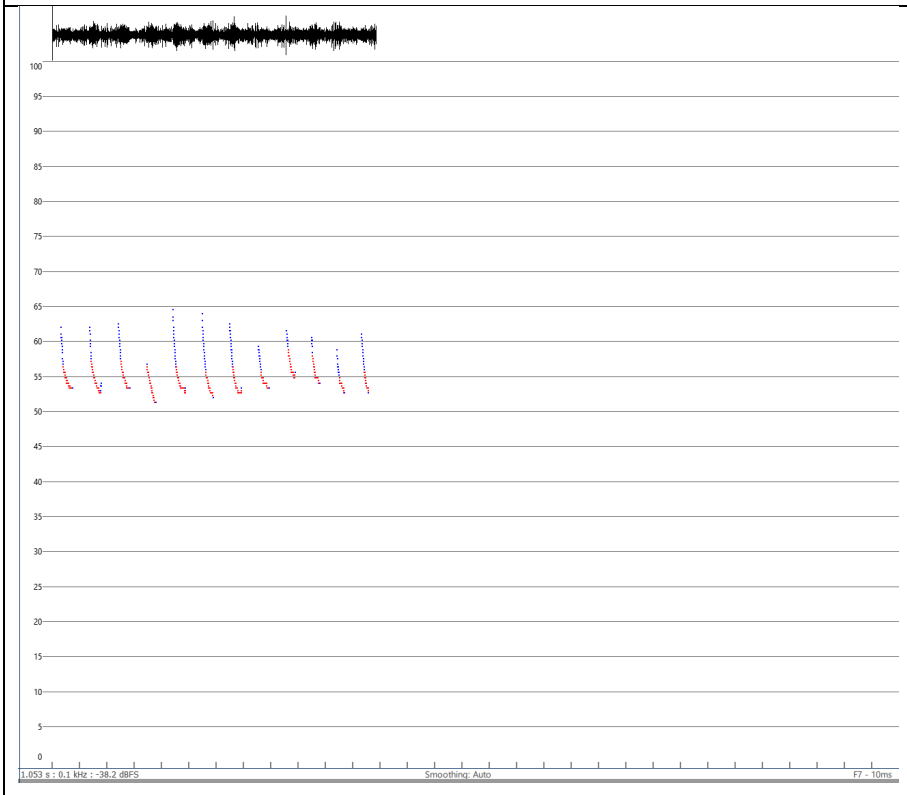
Figure 1 Anabat Location Map

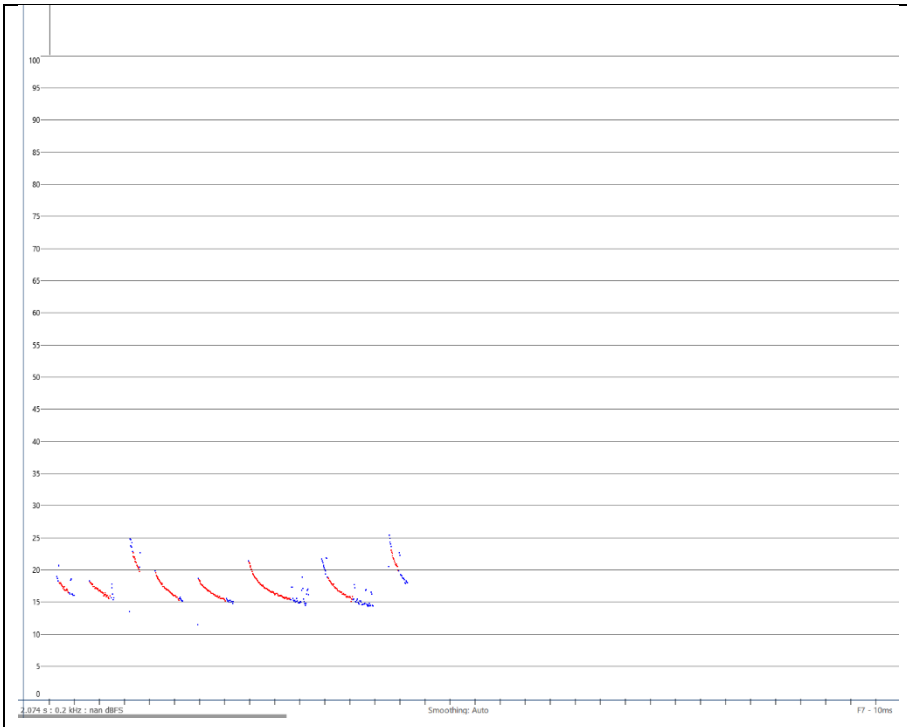
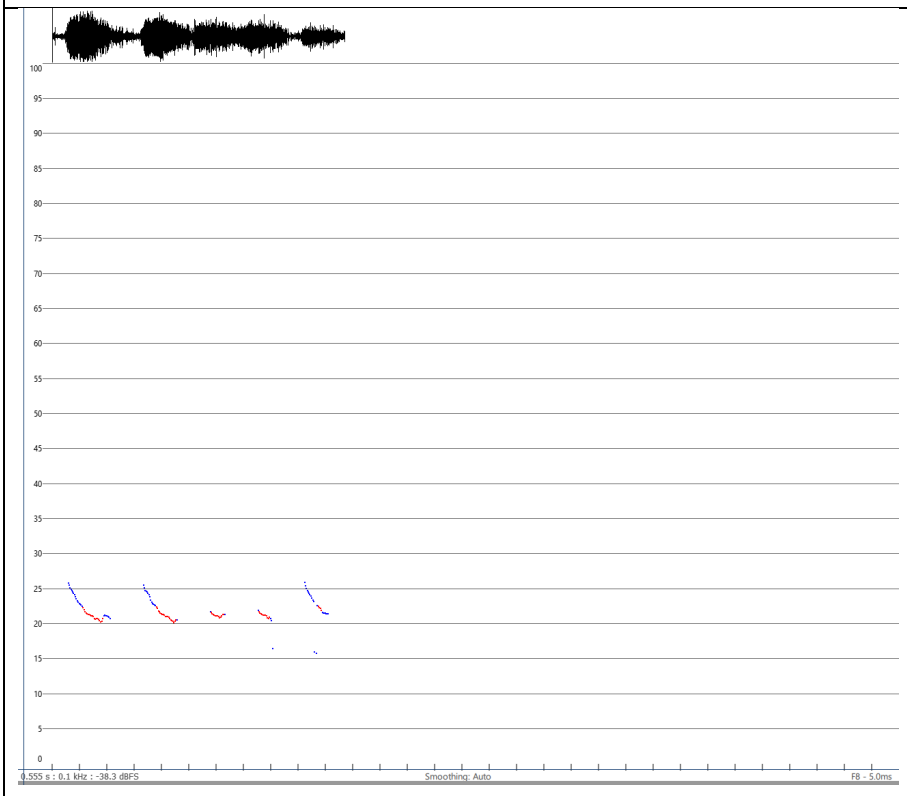
Appendix 1 Species call examples from the Theodore dataset

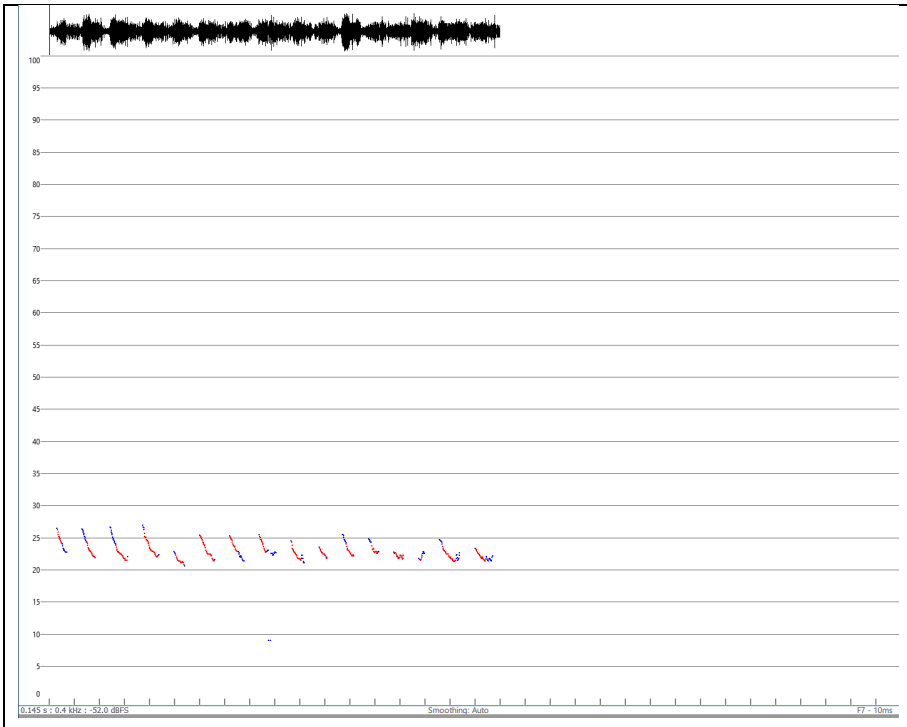
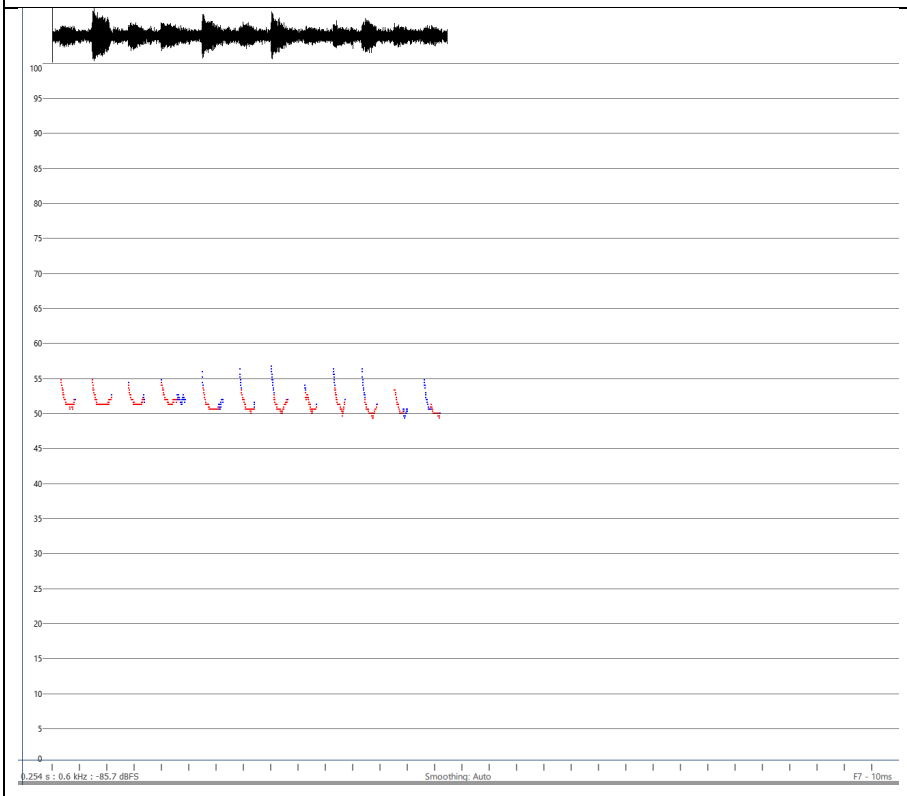
(Calls have been edited and filtered for reporting purposes – displayed in a compressed form – 10 milliseconds per call pulse)

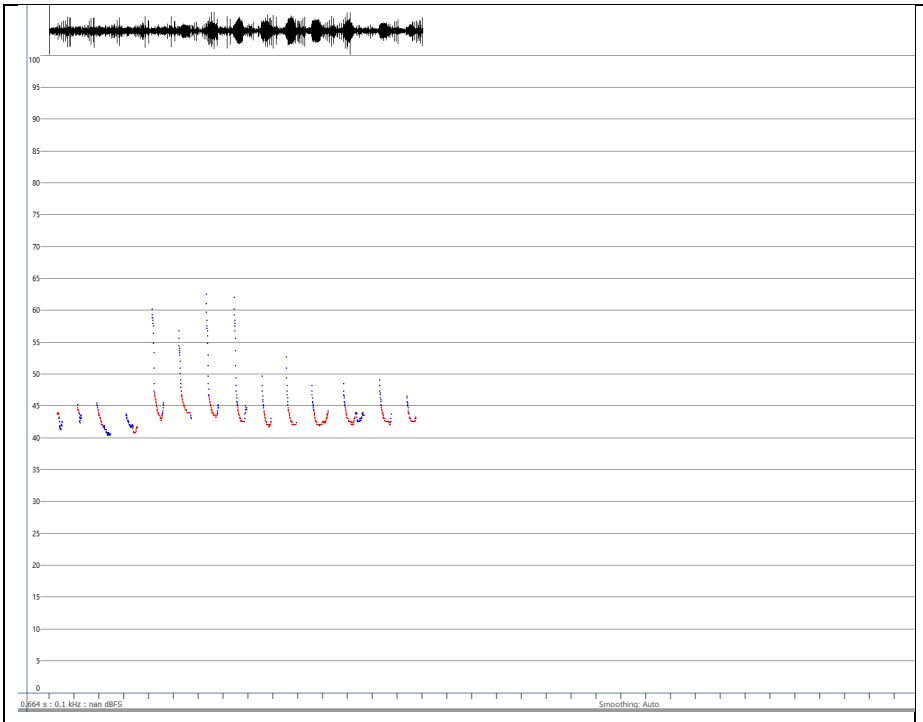
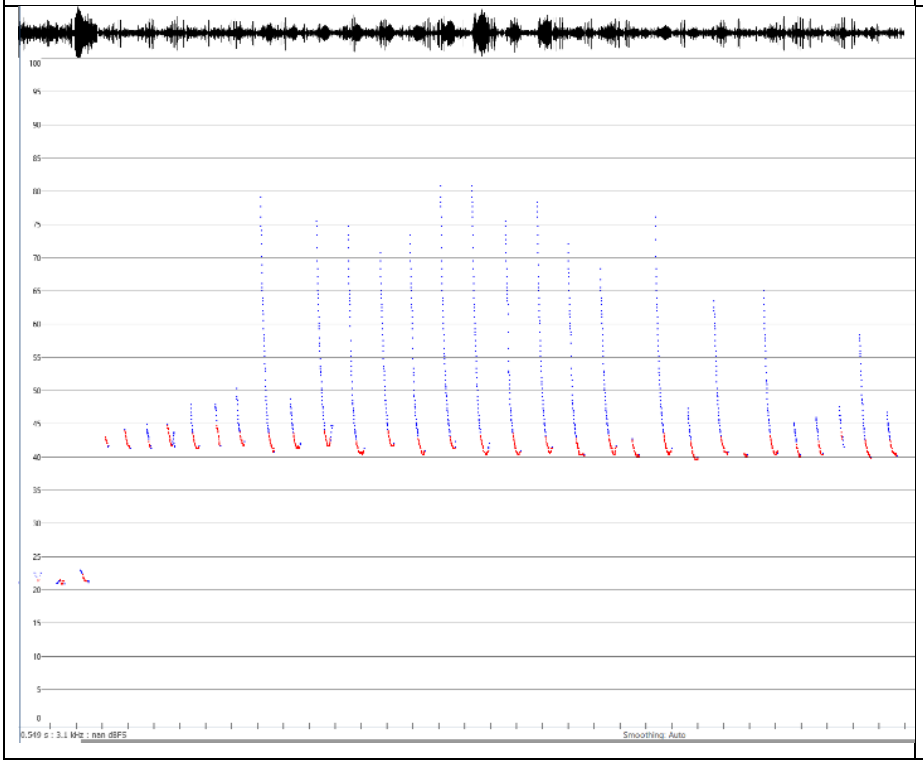
	Definitely ***Chalinolobus gouldii*** with characteristic frequency between 25 and 34 kHz. Alternating calls (flip flopping) present is recording.
	Definitely ***Miniopterus australis***. Characteristic frequency 57 to 63 kHz

	Definitely ***Nyctophilus sp*** with linear, variable pulses. Species isn't possible from calls alone.
	Definitely ***Ozimops ridei***. The characteristic frequency of this call is between 30 to 36 kHz.
	Definitely ***Rhinolophus megaphyllus***. *The* characteristic frequency 66 to 72 kHz.

	Definitely *a Scotorepens sp – S. greyii, S. sanborni or S. sp. (Parnaby 1992) all share the same Characteristic frequency 36 to 41.5 kHz and are indistinguishable.*
	Definitely ***Chalinolobus morio*****.** This species has a characteristic frequency call ranging between 46.5 and 53 kHz. The species can be distinguished by a down sweeping tail.

	Definitely ***Chaerephon jobensis.*** This species has a characteristic frequency call ranging between 16.1 - 23.6 kHz.
	Definitely ***Saccolaimus flaviventris***. The characteristic frequency of this call is between 17.5 to 22.5. Harmonic at 30 showing in full spectrum file.

	Definitely ***Ozimops lumsdenae***. Characteristic frequency of 23 to 28 kHz.
	Definitely ***Vespadelus troughtoni / Vespadelus pumilus***. Characteristic frequency overlaps 50 - 55kHz.

	Definitely ***Vespadelus vulturnus*** Characteristic frequency of 43 to 48 kHz
	Definitely ***Chalinolobus picatus***. Characteristic frequency between 38.5 and 43 kHz. Alternation present is recording.

References

Australian Bats Field Guide App – (*Bruce Thomson, Sue Churchill and Amanda Lo Cascio 2024 V 1*)

Australasian Bat Society - BatMap. (*http://ausbats.org.au/batmap*) Accessed 2025)

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Pennay, M., B. Law & L. Reinhold (2004). Bat calls of New South Wales: Region based guide to the echolocation calls of Microchiropteran bats. Hurstville: NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.

Reinhold, L., Law, B., Ford, G. and Pennay, M. 2001, Key to the bat calls of southeast Queensland and north-east New South Wales. Forest Ecosystem Research and Assessment Technical paper 2001-07, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Queensland.

Attachment G

Significant impact assessments

G1. Significant impact assessment criteria

G1.1 Critically Endangered or Endangered species

In accordance with the Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (Significant Impact Guidelines) (DoE 2013) for a threatened species listed as Critically Endangered or Endangered, an Action will have a 'significant impact' if the Action 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, 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 the endangered species being established in the endangered species' habitat
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or
- interfere with the recovery of the species.

G1.2 Vulnerable species

In accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines for a threatened species listed as **Vulnerable**, an Action is likely to have a 'significant impact' if there is a real chance or possibility that the Action 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
- 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.

G2. Assessment criteria definitions

The Significant Impact Guidelines provide definitions for the significant impact assessment criteria used herein:

- population of a species
- important population
- habitat critical to the survival of a species or ecological community
- important habitat for migratory species
- ecologically significant proportion (migratory species)
- population of a migratory species
- invasive species.

These definitions are key considerations when conducting a significant impact assessment for threatened and migratory species listed under the EPBC Act. The definition for each is presented below.

G2.1 Population of a species

A '*population of a species*' is defined under the EPBC Act as an occurrence of the species in a particular area. In relation to Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable threatened species, occurrences include but are not limited to:

- a geographically distinct regional population, or collection of local populations, or
- a population, or collection of local populations, that occurs within a particular bioregion.

G2.2 Important population

An '*important population*' is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery. This may include populations identified as such in recovery plans, and/or that are:

- key source populations either for breeding or dispersal
- populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or
- populations that are near the limit of the species range.

G2.3 Habitat critical to the survival of a species or ecological community

'*Habitat critical to the survival of a species or ecological community*' refers to areas that are necessary:

- for activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal
- for the long-term maintenance of the species or ecological community (including the maintenance of species essential to the survival of the species or ecological community, such as pollinators)
- to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development, or
- for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species or ecological community.

Such habitat may be, but is not limited to:

- habitat identified in a recovery plan for the species or ecological community as habitat critical for that species or ecological community; and/or
- habitat listed on the Register of Critical Habitat maintained by the minister under the EPBC Act.

Critical habitat can be further explained as an identified area of viable habitat that contains habitat attributes that are essential for the conservation of a threatened species. These areas are typically under a regime of special protection and management to ensure the critical habitat remains a stronghold for the species to ensure its long-term survival and viability in the wild. Critical habitat may also include an area of land not currently occupied by the species but can act as a sanctuary by possessing the necessary whole of life cycle habitat attributes to facilitate the recovery of a declining population of the species.

G2.4 Invasive species

An '*invasive species*' is an introduced species, including an introduced (translocated) native species, which out-competes native species for space and resources, or which is a predator of native species. Introducing an invasive species into an area may result in that species becoming established. An invasive species may harm listed threatened species or ecological communities by direct competition, modification of habitat or predation.

G3. Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)

G3.1 Conservation status under the EPBC Act

The Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales, and the Australian Capital Territory) is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act, effective from 12 February 2022.

G3.2 Distribution

The Koala is a wide-ranging marsupial endemic to Australia, primarily inhabiting the forests and woodlands of eastern Australia, where *Eucalyptus* species dominate. Historically, its range spans approximately 22 degrees of latitude and 18 degrees of longitude. However, this distribution is fragmented, with multiple subpopulations isolated by areas of cleared land or unsuitable habitat. The species occurs across Queensland, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, and South Australia. The listed Koala population exhibits a broad but discontinuous distribution, extending from coastal and inland Queensland, north to the Herberton region, and westward into the hotter, drier, semi-arid environments of central Queensland, New South Wales, and the ACT (DAWE 2022a).

G3.3 Habitat requirements

The natural distribution of the Koala is shaped by its specialised dietary, habitat, and environmental requirements. It predominantly inhabits forests and woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus* species. The size of an individual's home range, representing the area needed for survival, varies significantly depending on life stage, habitat quality, soil fertility, and nutritional availability. Consequently, home range sizes in Queensland and New South Wales range from approximately 3 to 500 ha (DAWE 2022a).

Habitat suitability modelling indicates that Koalas are best suited to regions with mean maximum summer temperatures between 23 and 26°C and mean annual rainfall ranging from 700 to 1500 mm. Despite these preferences, the species can also persist in more extreme environments at the edges of its natural range (DAWE 2022a). Suitable Koala habitat includes forests or woodlands containing known Koala food trees, shrublands with emergent food trees, and areas with fertile clay or loamy soils. Koalas may also be found in modified landscapes, including regenerating native vegetation and urban or rural areas with scattered food or shelter trees (DAWE 2022a).

As a specialised folivore, the Koala feeds primarily on the leaves of *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Angophora*, and *Lophostemon* species, with feeding activity occurring mostly at dawn, dusk, and during the night. Koalas are generally solitary and sedentary during the day, although individuals have been recorded dispersing up to 10 km from their established home ranges (DAWE 2022a).

G3.4 Ecology

Female Koalas typically reach sexual maturity between two and three years of age and may produce one offspring per year thereafter. The reproductive cycle includes a lactation period of approximately 12 months, after which the young are weaned. Weaning generally coincides with periods of high food availability and favourable climatic conditions, optimising survival prospects for juveniles as they transition to independence (DAWE 2022a).

Reproductive activity in Koalas is strongly influenced by environmental factors such as population density, food quality and availability, soil type, and climate. Koalas may not breed annually if environmental conditions are suboptimal, and reproductive success can be impacted by poor body condition or disease, such as chlamydial infections (DAWE 2022a).

Breeding in Koalas is seasonal, with notable variation between northern and southern populations. In northern regions, including Queensland, approximately 60 percent of births occur during summer and early autumn (December to March), with the remainder spread throughout the year. This increase in reproductive activity is thought to be opportunistic, coinciding with periods of peak rainfall, which likely enhances food availability and supports breeding success (DAWE 2022a).

G3.5 Significance of the Study area to the Koala

This section assesses the significance of the habitats within the Study area for the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) to the Koala, whether they constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species, their importance in the context of the local population and whether the local population is important at a national level.

G3.5.1 Status as an important population

In this context, the term *population* refers to *subpopulation*, consistent with its usage under the EPBC Act and relevant state and territory environmental legislation.

An *important population* is defined in the Conservation Advice for the species (DAWE 2022a) as one that holds value not only for species conservation but also for cultural, social, and economic reasons.

Conservation Significance:

For the conservation of the listed Koala, it is essential to maintain populations that:

- have the capacity to act as source populations for adjacent suitable or potentially suitable habitat
- occur within climatically suitable refugia, particularly during environmental stress events such as droughts, heatwaves, or long-term climate change
- possess high genetic diversity
- are disease-free or exhibit low rates of infection by key pathogens
- contain adaptive genetic traits conferring resilience to current and future environmental pressures
- represent geographic or ecological outliers within the species' broader range.

Cultural, Social, and Economic Significance:

Populations may also be considered important for reasons beyond biological conservation. These may include:

- cultural or spiritual significance to Indigenous communities
- social value and the public's enjoyment of Koalas in proximity to residential areas
- economic benefits to local businesses and tourism
- the koala's symbolic and iconic value at national and international levels.

G3.5.2 Occurrence and potential habitat within the Study area

The Koala was not confirmed during the field survey program for the proposed action. Despite seven nights of spotlighting surveys (total of 15.8 person hours) and three nights of thermal drone surveys (total of 6.6 hours over 216 ha) no Koala or evidence of Koala (scat, scratches) were recorded within the Study area suggesting the habitats are not preferred and/or threatening process are not substantial. There are also no previous recent records for the Koala in the Locality (10 km search area from Study area) with the closest recent records being at Hefferon State Forest (40 km south-east of the Study area), and Thangool (35 km east of the Study area). An older species record (2011) also exists 4 km west of the Study area just south of Castle Creek (ALA 2025).

Ecological field surveys for the Banana Range Wind Farm did not record the Koala. Targeted surveys completed for the Theodore Wind Farm project also found that Koala use of the Theodore Wind Farm study area was limited and that the species was generally absent from large areas of suitable habitat (ERM 2024). The Koala was noted as being recorded or the Theodore Wind Farm project, based on two positive identifications of a single faecal pellet of the species in the south-east corner of the Theodore Wind Farm study area, which is located approximately 30 km from the southernmost point (Castle Creek Substation) of the Study area.

Another scat observation was recorded in 2021 by GreenTape Solutions (2025) during surveys for the Dawson Wind Farm Project, located immediately adjacent to the Study area. The scat record is 5 km from the Study area, indicating that Koalas occur within and adjacent to Belmont State Forest, which is in proximity to the Disturbance footprint. Similar conclusions were made for the proposed action to those of the Theodore Wind Farm project (ERM 2024), in that due to the limited number of Koala scat records given the large survey effort, Koalas were likely to occur only in low densities, and/or be widely dispersed within the region (GreenTape 2025).

The species was assessed as having a moderate likelihood of occurring within the Study area, based on the presence of potential breeding, foraging and climate refugia habitat within Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands, Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey, and Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills.

Although the Disturbance footprint may occasionally support individuals at low densities, it is unlikely that the Disturbance footprint supports a local population of the species.

The extent of modelled habitat for the Koala within the Project area and Disturbance footprint is provided in Table G.1. No modelled Koala habitat is located within the site of the proposed Castle Creek Substation.

Table G.1 Koala – habitat extent

Habitat utilisation	Within Project area (ha)	Within Disturbance footprint (ha)
Breeding and foraging	27.5	7.2
Climate refugia	7.8	0.5
Dispersal	365.5	159.8
Total	**400.8**	**167.5**

G3.6 Threatening processes

The main identified threats to the species are (DAWE 2022a):

- Climate change driven processes and drivers:
  - loss of climatically suitable habitat
  - increased intensity/frequency of drought, heatwave, bushfire
  - declining nutritional value of foliage.
- Human related activities:
  - clearing and degradation of Koala habitat
  - mortality from vehicle strike
  - mortality from dog attack.
- Disease and health:
  - Koala retrovirus (KoRV)
  - Chlamydia (*Chlamydia percorum*).

These threats are compounded by historical and ongoing land clearing for agricultural activities and urban development.

G3.7 Potential Project-related impacts and mitigation measures

Construction of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the proposed action) will result in approximately 7.6 ha of impacts to field verified Koala habitat suitable for breeding and foraging, comprising:

- 0.5 ha climate refugia (dry season habitat), suitable for breeding and foraging
- 7.2 ha of breeding and foraging habitat that is not also dry season habitat.

This 7.6 ha[2] of breeding, foraging, and dry season habitat is comprised of Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands, Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey, and Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills. The 7.6 ha of breeding, foraging, and dry season habitat supports all the Koala's lifecycle needs within the Locality.

159.8 ha of habitat suitable for dispersal will also be impacted by the proposed action. This comprises pasture grasslands with scattered eucalypts, dominated by *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass) with scattered eucalypts such as *Corymbia erythrophloia* (Red Bloodwood), *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark) and *E. melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark) as well as other native trees including *Acacia excelsa* (Rosewood), *A. salicina* (Sally Wattle), *Brachychiton rupestris* (Queensland Bottle Tree), and *Geijera parviflora* (Wilga). The remaining dispersal habitat is comprised of Brigalow woodland dominated by ancillary habitat trees *Acacia harpophylla*.

It is important to note, the approximately 159.8 ha of dispersal habitat does not support all the Koala's lifecycle needs, as it does not support breeding and preferred sheltering and foraging habitat. Dispersal habitat is primarily used by dispersing juveniles and potentially roaming females. It also provides movement pathway for males on a seasonal basis when moving between important patches of breeding, foraging, and dry season habitat where females are likely to reside on a permanent basis (if present), so that the males can breed with the females.

Impacts from the proposed action upon dispersal habitat, which does not support all the Koala's lifecycle needs, would not result in isolation of Koala populations due to habitat fragmentation. The species is highly mobile and known to readily disperse large distances, including across cleared areas and will continue to do so despite the proposed clearing of dispersal habitat within the 60 m wide easement corridor (note in areas sensitive habitat the clearing has been reduced to 10–30 m, with some waterway woodland vegetation completely avoided). Connectivity within, and to, suitable in-tact contiguous habitat directly adjacent to the east of the proposed action (within and around Belmont State Forest) will be largely maintained, and the extent of clearing would not result in a barrier to movement for the species.

Powerlink has implemented the hierarchy of management principles (i.e. avoid, minimise, mitigate and manage, rehabilitate and offset (where necessary) in planning for and development of the proposed action. Siting of the permanent infrastructure components has carefully considered environmentally sensitive areas including Koala habitat. Where possible structure locations and access tracks have avoided Koala breeding, foraging and climate refugia (dry season habitat). Design measures including increasing structure height to enable spanning of vegetation or scalloping/selectively clearing of vegetation under the transmission line have also been employed to further reduce the extent of impact to these habitat areas. With the implementation of these measures the impact area size of the initial Disturbance footprint design to Koala breeding, foraging and climate refugia habitat has been reduced by 22.7 ha, a 78.5 percent reduction in impacts.

Specific fauna management measures to minimise the impact to native fauna during construction activities are outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and include pre-clearance surveys and the presence of fauna spotter catchers to minimise the risk of fauna mortality during vegetation clearing.

[2] The non-rounded Disturbance footprint area is 7.17 ha breeding and foraging, and 0.47 ha climate refugia, totalling 7.6 ha for these two habitat types. However once both numbers are rounded up, a rounding error occurs. This report assesses the impact to the more accurate non-rounded numbers, being a total of 7.6 ha for these two combined habitat types.

The following species-specific mitigation measures will be implemented for the Koala:

- Pre-clearance surveys will include canopy searches for Koalas. Where clearing is to occur in Koala habitat areas, thermal drone surveys will be conducted prior to commencing clearing activities each day.
- Clearing activities will be carried out in line with the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 which prescribes the role of fauna spotter-catchers and clearing methodologies.
- In the event a Koala is detected either during pre-clearance surveys or during vegetation clearing activities, the clearance of vegetation will be halted until the individual leaves the location on its own accord. Clearing must be carried out in a way that ensures any koala present has time to move out of the clearing site without human intervention. The individual is not to be forcibly relocated, and Koalas may only be captured if the animal is at serious risk of danger or injured. Any tree which is occupied by the Koala, as well as any tree with a crown that overlaps that tree will not be cleared until the Koala vacates the tree on its own volition. A clearing buffer will also be established around the tree. The on-ground clearing buffer distance will be equal to the height of the tree or as deemed suitable by the fauna-spotter catcher.
- Injured Koalas (and fauna in general) that have been captured will be transported to a vet or recognised wildlife carer. In the unlikely scenario that a Koala requires capturing during clearing works (see point above), any captured Koalas suspected of Chlamydia infection will be taken to a predesignated veterinarian/wildlife carer facility for treatment prior to release.
- Temporary or permanent ‘no go zones’ are to be clearly signposted and delineated (using visible marking tape or the like) to ensure that there is no unauthorised clearing or damage of Koala habitat.
- Speed limit restrictions (40 km/hr) will be enforced throughout the site to minimise potential vehicle strike risk to the species.
- The presence of exposed trenches or holes, which may entrap dispersing ground-dwelling MNES species including the Koala, should be minimised as much as practicable. Excavations installed in or within 250 m of Koala habitat areas are to be covered. Covers are to be installed where exclusion fencing has not been erected.
- Revegetation works in areas of potential koala habitat cleared for the proposed action will consider the recommendations outlined in the document Revegetating koala habitat (Beale, Marsh & Youngentob 2022).

G3.8 Significance of impact assessment

The significance of impact from the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) on the Koala has been assessed against the *Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (DoE 2013) and provided in Table G.2.

Table G.2 Significant impact assessment – Koala

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	**Assessment of significance**
Criterion 1: Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population:	The EPBC Act 'population of a species' is defined as an occurrence of the species in a particular area. In relation to endangered species, occurrences include a population that is present within a 'particular bioregion'. A population of the Koala occurs within the Brigalow Belt bioregion, which includes the Disturbance footprint. The Koala was not recorded within the Disturbance footprint or Study area, whereby a moderate likelihood of occurrence has been assigned. Nonetheless, locally important Koala habitat trees are present within the Disturbance footprint, including *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark) and *Eucalyptus melanophloia* (Silver-leaved Ironbark) (Youngentob et al. 2021). Suitable habitat occurs within the Disturbance footprint but recent previous records in the Locality (10 km search area from Study area) are sparse, hence moderate (not high) likelihood of occurrence. The closest recent records are at Hefferon State Forest (40 km south-east of Study area – recorded 2023), and Thangool (35 km east of Study area – several records within last 20 years). Targeted Koala surveys for the Theodore Wind Farm recorded Koala scat in the south-east corner of the Theodore Wind Farm study area. Despite this, ERM surmised that the Koala's use of the Theodore Wind Farm study area was limited and that the species was generally absent from large areas of potential habitat (ERM 2024). Similar conclusions were made during the Dawson Wind Farm assessment (GreenTape 2025). Only one scat record was noted in 2021 (approximately 5 km from the Disturbance footprint) over five years of survey, and it was stated that Koalas were likely in low densities and/or patchily distributed within the region (GreenTape 2025). Despite seven nights of spotlighting surveys (total of 15.8 person hours), and an additional three nights of thermal drone surveys (total 6.6 hours over 216 ha), no Koalas or evidence of Koalas (scat, scratches) were recorded within the Study area. Although the Disturbance footprint may occasionally support individuals at low densities, it is unlikely that the Disturbance footprint supports a local population of the species. This may be due to the highly fragmented nature of habitats within the Disturbance footprint and wider Locality, suggesting the 7.6 ha of breeding, foraging, and dry season habitat, which supports all the Koala's lifecycle needs, may be too fragmented within the landscape, and may only be infrequently used by the Koala population in the wider Locality where historical records occur, such as Belmont State Forest. Although 7.6 ha of potential Koala breeding, foraging, and dry season habitat will be impacted within the Disturbance footprint, no Koalas or Koala scats were recorded within the Project area. Therefore, the proposed action will not result in a long-term decrease in the size of a local Koala population (if such a population were present).

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 2: Reduce the area of occupancy of the species:	The total area of occupancy for the species was last estimated at the time of listing, in 2022, to be 19,428 km^2 with a contracting trend (National Koala Recovery Team 2024). The proposed action will further reduce the area of occupancy suitable for breeding, foraging and climate refugia by 7.6 ha, comprised of Eucalypt riparian and floodplain woodlands, Melaleuca riparian open forest with vine thicket understorey, and Ironbark woodland on floodplains and rocky hills. The 7.6 ha of breeding, foraging, and climate refugia (dry season) habitat supports all the Koala's lifecycle needs (if present). Although the proposed action will result in the permanent impact to 7.6 ha of potential Koala habitat suitable for breeding, foraging and climate refugia (dry season habitat), habitat of similar or better quality is widely available in the local area such as the Belmont State Forest. The Disturbance footprint is unlikely to support a local population due to the lack of Koala evidence, and the availability of more intact and preferrable habitat in the surrounding areas. Connectivity to this suitable surrounding habitat will also be maintained. The adjacent habitat that will remain in the local area is extensive in size, higher value, and sufficient to continue to maintain any potentially occurring population of the species within the Locality. Disturbance to 159.8 ha of dispersal habitat is not considered significant as the linear design of the proposed action will still allow for Koala habitat across the landscape (thus retaining its dispersal functionality). The proposed transmission structures, overhead lines and access tracks will not create movement barriers or fragment their habitat to an extent that it would impede the ability of Koalas to disperse through the landscape. Further, the scale of disturbance is relatively minor when considered within the broader regional context, where extensive, higher-quality habitat remains available and connected. This continued landscape permeability supports the ongoing viability of Koala populations by facilitating gene flow and access to resources across the region. Therefore, the proposed action will not materially reduce the availability or quality of habitat for the species (7.6 ha across patches of habitat) to the extent that the area of occupancy of a local population would be reduced (if such a population is present).
Criterion 3: Fragment an existing population into two or more populations:	The Disturbance footprint traverses a variety of vegetation communities. While the proposed action will establish an easement up to 60 m wide along a 55.4 km-long transmission line, a significant reduction in the amount of habitat clearing within the easement has been proposed, particularly in areas of sensitive habitat, taking into consideration vegetation violations and bushfire risk. Clearing within all major waterways containing local riparian corridors has been minimised to narrow ($\leq$10 m wide) access tracks only, which will not impact on the ability of Koalas to move along these corridors. Approximately 7.6 ha of patches of woodland habitat that provides potentially suitable breeding, foraging, and dry season refugia for the Koala will be impacted/cleared by the proposed action. However, the nature of the impact will predominantly result in the construction of separated transmission line towers and smaller cleared areas to allow for transmission line sag exclusion zones and narrow rural access tracks. The proposed action will not result in the construction of a physical barriers, such as fencing or a main road.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
	159.8 ha of Koala dispersal habitat to be cleared comprises mostly Buffel pasture grasslands with scattered Eucalypts and other native trees, with a small amount of regrowth woodlands and Brigalow open forest. Although this vegetation provides supplementary habitat elements, its removal does not significantly alter the dispersal habitat's function for Koala dispersal, as individuals will still be able to freely move under the transmission lines to the same capacity as they would through Buffel infested pasture grasslands. Therefore, the proposed action will not present a significant barrier to the species movement and dispersal, to the extent that it would fragment an existing population into two or more isolated populations.
Criterion 4: Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species:	Although the Koala has not been positively recorded during the targeted fauna surveys, the Disturbance footprint provides potential breeding, foraging (primary feed trees), and sheltering habitat resources. The 7.6 ha of breeding, foraging, and dry season habitat is considered to support all the Koala's lifecycle needs within the Locality and meets the definition of habitat critical to the survival of the species under the National Recovery Plan for the species (National Koala Recovery Team 2024). In addition, 159.8 ha of the Disturbance footprint comprises dispersal habitat, which does not support breeding, high-quality foraging, or preferred sheltering resources, but does contribute to landscape-scale connectivity for Koalas. Although this dispersal habitat is considered habitat critical to the survival of the species under the National Recovery Plan (due to its function in maintaining movement and gene flow), the nature of the proposed impact is not considered significant as landscape connectivity and movement pathways will be retained. There is no Koala habitat listed on the Register of Critical Habitat, which lists habitat for only five threatened species. The National Recovery Plan for the Koala outlines the functional ecology of the Koala described in terms of the combined assemblage of habitat qualities (extent, arrangement, attributes), which are theoretically required to stop species decline and promote recovery (DAWE 2022b). The National Recovery Plan asks specific questions when evaluating habitat critical to the survival of the Koala as a species, for which responses in relation to the impact from the proposed action upon habitat critical to the survival of the species have been provided below: a. *Whether the habitat is used during periods of stress (examples flood, drought or fire)* – **Yes**, the 0.5 ha of impacted habitat suitable for refugia during the dry season and periods of drought is present within the Disturbance footprint. However, at present, there is no evidence of the use of this habitat by the Koala, nor are there any historical records within this habitat. b. *Whether the habitat is used to meet essential life cycle requirements (e.g. foraging, breeding, social behaviour, dispersal)* – **Yes**, the 7.6 ha of habitat (including 0.5 ha of climate refugia/dry season habitat) is suitable for foraging, breeding, social behaviour and dispersal. 159.8 ha of habitat is suitable for species dispersal only.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
	c. *The extent to which the habitat is used by important populations* – **Yes**, the proposed action is within Queensland to the north of the Clarence River Valley, New South Wales, and therefore meets the criteria of a genetically important population (DAWE 2022a). Thus, the Disturbance footprint contains habitat falling within the range of a genetically important population. d. *Whether the habitat is necessary to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development* – **No**, the Koala habitat within the Disturbance footprint only forms a small part of a much larger home range for an individual Koala and is not of high quality or large enough in size to support a population of the species. The Koala habitat within the Disturbance footprint is not necessary for genetic diversity or long-term evolutionary development. e. *Whether the habitat is necessary for use as corridors to allow the species to move freely between sites used to meet essential life cycle requirements* – **No**, the Disturbance footprint does not contain any major corridors that are essential for dispersal between retained habitats. f. *Whether the habitat is necessary to ensure the long-term future of the species or ecological community through reintroduction or re-colonisation* – **No**, the habitat within the Disturbance footprint is not necessary for reintroduction or recolonisation. g. *Any other way in which habitat may be critical to the survival of a listed threatened species (EPBC Act)* – **No**, nothing in addition to the 7.6 ha of habitat (including 0.5 ha of climate refugia / dry season habitat). While the proposed action will result in the removal of both breeding/foraging habitat (7.6 ha) and dispersal habitat (159.8 ha) that meets some definitions of habitat critical to the survival of the Koala, the impact is not considered significant. The linear design of the transmission infrastructure allows for continued Koala movement, and the footprint avoids large-scale clearing of intact or high-quality habitat. Vegetation removal will largely occur on the edges of already disturbed patches, limiting additional fragmentation. Given the scale and nature of the impact, and the capacity for Koalas to continue dispersing through the landscape post-construction, the proposed action is unlikely to result in a significant impact on habitat critical to the survival of the Koala.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 5: Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population:	Koalas do not rely on specific structural features for breeding, such as tree hollows. However, successful breeding is dependent on access to core habitat areas that support a high density of primary feed trees. Juvenile females typically disperse to such areas to breed, while juvenile and mature males travel to these habitats to find mates, and is where females often reside permanently or congregate during the breeding season (DAWE 2022a). Although the Disturbance footprint contains up to 7.6 ha of potentially suitable breeding and foraging habitat, the habitat within the Disturbance footprint is highly disturbed and occurs as patches or narrow linear strips. Suitable in-tact contiguous habitat is present directly adjacent to the east, within and surrounding Belmont State Forest. These adjacent areas provide extensive areas of higher quality and more suitable breeding habitat. In addition, Koalas are nocturnal and mating calls generally occur at night when Project-related construction noise will be absent (no construction is proposed to occur at night). Therefore, the proposed action is not expected to disrupt the breeding cycle of the Koala within the locality, given the high availability of more suitable breeding habitat within and surrounding Belmont State Forest directly adjacent. Therefore, the removal of 7.6 ha of potential breeding will not disrupt the breeding cycle of a local population of the Koala (if such a population is present).
Criterion 6: Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline:	Koalas are widely distributed along the east coast of Australia including the Brigalow Belt bioregion within Queensland and are not restricted to a limited geographic range (DAWE 2022a). Most of the habitat within the Disturbance footprint consists of pasture grasslands with scattered Eucalyptus species, typically adjoining larger patches of remnant vegetation such as Belmont State Forest within the broader locality. While the proposed action will result in the permanent loss of approximately 7.6 ha of fragmented patches of breeding, foraging, dry season refugia habitat. Therefore, these patches of habitat only form a small part of a much larger home range for an individual Koala, and is not of high quality or large enough in size to support a population of the species. The proposed action is not expected to cause a decline in the species numbers, as the impacted patches of habitat (7.6 ha) will remain connected to larger, contiguous expanse of higher quality habitat (>800 km^2) within the wider Locality. Therefore, the proposed action will not modify, destroy, remove, isolate, or decrease habitat to an extent that would lead to a decline in the Koala population (if such a population is present).
Criterion 7: Result in invasive species that are harmful to the endangered species being established in the endangered species' habitat:	The proposed action is unlikely to introduce any pest animal species. Wild and domesticated dogs are already present within the Locality. The proposed action is unlikely to introduce an additional invasive plant species or pest animal species not already present within the Locality. By adhering to mitigation measures, including general biosecurity obligations, the spread and establishment of invasive weeds and pest animals that could reduce habitat values will be prevented. The proposed action is not likely to facilitate the introduction or establishment of an invasive species harmful to the Koala or its habitat.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 8: Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline:	The proposed action will not fragment the Koala population to the point where movement and/or dispersal is limited with the consequence that disease transmission between individuals is increased, for example due to a population bottleneck. Although chlamydia bacteria are present within the broader Koala population, and Koala Retrovirus is primarily transmitted between Koala individuals, the proposed action will not introduce or facilitate the spread of a disease that may cause the species to decline.
Criterion 9: Interfere with the recovery of the species:	Key threats to the Koala include risk of dog attack, vehicle strike, and habitat fragmentation. The proposed action will not result in a long-term increase in dog attack, as the proposed action will not provide infrastructure (e.g. new housing development) that would facilitate an increase in the number of domestic dogs within the area, or increase the amount of vehicle traffic in the operational phase. Additionally, the proposed action is not likely to increase the incidence in vertebrate pests including wild dogs. The risk of vehicle strike is likely to increase slightly during construction, but the application of mitigation measures will be employed during construction, to reduce this risk. The proposed action is not likely to interfere substantially with the recovery of the Koala within the Locality.
Conclusion:	The proposed action will result in the removal of 7.6 ha of Koala habitat suitable for breeding, foraging and climate refugia (dry season habitat), and 159.8 ha of habitat suitable for dispersal. Even though, this habitat meets the criteria of habitat critical to the survival of the Koala, the proposed action will not result in a significant impact to the Koala because of: — The vegetation removal is not significant when considering the small scale and low impact nature of the proposed action (linear transmission line). It will not result broad scale clearing of entire habitat patches and rather removes small sections of vegetation from the edges of habitat that is highly disturbed with a patchy distribution. — No Koalas or evidence of Koalas were recorded within the Study area during targeted surveys, and the Disturbance footprint is likely to only occasionally support individuals at low densities and not a local population of the species. This habitat utilisation level is consistent with the three other local infrastructure Koala assessments (ERM 2024, GreenTape 2025, NGH 2019). — The nature of the proposed action is linear, associated with overhead transmission lines. As such, it does not create movement barriers for the Koala or fragmentation of habitat, and will not prevent species dispersal through the landscape. No additional impacts are likely to result from the operational phase of the Project once the construction phase is complete. The scale and circumstantial nature of the impact is minor (7.6 ha) within the context of the wider regional habitat availability, with the Disturbance footprint connected to >800 km^2 of higher quality habitat within the region.

G3.9 Information sources

The following information sources have been used in preparing this significant impact assessment for the Koala:

- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA), 2025 *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Goldfuss, 1817). Access from: https://bie.ala.org.au/species/https://biodiversity.org.au/afd/taxa/e9d6fbbd-1505-4073-990a-dc66c930dad6
- Beale P, Marsh K, & Youngentob K 2022. Revegetating Koala Habitat. Report prepared for the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra, October CC BY 4.0.
- Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE), 2022a, Conservation Advice for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Canberra.
- Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE), 2022b. National Recovery Plan for the Koala Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory). Canberra.
- Department of the Environment (DoE). 2013. Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1. – Matters of National Environmental Significance. Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Canberra.
- https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance.
- Ellis WAH, Melzer A, Carrick FN and Hasegawa M. 2002. Tree use, diet and home range of the koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) at Blair Athol, central Queensland. Wildlife Research 29:303-311.
- ERM. 2024. *Theodore Wind Farm Ecological Assessment Report*. Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd, Sydney.
- GreenTape Solutions. 2025. *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* Significant Impact Assessment for the Dawson Wind Farm.
- National Koala Recovery Team 2024 – Annual Report 2024 – National Recovery Plan for the Koala Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory). 2024. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Canberra, May CC BY 4.0.
- Powerlink Queensland, 2025. Koala habitat definition.
- Youngentob, K.N., Marsh, K.F., Skewes, J., 2021. A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods, report prepared for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra, November. CC BY 4.0.

G4. Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*)

G4.1 Conservation status under the EPBC Act

The Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) (southern and central) is listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act, effective from 5 July 2022.

G4.2 Distribution

The Greater Glider (southern and central) is found in eastern Australia, with a wide distribution extending from around Proserpine in Queensland, through New South Wales and the ACT, down to central Victoria. It inhabits areas ranging from sea level up to elevations of approximately 1200 m (DCCEEW 2022).

G4.3 Habitat requirements

The Greater Glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial that is predominantly solitary and primarily confined to eucalypt forests and woodlands. It is found in highest abundance in tall, moist, montane eucalypt forests that contain mature trees with numerous hollows. The species may also occur in regrowth woodlands, provided there are sufficient hollow-bearing trees present. Home ranges are typically small (1–4 ha), though they can extend up to 19 ha in more open woodland environments (DCCEEW 2022).

By day, Greater Gliders shelter in tree hollows (referred to as dens) with a diameter of >10 cm. They use both live and standing dead trees for denning, though they show a preference for live, hollow-bearing trees when available. A single individual may utilise up to 20 different hollows within suitable habitat (DCCEEW 2022).

G4.4 Ecology

Females typically give birth to a single offspring between March and June. Sexual maturity is reached in the second year of life, and the species has an estimated lifespan of up to 15 years, with a generation length of approximately six to eight years. Due to its relatively low reproductive rate, small populations in isolated habitat remnants may be particularly vulnerable to extinction (DCCEEW 2022).

G4.5 Significance of the Study area to the Greater Glider

This section assesses the significance of the habitats within the Study area for the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) to the Greater Glider, whether they constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species, their importance in the context of the local population and whether the local population is important at a national level.

G4.5.1 Status as an important population

In this context, the term *population* refers to *subpopulation*, consistent with its usage under the EPBC Act and relevant state and territory environmental legislation.

Given its Endangered status, all populations of the Greater Glider (southern and central) are considered important for the species' long-term conservation across its range. Because of its low reproductive rate and limited ability to disperse, areas where the species has become locally extinct are unlikely to be naturally recolonised. Coastal populations may play a key role in preserving genetic diversity, as they are geographically isolated from inland populations (DCCEEW 2022).

G4.5.2 Status as habitat critical to the survival of the species

Habitat critical to survival for the Greater Glider (southern and central) may be broadly defined as (noting that geographic areas containing habitat critical to survival needs to be defined by forest type on a regional basis):

- large contiguous areas of eucalypt forest, which contain mature hollow-bearing trees and a diverse range of the species' preferred food species in a particular region
- smaller or fragmented habitat patches connected to larger patches of habitat, that can facilitate dispersal of the species and/or that enable recolonization
- cool microclimate forest/woodland areas (e.g. protected gullies, sheltered high elevation areas, coastal lowland areas, southern slopes)
- areas identified as refuges under future climate changes scenarios
- short-term or long-term post-fire refuges (i.e. unburnt habitat within or adjacent to recently burnt landscapes) that allow the species to persist, recover and recolonise burnt areas.

Habitat that meets any of the above criteria is considered critical to the survival of the Greater Glider (southern and central), regardless of current population density, abundance, or perceived habitat quality. Forested areas that are presently unoccupied may still constitute critical habitat if the ongoing development of hollow-bearing trees over time provides the structural features necessary for future colonisation and the long-term persistence of subpopulations (DCCEEW 2022).

Within the Disturbance footprint, Greater Glider habitat is present within areas of the following field verified vegetation communities:

- 11.3.25 – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland with *Melaleuca* spp. on fringing banks
- 11.3.6 – *Eucalyptus melanophloia* woodland on alluvial plains.

Within these habitat areas the Disturbance footprint contains:

- 0.3 ha of denning and foraging habitat – mapped within large contiguous patches on riparian zones and floodplains, containing preferred habitat tree species, and where trees containing large hollows were present or potentially present
- 0.03 ha of foraging habitat – mapped within the same habitat types, although where large hollow trees were not recorded.

G4.6 Threatening processes

The main identified threats to the Greater Glider are (DCCEEW, 2022):

- Habitat loss, disturbance, and modification:
  - inappropriate fire regimes
  - habitat clearing and fragmentation
  - timber harvesting
  - barbed wire fencing (entanglement)
- Climate change driven processes and drivers:
  - increased temperatures and changes to rainfall patterns
  - loss of climatically suitable habitat
  - increased intensity/frequency of drought, heatwave, bushfire
  - declining nutritional value of foliage.
- Over-abundant native species:
  - hyper-predation by owls
  - competition from *Cacatua galerita* (Sulphur-crested Cockatoos)
- Introduced species:
  - predation by feral cats (*Felis catus*)
  - predation by European red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*).

G4.7 Potential Project-related impacts and mitigation measures

Construction of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the proposed action) will result in approximately 0.33 ha of impacts to field verified Greater Glider habitat suitable for breeding and foraging.

The removal of habitat will result in a loss of 0.33 ha of species habitat suitable for breeding and foraging, and place the Greater Glider at risk of direct Project-related impacts and potential mortality. Specific fauna management measures to minimise the impact to native fauna during construction activities will be outlined in the EMP and will include pre-clearance surveys and the presence of fauna spotter catchers to minimise the risk of fauna mortality during vegetation clearing.

G4.8 Significance of impact assessment

The significance of impact from the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) on the Greater Glider has been assessed against the *Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (DoE 2013) and provided in Table G.3.

Table G.3 Significant impact assessment – Greater Glider

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	**Assessment of significance**
Criterion 1: Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population:	Due to its status as Endangered under the EPBC Act, combined with its low reproductive rate and limited dispersal capacity, all populations of the Greater Glider are described as vital to the species' conservation across its range. Despite nine nights of spotlighting surveys (total of 15.8 person hours), and an additional three nights of thermal drone surveys (total 6.6 hours over 216 ha), the Greater Glider was not recorded within the Disturbance footprint or the broader Study area. However, there were 15 species records at the Theodore Wind Farm project (ERM 2024) located directly to the south of the Disturbance footprint. Therefore, the species has assessed as having a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Disturbance footprint. The Disturbance footprint contains 0.3 ha of suitable Greater Glider denning and foraging habitat, and an additional 0.03 ha of Ironbark woodland that suitable for dispersal. Although the Disturbance footprint may occasionally support individuals at low densities, it is unlikely that the Disturbance footprint supports a local population of the species, due to the small amount of denning and foraging habitat available and a very low abundance of hollow-bearing trees suitable for denning. Following construction, much of the remaining denning, foraging and dispersal habitat within the broader Study area will remain intact. With the application of proposed mitigation measures and the availability of surrounding suitable habitat, the proposed action is unlikely to cause a long-term reduction in the size of any population of the species. As such, the proposed action is unlikely to lead to a long-term decline in the Greater Glider population at a local, regional, or national scale.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 2: Reduce the area of occupancy of the species:	Within the Disturbance footprint, suitable Greater Glider habitat comprises 0.3 ha of suitable denning and foraging habitat. An additional 0.03 ha of habitat may provide dispersal opportunities between preferred habitat areas. Despite this potentially suitable habitat, no individuals were recorded during the surveys which included a combined effort of spotlighting surveys and thermal drone surveys. Although this habitat contains preferred food and denning tree species, suitable denning hollows were only present in low numbers. This habitat is also generally present as disturbed narrow strips along waterways connected to larger patches of potentially more suitable habitat adjacent to the Disturbance footprint, such as Belmont State Forest. The habitat present within the Disturbance footprint has the potential to support the Greater Glider, however, it is unlikely that Greater Gliders are regularly occupying this habitat due to the lack of evidence during surveys, marginal nature of the habitat present in the Disturbance footprint, and more suitable habitat available directly adjacent. Therefore, the proposed action will not result in a reduction in the area of occupancy of the species.
Criterion 3: Fragment an existing population into two or more populations:	There were no visual observations across the broader Study area during targeted spotlighting surveys and thermal drone surveys. The findings of the surveys suggest there is not a resident population within the Disturbance footprint, and at present, the area is not frequently used by the species. The surrounding landscape is predominantly used for grazing, which has already contributed to fragmentation of potential Greater Glider habitat. While the proposed action will increase the extent of cleared land, it will occur within an already fragmented landscape and will not result in limiting movement between two Greater Glider populations. Where clearing of potential Greater Glider habitat is unavoidable, the Disturbance footprint has been minimised through targeted design measures, particularly by reducing clearing width to maintain habitat connectivity. As such, the proposed action will not fragment an existing population into two or more populations.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 4: Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species:	The Conservation Advice (DCCEEW 2022) describes that habitat critical to the survival of the Greater Glider may be broadly defined as: — *large contiguous areas of eucalypt forest, which contain mature hollow-bearing trees and a diverse range of the species' preferred food species in a particular region; and* — *smaller or fragmented habitat patches connected to larger patches of habitat, that can facilitate dispersal of the species and/or that enable recolonization; and* — *cool microclimate forest/woodland areas (e.g. protected gullies, sheltered high elevation areas, coastal lowland areas, southern slopes); and* — *areas identified as refuges under future climate changes scenarios; and* — *short-term or long-term post-fire refuges (i.e. unburnt habitat within or adjacent to recently burnt landscapes) that allow the species to persist, recover and recolonise burnt areas.* The Disturbance footprint contains 0.33 ha of potential denning and foraging habitat comprising of field verified REs 11.3.6 and 11.3.25. In relation to the criteria above, the habitat within the Disturbance footprint: — Patches are on the low side of the size threshold for contiguous Greater Glider habitat, contain a low abundance of hollow bearing trees, and only contain one preferred species being *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. — Habitat patches are connected to larger patches of adjacent habitat, however, do not facilitate dispersal for recolonisation. On a landscape scale, suitable Greater Glider habitat occurs to the east toward Belmont State Forest, with little to no landscape connectivity to the west. — Habitat within riparian areas and floodplains provide habitat containing trees with a higher leaf moisture and availability to water but do not provide cool microclimates due to their position in the landscape and small size. — The habitat may provide some refuge under climate change scenarios or post-fire, where located within riparian areas and floodplains due to the higher moisture content. Although 0.33 ha of habitat within the Disturbance footprint may provide dry season or post fire refuge, it does not meet the other definitions of habitat critical to the survival of the species, in accordance with the Conservation Advice.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 5: Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population:	Habitat within the Disturbance footprint contains only a low abundance of hollow bearing trees suitable for denning, and the survey results suggest that although suitable for Greater Gliders, it likely does not support a population due to extensive areas of preferred habitat available directly adjacent (such as Belmont State Forest). The location of the habitat to be removed by the proposed action will not result in reduced connectivity or dispersal opportunities for mating. Extensive areas of adjacent denning and foraging habitat (33.7 ha) remnant eucalyptus woodland and foraging habitat (9.6 ha) within the Study area will be retained, providing breeding habitat if Greater Gliders are present. Given the low abundance of hollow bearing trees within the Disturbance footprint, supported by the lack of evidence of the species being present during ecological surveys, it is unlikely that the proposed action will disrupt the breeding cycle of a population of Greater Gliders.
Criterion 6: Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline:	Approximately 0.3 ha of Greater Glider habitat suitable for denning and foraging will be removed due to the proposed action. At the landscape scale, there is approximately 33.7 ha of suitable denning and foraging habitat which will be retained within the Study area. Although suitable denning trees containing hollows and food trees such as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* occur within the Disturbance footprint, no Greater Gliders were observed within the Study area during targeted surveys, as detailed in the survey effort in Criterion 1 above. Therefore, it is unlikely that a resident population of Greater Gliders frequently utilises this habitat, and removal of this habitat will not cause the species to decline.
Criterion 7: Result in invasive species that are harmful to the endangered species being established in the endangered species' habitat:	During the ecological surveys, five invasive pest fauna were recorded (WSP 2025). Of these species, there were no recordings of the European Red Fox and Domestic Cat, which can result in increased risk of predation. There are no weed species identified as being particularly relevant to the Greater Glider, inhabiting a habitat, although viney weeds, such as Cat's Claw Creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati**), are suspected to impede a glider's ability to manoeuvre up and down infested trees. Cat's Claw Creeper infestations were recorded as already present within Castle Creek riparian vegetation. Ongoing implementation of the EMP including measures for weed and pest management will be undertaken. The proposed action is not expected to contribute to an increase in existing populations of these weed and pest species, nor is it likely to facilitate the introduction of additional invasive flora and fauna.
Criterion 8: Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline:	In accordance with the Conservation Advice and relevant literature, there are no identified threats to the species from disease. Therefore, the proposed action will not facilitate the spread of a disease to cause the species to decline.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 9: Interfere with the recovery of the species:	At present there is no Commonwealth recovery plan for the species. However, the Conservation Advice details conservation priorities which include reduction of habitat loss, disturbance and habitat modifications such as burning. Key threats to the species have been detailed in Section G4.6 *Threatening processes* above. Mitigation measures detailed within the EMP will help reduce the overall residual impacts on Greater Glider, which potentially reside in the broader Study area. The proposed action will not exacerbate key threats to the species. Furthermore, the area is not located in an area being considered for relocation or rehabilitation. Therefore, the proposed action will not interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.
Conclusion:	The proposed action will impact 0.33 ha of potential Greater Glider habitat, comprising 0.3 ha of potential denning and foraging and 0.03 ha of potential foraging habitat. Given the relatively low quality of Greater Glider microhabitat, lack of evidence of the species within the Disturbance footprint, and high availability of suitable habitat surrounding the Disturbance footprint, the proposed action will not result in a significant impact on the species within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.

G4.9 Information sources:

The following information sources have been used in preparing this significant impact assessment for the Greater Glider:

- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), 2022. *Conservation Advice for Petauroides volans (greater glider (southern and central))*. Canberra: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/254-conservation-advice-05072022.pdf. In effect under the EPBC Act from 05-Jul-2022.
- Eyre T.J., Smith G.C., Venz M.F., Mathieson M.T., Hogan L.D., Starr, C., Winter, J. and McDonald, K., 2022. *Guide to greater glider habitat in Queensland*, report prepared for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra. Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government, Brisbane. CC BY 4.0.
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts (DEWHA), 2013. *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance*, accessed at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance

G5. Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*)

G5.1 Conservation status under the EPBC Act

Corben's Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*) is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act effective from 1 October 2015.

G5.2 Distribution

Corben's Long-eared Bat occurs in a range of woodland types in south-east Australia. The distribution of the Corben's Long-eared Bat includes southern central Queensland, central western New South Wales, north-western Victoria and eastern South Australia, where it is patchily distributed. Most records occur inland of the Great Dividing Range (TSSC 2015).

G5.3 Habitat requirements

Approximately 30 percent of the total distribution of the species occurs in Queensland, most of which are from within the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion (TSSC 2015). In Queensland and New South Wales, it most commonly inhabits woodlands with vegetation comprising box, ironbark and cypress-pine species. Old-growth vegetation appears to be a critical habitat component, and the species is most abundant in large patches of vegetation with a distinct tree canopy and dense, cluttered understory (TSSC 2015).

Corben's Long-eared Bat are obligate insectivores, taking prey while flying, foliage-gleaning or by foraging on the ground. It mainly preys upon beetles and moths but has been known to feed on grasshoppers and crickets as well. Foraging seems to be concentrated around suitable patches of vegetation, and these feeding areas are often shared with individuals of other species of bat (TSSC 2015).

Like most bats, Corben's Long-eared Bats are nocturnal, and roost solitarily during the day in dead trees, or the dead limbs/hollows of live trees, and decorticating bark and fissures. They don't appear to exhibit high roost fidelity, and generally only use roost sites for one day (TSSC 2015).

G5.4 Ecology

Not much is known about the species reproduction, however breeding is thought to be seasonal. Pregnant and lactating females have been trapped in Queensland and New South Wales in November. During a study in New South Wales, Maternity roosts were found to be comprised of 10-20 individuals, and were contained within ironbark, cypress and Bull oak trees (TSSC 2015).

G5.5 Significance of the Study area to the Corben's Long-eared Bat

This section assesses the significance of the habitats within the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) to Corben's Long-eared Bat, whether they constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species, their importance in the context of the local population and whether the local population is important at a national level.

G5.5.1 Status as an important population

The EPBC Act 'population of a species' is defined as an occurrence of the species in a particular area. In relation to Vulnerable species, occurrences include a population that is present within a 'particular bioregion'. A population of the Corben's Long-eared Bat occurs within the Brigalow Belt bioregion, which includes the Study area of the proposed action.

An *'important population'* is a population that is necessary for a species' long-term survival and recovery. This may include populations identified as such in recovery plans, and/or are key source populations either for breeding or dispersal, populations that are necessary for maintaining genetic diversity, and/or populations are near the limit of the species range.

Although harp trapping was not undertaken a *Nyctophilus* species was detected through Anabat acoustic recordings. As *Nyctophilus* species are not able to be distinguished though acoustic call analysis, the calls may belong to any of four species occurring in the locality including *N. bifax*, *N. geoffroyi*, *N. gouldi*, or *N. corbeni.* Given the naturally low population densities of Corben's Long-eared Bat and the presence of suitable habitat with strong connectivity to a larger expanse of similar habitat, it is considered plausible that the species may occur within the site despite the lack of physical confirmation. Accordingly, a moderate likelihood of occurrence has been assigned.

No important populations have been identified within the Study area.

G5.6 Threatening processes

The known identified threats to the species are habitat loss and fragmentation (TSSC 2015).

The potential identified threats to the species are (TSSC 2015):

- fire
- reduction in hollow availability
- exposure to agrichemicals
- grazing
- predation by feral animals.

G5.7 Potential Project-related impacts and mitigation measures

Construction of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the proposed action) will result in approximately 2.3 ha of impacts to field verified Corben's Long-eared Bat habitat suitable for roosting and foraging.

The removal of habitat will result in the loss of 2.3 ha of species habitat suitable for roosting and foraging and may place the Corben's Long-eared Bat at risk of direct Project-related impacts and potential mortality. Specific fauna management measures to minimise the impact to native fauna during construction activities will be outlined in the Project Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and will include pre-clearance surveys and the presence of fauna spotter catchers to minimise the risk of fauna mortality during vegetation clearing.

G5.8 Significance of impact assessment

The significance of impact from the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) on the Corben's Long-eared Bat has been assessed against the *Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (DoE 2013) and in Table G.4.

Table G.4 Significant impact assessment – Corben's Long-eared Bat

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	**Assessment of significance**
Criterion 1: Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the species:	Potentially suitable foraging, roosting and dispersal habitat for Corben's Long-eared Bat is present within the Disturbance footprint. However, no 'important' populations are present within the Study area as discussed in Section G5.5.1. No important population of the species has been determined as likely to occur within the Study area, as such, the proposed action will not lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the species.
Criterion 2: Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population:	As outlined in Criterion 1 and Section G5.5.1, the Disturbance footprint and broader Study area does not contain an important population of the Corben's Long-eared Bat. As such, the proposed action will not reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of the species.
Criterion 3: Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations:	The species was not observations across the Disturbance footprint or the broader Study area during field surveys. As outlined in Criterion 1 and Section G5.5.1, the Disturbance footprint and Study area does not contain an important population of the Corben's Long-eared Bat. While the proposed action will increase the extent of cleared land, it will occur within an already fragmented landscape. The proposed action will not fragment an existing important population into two or more populations.
Criterion 4: Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species:	The potential Corben's long-eared bat habitat within the Study area is not of high-quality due to the high level of surrounding fragmentation, disturbance by surrounding agricultural activities, and low abundance of hollow trees suitable for roosting. It is not suitable or necessary for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species, as the Corben's long-eared bat, while uncommon, is relatively widespread and inhabits areas of similarly high-quality habitat elsewhere within its range. The Disturbance footprint contains 2.3 ha of potential roosting and foraging comprising of RE 11.12.1. While the proposed action will impact habitat potentially suitable to the species, the Disturbance footprint does not contain habitat critical to the survival of the species.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 5: Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population:	As outlined in Criterion 1 and Section G5.5.1, the Disturbance footprint and Study area does not contain an important population of the Corben's Long-eared Bat. Corben's Long-eared Bat rely on hollow bearing trees, decorticating bark and fissures for roosting. The proposed action will result in an impact to 2.3 ha of potential roosting and foraging habitat. Extensive areas (144.4 ha) of adjacent remnant eucalyptus woodland within the Study area will be retained and will continue to provide habitat opportunities for the Corben's Long-eared Bat during the breeding season if any local populations are present. The proposed action will not disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population for the Corben's Long-eared Bat.
Criterion 6: Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline:	While the Corben's long-eared bat naturally occurs at low densities, it has a widespread distribution both throughout Queensland (in which the Study area is located) and New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The proposed action will result in a permanent loss of 2.3 ha of potential Corben's long-eared bat breeding and roosting habitat. However, when compared to the species total range, and availability of habitat throughout this range, and availability of suitable habitat directly adjacent at Belmont State Forest, the proposed action is not likely to modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
Criterion 7: Result in an invasive species that are harmful to a Vulnerable species becoming established in the Vulnerable species habitat:	Introduced pest animals such as the Feral Cat (*Felis catus*) and Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) pose a predation threat to Corben's Long-eared Bat (TSSC 2015). During the ecological surveys undertaken, there were no recordings of the Feral Cat or the Red Fox. Introduced predators have been identified as a potential threat to the species, and further studies are required to understand the exact impact of introduced pest animals' predation on the species. Until such studies have been completed, it can be assumed the introduced pest animals may have some impact on Corben's Long-eared Bat populations. The proposed action is not expected to contribute to an increase in existing populations of these pest species, nor is it likely to facilitate the introduction of additional invasive fauna.
Criterion 8: Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline:	Disease is not recorded as a known or potential threat for the species and therefore the proposed action is unlikely to introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 9: Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species:	At present there is no Commonwealth recovery plan for the species. However, the Conservation Advice details conservation priorities which include reduction of habitat loss, disturbance and habitat modifications such as burning. Mitigation measures detailed within the EMP will help reduce the overall residual impacts on the Corben's Long-eared Bat, which may potentially reside in the broader Study area. The proposed action will not exacerbate key threats to the species and the level of clearing within the locality will not interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.
Conclusion:	The proposed action will result in a direct impact of up to 2.3 ha of potential Corben's Long-eared Bat roosting and foraging habitat within the Disturbance footprint. Given the availability of suitable habitat surrounding the Disturbance footprint and the mobility of the Corben's Long-eared Bat, the proposed action is will not result in a significant impact on the species, within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.

G5.9 Information sources:

The following information sources have been used in preparing this significant impact assessment for the Corben's Long-eared Bat:

- Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC), 2015. *Conservation advice for Nyctophilus corbeni (southeastern long-eared bat)*, Canberra> Department of the Environment
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts (DEWHA), 2013. *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance*, accessed at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance.

G6. Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*)

G6.1 Conservation status under the EPBC Act

The Squatter Pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

G6.2 Distribution

The known distribution of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to the Border Rivers region of northern New South Wales, and from the east coast to Hughenden, Longreach and Charleville, Queensland. Overall, the subspecies' known distribution is estimated to occur within the latitudes, 17° to 30° south, and the longitudes, 141° to 153° 30' east (DCCEEW, 2025).

The subspecies' is known to occur within the following natural resource management regions (DCCEEW 2025):

- Desert Channels
- Burdekin
- Mackay Whitsunday
- Fitzroy
- Burnett Mary
- South East Queensland
- Condamine
- Border Rivers and Maranoa-Balonne
- South West Queensland; and
- Border Rivers-Gwydir Catchment Management Authority region in New South Wales.

G6.3 Habitat requirements

Squatter Pigeon (southern) habitat is generally defined as open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub that are:

- mostly dominated in the overstorey by *Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia* or *Callitris* species
- remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities, and
- within 3 km of waterbodies or watercourses.

Soil landscapes are good indicators of where natural, foraging and breeding habitats for the Squatter Pigeon (southern) occur (DCCEEW 2025). Well-draining, gravelly, sandy or loamy soils support the open-forest to woodland communities with patchy, tussock-grassy understories that support the subspecies' foraging and breeding requirements. Given that the subspecies nests in shallow depressions in the ground, it requires well-draining soils. The subspecies also prefers to forage and dust-bathe on bare ground under an open canopy of trees (DCCEEW 2025). Natural foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon (southern) is any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Acacia* or *Callitris* species, on sandy or gravelly soils, within 3 km of a suitable, permanent or seasonal waterbody (DCCEEW 2025).

Breeding habitat occurs on stony rises occurring on sandy or gravelly soils, within 1 km of a suitable, permanent waterbody (DCCEEW 2025). In Queensland, Squatter Pigeon (southern) foraging and breeding habitat is known to occur on well-draining, sandy or loamy soils on low, gently sloping, flat to undulating plains and foothills and lateritic (duplex) soils on low 'jump-ups' and escarpments (DCCEEW 2025).

The Squatter Pigeon (southern) is known to access suitable waterbodies to drink on a daily basis. Waterbodies suitable for the subspecies include permanent or seasonal rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds and waterholes, and artificial dams. The subspecies prefers to drink where there is gently sloping, bare ground on which to approach and stand at the water's edge.

Squatter Pigeon (southern) dispersal habitat is any forest or woodland occurring between patches of foraging or breeding habitat, and suitable waterbodies. Such patches of vegetation tend not to be suitable for the subspecies' foraging or breeding, but facilitate the local movement of the subspecies between patches of foraging habitat, breeding habitat and/or waterbodies, or the wider dispersal of individuals in search of reliable water sources during the dry season or during droughts (DCCEEW 2025).

G6.4 Ecology

No specific information is available on the age of sexual maturity, life expectancy or natural mortality of the Squatter Pigeon (southern), however, at the species level, captive Squatter Pigeons can breed at one year of age (DCCEEW 2025). The generation length is estimated to be five years. However, this estimate is of low reliability due to a lack of reliable life history data (DCCEEW 2025).

The Squatter Pigeon (southern) can breed throughout most of the year if conditions are good, however, optimal conditions for breeding success are likely to be regulated by the abundance of food resources (DCCEEW 2025). The subspecies' peak breeding period is not fixed but is likely to coincide with the dry season (April to October).

The Squatter Pigeon (southern) is usually seen in pairs or small groups of 20 or more birds (DCCEEW 2025). It usually breeds in solitary pairs (DCCEEW 2025). Pairs may produce two broods of young per season (DCCEEW 2025). The nest is a depression scraped into the ground beneath a tussock of grass, bush, fallen tree or log, and sparsely lined with grass (DCCEEW 2025). The female usually lays two creamy-white eggs that are incubated for a period of about 17 days (DCCEEW 2025).

It is estimated that approximately 95 percent of the Squatter Pigeon's (southern) diet consists of seeds. Soil landscapes are good indicators of where natural, foraging and breeding habitats for the Squatter Pigeon (southern) occur (DCCEEW 2025). Well-draining, gravelly, sandy or loamy soils support the open-forest to woodland communities with patchy, tussock-grassy understories that support the subspecies' foraging and breeding requirements. The subspecies mainly forages on seeds which have fallen to the ground from low vegetation, such as grasses, herbs and shrubs. Squatter Pigeons (southern) commonly forage along the sides of roads or along dusty tracks. The subspecies is also commonly seen foraging in and around stockyards, where they also pick seeds and ticks from the droppings of livestock and drink from stock troughs (DCCEEW 2025).

Typically, the ground covering vegetation layer in foraging and breeding habitat is considerably patchy consisting of native, perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs or forbs. This patchy, ground layer of vegetation rarely exceeds 33 percent of the ground area. The remaining ground surface consisting of bare patches of gravelly or dusty soil and areas lightly covered in leaf litter and coarse, woody debris (e.g. fallen trees, logs and smaller debris). The patchiness of the ground layer vegetation in patches of foraging and breeding habitats tends to be variable over a given area (DCCEEW 2025).

The Squatter Pigeon is a resident around the outskirts of Townsville (DCCEEW 2025). There appears to be some local movement of the Squatter Pigeon (southern), but there are few details. At the species level, the Squatter Pigeon is considered sedentary or locally nomadic (DCCEEW 2025). Given that food resources are likely to be influenced by rainfall patterns from year to year, the southern subspecies is likely to be sedentary where water and food resources are reliable in the local region. However, when these resources are unavailable, the subspecies may disperse along vegetated corridors to access permanent water sources elsewhere in the region (DCCEEW 2025). While it is suspected that the Squatter Pigeon (southern) may migrate, there is no evidence for this (DCCEEW 2025).

G6.5 Survey effort

Targeted survey methods for the Squatter Pigeon were developed with reference to the methods prescribed in:

- Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds (DEWHA 2010)
- Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Guidelines for Queensland (Eyre et al. 2022).

Surveys for the Squatter Pigeon were completed across 8 days of dry season surveys between February and May 2025 across 3 site visits in February and May 2025. Targeted surveys were undertaken in habitats identified as likely to support the Squatter Pigeon within the Study area for the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project.

G6.6 Significance of the Study area to the Squatter Pigeon

This section assesses the significance of the habitats within the Study area for the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) to the Squatter Pigeon, whether they constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species, their importance in the context of the local population and whether the local population is important at a national level.

G6.6.1 Status as an important population

The southern boundary of the known distribution of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) is contracting northwards. Therefore, all the relatively small, isolated and sparsely distributed sub-populations occurring south of the Carnarvon Ranges in Central Queensland are considered to be important sub-populations of the subspecies (DCCEEW, 2025). This includes, but is not limited to (DCCEEW 2025):

- populations occurring in the Condamine River catchment and Darling Downs of southern Queensland
- the populations known to occur in the Warwick-Inglewood-Texas region of southern Queensland; and
- any populations potentially occurring in northern New South Wales.

The Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project is not within the geographic region any of the recognised important sub-populations of the Squatter Pigeon (southern).

G6.6.2 Status as habitat critical to the survival of the species

Soil landscapes are good indicators of where natural, foraging and breeding habitats for the Squatter Pigeon (southern) occur, including well-draining, gravelly, sandy or loamy soils support the open-forest to woodland communities with patchy, tussock-grassy understories that support the subspecies' foraging and breeding requirements (DCCEEW 2025). Typically, the ground covering vegetation layer in foraging and breeding habitat is considerably patchy consisting of native, perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs or forbs. This patchy, ground layer of vegetation rarely exceeds 33 percent of the ground area. The remaining ground surface consisting of bare patches of gravelly or dusty soil and areas lightly covered in leaf litter and coarse, woody debris (e.g. fallen trees, logs and smaller debris). The patchiness of the ground layer vegetation in patches of foraging and breeding habitats tends to be variable over a given area (DCCEEW 2025).

The above habitat requirements necessary for the Squatter Pigeon (southern) to occur in a given area are present within the Disturbance footprint. Although the Disturbance footprint meets the habitat requirements and supports suitable conditions for the Squatter Pigeon, it is unlikely to adversely impact habitat critical to the species' survival, given the availability of sufficient suitable habitat in adjacent areas and the mobility of the species.

G6.7 Threatening processes

Threats listed for the Squatter Pigeon (southern) in the Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) (DCCEEW 2025) include:

- historic combined threats of habitat loss and degradation, and predation
- current threats of fragmentation of habitat due to clearing for agricultural purposes, degradation of habitat by overgrazing by domesticated herbivores, especially sheep (*Ovis* species) and cattle (*Bos* species), the degradation of habitat by invasive weeds, such as Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), and predation by numerous avian and terrestrial predators
- catastrophic threats associated with drought and bushfire.

G6.8 Potential Project-related impacts and mitigation measures

Construction of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the proposed action) will result in impacts to field verified Squatter Pigeon (southern) habitat suitable for breeding, foraging and roosting, and dispersal, comprising:

- 0.3 ha suitable for breeding, roosting and foraging, comprised of remnant and regrowth grassy open woodland habitats within 1 km of water
- 0.1 ha suitable for roosting and foraging (but not breeding), comprised of remnant and regrowth grassy open woodland habitats within 1–3 km of water
- 167.1 ha of habitat suitable for dispersal between patches of breeding and foraging habitat, comprised of non-remnant grasslands with scattered trees or grassy open woodland >3 km from water present between patches of breeding, foraging, and roosting habitat.

The removal of this habitat may place the Squatter Pigeon at risk of direct Project-related impacts and potential mortality. Specific fauna management measures to minimise the impact to native fauna during construction activities will be outlined in the EMP and will include pre-clearance surveys and the presence of fauna spotter catchers to minimise the risk of fauna mortality during vegetation clearing.

G6.9 Significance of impact assessment

The significance of impact from the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) on the Squatter Pigeon (southern) has been assessed against the *Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (DoE 2013) and is provided in Table G.5.

Table G.5 Significant impact assessment – Squatter Pigeon (southern)

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	**Assessment of significance**
Criterion 1: Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the species:	The species was recorded adjacent to the Study area during field surveys and has been previously recorded within the Locality. The Study area has been identified as containing potentially suitable breeding, foraging, and roosting, and dispersal habitat for the Squatter Pigeon. Important populations and sub-populations for the species are defined as follows (DCCEEW 2025): — The relatively small, isolated and sparsely distributed sub-populations occurring south of the Carnarvon Ranges in Central Queensland are considered to be important sub-populations of the subspecies, including but not limited to: — populations occurring in the Condamine River catchment and Darling Downs of southern Queensland — the populations known to occur in the Warwick-Inglewood-Texas region of southern Queensland; and — any populations potentially occurring in northern New South Wales. The Study area does not fall within the geographic range of the above listed areas and therefore does not contain any recognised important populations of the Squatter Pigeon. This population is also not situated at the edge of the species' range. The suitable habitat for the species in the Study area is primarily used for foraging and sheltering, though less likely to support breeding due to the high risk of nest trampling associated with cattle grazing activity. No important populations of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) are known to occur within the Study area, and the extent of impact on suitable breeding, foraging, and roosting habitats is not considered significant. Therefore, the proposed action is not expected to result in a long-term reduction in the size of any important population or cause a significant decline in the species at the local, regional, or national scale.
Criterion 2: Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population:	As outlined in Criterion 1, the Disturbance footprint and broader Study area does not contain an important population of the Squatter Pigeon. As such, the proposed action will not reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of the species.
Criterion 3: Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations:	As outlined in Criterion 1, the Disturbance footprint and broader Study area does not contain an important population of the Squatter Pigeon. As such the proposed action will not result in the fragmentation of an existing important population into two or more populations.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 4: Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species:	No critical habitat has been identified for the Squatter Pigeon under the Register of Critical Habitat, nor has a Recovery Plan been developed for the species. The Squatter Pigeon population in the Theodore region of central Queensland is not considered to be in a state requiring the designation of 'recovery' or any re-introduction program. This factor is therefore not considered relevant to the local Squatter Pigeon population. However, the Disturbance footprint does provide 0.4 ha of potential breeding, foraging and roosting habitat for the Squatter Pigeon. Mitigation measures will be employed to minimise the net loss of foraging habitat: — clearing limited to that required for the proposed works — management of pest plants and animals through the implementation of biosecurity measures as outlined in the EMP. Furthermore, the Disturbance footprint and surrounding landscape do not constitute critical habitat for the species within the meaning of the Significant Impact Guidelines. Therefore, the proposed action is unlikely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the Squatter Pigeon.
Criterion 5: Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population:	While Squatter Pigeons have been recorded foraging within suitable habitat directly adjacent to the Study area, the design of the proposed action specifically avoids and minimises impacts to areas of high biodiversity value including remnant and high vale regrowth vegetation. These areas also comprise key breeding, foraging and roosting habitats for the Squatter Pigeon. No important populations of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) are present within the Study area or Disturbance footprint. Consequently, the proposed action is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of any local population of the Squatter Pigeon within the Disturbance footprint, Project area and/or surrounding locality.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 6: Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline:	Total clearing of potentially suitable breeding, foraging, roosting and dispersal habitat within the Disturbance footprint is expected to be 167.1 ha, which comprises 0.4 ha of potentially suitable breeding, foraging and roosting habitat within 1 km of permanent water. The vegetation within the Disturbance footprint can be characterised by low, sparse grassland with scattered mature eucalypts. In contrast, the wider Locality, particularly adjacent remnant vegetation, provides viable breeding, foraging, roosting and dispersal habitat that is likely used periodically by the local population. Of the 167.1 ha of impacts to dispersal habitat 159.8 ha (95.6 percent) is associated with non-remnant areas predominantly pasture grassland with scattered eucalypts. The linear nature of the proposed action is unlikely to result in significant fragmentation or functional loss of this habitat type, particularly given that pasture grassland can be retained under the transmission line, and the Squatter Pigeon's nomadic behaviour and capacity for sustained flight. This level of impact is not considered extensive enough to significantly reduce the availability or quality of habitat within the Locality, nor is it expected to result in a decline of the local Squatter Pigeon population.
Criterion 7: Result in an invasive species that are harmful to a Vulnerable species becoming established in the Vulnerable species habitat:	Known predators of the Squatter Pigeon include birds of prey, snakes, the Dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*), the Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and the Cat (*Felis catus*). Feral cats and foxes are likely to be having the greatest impact upon the Squatter Pigeon (southern) population (DCCEEW 2025). Additionally, overgrazing by livestock and feral herbivores has been identified as a key threatening process for the species (DCCEEW 2025). Habitat within the Study area and Disturbance footprint is being actively grazed by cattle which poses a high-risk to Squatter Pigeon nests being trampled. Therefore, the Disturbance footprint does not contain highly viable breeding habitat so long as cattle grazing persists. Feral cats and European foxes, both known predators of the Squatter Pigeon, have a high likelihood of occurring within the Disturbance footprint and are an existing catchment scale pest. While presence of the species may not be attributable to the proposed action, measures will be undertaken during construction to ensure increases in pest populations are not caused by activities associated with the proposed action. The proposed action is not expected to contribute to an increase in existing populations of these pest species, nor is it likely to facilitate the introduction of additional invasive fauna.
Criterion 8: Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline:	Disease is not recognised as a current threat to the Squatter Pigeon, and the nature of the proposed action is such that it is unlikely to facilitate the introduction or spread of any disease that could lead to a population decline or hinder the species' recovery. As a mobile and locally nomadic bird, the Squatter Pigeon is naturally exposed to pathogens present within the region through its regular movement patterns. Therefore, the proposed action is not expected to introduce any disease that would significantly impact the species or its recovery potential.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 9: Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species:	The long-term survival and recovery of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) depends on (DCCEEW 2025): — the protection of habitat critical to the survival of the subspecies throughout its range — the restoration of habitat which is potentially critical to the survival of the subspecies, especially in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland where there is a greater threat of a further contraction in the subspecies' range — the alleviation of mortality caused by predators, particularly cats and foxes — the development of a greater understanding of the subspecies' ecology and use of modified landscapes for foraging, breeding and dispersal. The proposed action will not interfere in any of the above listed long-term survival and recovery objectives listed above and will not interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.
Conclusion:	Field surveys have confirmed the presence of the Squatter Pigeon directly adjacent to the Study area, with suitable habitat also occurring within the Disturbance footprint (0.4 ha of breeding, foraging and roosting habitat and 167.1 ha of dispersal only habitat) Given the availability of suitable habitat within and surrounding the Study area, the linear nature of the proposed action, and the high mobility of the Squatter Pigeon, the proposed action's clearing of 167.4 ha of habitat, will not result in a significant impact on the species within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.

G6.10 Information sources

The following information sources have been used in preparing this significant impact assessment for the Squatter Pigeon:

- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), 2025. *Geophaps scripta scripta* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat. Accessed Mon, 2 Jun 2025 15:27:14 +1000.
- Threatened Species Scientific Committee. 2015. *Conservation Advice* Geophaps scripta scripta *squatter pigeon (southern)*. Canberra: Department of the Environment.
- Department of Environment Water Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), 2010. Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds – Guidelines for detecting birds listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Canberra, Department of the Environment Water Heritage and the Arts.
- Eyre T.J., Ferguson D.J., Smith G.C., Mathieson M.T., Venz M.F., Hogan, L.D., Hourigan C.L., Kelly, A.L. & Rowland, J., 2022. *Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna Survey Assessment Guidelines for Queensland*, Version 4.0. Brisbane: Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government.
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts (DEWHA), 2013. *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance*, accessed at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance.

G7. Yellow-bellied Glider (Petaurus australis australis)

G7.1 Conservation status under the EPBC Act

The Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, effective from 2 March 2022.

G7.2 Distribution

The Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) occurs at elevations from sea level up to 1400 m and has a broad but fragmented distribution, extending from south-eastern Queensland to far south-eastern South Australia. In Queensland, the species is primarily found in coastal areas, with its range extending southward along the eastern seaboard from north of Mackay to the Queensland – New South Wales border. Additionally, isolated subpopulations are present inland, including in the Blackdown Tableland and Carnarvon Ranges of central Queensland (DAWE 2022).

G7.3 Habitat requirements

The Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) inhabits eucalypt-dominated woodlands and forests, including both wet and dry sclerophyll types. Its abundance is closely linked to habitat quality, which is influenced by forest age and species composition. The subspecies demonstrates a strong preference for extensive tracts of mature, old-growth forest that support essential resources such as hollow-bearing trees for shelter and breeding, as well as suitable foraging opportunities (DAWE 2022).

There is a marked preference for forests containing a high proportion of smooth-barked and winter-flowering eucalypts. Additionally, a diverse floristic composition is important to support a continuous, year-round food supply. The subspecies is unlikely to persist in areas dominated by only one or two tree species (DAWE 2022).

G7.4 Ecology

The Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) is a nocturnal species, active for most of the night and when outside of the den spending approximately 90 percent of its time engaged in foraging activities. It is a highly social marsupial, typically living in family groups of two to six individuals within an exclusive home range of approximately 50–65 hectares. During daylight hours, individuals shelter in tree hollows, typically located in large, mature trees often exceeding one metre in diameter (Kambouris *et al*. 2013).

An important component of the glider's diet is tree sap, which is accessed by making characteristic 'v'-shaped incisions in select sap-feed trees. This food source becomes especially critical when other resources are scarce. In addition to sap, the diet includes insects, spiders, eucalypt nectar and pollen, insect exudates, and manna.

Sap-feed trees are a key habitat feature for this subspecies. Although a range of tree species is used for sap feeding, each individual or family group tends to utilise fewer than 10 specific trees. The species composition of sap trees varies between locations. In southern Queensland, 13 sap tree species have been identified, with *Eucalyptus longirostrata* (Grey Gum) and *Eucalyptus biturbinata* (Grey Gum) being the most frequently exploited (Eyre & Goldingay 2005).

Reproduction in the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) is seasonal, with timing varying across its distribution. Litter size is typically one, and individuals reach sexual maturity at approximately two years of age. Once mature, they generally form monogamous pairs. The species has a minimum lifespan of six years in the wild, with a generation length estimated at four to five years (DAWE 2022).

G7.5 Significance of the Study area to the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)

This section assesses the significance of the habitats within the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) to the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern), whether they constitute habitat critical to the survival of the species, their importance in the context of the local population and whether the local population is important at a national level.

G7.5.1 Status as an important population

In this context, the term *population* refers to *subpopulation*, consistent with its usage under the EPBC Act and relevant state and territory environmental legislation.

Populations important to the survival of the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) include stronghold populations, ecologically or genetically distinct populations (e.g. those at the limits of the subspecies' range, outlying populations), research populations, and other populations where recovery actions are being implemented. However, this list of important populations is not exhaustive. Known important populations in Queensland include (DAWE 2022):

- Carnarvon Range (Inland population)
- Blackdown Tableland (Inland population).

The Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project is not within any of the recognised important populations of the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern). As such the Disturbance footprint for the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project does not support an important population of the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern).

G7.5.2 Status as habitat critical to the survival of the species

Key considerations in environmental impact assessments relevant to the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) should include the following factors about the subspecies:

- highly specialised diet and requirement of trees with unknown characteristics for sap feeding
- prefer to den in living hollow-bearing trees
- groups live in large, exclusive home ranges as foraging substrates are dispersed and variable through time and space
- large areas of forest are required to maintain population viability.

Habitat critical to the survival of the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) may be broadly defined as areas containing the following attributes (noting that geographic areas containing habitat critical to survival needs to be defined by forest type on a regional basis):

- Large contiguous areas of floristically diverse eucalypt forest, which are dominated by winter-flowering and smooth-barked eucalypts, including mature living hollow-bearing trees and sap trees.
- Areas identified as refuges under future climate change scenarios.
- Short or long-term post-fire refuges (i.e. unburnt habitat within or adjacent to recently burnt landscapes) that allow the species to persist, recover and recolonise burnt areas.
- Habitat corridors required to facilitate dispersal of the subspecies between fragmented habitat patches and/or that enable recolonization or movement away from threats. Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) have a glide ratio (horizontal distance/height dropped) of around 2.0, and corridors spanning gaps larger than the distance gliders are likely to be able to travel should be considered critical to the survival. There is not enough evidence to define the canopy and width characteristics of appropriate corridors. In the absence of such information, a precautionary approach should be taken to maximise dispersal by considering all habitat corridors in the species' range to be habitat critical to the survival.
- Areas in which some trees have evidence of use for sap extraction by Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern).

Habitat meeting any one of the criteria above is considered habitat critical to the survival of the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern), irrespective of the abundance or density of the species or the perceived quality of the site. Forest areas currently unoccupied by the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) may still represent habitat critical to survival, if the recruitment of hollow-bearing trees in the future could allow the species to colonise these areas and ensure persistence of a population. Whenever possible, habitat critical to the survival of the species should not be destroyed or modified. Actions that have indirect impacts on habitat critical to survival should be minimised (e.g. clearing, road construction), and actions that compromise adult and juvenile survival should also be avoided.

No Critical Habitat as defined under section 207A of the EPBC Act has been identified or included in the Register of Critical Habitat (DAWE 2022).

G7.6 Threatening processes

The primary threats to the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) include climate change, altered fire regimes, clearing, fragmentation and timber harvesting. Invasive species have been recorded preying on the subspecies, though it is unknown if this is having a population-level impact. Other minor threats include mortality by barbed wire fencing and habitat degradation by feral deer. Dieback caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* may also be impacting the subspecies through habitat degradation, though more research is required to determine whether the effect of dieback is impacting the subspecies at a population level (DAWE 2022).

G7.7 Potential Project-related impacts and mitigation measures

The Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project Study area includes a variety of habitats for a range of species including the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern). Field verified habitat assessments identified approximately 71.7 ha of potential foraging, denning and dispersal habitat within the Study area. Construction of the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (the proposed action) will result in approximately 0.33 ha of impacts to field verified Yellow-bellied Glider habitat suitable for breeding and foraging, comprising:

- 0.3 ha of habitat suitable for denning and foraging
- 0.03 ha of additional dispersal habitat.

The removal of habitat will result in a loss of 0.33 ha of species habitat suitable for breeding and foraging, and place the Yellow-bellied Glider at risk of direct Project-related impacts and potential mortality. Specific fauna management measures to minimise the impact to native fauna during construction activities will be outlined in the EMP and will include pre-clearance surveys and the presence of fauna spotter catchers to minimise the risk of fauna mortality during vegetation clearing.

G7.8 Significance of impact assessment

The significance of impacts from the Theodore Wind Farm Connection Project (proposed action) on the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) has been assessed against the *Matters of National Environmental Significance, Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* (DoE 2013) and is provided in Table G.6.

Table G.6 Significant impact assessment –Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	**Assessment of significance**
Criterion 1: Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the species:	The Conservation Advice (DAWE 2022) for the Yellow-bellied Glider identifies two 'important populations' of the species in Queensland. Of the cited 'important populations' identified in Queensland, the nearest site is Blackdown Tableland in Central Queensland in excess of 100 km to the northwest of the proposed action. Despite potentially suitable habitat being available within the Study area, no individuals were recorded during the surveys which included a combined effort of spotlighting surveys and thermal drone surveys. The habitat present within the Disturbance footprint has the potential to support the Yellow-bellied Glider, however, it is unlikely that they are regularly occupying this habitat due to the lack of evidence during surveys, lack of records within the Locality, and more suitable habitat available directly adjacent. The Study area and Disturbance footprint is not within the locality of a recognised important population, as such the proposed action will not lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern).
Criterion 2: Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population:	As outlined in Criterion 1, the Disturbance footprint and broader Study area does not contain an important population of Yellow-bellied Glider. As such, the proposed action will not reduce the area of occupancy of an important population of the species.
Criterion 3: Fragment an existing important population into two or more populations:	As outlined in Criterion 1, the Disturbance footprint and Study area does not contain an important population of Yellow-bellied Glider. While the proposed action will increase the extent of cleared land, it will occur within an already fragmented landscape. Where clearing of potential Yellow-bellied Glider habitat is unavoidable, the Disturbance footprint has been minimised through targeted design measures, particularly by reducing clearing width to maintain habitat connectivity. The proposed action will not fragment an existing important population into two or more populations.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 4: Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species:	In accordance with the Conservation Advice (DAWE 2022) habitat critical to the survival of Yellow-bellied Glider may be broadly defined as: — *large contiguous areas of floristically diverse eucalypt forest, which are dominated by winter-flowering and smooth-barked eucalypts, including mature living hollow-bearing trees* — *areas identified as refuges under future climate change scenarios* — *short or long-term post-fire refuges (i.e. unburnt habitat within or adjacent to recently burnt landscapes) that allow the species to persist, recover and recolonise burnt areas* — *habitat corridors required to facilitate dispersal of the subspecies between fragmented habitat patches and/or that enable recolonization or movement away from threats* — *areas in which some trees have evidence of use for sap extraction by Yellow-bellied Glider.* The terrestrial ecological assessment has identified that the Disturbance footprint contains 0.33 ha of potential denning, foraging and dispersal habitat comprising of RE 11.3.6 and 11.3.25 being field verified as present within the Disturbance footprint. In relation to the criteria above, the habitat within the Disturbance footprint: — Patches are on the low side of the size threshold for contiguous Yellow-bellied Glider habitat and contain a low abundance of hollow bearing trees They only contain one preferred species being *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and are not floristically diverse eucalypt forests. — Habitat patches are connected to larger patches of adjacent habitat, however, do not facilitate dispersal for recolonisation. On a landscape scale, suitable Yellow-bellied Glider habitat occurs to the east toward Belmont State Forest and south toward Montour State Forest, with little to no landscape connectivity to the west and south. — Habitat within riparian areas and floodplains provide habitat containing trees with a higher leaf moisture and availability to water, however do not provide cool microclimates due to their position in the landscape and small size. — The habitat may provide some refuge under climate change scenarios or post-fire, where located within riparian areas and floodplains due to the higher moisture content. — No evidence of use for sap extraction such as distinctive feed scars were recorded during the survey. Although 0.3 ha of habitat within the Disturbance footprint may provide dry season or post fire refuge, it does not meet the other definitions of habitat critical to the survival of the species, in accordance with the Conservation Advice.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 5: Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population:	Yellow-bellied Glider are seasonal breeders. In Queensland, births can occur throughout the year however, they typically peak during the winter months when they give birth to single young. The young will remain in the pouch for 100 days and are then transferred to a den tree where they remain for a further 50 days before beginning to forage independently. During the field surveys, hollow-bearing trees were encountered infrequently and were not recorded at densities required by the species, however, presence and use within the Study area cannot be discounted. The Study area and Disturbance footprint is not within the locality of a recognised important population. Given the low abundance of hollow bearing trees within the Disturbance footprint, the location of the proposed action geographically, supported by the lack of visual evidence of the species being present during ecological surveys, it is unlikely that the proposed action will disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population for Yellow-bellied Glider.
Criterion 6: Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline:	Approximately 0.3 ha of Yellow-bellied Glider habitat suitable for denning and foraging will be removed due to the proposed action. At the landscape scale, there is approximately 33.7 ha of suitable denning and foraging habitat which will be retained within the Study area. Although suitable denning trees containing hollows and food trees such as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* occur within the Disturbance footprint, no Yellow-bellied Gliders were observed within the Study area during targeted surveys, as detailed in the survey effort in Criterion 1 above. Therefore, it is unlikely that a resident population of Yellow-bellied Gliders frequently utilises this habitat, and removal of this habitat will not cause the species to decline.
Criterion 7: Result in an invasive species that are harmful to a Vulnerable species becoming established in the Vulnerable species habitat:	During the ecological surveys, five invasive pest fauna were recorded (WSP 2025). Of these species, there were no recordings of the European Red Fox and Domestic Cat, which can result in increased risk of predation. There are no weed species identified as being particularly relevant to the Yellow-bellied Glider, inhabiting a habitat, although viney weeds, such as Cat's Claw Creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*), are suspected to impede a glider's ability to manoeuvre up and down infested trees. Cat's Claw Creeper infestations were recorded as already present within Castle Creek riparian vegetation. Ongoing implementation of the EMP including measures for weed and pest management will be undertaken. The proposed action is not expected to contribute to an increase in existing populations of these weed and pest species, nor is it likely to facilitate the introduction of additional invasive flora and fauna.
Criterion 8: Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline:	In accordance with the Conservation Advice and relevant literature, there are no identified threats to the species from disease. Therefore, the proposed action will not facilitate the spread of a disease to cause the species to decline.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	Assessment of significance
Criterion 9: Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species:	At present there is no Commonwealth recovery plan for the species. However, the Conservation Advice details conservation priorities which include reduction of habitat loss, disturbance and habitat modifications such as burning. Key threats to the species have been detailed in the *Known Threats* section above. Mitigation measures detailed within the EMP will help reduce the overall residual impacts on Yellow-bellied Glider, which potentially reside in the broader Study area. The proposed action will not exacerbate key threats to the species. Furthermore, the area is not located in an area being considered for relocation or rehabilitation. Therefore, the proposed action will not interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.
Conclusion:	The proposed action will impact 0.3 ha of potential Yellow-bellied Glider habitat, comprising 0.3 ha of potential denning and foraging and <0.1 ha of potential dispersal habitat. Given the relatively low quality of Yellow-bellied Glider microhabitat, lack of evidence of the species within the Disturbance footprint, and high availability of suitable habitat surrounding the Disturbance footprint, the proposed action will not result in a significant impact on the species within the meaning of the EPBC Act Significant Impact Guidelines.

G7.9 Information sources:

The following information sources have been used in preparing this significant impact assessment for the Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern):

- Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (2022), Conservation advice for Petaurus australis (yellow-bellied glider south-eastern), Canberra.
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts (DEWHA), 2013. *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance*, accessed at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/publications/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance
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G8. Bibliography

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